

Р. П. МИЛЬРУД

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УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Тренировочные тесты

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Р. П. Мильруд



**Устная часть
Тренировочные тесты**

Учебное пособие

Под научной редакцией К. С. Махмурян, д. пед. н., профессора,
почетного работника общего образования РФ
и зампредела Федеральной предметной комиссии ЕГЭ
по иностранным языкам

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Учебное пособие содержит 160 тренировочных упражнений для подготовки к устной части единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку (ЕГЭ). Все упражнения по формату и уровню сложности соответствуют реальному экзамену и могут использоваться для подготовки к ЕГЭ в 10 и 11 классах. Все тексты задания 1 озвучены, аудиозапись учащиеся могут использовать для самопроверки. Аудиоприложение к тестам можно скачать, сосканировав мобильным устройством QR-код на первой странице обложки или пройдя по ссылке: <http://goo.gl/Gukjft>

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ИНСТРУКЦИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ЗАДАНИЙ

При работе с тестами рекомендуем придерживаться реального времени на подготовку заданий и ответа на экзамене.

В задании 1 нужно прочитать вслух небольшой текст, соблюдая правильные произношение и интонацию. Время на подготовку – 1,5 минуты.

В задании 2 нужно задать 5 прямых вопросов на основе рекламного объявления и ключевых слов. Время на подготовку – 1,5 минуты.

В задании 3 нужно выбрать одну из трех фотографий и описать ее на основе предложенного плана. Время на подготовку – 1,5 минуты.

В задании 4 нужно сравнить две фотографии, опираясь на предложенный план. Время на подготовку – 1,5 минуты.

Общее время выполнения заданий – 15 минут. В ответах важно следовать плану задания, старайтесь не отступать от него.

ЗАДАНИЕ 1

**Прочитать вслух небольшой текст научно-популярного характера.
Время на подготовку — 1,5 минуты.**

Task 1.1 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Six of Earth's seven continents are inhabited on a large scale. Asia is the most populated continent, with its 4.3 billion inhabitants. This accounts for 60% of the world's population. The two most populated countries of the world are China and India. These countries together constitute about 37% of the whole population of our planet. Africa is the second most populated continent. It is home for about one billion people. This makes 15% of the world's population. Europe has 733 million people and this makes up 12%. Latin American and Caribbean regions are home to around 600 million people (9%). Northern America, primarily consisting of the United States and Canada, has a population of around 352 million (5%), and Oceania, the least-populated region, has about 35 million inhabitants (0.5%). What about Antarctica? Though it is not permanently inhabited by anybody, Antarctica has a small, changing international population, living in polar science stations.

Task 1.2 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Medicine has existed for thousands of years. At first, medicine was rather an art than science. It was little based on skills and knowledge but, instead, it had connections to the religious beliefs. At the early stages of medicine, doctors relied on religious rituals in the same way as on medication. For example, a medicine man would apply herbs and say prayers for healing. The first physicians thought that bloodletting was the best treatment of all. In recent centuries, since the advent of science, most medicine has become a combination of art and science. Much depends on the talent of the doctor and on the efficiency of drugs and surgery. Nowadays, we come to understand more and more about our body and to know what is going on inside the cells. Also, genetic engineering opens up new perspectives for treating inherited diseases. And, of course, new medical technologies have already saved millions of lives.

Task 1.3

Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Early in the morning, Evenki natives in the hills northwest of Lake Baikal observed a column of blue light. It was nearly as bright as the Sun, and it was moving across the sky. About ten minutes later, there was a flash and a sound similar to artillery fire. Eyewitnesses reported that the source of the sound was moving from the east to the north following the movement of the blue light. The sound was accompanied by a shock wave that knocked people off their feet and broke windows in the houses hundreds of kilometres away. As it often happens, eyewitnesses' accounts varied regarding the sequence and duration of the events. On that day the legendary Tungus meteorite or a small comet fell on the Earth near the river called Podkamennaya Tunguska in Siberia. It happened at about seven o'clock in the morning, on the 30th of June 1908. The first expedition came to the site only ten years later.

Task 1.4

Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Throughout the history of education the most common means of maintaining discipline in schools was corporal punishment. While a child was at school, a teacher was expected to act as a parent, with the same means of making children obey as the parents had. This often meant that school students were often punished with a cane if they did something wrong. Corporal punishment at schools has now disappeared from all European countries. Thirty-one US states have banned it, but the other nineteen states (mostly in the South) continue to allow corporal punishment in schools. Teachers have the right to apply corporal punishment, although many choose not to do so. Official corporal punishment, often by caning, remains commonplace in schools in some Asian, African and Caribbean countries. Generally speaking, most countries retain punishment for misbehavior, but it usually takes non-corporal forms such as detention after the lessons. In Russia corporal punishment in schools was banned in 1863.

Task 1.5

Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

A female chimp has learned how to use the Arabic numerals, 1 to 9, to memorise the order of five numbers. She, unlike males, was able to remember the sequence of at least five numbers. This is the same or even more than pre-school children can do. It comes as no surprise to scientists who discover something else that chimpanzees can do every year, bringing them closer to us. People can normally remember a seven-digit number at first sight. This is our brain's "magic number". A chimp's brain is only

half the size of ours. Yet, they remember five digits. In an experiment, a chimp was shown five numbers on a computer screen. Her task was then to touch each number in the correct order. In order to perform the task successfully, she had to memorise all the numbers. And she did. She got the fourth number correct 90 % of the time, and the fifth number correct 65 % of the time.

Task 1.6 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Human evolution is a lengthy process of change by which people originated from their apelike ancestors. The traits that we today recognize as human evolved over a period of approximately six million years. One of the earliest human traits was the ability to walk on two legs. This ability evolved some four million years ago. A large and complex brain, the ability to use tools and the capacity for language have developed more recently. Some studies lead us to believe that humans have some relationship to another group of primate species, the apes. Scientists say that humans and the great apes of Africa — chimpanzees and gorillas — share a common ancestor who lived between 8 and 6 million years ago. However, researchers do not all agree about how these species are related to the modern human. Genetic research into this relationship has produced some controversial results and more discoveries, perhaps sensational ones, are to be expected.

Task 1.7 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Cheating in tests is becoming more sophisticated. These cases are referred to as exam-room cheating. The statistical findings show that between 3–5 % of exam candidates are likely to be cheating with almost none of these pupils being caught. A recent trend has been for more friends, helping their peers to see questions in advance. This has been prompted by increasingly high demands on the learners to perform well. If the supervision in exam rooms becomes lax, cheating is always on the rise. Cheating appears to be a global phenomenon with little cultural variation. Originally it was thought that cheating was more typical for the so called “face-saving” cultures where the observable behaviour is not the same as unobserved actions. Wherever the stakes are high and there is an advantage and an opportunity to cheat, it seems to happen everywhere. Highly industrialised and poor nations think alike.

Task 1.8 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Here is some advice about good manners and etiquette when eating food. If you are invited to dinner and you cannot eat a certain type of food, tell your host several days before the dinner party. If you are a guest, it is polite to wait until your host starts eating or when your host shows you in some way that you can start eating without waiting for him or her. Mind that it is good manners to chew and swallow the food that is in your mouth and only then should you take a drink. Remember to show your appreciation of the food from time to time. It is a popular mistake that chicken can be eaten with your fingers. In fact, a piece of chicken or a slice of pizza can be eaten with your fingers if you are at a barbecue or in an informal company. Otherwise always use a knife and a fork. It is useful to note that when eating bread rolls, break off a piece of bread and only then use the knife for buttering the bread. If you are using the knife, do not lick or put your knife in your mouth even though there is something delicious on the blade. You will certainly not put your elbows on the table and you will never reach for food over somebody's plate. Always ask for something you need to be passed over to you. And, you had better not talk with food in your mouth to tell others something interesting.

Task 1.9 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

The less children play video games, or watch television, the less aggressive they become, suggests a scientific study. The American research looked at the effects of reducing the amount of computer games played, or television watched by third and fourth graders, who are aged approximately eight or nine. It was found that the more television and computer games the children had seen, the more aggressive they were. This means that television, and, more recently, games have a direct influence on such behaviour. There are potential benefits in reducing the amount of access children have to TV or computer games. This is supported by the findings of reductions in physical and verbal aggression in children who have limited exposure to television, video and computer games. Watching aggressive behaviour shapes the way children see the world and their behaviour. They learn that angry people do aggressive things and start to imitate if the circumstances prompt similar solutions.

Task 1.10 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Every nation has its customs. Modern Americans are very serious about body hygiene while in the 19th century washing one's body frequently was considered bad

for health as it “removed protection from the skin”. Most Western people think it proper to enter a house without changing shoes, while in Korea it is a desecration of the house. An American, greeting a stranger by saying “Hi mate, great to meet you!” may not be favourably regarded in a country where more formal modes of address are usual. In the West, business cards are given a cursory glance. In Japan, they are regarded with respect. In Britain, most business presentations would include a joke, which is unheard of at conferences in Japan or China. Small talk and relationship building are considered important in the Arab world between a seller and a customer. British people prefer talking about the weather. The Japanese value silence while the Italians like to express emotions.

Task 1.11 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

People experience stress when they have much work to do, when they receive a promotion at work, when their car has a flat tire, when their dog gets sick, when they are worried about getting laid off their job or about having enough money to pay their bills, when their best friend and his wife come to stay at their house for a week and on many other occasions. If you are used to thinking that stress is something that makes you worry, you have the wrong idea of stress. Very hot or very cold climate can be stressful. Change of hormones in teenagers can cause stress. Taking responsibilities for other people is one of the major stressors in those who work as managers. Many people carry enormous stress and do not even realize it. To our body stress is synonymous with change. Anything that causes some change in your life causes stress.

Task 1.12 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

It's not at all easy to say what a fairy-tale is or why some stories are called fairy-tales. Fairy-tales do not have to be stories about fairies. Fairy-tales are part of folklore, but folktales are not necessarily fairy-tales. Fairy-tales are similar to myths and legends but are not myths and legends. Fairy-tales come from oral storytelling tradition but fairy-tales have been written down on paper by many authors. Sometimes a literary fairy-tale comes first on paper and only then it is taken back into oral tradition and becomes folklore. Simply put a fairy-tale is a story about magic with something supernatural and mysterious. Usually a fairy-tale is a story that happens in the past. If it happens sometime at the beginning of the world, then it is a myth. If this story names a specific person described as “real”, then it is a legend.

Task 1.13 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

The newspaper industry nowadays is in crisis. It managed to survive the competition with TV as far back as the 1950s but the first blow was made and newspapers lost their role as channel "1" of daily news. The explosion of the Internet in the 1990s and the spread of digital gadgets in the first decade of the 21st century has been a more serious challenge. The average reader has voted for access to information "on the go". Both television and the Internet bring news to the consumer faster and in a more visual style than newspapers. Besides, newspapers need more time and effort to be produced, printed and distributed. Newspapers are beaten by TV and the Internet because they cannot show moving images, give sound or broadcast live interviews. Also, an enormous advantage of the Internet is that it allows the users to seek and find the needed information in an instance.

Task 1.14 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Nurses are the most likely employees to be injured on the job. It has been found that the healthcare industry experienced an overall increase in the number of insurance claims and days lost. For the last three years alone there have been 1.5 million days lost to injury and disease, and claims costs exceeded \$155,000. Overexertion accounted for 60% of claims costs in the healthcare industry. Very often the nurses have to work overtime and they are always exposed to infection, pain and suffering, which adds to the danger of this profession. Frequent sleepless nights add to the harmful effect of this profession. They can also get traumatised in the job themselves. The pain, suffering and disability experienced by injured healthcare workers is immense and is compounded by a lowering of morale and productivity. Earlier injury rate for the healthcare industry as a whole was 7.4 per 100 full-time workers.

Task 1.15 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

People are travelling at very high speed these days and our world is getting very small indeed. Viruses and bacteria are taking huge advantage of this. Diseases which were once typical of the far away places are now breaking out into the wider world. Wild nature has always contained an extraordinary variety of extremely aggressive infections. However, because these places were not visited, the infection did not spread. Now the situation has changed. For example, the Ebola virus appeared from there a few years ago and has reached Europe. Scientists search for effective treatment of dangerous infections and efforts are made to invent efficient vaccines to prevent

and stop epidemics. This vaccine is made from the blood of those patients who have managed to survive the deadly infection and their blood contains antibodies that protect the organism. Such research is being carried out in many countries across the world, including Russia. The first results are very encouraging.

Task 1.16 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Parents often give their children some pocket money. This is done not only to support children financially but also to educate them. Giving pocket money creates the opportunity to teach children about spending and saving the money thoughtfully. Even if children spend the money irrationally, losing it, or giving it to somebody else, such mistakes can be used for further teaching and learning about money. Some parents think that giving pocket money to children as young as four or five years old helps them to begin learning about money management. They say that young children learn how to plan and spend, save and wait for the right moment to buy something, give and be charitable. It is certainly correct to put limits on how much and what the kids spend their money on. For example, wise parents discourage their children from buying sweets or toys non-stop. They teach kids that it leads to extra weight and tooth decay.

