

ЕГЭ-2019

Е. С. Музланова

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ
ЯЗЫК**

10 ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫХ ВАРИАНТОВ
ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫХ РАБОТ
ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ЕДИНОМУ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМУ ЭКЗАМЕНУ

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Цель пособия — помочь учащимся 10–11-х классов и абитуриентам в кратчайшие сроки подготовиться к итоговой аттестации по английскому языку в форме единого государственного экзамена.

В сборнике представлены варианты экзаменационных работ, которые можно использовать в качестве практического материала для подготовки к экзамену. Каждый вариант снабжен ключами и текстами для аудирования.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Цель настоящего пособия — помочь учащимся 10—11 классов и абитуриентам в кратчайшие сроки подготовиться к итоговой аттестации по английскому языку в форме единого государственного экзамена (ЕГЭ). Оно может быть также полезно и учителям, которые найдут в нём необходимый материал для работы на уроках.

В сборнике представлены **тренировочные варианты** письменной части экзаменационной работы, которые можно использовать в качестве практического материала для подготовки к экзамену. Пособие ориентировано на адаптацию к тестовым технологиям контроля с учётом их нового формата и содержания.

Варианты тестовых работ идентичны варианту КИМ (контрольных измерительных материалов) ЕГЭ по английскому языку и состоят из четырёх разделов («Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письмо»), включающих в себя 40 заданий.

Раздел 1 («Аудирование») содержит 9 заданий, из которых первое — на установление соответствия и 8 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из трёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела — 30 минут.

Раздел 2 («Чтение») содержит 9 заданий, из которых 2 задания на установление соответствия и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела — 30 минут.

Раздел 3 («Грамматика и лексика») содержит 20 заданий, из которых 13 заданий с кратким ответом и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела — 40 минут.

Раздел 4 («Письмо») состоит из двух заданий и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела — 80 минут.

Общее время проведения письменной части экзамена — 180 минут.

Внутри каждого раздела задания расположены по принципу нарастания сложности от базового до высокого уровня, что необходимо учесть при распределении времени на их выполнение. Предложенные варианты позволят составить представление о структуре экзамена, количестве, форме и сложности заданий, помогут выработать правильную стратегию подготовки к экзамену.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из разделов 1—3 не забывайте переносить свои ответы в Бланк ответов № 1. При выполнении заданий раздела «Письмо» полный вариант ответа необходимо записать в Бланк ответов № 2.

Устная часть экзамена не является обязательной. Она включает в себя 4 задания: чтение вслух небольшого текста, постановка пяти вопросов к рекламному объявлению на основе ключевых слов, описание одной из трёх фотографий и сравнение двух фотографий на основе предложенного плана. Общее время ответа (включая подготовку) — 15 мин.

После выполнения всех заданий вы можете сверить свои ответы с **ключами**, представленными в Приложении. В пособии также приведены **тексты для аудирования** и **возможные варианты ответов на задания «39»** (письмо личного характера) и **«40»** (сочинение с элементами рассуждения). Заучивать наизусть представленные варианты ответов не рекомендуется, так как в критериях оценивания заданий по письму особое внимание уделяется способности экзаменуемого самостоятельно продуцировать развёрнутое письменное высказывание.

После выполнения каждого варианта работы проанализируйте допущенные вами ошибки, выпишите и выучите встретившиеся незнакомые слова, ещё раз повторите грамматические правила, знаний которых вам оказалось недостаточно. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов на экзамене.

В связи с возможными изменениями в формате и количестве заданий рекомендуем в процессе подготовки к экзамену обращаться к материалам сайта официального разработчика экзаменационных заданий — Федерального института педагогических измерений: www.fipi.ru.

Желаем успехов!

ВАРИАНТ 1

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1.

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A—F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1—7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. I don't have to commute.
2. My job has got some disadvantages.
3. My job brings me real satisfaction.
4. I was totally absorbed in my job.
5. My job guarantees stability.
6. I want to become famous one day.
7. I find my job really boring.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2.

