

**Р**ома Владимировна Наугольная – преподаватель английского языка с более чем 30-летним стажем. В 1981 году окончила с отличием Дрогобычский государственный педагогический институт, факультет иностранных языков по специальности «учитель английского и немецкого языков». Работала в различных образовательных учреждениях: обще-образовательных школах, на факультете лингвистики и международного сотрудничества Ульяновского государственного университета (кафедра практики английского языка и лингводидактики), в языковой школе “Light” – сертифицированном центре по приему Кембриджских экзаменов.

Основная цель данного пособия – помочь ученикам и преподавателям, которые готовятся и готовят к ЕГЭ по английскому языку, закрепить на практике полученные знания. Лексико-грамматические задания занимают особое место в ходе подготовки к экзамену, так как предполагают проверку и грамматической базы, и лексического запаса, и тех умений и навыков, которые ученики получили за весь курс обучения языку в средней школе.

Однако содержание таких заданий не всегда привязано к темам кодификатора или, если быть точнее, к такому важному аспекту изучения английского языка как страноведение. А ведь именно оно дает ученикам необходимые знания о культуре, истории, социальном устройстве страны изучаемого языка, равно как и о языке как таковом.

Так родилась идея создавать варианты заданий именно на базе аутентичных страноведческих материалов, но которые бы по формату полностью соответствовали разделу 3 «Грамматика и лексика».

За многие годы моей педагогической практики я заметила, что ученики часто не могут соотнести визуальный образ с информацией о нем по причине, что им просто не хватает необходимых фоновых знаний. И тогда я решила сопровождать задания иллюстрациями, чтобы стимулировать интерес учеников к содержанию. Как показала практика – моя и тех коллег, которые уже пользуются моими наработками, – замысел оправдал надежды.

### РАЗДЕЛ 3

## ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

### ТЕСТ 1

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–24, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–24.



#### ***Barge Haulers on the Volga (1873), Ilya Repin***

This painting depicts eleven labouring  
19 \_\_\_\_\_ (MAN) dragging a barge on  
the Volga River. It 20 \_\_\_\_\_ (INSPIRE)  
by scenes witnessed by Ilya Repin while  
holidaying on the Volga in 1870. The  
characters portrayed 21 \_\_\_\_\_ (BASE)

on actual people whom the artist met while preparing the work. *Barge Haulers*  
22 \_\_\_\_\_ (WIN) international praise for its realistic portrayal of the hardships  
endured by working class men. It launched the career of Ilya Repin and  
established him as a master of documenting social inequality. The painting  
23 \_\_\_\_\_ (PURCHASE) by Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich and  
exhibited widely throughout Europe as a landmark of Russian realist painting.  
*Barge Haulers* is the 24 \_\_\_\_\_ (RENOWNED) masterpiece of the most  
acclaimed Russian artist of the 19th century.

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#### ***Morning in a Pine Forest (1889), Ivan Shishkin***

One of the most famous Russian  
landscape 25 \_\_\_\_\_ (PAINT), Ivan  
Shishkin, used painting as a way to  
study the nature. Throughout his  
long, 26 \_\_\_\_\_ (SUCCESS) and  
prodigious career, he focused on



the Russian landscape especially its native forests. *Morning in a Pine Forest* is the most famous work of Shishkin. Another famous Russian painter named Konstantin Savitsky painted the bears in the painting. However, the art 27 \_\_\_\_\_ (COLLECT) Pavel Tretyakov removed his 28 \_\_\_\_\_ (SIGN) and thus the painting is credited solely to Shishkin now. *Morning in a Pine Forest* became very popular and was reproduced on 29 \_\_\_\_\_ (VARY) items, including the “Clumsy Bear” chocolates. According to one poll, it is the second most popular painting in Russia.

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***The Ninth Wave (1850),  
Ivan Aivazovsky***

Ivan Aivazovsky was among the leading Russian artists of his time who also 30 \_\_\_\_\_ as the main painter of the Russian Navy. He is also regarded as one of the greatest 31 \_\_\_\_\_ artists of all time. His most famous painting, *The Ninth Wave*, depicts the sea after a night storm and people 32 \_\_\_\_\_ death, attempting

to save themselves 33 \_\_\_\_\_ clinging to debris from a wrecked ship. The debris, in the shape of the cross, appear to be a Christian metaphor for 34 \_\_\_\_\_ from earthly sin. *The Ninth Wave*, is an old expression used by sailors. It means “a single sea wave 35 \_\_\_\_\_ to all the others”. Some seamen believe that nothing can withstand the power of the ninth wave.