Task 1.17 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

The amount of water in the world is limited. The human race, and the other species which share the planet, cannot expect an infinite supply. Water covers about two-thirds of the Earth's surface. But most of it is too salty for use. Only 2.5% of the world's water is not salty, and two-thirds of that is locked up in the icecaps and glaciers. Of what is left, about 20% is in remote areas, and much of the rest arrives at the wrong time and place, as monsoons and floods. Humans can use less than 0.08% of all the Earth's water. Yet over the next two decades our use is estimated to increase by about 40%. There can be a growing water shortage on the planet. We use about 70% of the water we have in agriculture. But the World Water Council believes that by 2020 we will need 17% more water than is available if we are to feed the world.

Task 1.18 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

The turn of the third millennium has seen new forms of art that are getting popular. New media art is a genre in which artworks are created with new media technologies, including digital art, computer graphics, computer animation, virtual art,

Internet art, interactive art, video games etc. This is a new art, which is completely different from old visual arts, for example, traditional painting, sculpture, decorative art and others. There is an increasing public interest in the new forms of “beauty” although a heated debate is going on about whether these new creations can be called “art” at all. Many critics express their concern that such works are a challenge to the laws of aesthetics. However, many art schools and major universities in the developed countries now offer training programmes in the so-called “new genres” with a growing number of graduate programmes. New media art often involves interaction between artist and observer or between observers and the artwork.

Task 1.19 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Eight out of ten burglaries occur when a house or flat is empty. So don't advertise your absence when you're on holiday, or even out at work or shopping. Instead, fit time switches — available from shops — to turn your lights on after dark. Don't leave valuable items such as a TV or video visible through the window. During the day, keep the items out of sight; at night, draw the curtains. Ask a friend or neighbour to keep an eye on the house while you're away on holiday — to collect mail left in the letterbox, sweep up leaves, even mow the lawn and generally make the house looked lived in. Thieves look for portable, high-value, easily saleable goods. One excellent way to protect items is to mark them with an indelible identification showing your postcode, the number of your house or flat or the first two letters of its name. Stickers are available from police stations.

Task 1.20 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

A centenarian is a person who has lived to or beyond the age of 100. The longevity of more than 100 has been achieved by about one person in 1,000. The total number of people who have lived to the age of 115 is only 39 in recorded history. The length of one's lifetime depends on many factors, such as heredity and health, excessive or normal weight, healthy or unhealthy diet, good and bad habits such as smoking. Among other factors are personality traits including hospitality and positive perception of life, active lifestyle and regular working activity. All of centenarians have worked till very old age. They usually eat grains, fish, vegetables and are very light on meat and dairy products. Besides, they avoid stress thanks to the wise perception of life problems. Caring relatives or social workers also contribute to long years as well as high spirituality and a sense of purpose.

Task 1.21 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

There are some strategies to make people think the way you do. The general truth is that the best way to win an argument is to avoid it but this is not always possible. If you have to confront a challenging point of view, show maximum respect for the other person's opinion and never say "You're wrong". Your chances to take the upper hand will rise if you talk in a friendly way and carefully ask questions to which the other person will answer "Yes". Interestingly, social psychologists have noticed that a very good strategy is to let the other person do a great deal of the talking. Listen attentively for the weak points. If you want your ideas to win, make the other person feel as if your ideas are his or hers. Make every effort to see honestly the things from the other person's point of view. Have patience and feel optimistic.

Task 1.22 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

After the Big Bang, it took the Universe a billion years to evolve into a complex system of galaxies, stars and planets. Over the next 12 billion years, more stars and galaxies were appearing from the embers of the giant explosion. Our Solar System is a relative newcomer in this lengthy tale of cosmic creation. The drifting gas cloud on the very edge of the Milky Way was slowly becoming smaller and started to spin around. This cloud gradually became a disc and heated up. Once this enormous disk of gas had warmed to a few thousand degrees, it began to separate into two different parts. The centre continued heating until eventually the Sun exploded into life about 5 billion years ago. The rest formed a revolving disc that gradually cooled down. As the temperatures dropped, the gas turned into solid particles of rock, metal and ice. Out of those particles the planets were made.

Task 1.23 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Astronomers are predicting a spectacular display of shooting stars in the sky. Dozens of meteors are expected to shoot across the sky every hour. They will be seen as streaks of coloured light in the night sky before dawn. This is a relatively rare and very beautiful event one can see with the naked eye. If the enthusiasts are lucky enough, then they will see as many as two or three bright meteors a minute. Meteors are streaks of light in the sky caused by small pieces of comet dust. When comets pass close to the Sun, they begin to evaporate and leave behind a trail of gas and dust. The trail is a cloud of tiny particles left by the comet. When the Earth passes through this trail, we have a meteor shower. This happens because as Earth passes through the cloud of dust left by the comet, these particles burn up in the atmosphere.

Task 1.24 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Body building is a deceiving activity. What appears on the surface is not exactly what it looks like from the inside. A body builder lifts weights to train the muscles and to make them bigger. From what we see, body builders look very strong but they can do badly in a fight with a far less muscled rival. The powerful appearance depends on a special diet rich in nutrients. The competitive body builder must consume vast quantities of protein — 36 soft-boiled eggs for breakfast is only one menu item mentioned in some books. Their heart and joints can fail in later life because of the burden they have to bear. Body building appears to be a sporting show; the hard training, the competitions, the drugs — everything for the sake of showing one's muscles to the audience. In contrast to real sports activities, it is a cosmetic industry with body building machines and methods. It has got nothing to do with health.

Task 1.25 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Tortoises and turtles have little changed since the time of the dinosaurs but now the survival of two-thirds of the world's tortoises and freshwater turtles is under threat. Conservationists are launching a campaign to try to save these and other endangered species. For example, a great threat is the use of reptiles for food and Far Eastern traditional medicine. Scientists say some species could be driven to extinction within 20 years. Two hundred of the world's three hundred surviving tortoises and freshwater turtles are threatened and need protection. The reason is the unrelenting demand from the Asian food and traditional medicine market. Tons of live turtles are imported each day to southern China. The non-sustainable killing is now beginning to impact turtles in North America, Africa, Europe and elsewhere. The whole world of these animals is being emptied out for China to be served at turtle feasts. One of the delicacies is drops of tortoise's blood in a glass of nice wine.

Task 1.26 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Some dolphin species are particularly threatened with extinction in developing countries. Freshwater dolphins now limited to the rivers in China are considered the most endangered animal. From surveys in 1985 the total population of freshwater dolphins was estimated at around 300 animals. In the year 2000 only 21–23 dolphins were sighted. Other endangered species include the northern hemisphere whales.

They are still awaiting formal assessment and are known to be in serious danger of extinction. Some progress has been made but grave threats to the endangered animals are worsening. The diversity of these animals is crumbling, so we must redouble our efforts. Threats to them include the deliberate killing of some species for food and predator control. Animals often get entangled in fishing gear, or collide with vessels. Some species are targeted to supply the demand from aquariums for live animals. Excessive fishing depletes food sources, and coastal habitats are damaged by development.

Task 1.27 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Scientists say they have solved one of the greatest mysteries plaguing mankind — just what the secret of happiness is. The answer, apparently, is nothing as simple as “true love”, “lots of money”, or an “exciting job”. Instead, it can be summarised in the following equation: $\text{Happiness} = P + (5x\text{E}) + (3x\text{H})$. Just to explain, P stands for Personal Characteristics, including outlook on life, adaptability and resilience. E stands for Existence and relates to health, financial stability and friendships. And H represents Higher Order needs, and covers self-esteem, expectations, ambitions and sense of humour. The formula was worked out by psychologists after interviews with more than 1,000 people. It is important to note that the equation is not easy for most people to understand. Most people probably don't know what happiness is; they think happiness is perhaps having lots of money, or a big car, or a big house.

Task 1.28 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Quality of life is the general well-being of individuals. Standard indicators of the quality of life include not only wealth and employment but also the environment, physical and mental health, education, recreation and leisure time, and social belonging. This means that quality of life is getting better if people have enough money, if they have some useful job to do, if they live in a friendly environment, if they have healthy bodies and minds, if they are educated enough, if they have an opportunity to enjoy rest and entertainment and if they belong to a family, a group of friends, a professional community and to a society as a whole. Many people these days think that their quality of life is not good enough if they do not have a chance to travel. Others might complain that they do not see enough attention from others and do not have the needed education. Any assessment is certainly subjective.

Task 1.29 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

A 70-year-old Japanese man has become the oldest person to climb Mount Everest. He made it to the top of the world's highest peak a week before the 50th anniversary of the first ascent. The old man himself, his son and seven others reached the summit via the south-east ridge route taken in 1953. The headmaster and former professional skier was one of many people to scale Everest on that day. He said it was a dream come true. He shattered the record previously held by another Japanese man, who was 65 when he conquered Everest last year. A record number of people are on the mountain to mark the anniversary. But until successful ascents from the north side, bad weather had thwarted all attempts this year. There have been fears that the large numbers climbing at the same time could create the potential for disaster. The first people to reach the top from the south side were the Nepalese and Indian army expeditions, followed by other climbers.

Task 1.30 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

The term "mountaineering" refers to the sport of climbing mountains either on foot or on skis. Hiking in the mountains can be a simple form of mountaineering when it involves rising to some higher points, covering some short stretches of the route or scaling low rocks, as well as crossing glaciers. While mountaineering began as attempts to reach the highest point of unclimbed big mountains it has branched into specializations that address different barriers in the way to the top and consists of three areas: rock-craft, snow-craft and ice-screws craft, depending on whether the chosen route is over rocks, snow or ice. All require experience, athletic ability, and technical knowledge to keep safe. Mountaineering is often called "alpinism", which implies climbing with difficulty such high mountains as the Alps. A mountaineer with such great skills is called an alpinist. Mountaineers or alpinists must take care of their safety. One of the means is a shelter in the mountains.

Task 1.31 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

For a surprising number of Americans, ghosts, witches and other scary symbols represent something real. An opinion poll found that 20 percent of Americans believe in witches and 37 percent believe that houses can be haunted by ghosts. Overall, three in four Americans have at least one paranormal belief, according to the data.

But even if we don't have beliefs in the supernatural, many of us have superstitious thoughts or behavior without even thinking about it. When was the last time you knocked on wood, blamed an unlucky event on the number 13, or found yourself unwittingly avoiding black cats on your way? Superstition is a phenomenon that has not been studied enough yet. Superstition is both a belief and a behaviour. It aims at bringing about good luck and avoiding bad happenings. Superstition is practised any time when people refer to some kind of magical influence, even though it is not supported by common sense or science.

Task 1.32 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

An unidentified flying object or UFO is any anomaly in the sky that is not identifiable as a known object or phenomenon. UFOs are associated with visits by representatives of extraterrestrial life or with some military projects. They have become popular subjects for journalists, writers and gossipers. It is difficult to identify UFOs although many of them have been later identified as absolutely normal phenomena or things. Sometimes identification may not be possible owing to the low quality of evidence. This evidence is often anecdotal or even fake. Eyewitnesses' accounts are not reliable data either. Stories of fantastical celestial objects have been told since antiquity, but the term "UFO" was officially created in 1953. It has been used since then for all the reports about something paranormal high above us in the sky with unusual aerodynamic characteristics, or unusual features that do not conform to any presently known aircraft or missile and cannot be easily explained.

Task 1.33 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

The pastime of making crop circles, known as "circle making" has become popular over the past 20 years or so. Rumour has it that two artists in England started the craze. They used to meet on Friday nights at a pub. One summer evening they left the pub and walked out onto the surrounding cornfields. One of them recalled a story he had read when he lived in Australia about mysterious circles appearing in a cornfield. Following this, a rush of stories spread about alien spacecraft landing in the area. They decided to make a circle in the corn to see if they could fool people into believing that a flying saucer had landed there. It worked. They continued for over 12 years and their circles attracted worldwide interest, from scientists to spiritualists. Many other artists gradually began making circles of greater and greater complexity. Some have made various intricate patterns, including portraits of famous people.

Task 1.34 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

The yeti is a mythical creature who is supposed to live in the Himalayas, the highest mountain range in the world. Although there have been many reported sightings of the yeti, none of them have been documented with evidence in any way. Scientists searching for the legendary yeti have agreed that the mythical creature does exist. They reached their decision at the end of a two-day conference devoted to the abominable snowman. A steady flow of reported sightings of the yeti has helped to keep alive the theory that the animal is more than just a product of imagination. In China and in the United States there were widely publicised claims of close encounters with the creature. Travellers and mountaineers claimed to have stood face to face with a yeti in the Himalayas. There are photographs proving the encounter. The most famous pictures of a yeti remain the film footage shot in Northern California.

Task 1.35 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

The partial skeleton of a massive dinosaur, one of the largest creatures ever to walk the Earth, has been unearthed in Egypt. The 70-tonne beast 24–30 metres long lived about 146 million years ago. It was a time when the Earth looked quite different from what it is now. In the early 20th century four new dinosaur species were found at the site but these fossils were destroyed in the museum during World War II. The latest dinosaur is the first discovery reported from the site since 1935. It has caused a great interest among scientists as every such discovery is a sensation and a hope to learn more about the mystery of the past. The scientists hope that this finding will help answer some questions about a mysterious time and place in history. This was a long-necked, long-tailed, plant-eating dinosaur, one of the largest known to science. It was also very heavy.

