

Интернет-ресурс к пособию «Подготовка к ЕГЭ по английскому языку: практическая подготовка»

Раздел «Чтение»

Задание 11

Тест 1

Задание 11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.**

Devon is a large county in the south-west of England. Agriculture and fishing have always been important parts of the local economy, but it is tourism these days **A** _____. Nearly 5 million people visit the area each year, **B** _____. Apart from the beaches, Devon is also well known for its beautiful countryside and old, traditional cottages. Many coastal towns in Britain have suffered **C** _____.

However, on the south Devon coast, resort towns such as Brixham and Torquay are enjoying new life as the English Riviera, offering mild weather and sandy beaches. Another reason for its popularity is that it's possible to get to Devon from London in a short time by car. Two motorways, the M4 and the M5, connect the capital to Devon and in just four or five hours Londoners can be enjoying a cream tea **D** _____.

Lancashire, in the north-west of England, is a county with a long history, first as an agricultural area and later as one of the most important areas during the Industrial Revolution. Here, from the start of the nineteenth century onwards, factories and mills produced cotton and other goods **E** _____.

Today, almost all the mills are silent, but Lancashire is still an interesting place to visit. Apart from the attractions of coastal towns such as Fleetwood and Blackpool, there are many interesting museums, including the Museum of Transport in Rimington. Open all year round, the museum has a wonderful collection of models of different means of transport, **F** _____.

For visitors who prefer a more active holiday, there are also many beautiful areas to walk in, particularly in north Lancashire.

1. as more and more people go abroad on holiday
2. which is the main source of income
3. including trains, planes and ships
4. that were sold all around the world
5. although the two counties are far apart
6. many of them coming to enjoy Devon's beaches
7. or a relaxing country walk

Ключи:

- A** 2
- B** 6
- C** 1
- D** 7

E 4
F 3

Тест 2
Задание 11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.**

No visit to London is complete without a trip to Buckingham Palace, the official London residence of the British monarch (currently Queen Elizabeth II).

Buckingham Palace was built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1703 and as such, was known simply as Buckingham House. Its first royal resident was King George III, **A** _____.

However, it was not until 1837, when Victoria became Queen, **B** _____. Approximately 450 people work at Buckingham Palace, and each year more than 50000 people enjoy some form of entertainment there — the Queen often holds garden parties and receptions for invited guests. In the 1990s, the palace became even more open, with members of the public being allowed to go on a tour of the 'state rooms'. These are the official reception rooms in the palace, rather than the rooms **C** _____.

Since the 1500s, no king or queen has lived in the Palace of Westminster, **D** _____. Today, the Palace of Westminster is better known by its other name: the Houses of Parliament.

Although the oldest part of the palace in existence today is over 900 years old, **E** _____. In 1834, the palace was almost completely destroyed by fire and had to be rebuilt. Parts of the building were also damaged by bombs during the Second World War. At one end of the palace is a famous tourist attraction: a tower, **F** _____.

In fact, its actual name is the Clock Tower, or St. Stephen's Tower, and Big Ben is the large bell hidden inside which rings every hour on the hour.

1. which is where he was born
2. that it became the official royal palace of the British monarch
3. often mistakenly referred to as 'Big Ben'
4. that the Queen and her husband live in
5. most of the building is less than two hundred years old
6. which is on the north bank of the River Thames in London
7. who bought it in 1762

Ключи:

- A** 7
B 2
C 4
D 6
E 5
F 3

Тест 3
Задание 11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.**

In 122 AD, the Roman Empire stretched across Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.

In Britain, it reached to the far north of England. However, **A** _____.
So, in that year, Emperor Hadrian decided to build a huge wall across the island in order **B** _____.

The wall ran all the way across England, from what is now Carlisle in the west to Newcastle in the east — 73 miles in total.

It was built by Roman soldiers, and was a useful way of keeping them busy. Remember that in those days they were living on the edge of the civilised world. To stop them missing home too much, it was important to give them something to do.

Local people also benefited, since the soldiers and craftsmen working on the wall needed to buy supplies **C** _____.