This painting is probably Aivazovsky’s most famous and popular work. 36 \_\_\_\_\_ acquired for the Imperial Hermitage, it was one of the first paintings in the collection of the Emperor Alexander III Russian Museum in 1897.

- |                  |              |              |               |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 30. 1) worked    | 2) served    | 3) acted     | 4) performed  |
| 31. 1) naval     | 2) sea       | 3) marine    | 4) water      |
| 32. 1) facing    | 2) watching  | 3) seeing    | 4) meeting    |
| 33. 1) on        | 2) at        | 3) with      | 4) by         |
| 34. 1) rescue    | 2) salvation | 3) survival  | 4) escape     |
| 35. 1) superior  | 2) higher    | 3) taller    | 4) better     |
| 36. 1) Initially | 2) Firstly   | 3) Basically | 4) Originally |

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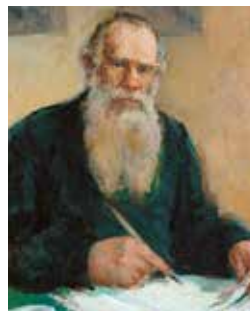
### Anton Pavlovich Chekhov (1860–1904)

Anton Pavlovich Chekhov was a Russian physician and supreme short story writer and playwright. He was the 19 \_\_\_\_\_ (THREE) of six children. Chekhov, like Dickens, was no stranger to financial hardship. He 20 \_\_\_\_\_ (PAY) for his tuition by catching and selling goldfinches. While attending classes at Moscow State University, he wrote and sold a large number of humorous 21 \_\_\_\_\_ (STORY) of contemporary Russian life. He published 22 \_\_\_\_\_ (MANY) than four hundred short stories and sketches by the age of twenty-six. When in 1897 Chekhov 23 \_\_\_\_\_ (DIAGNOSE) with tuberculosis, he purchased land in Yalta and moved into his villa with his mother and sister. This was a very prolific period for the great writer and he produced some of his most famous work during this period, *The Man in a Case*, 24 \_\_\_\_\_ (GOOSEBERRY), *Three Sisters* and *The Cherry Orchard*.

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### Leo Tolstoy (1828–1910)

Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy was a Russian writer who is regarded as one of the greatest authors of all time. He received 25 \_\_\_\_\_ (NOMINATE) for the Nobel prize in Literature every year from 1902 to 1906 and for the Nobel Peace prize. It seems 26 \_\_\_\_\_ (SURPRISE) but when Leo studied law and oriental languages at Kazan University, teachers described him as “both 27 \_\_\_\_\_ (ABLE) and unwilling to learn”. Tolstoy served as a young artillery officer during the Crimean War where he was recognised for his courage and promoted to lieutenant. His European trip in 1860–61 shaped both his political and literary





28 \_\_\_\_\_ (DEVELOP) when he met Victor Hugo. Leo Tolstoy's famous works are *Anna Karenina*, *War and Peace*, and *The 29 \_\_\_\_\_ (DEAD) of Ivan Ilyich*. He portrayed the culture and society of Russia in his writing, and literary critics consider his famous *War and Peace* to be one of the greatest novels of all time.

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### Alexander Pushkin (1799–1837)

Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin was a Russian poet, 30 \_\_\_\_\_, and novelist of the Romantic era. He is considered by many to be the greatest Russian poet and the founder of modern Russian literature. He 31 \_\_\_\_\_ his first poem at the age of 15, and was widely 32 \_\_\_\_\_ by the literary establishment by the time of his graduation from the Tsarskoye Selo Lyceum. While under the strict surveillance of the Emperor's political police and 33 \_\_\_\_\_ to publish, Pushkin wrote his most famous play, *Boris Godunov*. In 1830 Pushkin made a proposal to a young Moscow beauty Natalya Nikolaevna Goncharova. Before the wedding he had to go to the Boldino estate to 34 \_\_\_\_\_ with property issues, where he was detained due to the threat of cholera epidemic. During three months of the *Boldino autumn* the poet created about 50 works of different genres and completed *Eugene Onegin*. In May 1831 Pushkin's family moved to Tsarskoye Selo. At that time Pushkin displayed a 35 \_\_\_\_\_ interest to the history of Russia, reforms of Peter the Great, problem of the place and role of 36 \_\_\_\_\_ in the history of the country.