Task 1.36 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Up to one in five schools in England and Wales has to deal with cases of illegal drug abuse among pupils each year. One in ten teachers said that drug incidents occur at least once a year. Drug dealing was identified in one in seven schools and went beyond the school gates involving parents. Secondary school teachers were more likely to have encountered drugs in school than their primary colleagues. Although

the majority of schools remain "safe havens" there is no room for complacency. In some situations the local education authorities do not support schools in their fight against drugs. A secondary school teacher said the school had excluded a boy over drugs but the LEA had not upheld the school's decision. In another school, a boy who dealt drugs on the premises was reinstated in school. School administrations are not very efficient in dealing with these situations either. Some teachers leave their posts because of this.

Task 1.37 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Without air there can be no life. Without air of good quality there cannot be a healthy life. Perhaps the first general realization of the new dangers came with the great London smog of December 1952. For five days the capital of England was enveloped in a grey shroud, and over four thousand people had died and incalculable numbers had suffered a worsening of bronchitis and heart disease. Daily the individual draws 26,000 breaths, between 18 and 22 each minute, many of which are of filthy air. The lungs of town inhabitants are usually greyish in colour, those of country people are normally pale pink. The air is being polluted by acid gases, dust, petrol and diesel fumes and poisonous chemicals. These come from cars, factories and power plants. Dangerous gases are released by factories and power plants when fossil fuels are burned by cars. Acid rains are responsible for the decline of many forests.

Task 1.38 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

There have been many changes in American families in the past few years. So there are many different kinds of families today. There are fewer traditional families in the United States today than in the past. The traditional family includes a man and a woman who are married and their children. Fewer than twenty-five percent of American homes have these traditional families. One major influence on families is the high number of marriages that end in divorce. More single parents are raising their children today. There is also a high rate of unmarried women having babies. Research has found that the marriage rate in the United States is dropping. More men and women are choosing to live together and have children, but not get married. Population experts say that the number of unmarried parents in the United States has increased more than seventy percent in the past ten years. Another kind of American family is a stepfamily.

Task 1.39 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

The most recent ancestor of all males living today was a man who lived in Africa. The new research confirms the “out of Africa” theory that modern humans originated in Africa before slowly spreading across the world. The finding raises new questions because our most recent “modern” paternal ancestor would have been about 84,000 years younger than our maternal one. This means that “modern” Homo Sapiens human genetic blueprint evolved and spread throughout female and male population at different times. Based on the studies, our most recent common ancestor is thought to be a “modern” woman who lived in Africa some 143,000 years ago. One can trace every female line back to a single female ancestor who lived in Africa at that time. Her genetic influence was very big as the gene code is always passed down the generation on the maternal line. The modern man appeared later and came to play his role in life.

Task 1.40 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

In most cases people think school students are successful when they get good academic grades. But when you look a little closer, those who achieve good grades sometimes fail later because they have only learned to do what teachers asked. It is also said that a student is successful when he or she finds something that motivates him or her to sit down for several hours, to do homework, and to seek answers to the questions their teachers pose. A student can really be successful only in some areas and gain social recognition there, for example, in mathematics and science but not in the humanities. That is why many students do not always find success when they leave school. Actually, sometimes former high achievers feel lost without the tight schedules and the demanding teacher nearby. After many years some successful learners assess their high performance at school as generally good but insufficient for success in life.

ЗАДАНИЕ 2

Ознакомьтесь с рекламным объявлением и задать пять вопросов на основе ключевых слов. Время на подготовку — 1,5 минуты.

Task 2.1 You are considering staying at a hotel and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) location of the hotel
- 2) special offers for students
- 3) price for a night's stay
- 4) laundry facilities
- 5) vegetarian menu

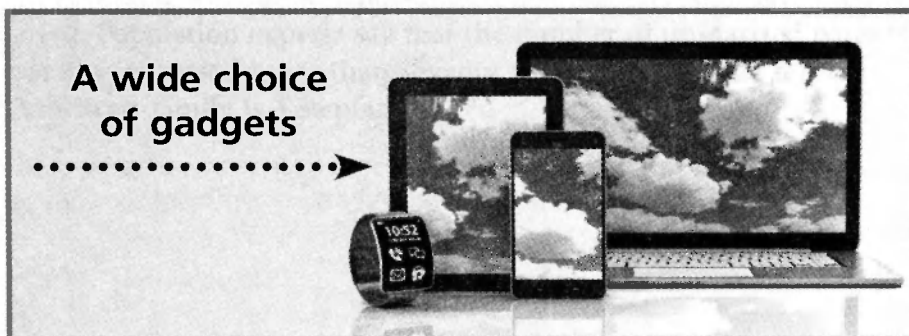
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.2 You are considering buying a tablet computer and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) difference between a panel and a tablet PC
- 2) price range
- 3) most successful models
- 4) the manufacturers
- 5) discount offers

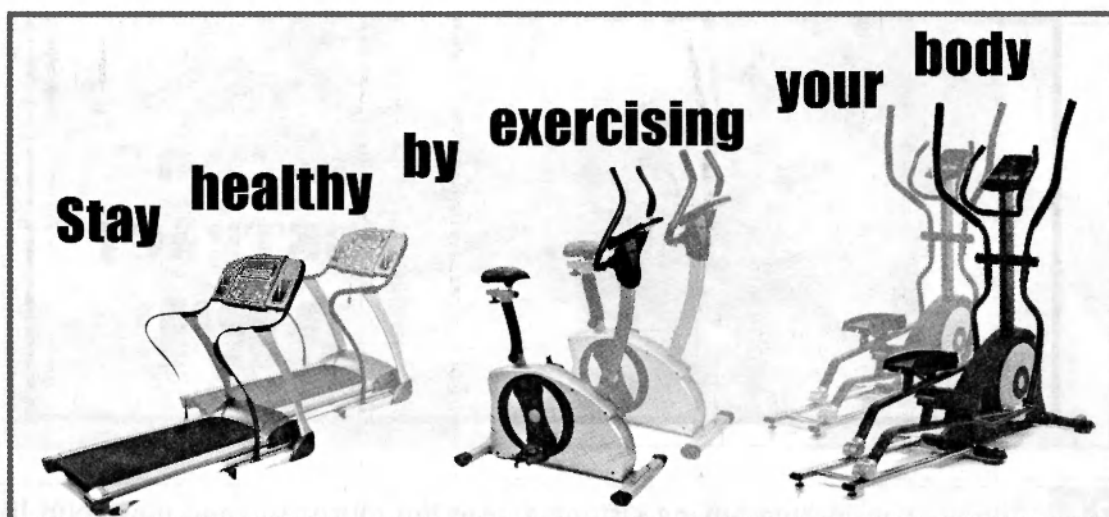
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.3 You are considering buying a sports exercise machine and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) types of exercise machines on offer
- 2) reasonable prices
- 3) muscle training programmes
- 4) most popular models
- 5) delivery terms

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.4 You are considering visiting an art gallery and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) location of the gallery
- 2) special offers for students
- 3) the most popular exhibitions
- 4) working hours
- 5) facilities for the elderly

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.5 You are considering buying a reproduction of a rare abstract painting and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the message of the painting
- 2) the author of the painting
- 3) the country of creation
- 4) the time of creation
- 5) the price of the reproduction

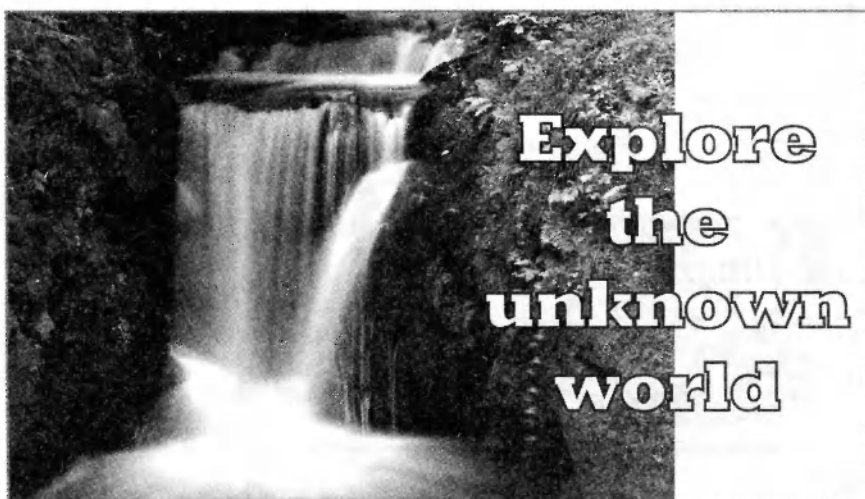
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.6 You are considering buying visiting a beautiful tourist site and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) location of the site
- 2) online booking of tours
- 3) popular legends about the place
- 4) the best time for the excursion
- 5) economy hotels by the site

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.7 You are considering tasting food at a national cuisine restaurant and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) location of the restaurant
- 2) special menus on offer
- 3) dishes of the national cuisine
- 4) restaurant working hours
- 5) means of transport to get to the restaurant

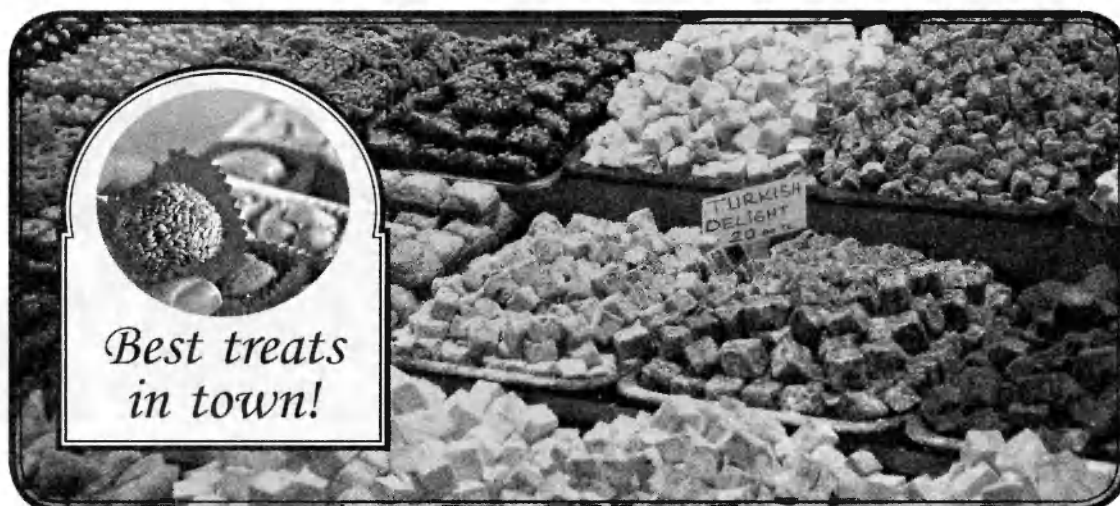
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.8 You are considering buying some Turkish sweets and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the location of the shop
- 2) variety of the offers
- 3) price range of the sweets
- 4) working hours
- 5) discount policy

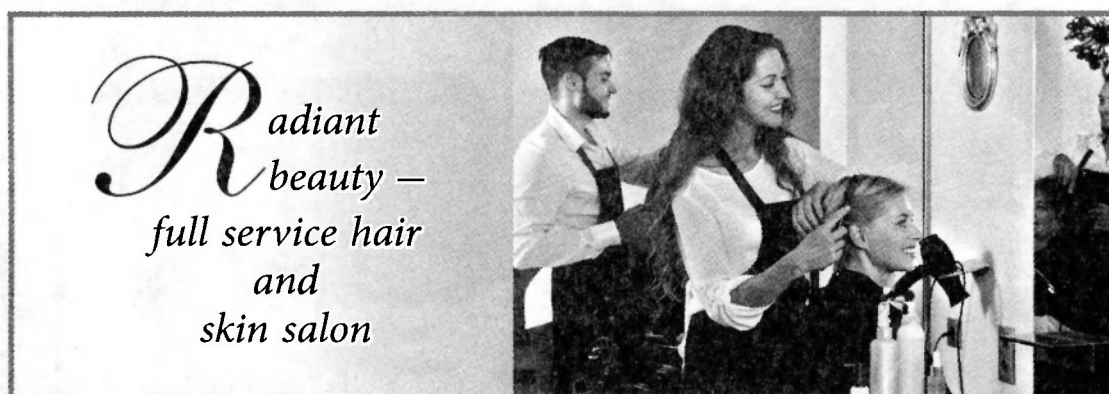
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.9 You are considering having your hair done and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) working hours of the salon
- 2) availability of discount cards
- 3) good references from clients
- 4) number of clients per day
- 5) the time when the salon is less busy