It took six years to build and was a very clear symbol of the strength of the Romans. Today, this wall is known as Hadrian's Wall. It is still possible to see parts of it, although **D** _____.

The Romans built forts along the wall for the men to live in and some of these buildings have survived. The best example is the fort at Chesters House on the River Tyne, **E** _____. The soldiers living here did not just come from Rome. They also came from modern-day Germany and areas of central Europe, **F** _____.

Visitors to the fort today can see a small number of everyday objects in the museum and get an idea of what life was like on the edge of the Roman world.

1. to keep them out
2. most of it has disappeared
3. many Scottish tribes resisted the Romans
4. which were under Roman control at the time
5. in an area which the Romans called Cilurnum
6. who ordered building of the wall
7. wherever they were

Ключи:

- A** 3
B 1
C 7
D 2
E 5
F 4

Тест 4
Задание 11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.**

The two-player game chess is one of the most popular board games in the world. It is also one of the oldest, although there is uncertainty regarding **A** _____. Several countries claim to have invented the game. One possibility is that chess was invented in India about 1500 years ago. Another theory, however, says that the Chinese were playing a form of chess **B** _____.

We shall probably never know for sure, but we do know where the word 'chess' comes from. It comes from the Persian word *shāh*, **C** _____.

The rules for chess have changed several times during the centuries. Many of the modern rules were introduced in the 15th century, and minor changes to the game were also made in the 19th century.

Today, there is an international organisation called FIDE (Federation Internationale des Echecs) **D** _____.

The enormously successful board game Monopoly also has an interesting history. Although many people believe that Charles Darrow created the game, it is now known **E** _____.

In the 1920s, there were a number of home-made games in the USA called Monopoly, all very similar to the game we play today. Charles Darrow played one of these games, enjoyed it, and decided to make his own version.

He, his wife and his son made the sets by hand and he began to sell them. The game's popularity grew and, in 1935, Darrow sold the game to the American company Parkern Brothers. In a short space of time, there were versions **F** _____.

It has been estimated that, since 1935, more than 500 million people have played Monopoly.

1. which means 'king'
2. which is responsible for making any further changes to the rules
3. where and when it originated
4. for cities and countries all round the world
5. that he did not
6. who then decided to sell the game to Waddingtons
7. over 800 years before that

Ключи:

A 3
B 7
C 1

D 2
E 5
F 4

Тест 5
Задание 11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.**

Charlie Chaplin was the greatest comedian of his generation, and probably of all time. He was born in 1889 in England, **A** _____.

He travelled to America in 1912 and stayed to work for the Keystone Film Company. Films in those days were silent, so actors had to find characters that could be recognised immediately on the screen. Chaplin's great character was the little tramp, **B** _____. Talking films began to appear in the late 1920s, but Chaplin continued to make silent films until the mid 30s.

He was unusual because he not only starred in his films **C** _____. He even wrote the music for some of his later films. He will long be remembered for bringing enjoyment to millions throughout the world.

When Charlie Chaplin went over to America, there was another comedian on the same boat — Stan Laurel, who was to become famous as one half of Laurel and Hardy. Stan was born in 1890. His mother was an actress, **D** _____.

His family moved around during his childhood and he spent some time living with his grandparents. He learned a lot from watching the comedians **E** _____. Stan first appeared in a film with Oliver Hardy in 1921, **F** _____. They starred together in dozens of films over the next 30 years until Oliver's death in 1957. Even today, their films bring pleasure to young and old alike.

1. but their fame as a double act didn't begin until 1927
2. while his father managed a number of theatres
3. who appeared in around 70 short films
4. where he first appeared on stage at the age of five
5. but also wrote, directed and produced them
6. where they first made a film together
7. who performed at the theatres run by his father

Ключи:

- A** 4
B 3
C 5
D 2
E 7
F 1

Тест 6
Задание 11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.**

Hamburgers are one of the most popular kinds of fast food in the world today. The name, however, can be misleading, as the burger in a hamburger is made of beef **A** _____.

Although the name 'hamburger' almost certainly comes from the town Hamburg in Germany, the history of the hamburger is unclear.