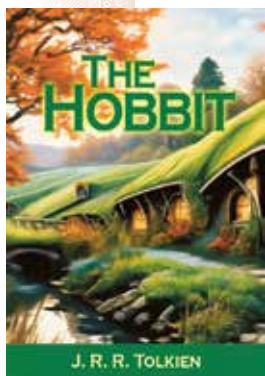


- |                   |                |               |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 30. 1) playwright | 2) playwrite   | 3) playright  | 4) playwrighter |
| 31. 1) printed    | 2) published   | 3) produced   | 4) released     |
| 32. 1) identified | 2) admitted    | 3) recognised | 4) accepted     |
| 33. 1) able       | 2) disable     | 3) enable     | 4) unable       |
| 34. 1) deal       | 2) decide      | 3) solve      | 4) manage       |
| 35. 1) sharp      | 2) keen        | 3) varied     | 4) widespread   |
| 36. 1) identity   | 2) personality | 3) individual | 4) personal     |

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*All that is gold does not glitter, not all those who wander are lost;  
the old that is strong does not wither, deep roots  
are not reached by the frost.*

J. R. R. Tolkien



**J. R. R. Tolkien**, in full John Ronald Reuel Tolkien, is the English writer and scholar who 19 \_\_\_\_\_ (ACHIEVE) fame with his children's book *The Hobbit* (1937) and his richly inventive epic fantasy *The Lord of the Rings* (1954–55). During World War I he 20 \_\_\_\_\_ (SEE) action in the Somme. After the Armistice, he 21 \_\_\_\_\_ (BE) briefly on the staff of *The Oxford English Dictionary* (then called *The New English Dictionary*). For most of his adult life, he 22 \_\_\_\_\_ (TEACH) English language and literature at the Universities of Leeds (1920–25) and Oxford (1925–59). Tolkien was often busy with academic 23 \_\_\_\_\_ (DUTY) and also acted as an examiner for other universities. In private, Tolkien amused 24 \_\_\_\_\_ (HE) by writing an elaborate series of fantasy tales, often dark and sorrowful, set in a world of his own creation.

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The longest and most 25 \_\_\_\_\_ (IMPORTANCE) of those stories, begun about 1930, was *The Hobbit*, a coming-of-age fantasy about a comfort-loving “hobbit” (a smaller relative of man) who joins a quest for a dragon's treasure. In 1937 *The Hobbit* was published, with pictures by the author (an 26 \_\_\_\_\_ (ACCOMPLISH) amateur artist), and was so popular that its 27 \_\_\_\_\_ (PUBLISH) asked for a sequel. The result, 17 years later, was Tolkien's masterpiece, *The Lord of the Rings*, a modern version of the



28 \_\_\_\_\_ (HERO) epic. A few elements from *The Hobbit* were carried over, in particular a magic ring, now revealed to be the One Ring, which must be 29 \_\_\_\_\_ (DESTROY) before it can be used by the terrible Dark Lord, Sauron, to rule the world.

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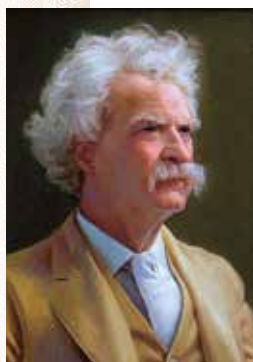
30 \_\_\_\_\_ to statements often made by critics, *The Lord of the Rings* was not written 31 \_\_\_\_\_ for children, nor is it a trilogy, though it is often published in three parts: *The Fellowship of the Ring*, *The Two Towers* and *The Return of the King*. It was divided originally because of its bulk and to 32 \_\_\_\_\_ the risk to its publisher should it fail to sell. In fact, it proved immensely popular. 33 \_\_\_\_\_ its publication in paperback in the United States in 1965, it attained cult status on college campuses. Several polls since 1996 have named *The Lord of the Rings* the best book of the 20th century, and its success 34 \_\_\_\_\_ it possible for other authors to thrive by writing fantasy fiction. It had sold more than 50 million copies in some 30 languages 35 \_\_\_\_\_ the turn of the 21st century. A film version of *The Lord of the Rings* by New Zealand director Peter Jackson, 36 \_\_\_\_\_ in three installments in 2001–03, achieved worldwide critical and financial success.