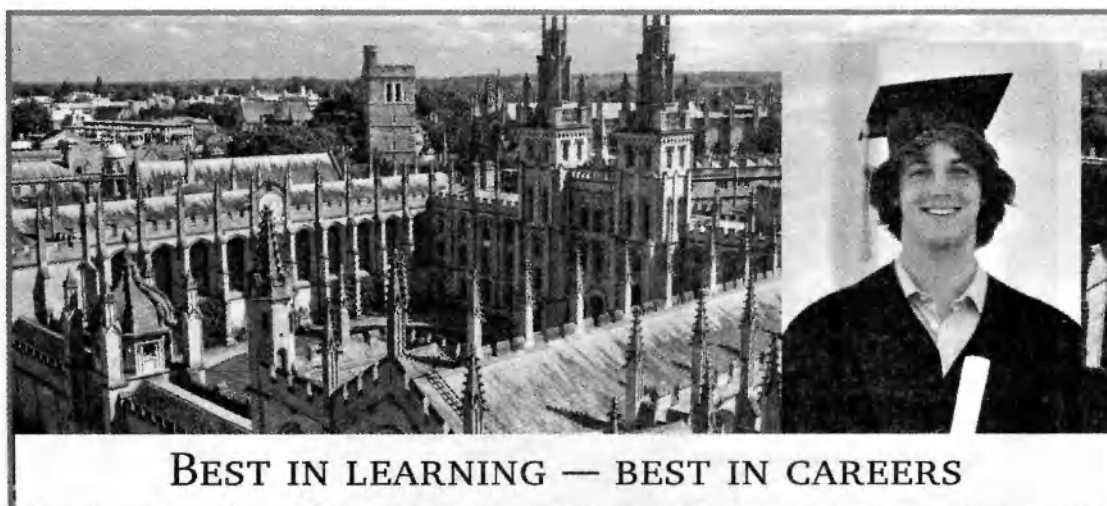
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.10 You are considering taking a study course at the university abroad and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) working hours of the reception desk
- 2) study programmes for international students
- 3) students' club activities
- 4) annual number of students enrolled
- 5) terms of stay at students' residences

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.11 You are considering taking a part-time job at a café and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) café opening hours
- 2) possibility of working part-time
- 3) pay rate
- 4) fixed hours or a shifting schedule
- 5) social package for part-time employees

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.12 You are considering taking a flight and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) possibility of your flight delay
- 2) time of departure
- 3) the beginning of registration and boarding
- 4) vegetarian menu on board
- 5) the cost of overweight baggage

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

✈ Departures				
Time	To	Flight no.	Gate	Remarks
09:35	NEW YORK	DF2753	A1	ON TIME
09:40	FRANKFURT	LN3211	C3	ON TIME
09:45	TORONTO	GT4638	A2	ON TIME
09:45	LONDON	KV3323	B4	DELAYED
09:50	MIAMI	LX3100	A2	DELAYED
09:55	SYDNEY	LV2317	A5	ON TIME
10:00	PARIS	BD9032	B1	ON TIME
10:00	OSLO	FB5610	C4	ON TIME
10:05	HONG KONG	EN4267	A4	DELAYED
10:10	BARCELONA	GC5433	C1	ON TIME
10:15	TOKYO	LY4488	B2	ON TIME
10:20	MOSCOW	KF3280	B4	CANCELLED
10:25	ZURICH	TK7252	A4	ON TIME
10:30	LOS ANGELES	TK3946	A1	ON TIME
10:35	ROME	RZ1408	B3	DELAYED
10:40	HONOLULU	EK4319	A1	ON TIME

Task 2.13 You are considering buying a multicooker and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the functions of the multicooker
- 2) the steps of cooking with the multicooker
- 3) the time of cooking with the multicooker
- 4) possible dishes with the multicooker
- 5) the advantages of cooking with the multicooker

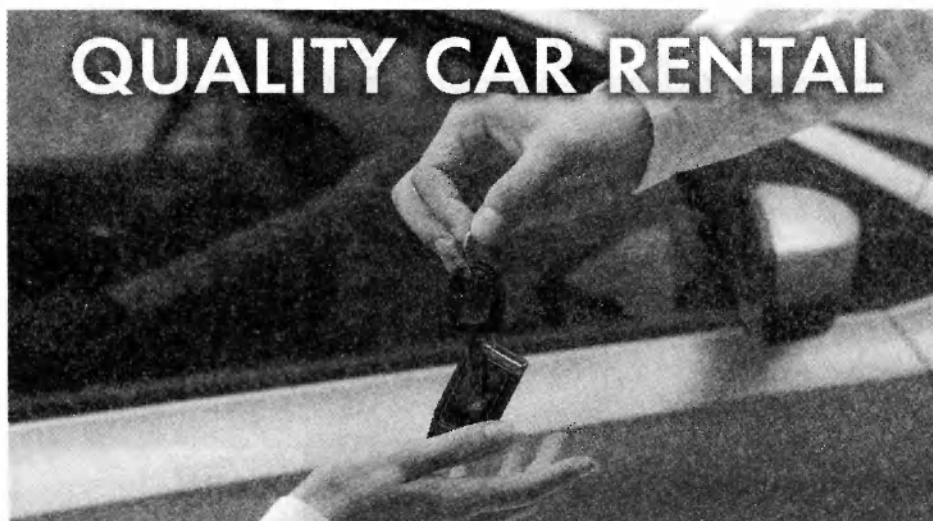
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.14 You are considering renting a car with your family and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the make of the car for rent
- 2) the price of renting
- 3) the insurance payment
- 4) the terms of rent
- 5) the maximum duration of rent

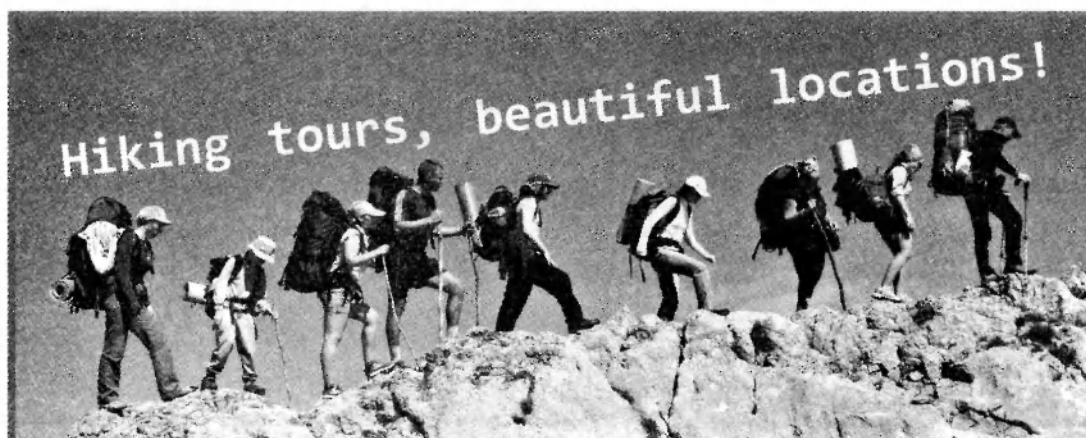
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.15 You are considering going on a hiking tour and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the timing of the tour
- 2) the price of the tour
- 3) the need for health insurance
- 4) the duration of the tour
- 5) sleeping and eating conditions for tourists

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.16 You are considering taking a bungee jump and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the risks of bungee jumping
- 2) the price of the jump
- 3) safety guarantees
- 4) the opening hours of the attraction
- 5) the inventor of bungee jumping

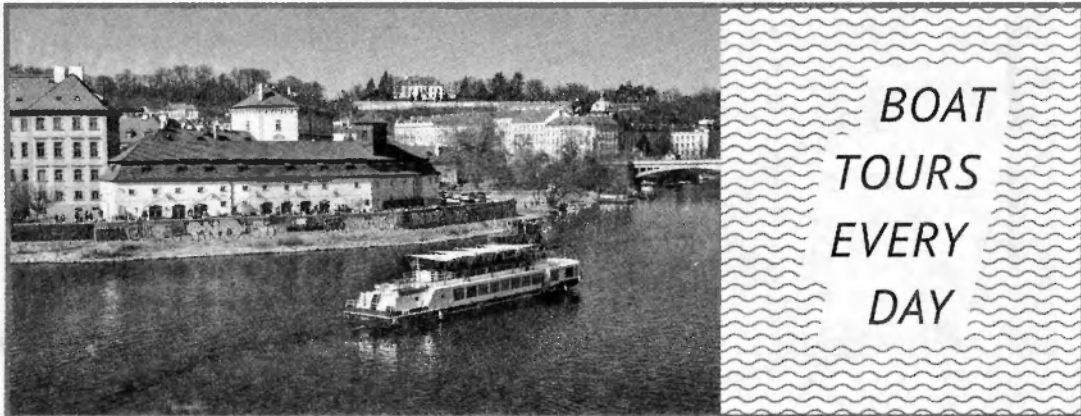
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.17 You are considering taking a boat tour along a canal in the city and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the duration of the tour
- 2) the price
- 3) the sights on the way
- 4) the guide on board
- 5) the interpreter

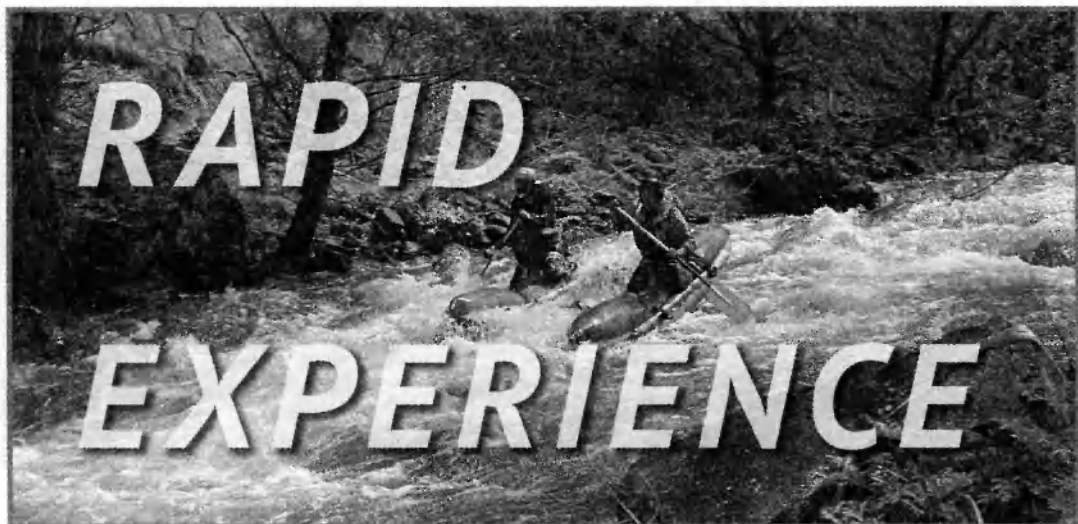
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.18 You are considering taking a risky boat trip down the river in the mountains and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the risks of the trip
- 2) the price of the trip for a company of three
- 3) the best season for the trip
- 4) the instructor available
- 5) the safety measures during the trip

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.19 You are considering buying a new wrist watch and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the manufacturer of the watch
- 2) the price of the watch
- 3) the terms of the guarantee
- 4) the functions of the watch
- 5) water-and-shock resistance

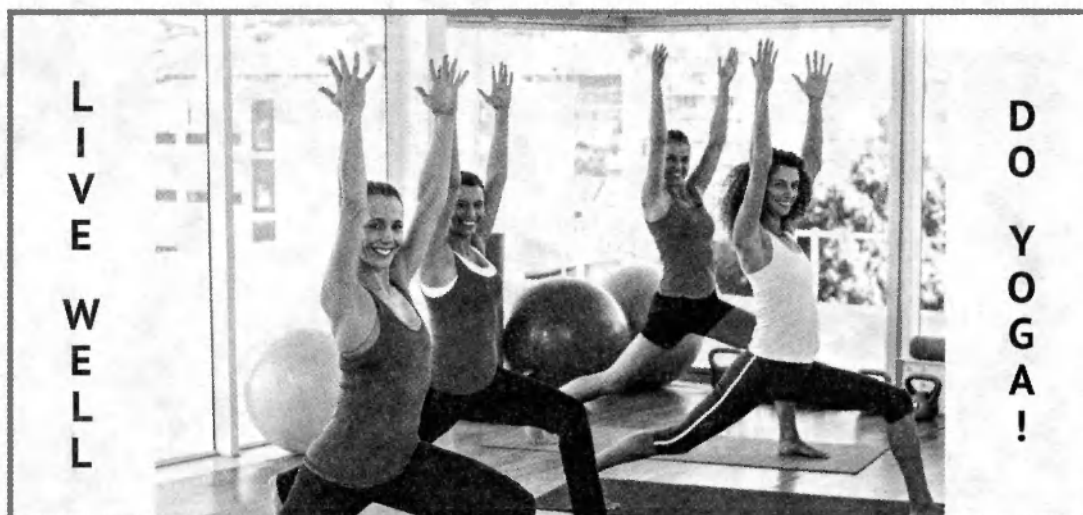
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.20 You are considering attending a yoga fitness group and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the time of the training sessions
- 2) the price per session
- 3) the instructor' country of origin
- 4) possible side effects of yoga exercises
- 5) the duration of the sessions