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A—G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 — True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 — False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 — Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A. Mr. Max Mason is a journalist.
- B. The novel 'Ragtime' is set in the seventies.
- C. Max has read seven of Doctorow's stories.
- D. George Saunders is a modern writer.
- E. Max read Kurt Vonnegut's books while studying at university.
- F. Max has already read John Steinbeck's 'East of Eden'.
- G. The show host would like to read 'The Adventures and Misadventures of Maqroll.'

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью с бывшим президентом США Биллом Клинтоном. В заданиях 3—9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3. Bill Clinton looks more physically fit now because he

- 1) doesn't work anymore.
- 2) eats healthy food.
- 3) spends much time in the weight room.

Ответ: _____.

4. The issues which the Clinton Global Initiative deals with

- 1) change every year.
- 2) are connected with education.
- 3) are aimed at kids.

Ответ: _____.

5. In Haiti people cut down trees because

- 1) they use them for making charcoal.
- 2) it's a way of earning money.
- 3) they don't care about their environment.

Ответ: _____.

6. Bill Clinton believes that

- 1) America should have a moratorium on offshore drilling.
- 2) most Americans want to use solar and wind energy.
- 3) they should persuade Americans to switch to solar and wind energy.

Ответ: _____.

7. Helping the poor is in the self-interest of wealthy people because

- 1) they have too much wealth.
- 2) they can also be plunged into poverty.
- 3) their future depends on the well-being of others.

Ответ: _____.

8. Which of former presidents went on to work in the judiciary after leaving office?

- 1) Theodore Roosevelt.
- 2) William Howard Taft.
- 3) Herbert Hoover.

Ответ: _____.

9. Bill Clinton advises young people coming out of college today

- 1) to choose career in politics.
- 2) to acquire financial success.
- 3) to always help other people.

Ответ: _____.

*По окончании выполнения заданий 1—9 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 1 и 2 цифры записываются **без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов**. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

10.

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1—8 и текстами А—G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Space Research | 5. Wary Birds |
| 2. A Touch of Magic | 6. Viable Alternative |
| 3. Great Expectations | 7. Old Custom |
| 4. M-Learning Revolution | 8. Attractive Destination |

A. The Hebrides, a group of islands off the Scottish coast, offers tourists a diversity of wildlife and scenery with few equals in the UK. And in the waters around them you can find not only dolphins but whales and the mighty sea eagle as well. In places it is possible to see such marine animals from the shore, but to have the best views you need to be on a boat.

B. Mostly it's about hot air — for without that, balloons are just big empty bags with baskets on the bottom. The Montgolfier brothers had great hopes when they made the first manned flight. They thought balloons would take off as a viable means of commercial flight. Instead, they have remained the province of sport, adventure and enjoyment. Yet they still retain the essential characteristics which make them so attractive.

C. Many people still think that to get the chance to go to space you have got to try to become an astronaut. Unfortunately, the chances of succeeding are tiny, simply because there are so few astronauts and there is no prospect of a lot more being employed. However, you need not despair because you will be able to go as a visitor. But the first thing you should do is to save up because the demand is expected to be strong and prices will be high.

D. The natural cautiousness is usual in herons. They prefer to spend the day in areas where they can hunt for fish in peace. They seldom allow close approach and are quick to take to the air when they sense humans are about. Such nervousness is understandable, given that they have suffered from persecution from fish farmers.

E. Crop circles are large circular patterns which have been turning up mysteriously in cornfields all over southern England, and in other parts of the world, since the 1980s. Many people believe they could not have been done by human beings — they say only visitors from outer space could have created such circles. Although scientists are trying to solve this mystery, the scientific explanation has not been found yet.

F. Teachers are used to asking students to turn off their mobile phones but soon they could be a major classroom aid for teaching and learning. Three schools in the Richmond area are taking part in an innovative project in which students will use their mobile phones. Students can use the phones to get access to learning materials as more phones nowadays have links to the Internet.

G. Every year, large crowds of people gather at Cooper's Hill to watch the Cheese Rolling Championship. A group of brave people roll a large cheese wheel down the hill, and then run down after it. In theory, competitors must catch the cheese, but as it can reach speeds up to 70 miles an hour, this rarely happens. Cheese Rolling has been going on for hundreds of years and nobody knows for sure when it first started.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11.