- |                     |              |               |              |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 30. 1) Opposite     | 2) Contrary  | 3) Converse   | 4) Otherwise |
| 31. 1) specifically | 2) specially | 3) especially | 4) special   |
| 32. 1) relieve      | 2) narrow    | 3) reduce     | 4) lessen    |
| 33. 1) By           | 2) Since     | 3) At         | 4) On        |
| 34. 1) did          | 2) made      | 3) performed  | 4) let       |
| 35. 1) for          | 2) in        | 3) by         | 4) from      |
| 36. 1) released     | 2) made      | 3) shot       | 4) launched  |

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*The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling,  
but in rising every time we fall.*

Mark Twain



**Mark Twain** (1835–1910) was an American writer most famous for his children’s books *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Born Samuel Clemens, he 19 \_\_\_\_\_ (USE) the pen name Mark Twain for his writing career. The pen name Mark Twain 20 \_\_\_\_\_ (COME) from a riverboat term measuring the water’s depth. A “mark” stood for a fathom or six 21 \_\_\_\_\_ (FOOT), while “twain” meant two. If a man called out “Mark Twain”, it meant the water was twelve feet deep and safe for riverboats of the time. Samuel Clemens was born shortly after the appearance of Halley’s Comet in 1835. He believed that he 22 \_\_\_\_\_ (GO) out with it as well. Halley’s Comet 23 \_\_\_\_\_ (APPEAR) about once every 75 years, and Samuel 24 \_\_\_\_\_ (DIE) the day after its return in 1910.

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When the Civil War started, Mark Twain moved west to join the Confederate Army and worked 25 \_\_\_\_\_ (BRIEF) as a miner. Then he became a 26 \_\_\_\_\_ (REPORT) for a newspaper, and began writing short stories under the name Mark Twain. These 27 \_\_\_\_\_ (FUN) tales were full of adventure. In 1870, Mark married 24-year-old Olivia Langdon, and the couple had three daughters and a son. Their son sadly died in 28 \_\_\_\_\_ (INFANT).



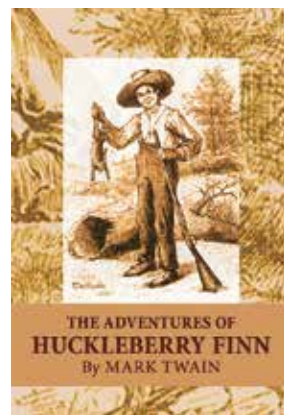


29 \_\_\_\_\_ (PARENT) led to Mark's famous 'river novels' for children. He read each chapter to his family as he wrote them. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and its sequel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884) tell the adventures of two boys on the Mississippi River.

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*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, 30 \_\_\_\_\_ particular, has been called "The Great American Novel" – a tale of a white boy helping a black man to 31 \_\_\_\_\_ slavery in the southern US. It was also one of the first novels to feature the colloquial (everyday) language of its characters. Mark Twain's "river books" have been 32 \_\_\_\_\_ in places as some characters in them use offensive, racist language that was common at the time of writing.

Mark's 33 \_\_\_\_\_ earned him a lot of money, but he lost most of it by investing in risky ventures. In 1895, he began a world tour giving lectures to pay 34 \_\_\_\_\_ his debts, which he did in 1898. When Olivia died in 1904, Mark returned to New York, and later moved to Redding, Connecticut. It was here that he died 35 \_\_\_\_\_ a heart attack in 1910, aged 74. Clemens was buried in the family plot in Elmira, N.Y., alongside his wife, his son, and two of his daughters. Only Clara 36 \_\_\_\_\_ him.



- |                 |               |            |            |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 30. 1) at       | 2) in         | 3) for     | 4) on      |
| 31. 1) escape   | 2) miss       | 3) jump    | 4) avoid   |
| 32. 1) rejected | 2) restricted | 3) banned  | 4) denied  |
| 33. 1) business | 2) job        | 3) work    | 4) writing |
| 34. 1) out      | 2) off        | 3) for     | 4) in      |
| 35. 1) from     | 2) with       | 3) of      | 4) about   |
| 36. 1) overcame | 2) survived   | 3) relived | 4) endured |

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### Welcome to the State Hermitage Museum!

Hermitage, or the State Hermitage Museum, is an art museum in St Petersburg 19 \_\_\_\_\_ (FOUND) in 1764 by Catherine the Great as a court museum. It adjoined the Winter Palace and served as a private gallery for the art amassed by the empress. Under Nicholas I the Hermitage 20 \_\_\_\_\_ (RECONSTRUCT), and it was opened to the public in 1852.

Following the October Revolution of 1917, the imperial collections became public property, and the museum 21 \_\_\_\_\_ (EXPAND) in the 1920s with art requisitioned from private collections. Now the museum 22 \_\_\_\_\_ (HOUSE) within five interconnected buildings, including the Winter Palace (1754–62) and the Small, Old, and New Hermitages. The Hermitage holdings include one of the world's 23 \_\_\_\_\_ (RICH) collections of western European painting since the Middle Ages, including many masterpieces by Renaissance Italian and Baroque Dutch, Flemish, and French painters. Russian art 24 \_\_\_\_\_ (REPRESENT) too.