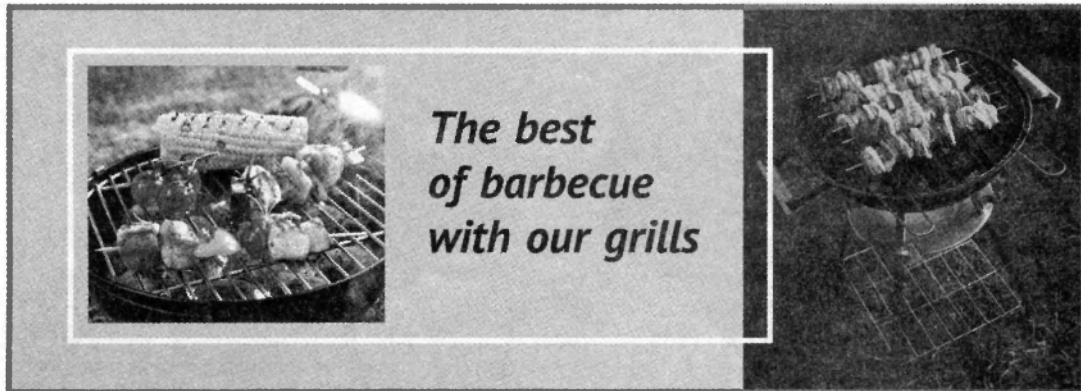
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.21 You are considering buying a barbecue grill and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the brand recommended
- 2) the price of the barbecue grill
- 3) the weight of the barbecue grill
- 4) the recipes for the best barbecue
- 5) the cooking time

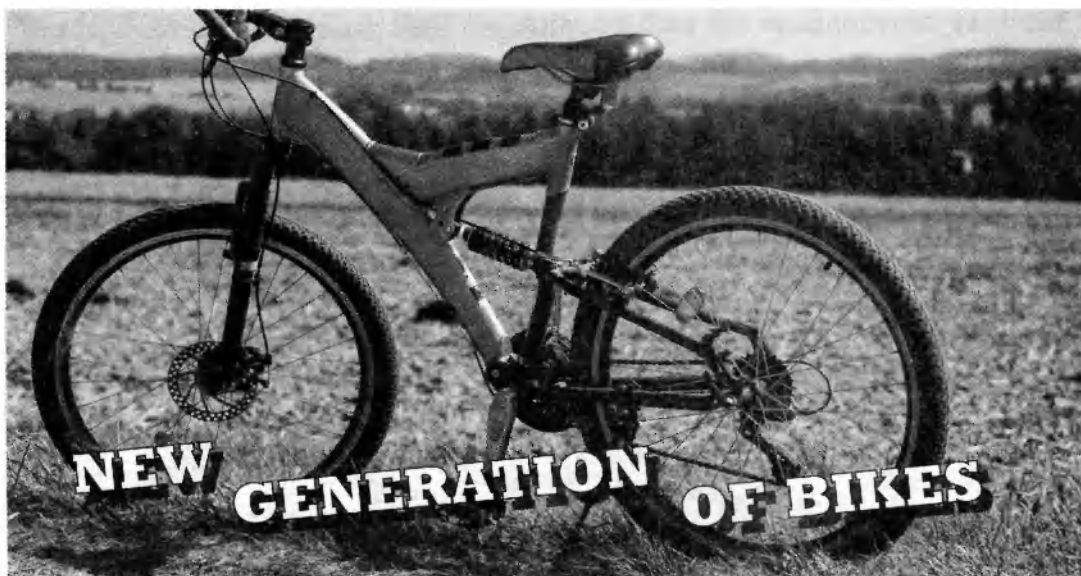
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.22 You are considering buying a bicycle and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the manufacturer
- 2) the price
- 3) the weight
- 4) the size
- 5) the user instruction manual

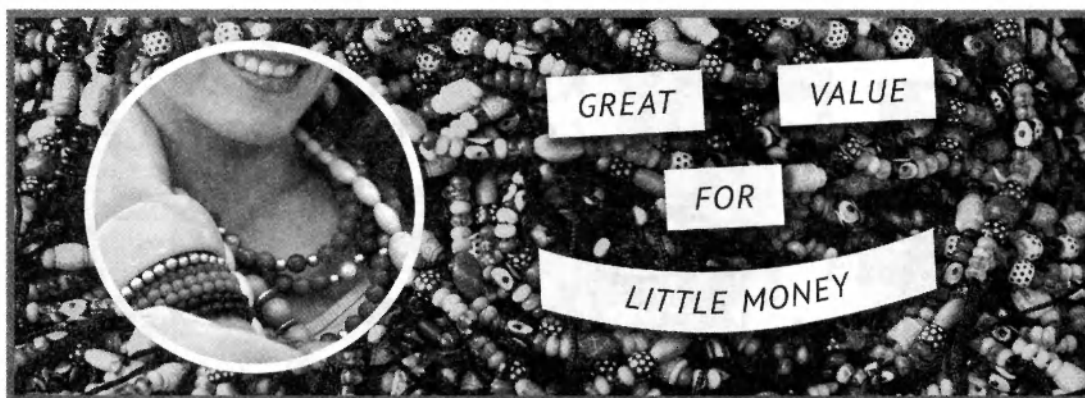
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.23 You are considering buying some inexpensive jewelry as a present and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the manufacturer of the jewelry
- 2) the price
- 3) the metal
- 4) the size
- 5) the suitable age to wear

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.24 You are considering buying a camping tent and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the cloth of which the tent is made
- 2) the capacity of the tent
- 3) the time for putting the tent up
- 4) the size of the tent
- 5) the wear and tear period

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.25 You are considering buying a computer desk and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the manufacturer of the desk
- 2) the purpose of the shelves and compartments
- 3) the matching chair availability
- 4) the size of the desk (width and height)
- 5) the material of which the desk is made

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.26 You are considering buying a travel bag and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the material of which the bag is made
- 2) the compartments in the bag
- 3) the wheels reliability
- 4) the telescopic handle safety
- 5) the cabin size correspondence

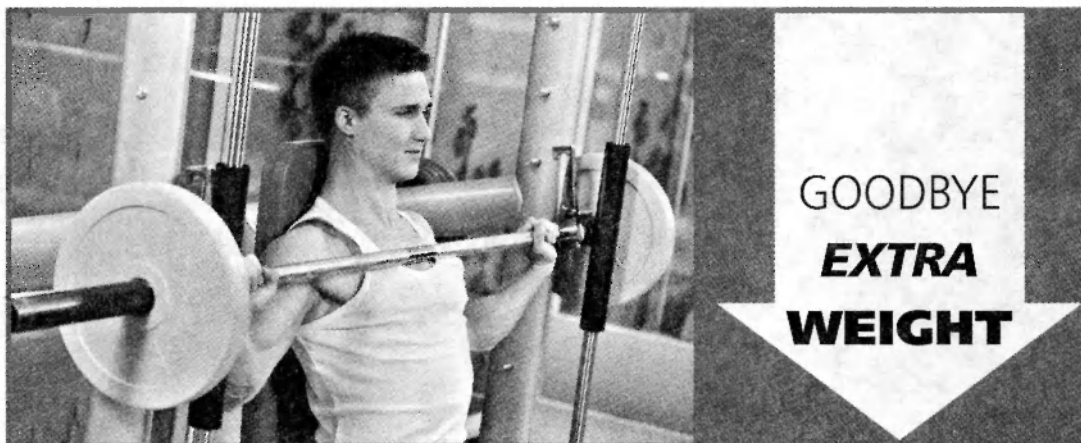
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.27 You are considering attending a fitness club and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the opening hours of the club
- 2) the subscription fee
- 3) the programmes on offer
- 4) the instructors' experience
- 5) medical checkup requirements

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.28 You are considering joining a parachute jumping group and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the timing of the training sessions
- 2) the instructors' experience
- 3) medical insurance requirements for club members
- 4) the duration of training sessions
- 5) safety guarantees

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.29 You are considering buying a pair of new jeans and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the best brand of the jeans
- 2) the make of the best jeans
- 3) the cloth that the jeans are made of
- 4) the trendy cut and colour
- 5) the fashionable accessories to match the jeans

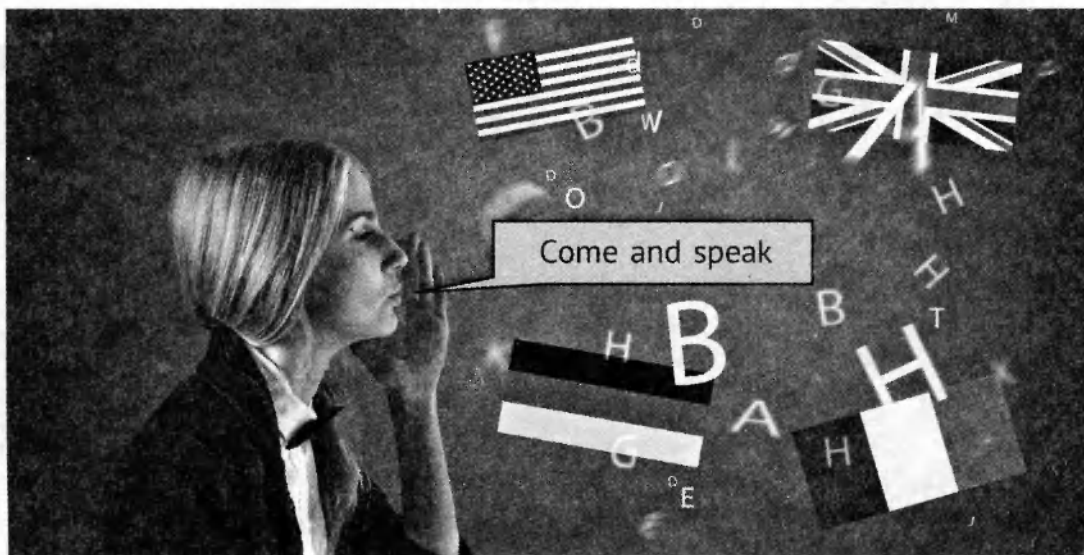
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.30 You are considering taking a course of another foreign language and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the programme of the course
- 2) the course duration
- 3) the starting time
- 4) the size of the groups
- 5) the methodology of teaching

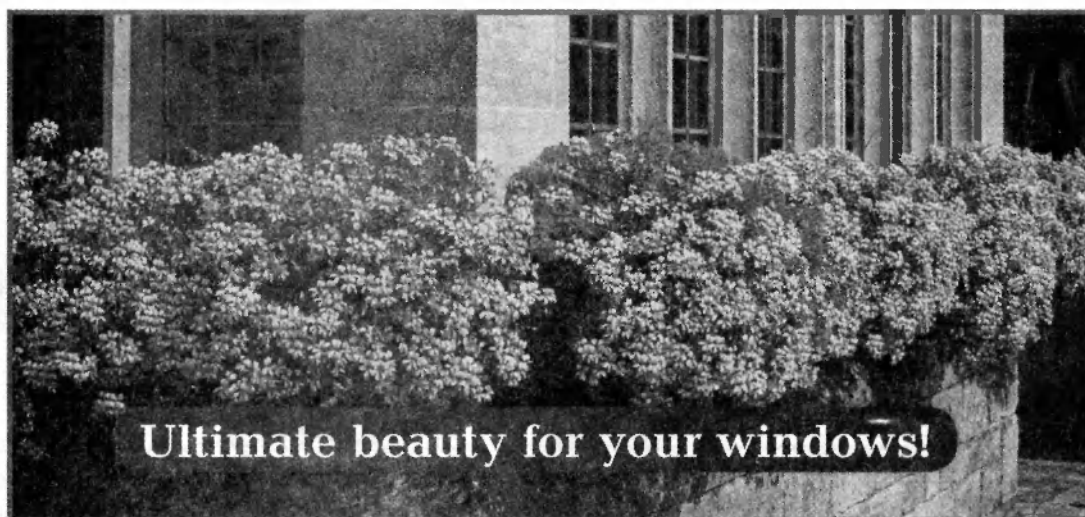
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.31 You are considering growing some exotic flowers on your window and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the sort of flowers recommended for growing
- 2) some special requirements for the soil
- 3) the need for fertilizers
- 4) the frequency of watering
- 5) resistance of flowers to diseases

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.32 You are considering buying a microwave cooker and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the best brand to choose
- 2) the best make to buy
- 3) operation safety rules
- 4) some recommended cooking recipes
- 5) duration of the guarantee

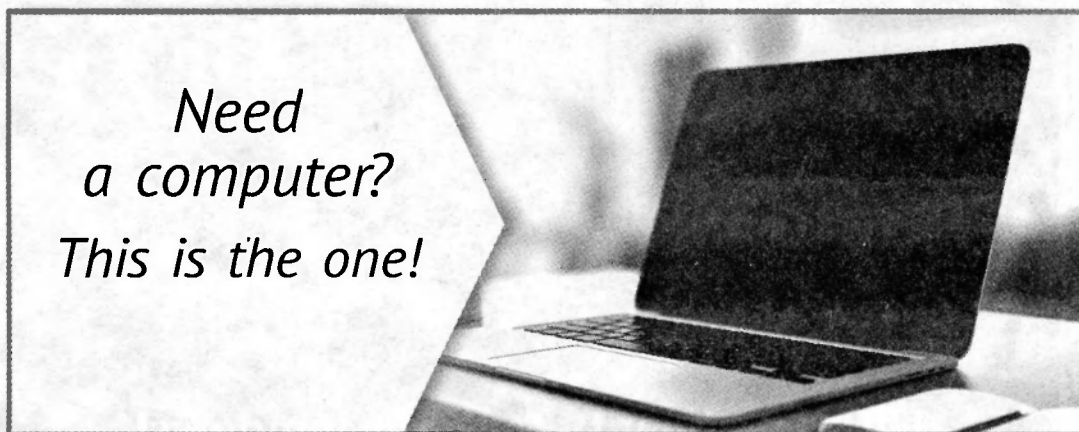
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.33 You are considering buying a new desktop personal computer or a laptop and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the most reliable brand recommended
- 2) the best technical characteristics
- 3) the screen size
- 4) the operating system installed
- 5) the advantages and disadvantages of the desktop PC and a laptop