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Volcanic eruptions are among the Earth's most powerful and destructive forces. However, they are also creative forces. The Earth's first oceans and atmosphere formed from the gases given off by volcanoes. In turn, the oceans and the atmosphere created the environment **A** _____ . Volcanoes have also shaped the Earth's landscape. Many of our mountains, islands, and plains have been built by volcanic eruptions.

The Earth's crust is broken into plates **B** _____. There are 16 major plates. These rigid plates float on a softer layer of rock in the Earth's mantle. As the plates move about they push together or pull apart. Most volcanoes are located near the edges of plates.

Deep within the Earth it is so hot that some rocks slowly melt and become a thick flowing substance called magma. **C** _____ , magma rises and collects in magma chambers. Eventually some of the magma pushes through vents and fissures in the Earth's surface. A volcanic eruption occurs! Magma that has erupted is called lava.

Some volcanic eruptions are explosive and others are not. How explosive an eruption is depends on how runny or sticky the magma is. If magma is thin and runny, gases can escape easily from it. **D** _____ , it flows out of the volcano. Lava flows rarely kill people, because they move slowly enough for people to get out of their way. Lava flows, however, can cause considerable destruction to buildings in their path.

If magma is thick and sticky, gases cannot escape easily. Pressure builds up **E** _____. In this type of eruption, the magma blasts into the air and breaks apart into pieces called tephra. Tephra can range in size from tiny particles of ash to house-size boulders.

Explosive volcanic eruptions can be dangerous and deadly. They can blast out clouds of hot tephra from the side or top of a volcano. These fiery clouds race down mountainsides destroying almost everything in their path. Ash erupted into

the sky falls back to Earth like powdery snow, but snow F _____. If thick enough, blankets of ash can suffocate plants, animals, and humans. When hot volcanic materials mix with water from streams or melted snow and ice, mudflows form. Mudflows have buried entire communities located near erupting volcanoes.

1. that resemble a jigsaw puzzle
2. when plates push together
3. until the gases escape violently and explode
4. that made life possible on our planet
5. because it is lighter than the solid rock around it
6. that doesn't melt
7. when this type of magma erupts

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

It started with a casual phone call in the spring of 2005. A good friend, Mike Crenshaw, finally got a permit from the National Park Service to lead a private party of 16 boaters down the Colorado River. He had a slot open for Willie. Was he interested?

‘It was the chance of a lifetime,’ Stewart says. He had been waiting years for this trip to happen. ‘How could I refuse?’

But before they shoved off, he had a couple of things to take care of. He had to get a white-water kayak, learn how to use it, and get a prosthesis to replace his missing arm.

The trip was still about four months off and Stewart figured he had time to master the needed skills for white-water kayaking. He spent hours practising in the university pool and in a creek down the road from his house. Over and over, he flipped himself upside down so he could work on his Eskimo roll in which he uses his paddle and a little hip action to flip himself upright. Finally, figuring he was ready, Stewart headed for the Grand Canyon.

Even with all his training, he was barely prepared for the adventure. At the first significant rapids, a middling run of

white water called Badger Creek, Stewart was thrown out of his boat. He recalls how demoralized he felt as he swam to shore. Farther downriver at a place called House Rock, he was knocked over four times. He made it through mostly because he'd mastered one good move: the Eskimo roll.

At another set of rapids, Horn Creek, he got sucked into a violent implosion of water that held him in a swirling maelstrom for several terrifying seconds. At the next, Hance, which was full of rocks, Stewart says, 'I was upside down, backward — basically, I was bounced down the river like a rubber ball.' He was figuratively, and literally, in over his head.

Stewart decided that to even pretend he knew what he was doing would be pure suicide. From then on, he followed more experienced paddlers through the thundering waters and relied on his Eskimo roll for emergencies. Up until now, even after his injury, Stewart had dominated just about every competition he entered. Here in the canyon, he realized, he might have met his match.