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### Red Square, the heart of Russia's capital

Red Square is the largest and most 25 \_\_\_\_\_ (FAME) square in Russia. It has a magnetic pull for all 26 \_\_\_\_\_ (VISIT) to Moscow. All the major streets of Moscow radiate from here making Red Square the 27 \_\_\_\_\_ (SYMBOL) centre of all Russia. Not many people realise that Red Square's name has nothing to do

with colour as the old Russian word for ‘beautiful’ and ‘red’ was the same – Red Square means “Beautiful Square”. Its history dates back to the 1490s when a new red-brick Kremlin was built in Moscow. Merchants from all over the world came to trade here. The Square turned into a big market. Public 28 \_\_\_\_\_ (CRY) announced tsars’ decrees and people came to Red Square to hear the news. On days of great church festivals, there were 29 \_\_\_\_\_ (RELIGION) processions here, turning the square into an open-air church.

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 30–36. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 30–36, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### **A great masterpiece of Moscow’s architecture**

Several 30 \_\_\_\_\_ Russian cities built kremlins, or fortresses, to guard themselves against intruders. The original Kremlin in Moscow began in 1156 as a wooden building north of the Moskva River. As Muscovite 31 \_\_\_\_\_ and prosperity expanded by the late 1400s, Prince Ivan III built the Kremlin into its most grand form, 32 \_\_\_\_\_ in Italian architects to construct new fortified stone walls and buildings. Czar Ivan IV (also known as Ivan the 33 \_\_\_\_\_) ordered the construction of a cathedral in 1554 to honour his capture of the Mongol stronghold of Kazan. Though it was officially named *the Church of the Intercession*, the structure was 34 \_\_\_\_\_ known as *the Cathedral of St Basil the Blessed* or simply *St Basil’s* for its 35 \_\_\_\_\_ with a poor prophet who predicted the Moscow fire of 1547. 36 \_\_\_\_\_ its excessive structures of domes, towers, turrets, cupolas, spires and arches, St Basil’s is one of the most identifiable structures in Russia.



- |                    |                 |               |             |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 30. 1) young       | 2) early        | 3) new        | 4) first    |
| 31. 1) command     | 2) control      | 3) rule       | 4) order    |
| 32. 1) bringing    | 2) taking       | 3) fetching   | 4) getting  |
| 33. 1) Dreadful    | 2) Awful        | 3) Horrible   | 4) Terrible |
| 34. 1) best        | 2) better       | 3) well       | 4) more     |
| 35. 1) association | 2) relationship | 3) connection | 4) link     |
| 36. 1) With        | 2) By           | 3) For        | 4) Because  |

## ОТВЕТЫ

### Тест 1

- 19 – MEN
- 20 – WAS INSPIRED
- 21 – ARE BASED
- 22 – WON
- 23 – WAS PURCHASED
- 24 – MOST RENOWNED
- 25 – PAINTERS
- 26 – SUCCESSFUL
- 27 – COLLECTOR
- 28 – SIGNATURE
- 29 – VARIOUS

30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	3	1	4	2	1	4

### Тест 2

- 19 – THIRD
- 20 – PAID
- 21 – STORIES
- 22 – MORE
- 23 – WAS DIAGNOSED
- 24 – *GOOSEBERRIES*
- 25 – NOMINATIONS
- 26 – SURPRISING
- 27 – UNABLE
- 28 – DEVELOPMENT
- 29 – DEATH

30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	1	2	3

### Тест 3

- 19 – ACHIEVED
- 20 – SAW
- 21 – WAS
- 22 – TAUGHT
- 23 – DUTIES
- 24 – HIMSELF
- 25 – IMPORTANT
- 26 – ACCOMPLISHED
- 27 – PUBLISHER
- 28 – HEROIC
- 29 – DESTROYED

30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	1	3	4	2	3	1

### Тест 4

- 19 – WAS SPENT
- 20 – LIVED
- 21 – MORE
- 22 – DID NOT ENCOURAGE
- 23 – WOMEN
- 24 – THEIR
- 25 – EDUCATION
- 26 – MARRIAGE
- 27 – ACCOMPLISHMENTS
- 28 – MUSICAL
- 29 – USEFUL

30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	3	4	1	1	2	4