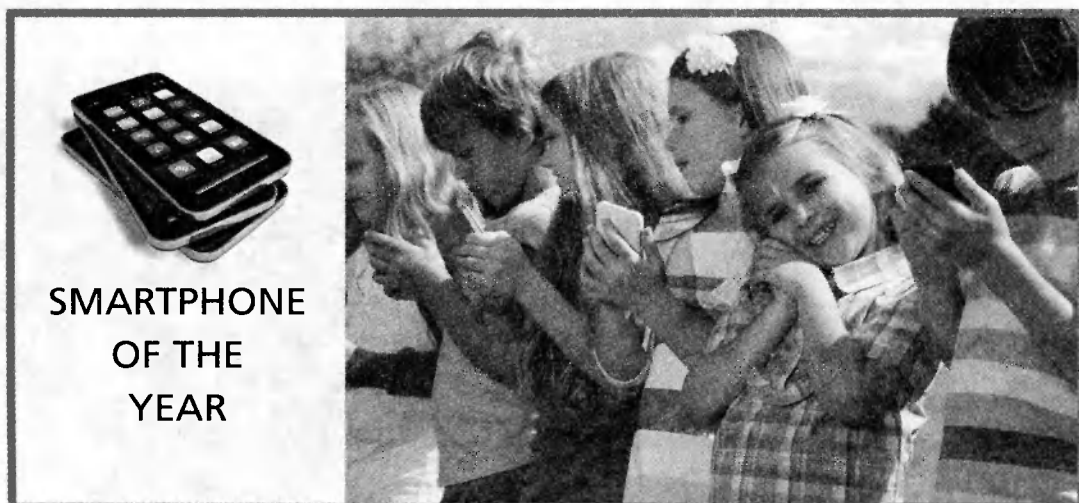
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.34 You are considering buying a smartphone and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the advantages and disadvantages of traditional mobile phones and smartphones
- 2) reliability of the smartphone in operation
- 3) the functions installed
- 4) the accessories needed
- 5) the details of how to open an account

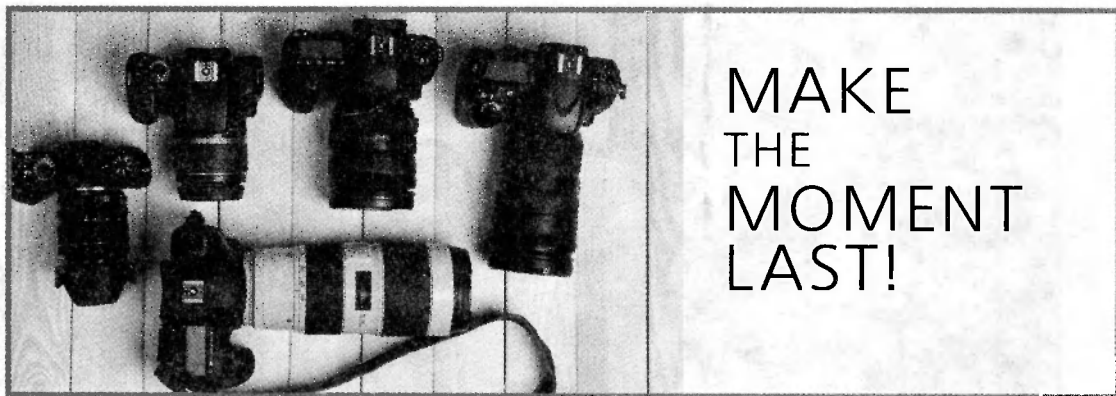
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.35 You are considering buying a digital photo camera and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) availability of a memory card slot
- 2) low light performance of the camera
- 3) the accessories sold to this camera
- 4) the number of pixels in a digital picture made with a camera
- 5) the weight of the camera

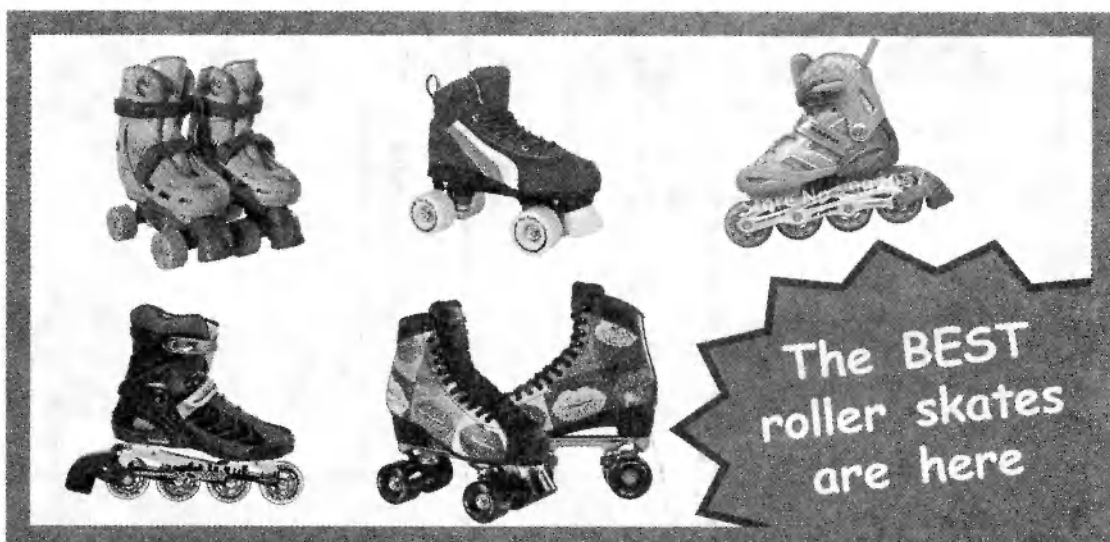
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.36 You are considering buying roller skates and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the suitable type of roller skates for beginners
- 2) the best skates for skating outdoors
- 3) whether there are stop brakes and toe stops on the skates
- 4) availability of knee pads and safety helmets
- 5) how to choose the right size of the boots

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.37 You are considering cooking Japanese sushi and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the kitchen tools that you need for cooking sushi
- 2) the ingredients necessary to cook sushi
- 3) the ways of cooking rice
- 4) the best type of fish to take for sushi
- 5) the technique of giving sushi the necessary shape

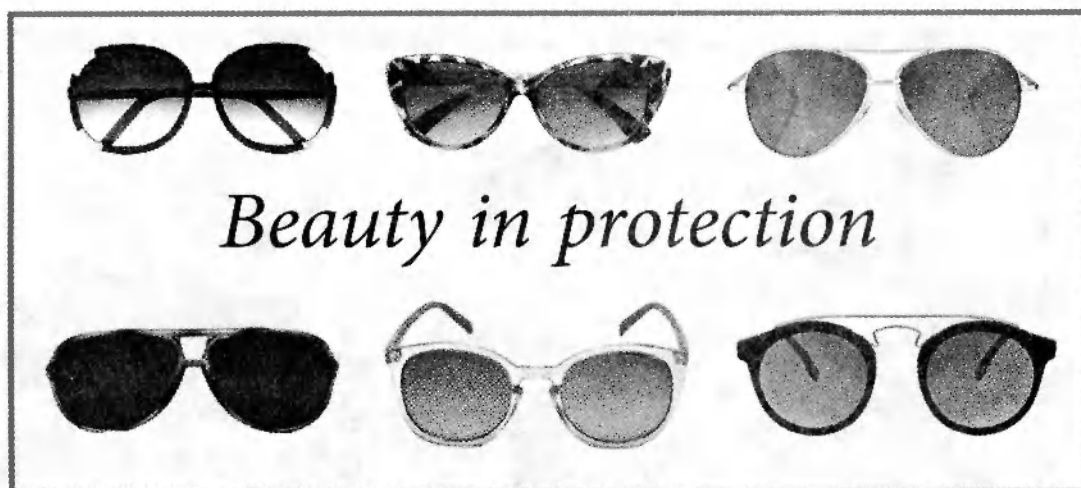
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.38 You are considering buying good sunglasses and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) protection of the eyes against harmful ultraviolet rays
- 2) the quality of the lenses
- 3) the best lens colour to choose
- 4) blow-resistant lenses
- 5) the value-for-money correspondence

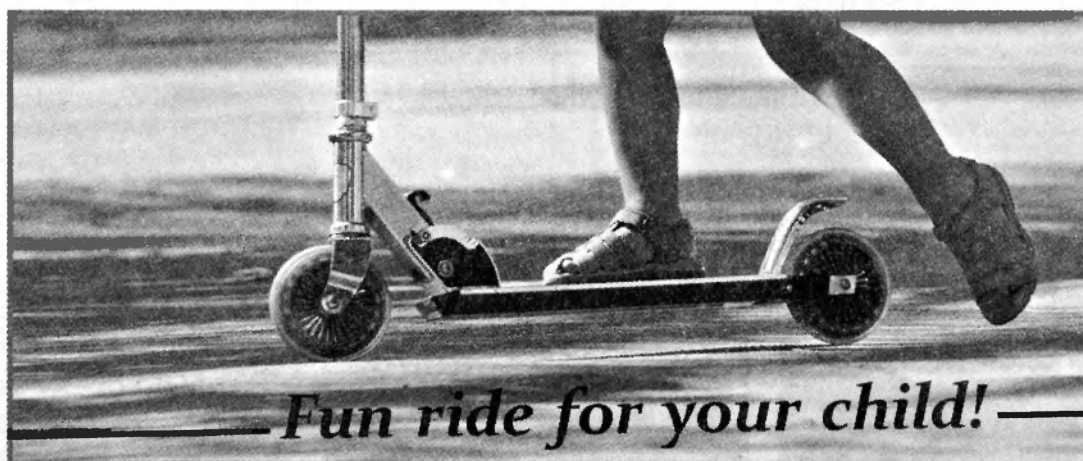
You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.39 You are considering buying a scooter as a gift for a child and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) matching the scooter size and the child's age
- 2) the safety rules recommended to children
- 3) the gear necessary for injury-free skating
- 4) the price and the quality of the scooter
- 5) the manufacturers of the best models

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Task 2.40 You are considering taking a cruise tour and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) the price of the cruise holiday
- 2) the combination of a sea voyage with land trips
- 3) the entertainment on board
- 4) the ports where the cruise ship stops
- 5) the duration of the cruise tour

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



ЗАДАНИЕ 3

Выбрать одну из трех фотографий и описать ее на основе плана. Время на подготовку — 1,5 минуты.

Task 3.1

Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.2

Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."

**Task 3.3**

Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.4 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.5 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.6 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

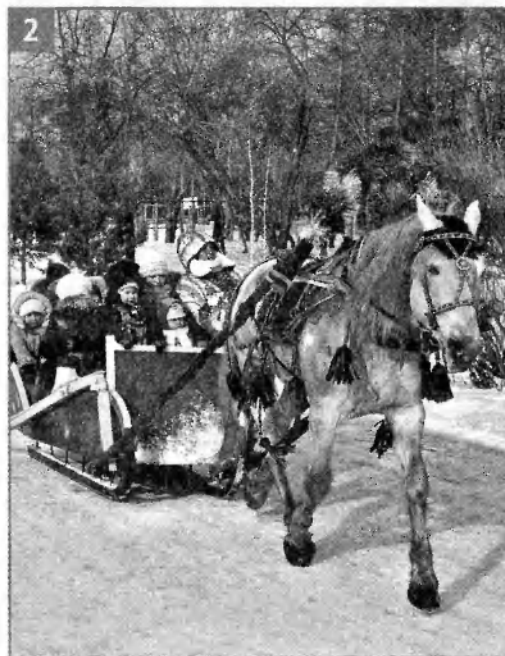
You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.7 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

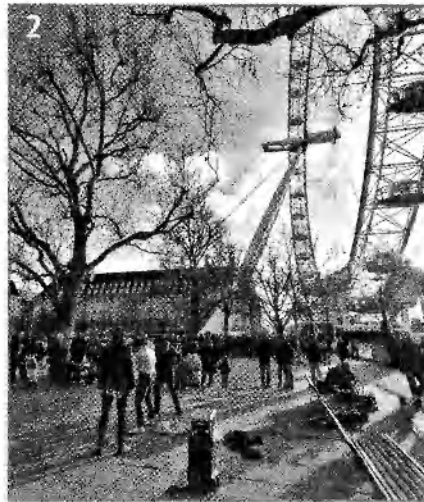
You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.8 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”