The Colorado can be a brutal adversary. It flows at the rate of anywhere from 10,000 to 30,000 cubic feet every second. It has roughly 100 named, or significant, rapids and a dozen smaller ones, all more than capable of trashing Stewart and his little plastic boat. And then there is the cold. Water temperature seldom gets above the high 40s. Some stretches are so chilly that boaters are warned not to swim in them at all. The shock of immersion can cause muscle exhaustion and drowning, even a heart attack.

After about a week and a half, Stewart had made it 90 miles. 'I couldn't believe I was still alive,' he admits. 'It was pure luck.' His luck was about to change.

He had been dreading the huge rapids called Crystal. Rapids in the Grand Canyon are rated one to ten in degree of difficulty, ten being the meanest. Stewart began his attack by dodging an enormous whirlpool. Paddling frantically, he slipped past a wall of waves powerful enough to flip a boat twice the size of his, and skirted what one guide called a 'raft-ripping rock.'

But he still wasn't finished. There was a second half to navigate, a treacherous, boulder-strewn run euphemistically called the Rock Garden. To Stewart's relief, he wove through it all without getting tipped over once.

Shortly afterward, the river took a sharp left turn where he had to negotiate a little set of white water, coincidentally called Willies Necktie. The danger here is the way the current drives boats into the crook of the turn on the right side. The way to avoid it is to stay on the left. Stewart knew that, but he dropped his guard, making a deadly mistake. He drifted right.

Before he could make the correction, his boat slammed into a boulder and flipped. Tons of rushing water pinned him against the canyon wall. He tried to do his Eskimo roll, but his right arm — the one he always used to pull himself up — was jammed against the rock. Somehow he had to get himself vertical using his prosthesis.

Stewart fought hard, pushing up again and again, each time getting a few gasps of air before being submerged. Exhausted, freezing, running out of room to breathe, he thought he had one more try left in him. Gathering his last bit of energy, he lunged for the surface. This time, his paddle blade caught just right, and he pulled himself upright.

After a little less than a minute, the current spun him around and slammed him into a rock. Before he'd even caught his breath, Stewart was underwater again. Luckily, this time someone saw him go down.

Timmy O'Neill was an experienced kayaker on his fifth Canyon run. He quickly paddled across the river to help, arriving just in time to see Stewart's kayak pop to the surface. Several long seconds later, Stewart bobbed up. As he reached for O'Neill's kayak, they were both sucked into a hole of churning water. Finally, the river spit them out, and Stewart discovered he had a new problem. His paddle, strapped to his prosthesis, was acting like an anchor, dragging him toward the next set of rapids. He had to decide: keep the arm and drown, or cut it loose. Frantic, he clawed at the tight straps, finally getting them free. Then he felt the current drag everything away. 'My arm,' he gasped. It was gone.

'I was devastated,' Stewart recalls. Here he was at the 100-mile mark, less than halfway, and for all practical purposes the trip was over.

*(Adapted from 'Kayak Adventurer
on the Colorado River' by Doug Colligan)*

12. Willie Stewart

- 1) was an experienced kayaker.
- 2) had a white-water kayak.
- 3) was disabled.
- 4) had been to the Grand Canyon before.

ОТВЕТ: _____.

13. Before heading for the Grand Canyon, Stewart spend a lot of time

- 1) practising a self-rescue technique.
- 2) studying at University.
- 3) swimming in the pool.
- 4) looking for a prosthesis.

ОТВЕТ: _____.

14. After a set of rapids, Stewart understood that

- 1) he was well prepared for the adventure.
- 2) he was having the best match in his life.
- 3) he didn't have necessary skills to succeed.
- 4) his adventure was a pure suicide.

ОТВЕТ: _____.

15. Boaters are advised not to swim in some stretches because

- 1) of their dangerous rapids.
- 2) the water is too cold in them.
- 3) the current is too strong.
- 4) they are very deep.

ОТВЕТ: _____.

16. Stewart went in the wrong direction after

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Crystal. | 3) the Rock Garden. |
| 2) a 'raft-ripping rock'. | 4) Willies Necktie. |

ОТВЕТ: _____.

17. Willie had difficulty in doing his Eskimo roll because

- 1) the water was too cold.
- 2) he was exhausted.
- 3) he was running out of room to breathe.
- 4) he could not use his right arm.

ОТВЕТ: _____.