There was a popular dish in Hamburg several hundred years ago **B** _____. It is possible that, in time, that became the hamburger as we know it today. However, the town of Seymour in Wisconsin in the USA is just one of several other places **C** _____.

Their story goes back to 1885, when a man called Charlie Nagreen tried to sell meat balls at a county fair. They weren't popular, though, **D** _____. Nagreen came up with the idea of flattening out the meat balls and putting them in a bread roll. He called this meat sandwich a 'hamburger'. Why he chose that name is unclear, and it seems likely that he was not actually the first to use it.

Another popular food today is sushi. Many large towns and cities in Europe and the USA have at least one sushi restaurant, but what exactly is it?

A widely-held belief is that it is a type of Japanese cuisine **E** _____. Certainly, if you go to a sushi restaurant, you are likely to eat some raw fish. In fact, however, sushi is a number of different dishes all made with a certain type of rice. The rice has a topping or filling with it which may be raw fish, **F** _____.

Food similar to sushi has been eaten in Japan for centuries, but sushi as it's eaten today was developed by Hanaya Yohei in Tokyo, Japan in the early 1800s. It was designed to be a type of fast food that could be eaten at the theatre or in the street.

1. that claim to have created the concept
2. that involves raw fish
3. who actually created the first one
4. but could also be cooked fish, or vegetables or egg
5. as customers had difficulty eating them while walking
6. which was basically a roast pork sandwich
7. rather than ham

Ключи:

A 7

B 6

C 1
D 5
E 2
F 4

Тест 7
Задание 11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.**

Are you looking for something to read? Here are our top 6 books of the week.

As you accompany Nick McDonald on his journey through France, you'll feel like you're really there with him. *My Trip And Other Mistakes* isn't just the usual collection of local people and landscapes. With real practical tips on where to stay and where to eat, **A** _____.

Squaring the Triangle, by Vivian Norris, is one of those books that gives you a new understanding of an old subject. Everyone knows that planes and ships have disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle, but no one knows why. Norris discounts all previous ideas **B** _____.

In her latest work *Not One Before Another*, crime writer Carol Masterton creates a mystery that will have you scratching your head. The unusual name comes from the last words of Shakespeare's well-known play *A Comedy of Errors*, and like that work, **C** _____.

After the success of the hardback version last year, it was only a matter of time before *Introducing Myself* appeared in paperback. Now everyone can enjoy Henry Bannerman's stories of his travels round London as a taxi driver. It's only £3.99, compared to £15 for the hardback, **D** _____.

Beginners will find it too difficult, but expert photographers will love *Shooting Animals* by Ian Clarke. Clarke shows you in great detail how to catch those moments when animals are at their best. If you want to improve your pictures of wildlife, **E** _____.

Here is the perfect book for those of you who are thinking of taking up a new pastime. The author, Greg King, certainly knows his stuff, and *Fishing Essentials* tells you everything you need to know to start catching the big fish. Simple techniques are explained to beginners **F** _____.

Happy reading!

1. as this book is not for young children
2. it's a must for every tourist
3. with the aid of detailed colour photographs
4. this book involves a lot of confusion over who's who
5. then this is the book for you
6. and comes up with an interesting theory of her own to solve the problem
7. so there's no excuse for not getting to know this lovable character

Ключи:

- A** 2
B 6
C 4

D 7
E 5
F 3

Тест 8
Задание 11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.**

Can you think of a place on Earth that isn't part of a particular country? There are very few. One of them is Antarctica. Antarctica is a frozen continent **A** _____.

In the middle of Antarctica lies the Geographic South Pole, **B** _____.
In the winter, Antarctica is one of the most inhospitable places in the world. It's dark for almost 24 hours a day, and temperatures can reach as low as -70°C .

The only people who live on Antarctica in the winter are scientists, **C** _____.
Much of this research helps us understand climate change and global warming, **D** _____. Because Antarctica isn't a country, though, the scientists don't need to show anyone their passport when they arrive!

In the summer, conditions are much better. It's warmer, and in parts of Antarctica it's only dark for about four hours each night. Because of this, and because it's such a fascinating place, many tourists now visit the continent each year.

They come on cruise ships, usually from South America, and spend a week or two **E** _____.