Task 3.9

Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

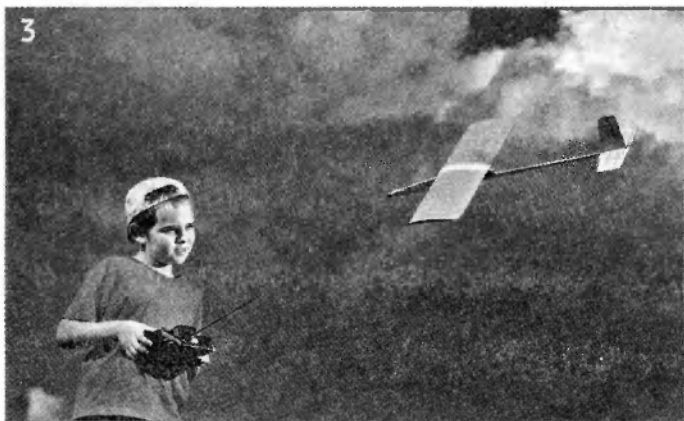
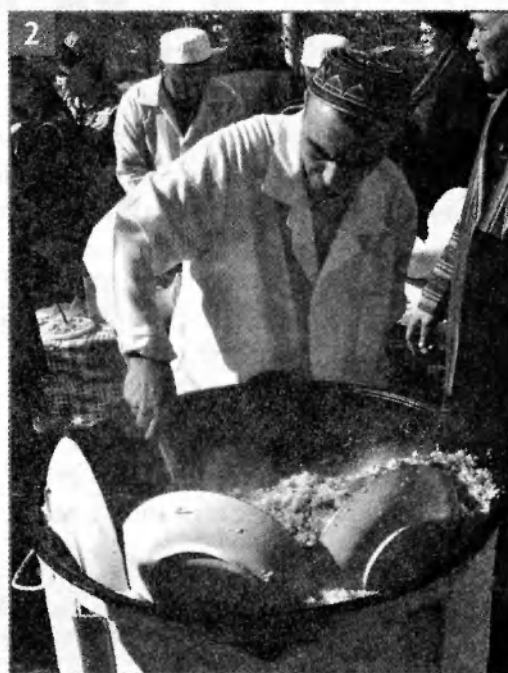
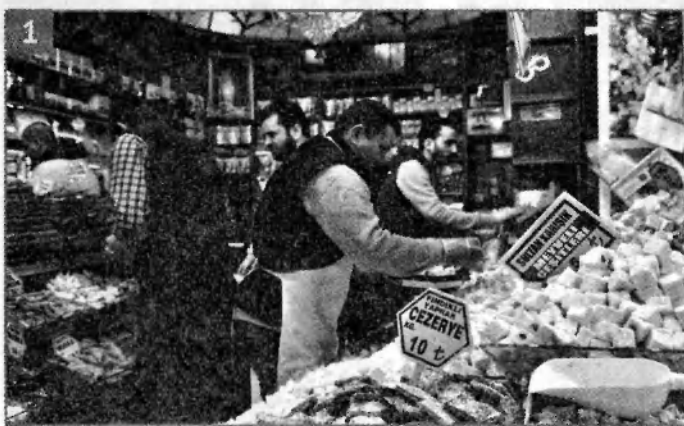
You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.10 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

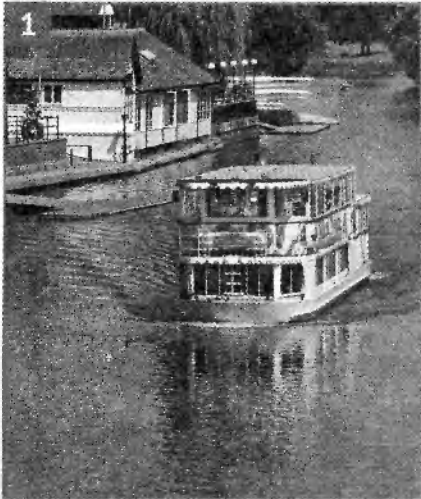
You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.10 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

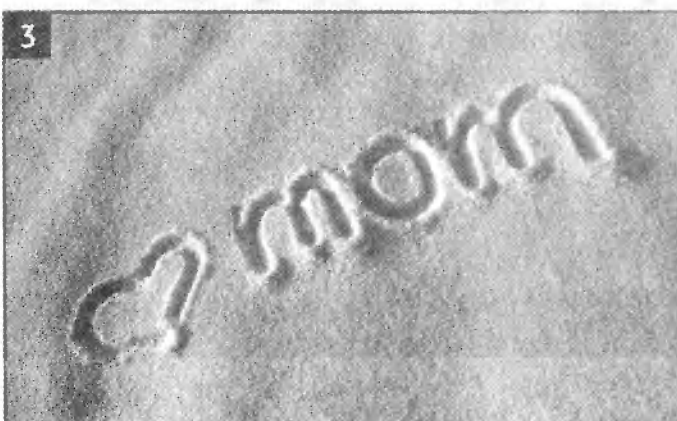
You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.12 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

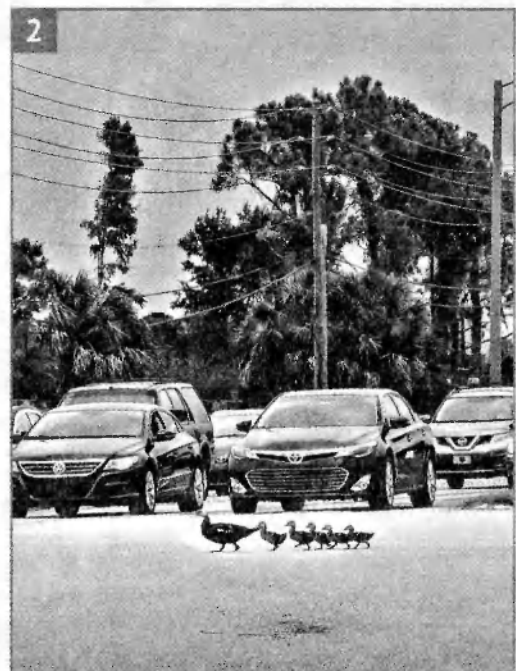
You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.13 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

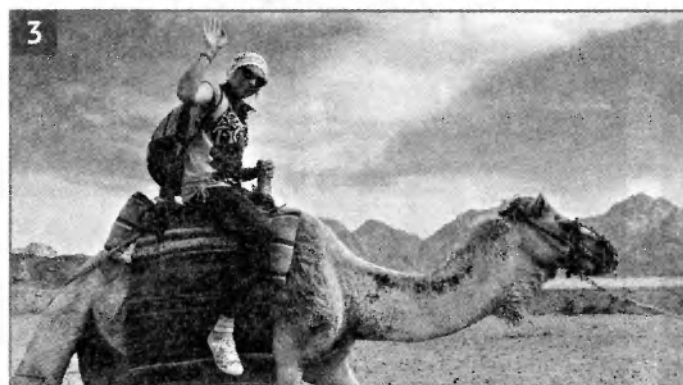
You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.14 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

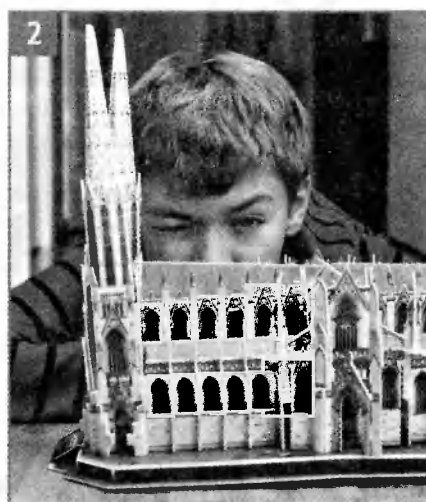
You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.15 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.16 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.17 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.18 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/ who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

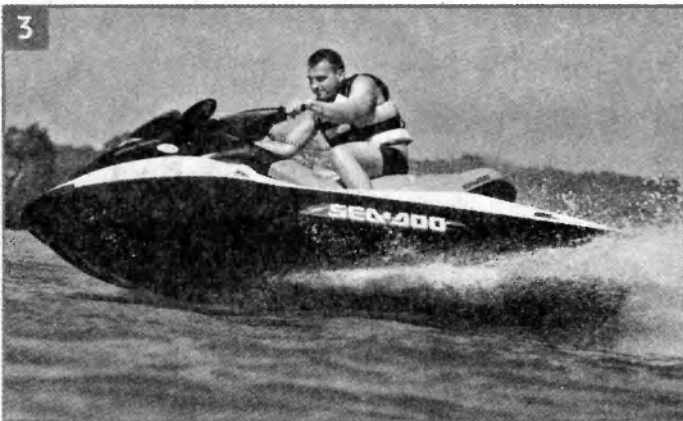
You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.19 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/ who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.20 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/ who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.2 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

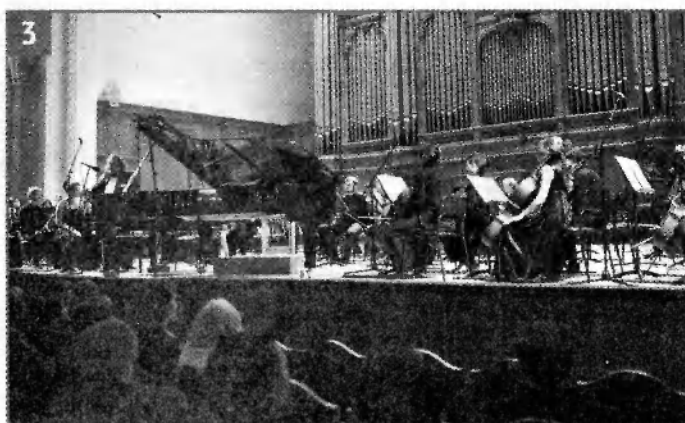
You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.22 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.23 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

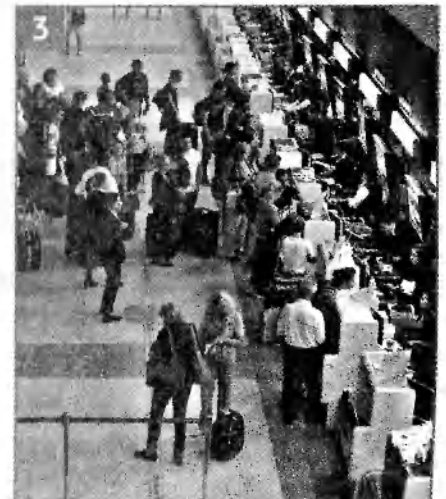
You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.24 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.25 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

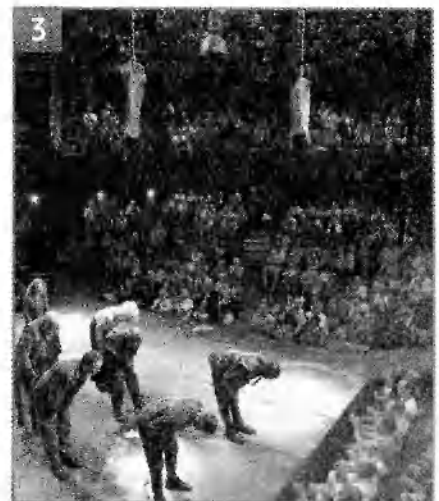
You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.26 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.27 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/ who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.28 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.29 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

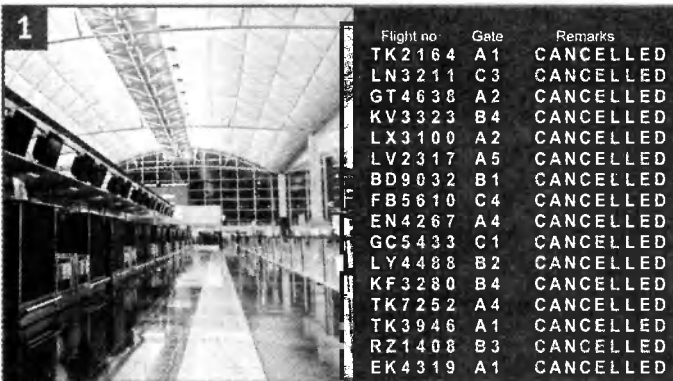
You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.30 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

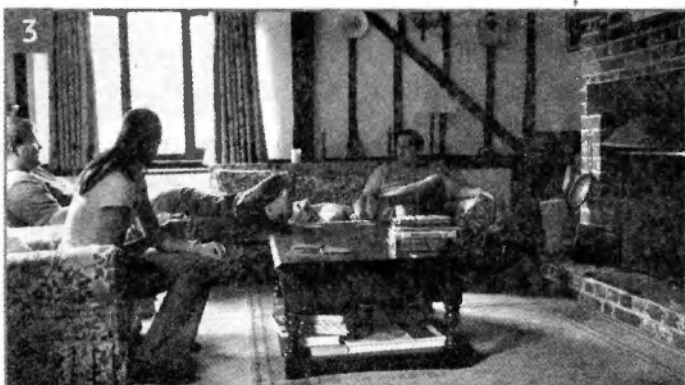
You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.31 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.32 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.33 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.34 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.35 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.36 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- when you took the photo
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you took the photo
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend.