If you go on a cruise to Antarctica, make sure you see the stunning and enormous icebergs in Paradise Harbour. You should also visit the Dry Valleys, which are near the South Magnetic Pole. There's no snow or ice in the Dry Valleys, and it hasn't rained there **F** _____!

Expect to see lots of penguins too. If you visit Zavodovski Island you'll see quite a few — several million, in fact!

1. which is the southernmost point in the world
2. who was the first person to reach the South Pole
3. which covers an area of more than 14 million square kilometres
4. so it's extremely important work
5. for more than two million years
6. who endure the extreme conditions in order to do their research
7. seeing the amazing sights on offer

Ключи:

- A** 3
- B** 1
- C** 6
- D** 4
- E** 7
- F** 5

Тест 9
Задание 11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.**

High in the mountains of Peru can be found the ruins of the city of Machu Picchu. Built in around 1440, it was inhabited for nearly a hundred years and then was forgotten **A** _____. What is the story behind this amazing 'lost city'?

It was once lived in by a people called the Incas. The Incas started in the twelfth century AD as a small group of people **B** _____. From the middle of the fifteenth century onwards, the Incas began to take control of other areas. They built a large empire, which included the modern day countries of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia and parts of Argentina, Chile and Colombia. They had a very developed society and were expert builders, engineers, artists and farmers. Then, in 1532, the Spanish arrived in South America. This was the one reason why the Incas never grew further as a civilization and **C** _____.

Francisco Pizarro, a Spanish explorer, landed in Peru with two hundred men, **D** _____. However, he invited the ruler of the Incas, Atahualpa, to a meeting and then captured him, later killing him and many members of the royal family. More people joined Pizarro's army and the Incas were gradually defeated. They lasted for approximately 40 years and fought back against the Spanish, but the Incas were no match **E** _____.

They had never seen guns and cannons before and had nothing similar. The last Inca leader, Tupac Amaru, was finally killed in 1572.

When the Incas left Machu Picchu, **F** _____. In 1911, an American historian named Hiram Bingham was led to the site by people living in the area. Today, so many tourists visit Machu Picchu each year that there is a real chance that this amazing place could be damaged.

1. who built a city called Qosqo
2. where it was destroyed by the Spanish
3. for European technology
4. until it was rediscovered in 1911
5. why they disappeared
6. nobody else knew it was there
7. which was not nearly enough to beat the Incas

Ключи:

- A** 4
- B** 1
- C** 5
- D** 7
- E** 3
- F** 6

Тест 10

Задание 11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.**

Several of Roald Dahl's children's books, including *James and the Giant Peach* and *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, have been made into successful films. The film *Matilda*, directed by and starring comic actor Danny DeVito, is based on the Roald Dahl's book of the same name and is perhaps **A** _____. Mara Wilson stars as Matilda, a sweet and intelligent six-and-a-half-year-old girl **B** _____.

When they're not ignoring her, they're mean and rude to her, and make her life a misery, **C** _____.

Matilda is desperate to go to school and eventually her parents send her to Crunchem Hall, where the evil headmistress Mrs Trunchball (brilliantly played by Pam Ferris) treats her worse, if that's possible, **D** _____. Matilda has friends at school, though, including her kind teacher Miss Jenny Honey (played by Embeth Davidtz), and she soon discovers she has some strange powers which enable her to fight back against the people **E** _____.

Although *Matilda*, which was originally released in 1996, is a highly amusing children's movie, much of the humour will appeal to adults too and the film is extremely well directed and acted. As a director, DeVito manages to capture completely the tone and style of the original book. Indeed, this is one of the rare occasions where the screen version of a book is equally good, **F** _____. The screenplay was written by Nicholas Kazan, son of the famous film director Elia Kazan.

The film is also known as *Roald Dahl's Matilda* in some countries.

1. who want to harm her
2. as does her horrible brother Mikey
3. if not better
4. the most successful adaptation of them all
5. than her family does at home
6. which is what she decides to do
7. whose parents treat her terribly

Ключи:

- A** 4
- B** 7
- C** 2
- D** 5
- E** 1
- F** 3