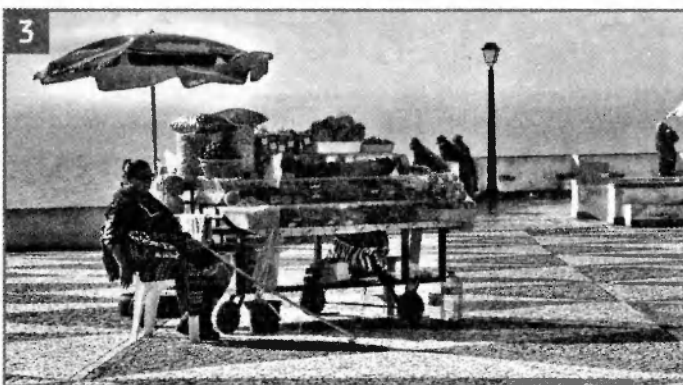
You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.37 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

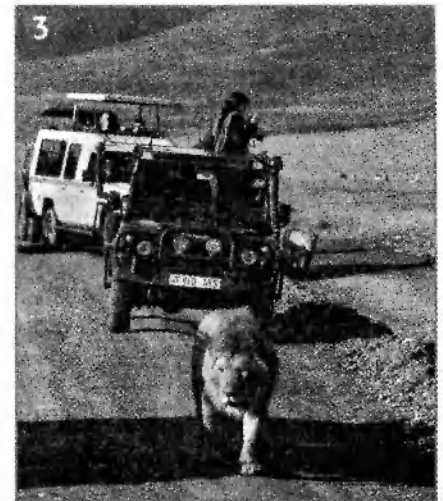
You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.38 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



Task 3.39 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/ who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

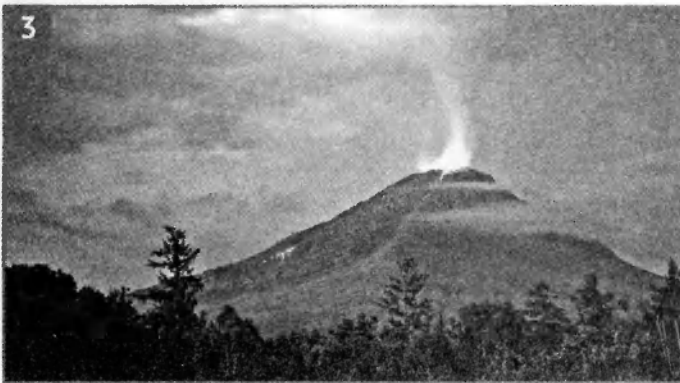
You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



Task 3.40 Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/ who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I've chosen photo number..."



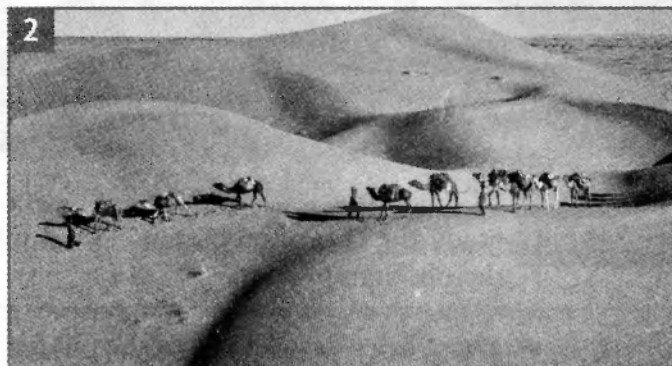
ЗАДАНИЕ 4

Сравнить две фотографии на основе предложенного плана. Время на подготовку — 1,5 минуты.

Task 4.1 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.2 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.3 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.4 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.5 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

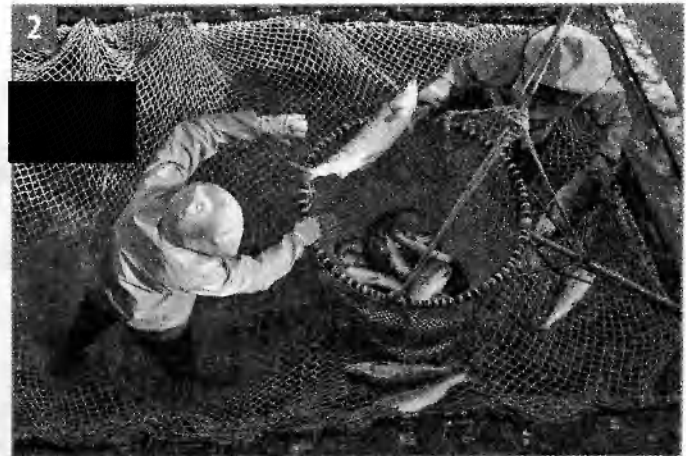
You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.6 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.7 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.8 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.9 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.10 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.11 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.12 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.13 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.14 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

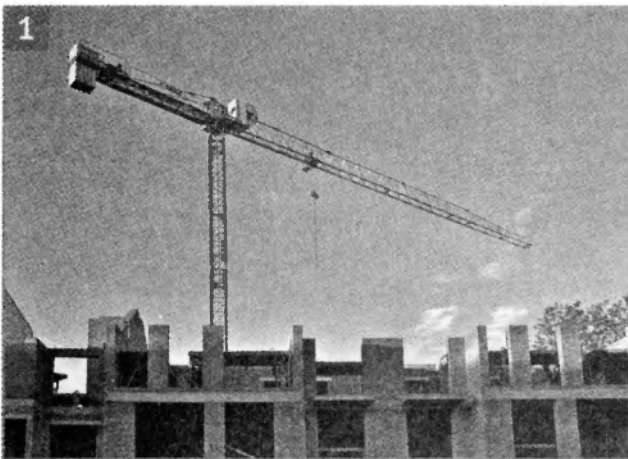
You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.15 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

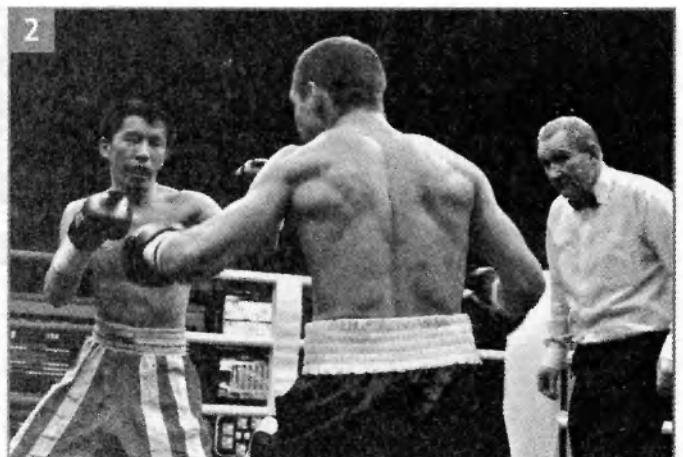
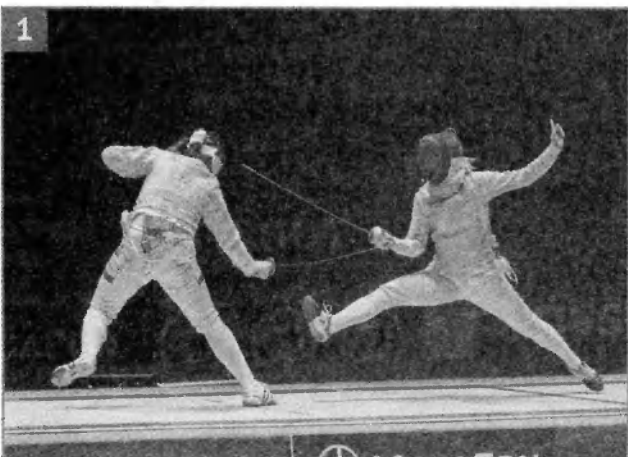
You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.16 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

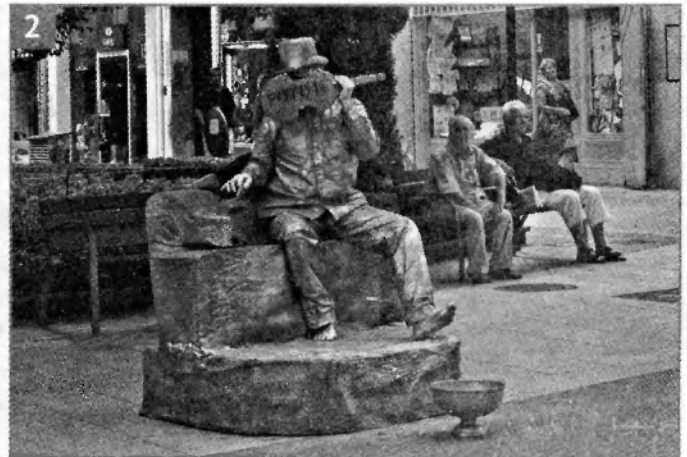
You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.17 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.18 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.19 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.20 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

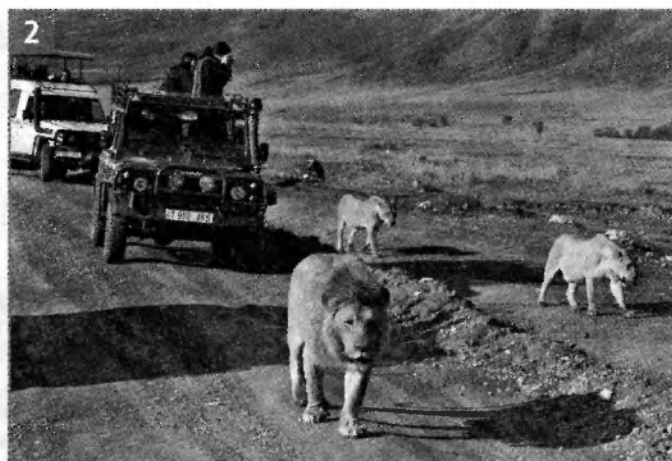
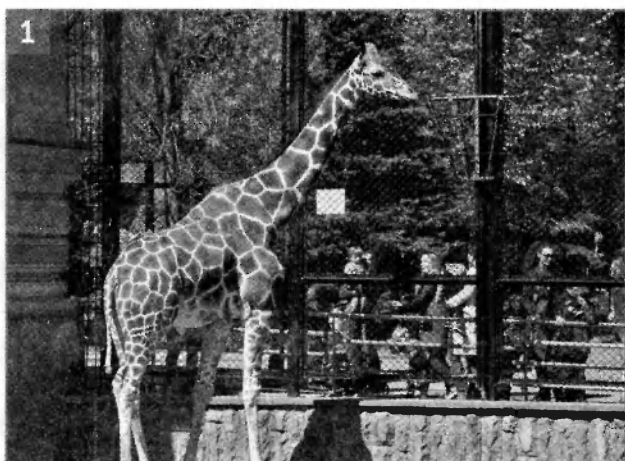
You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.21 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

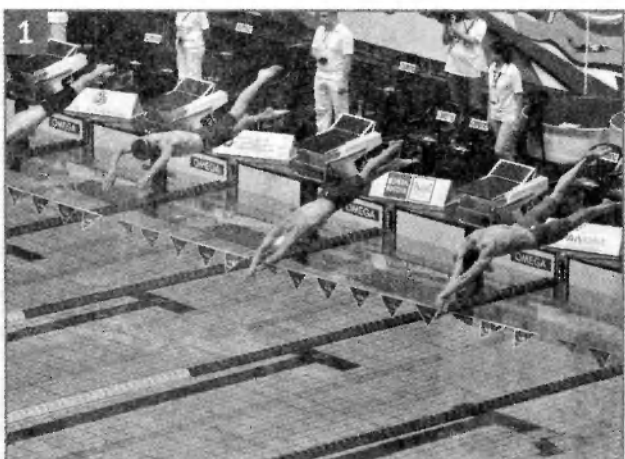
You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.22 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.23 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.24 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

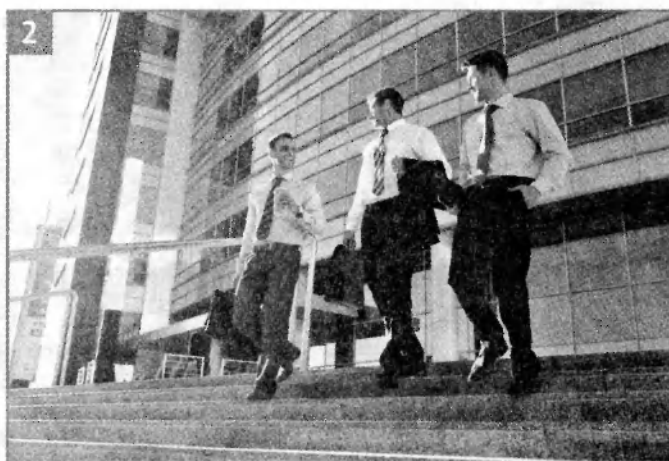
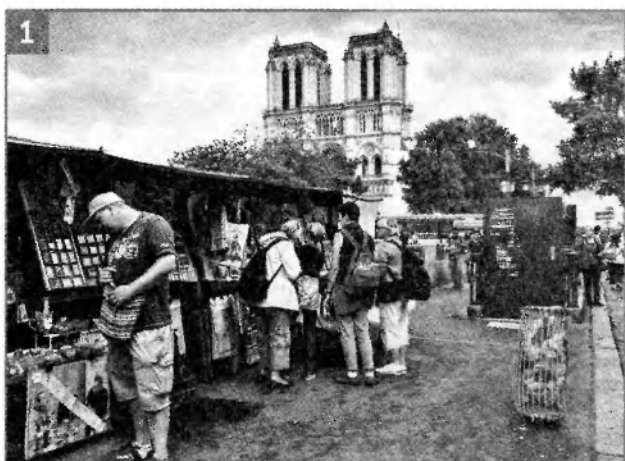
You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.25 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

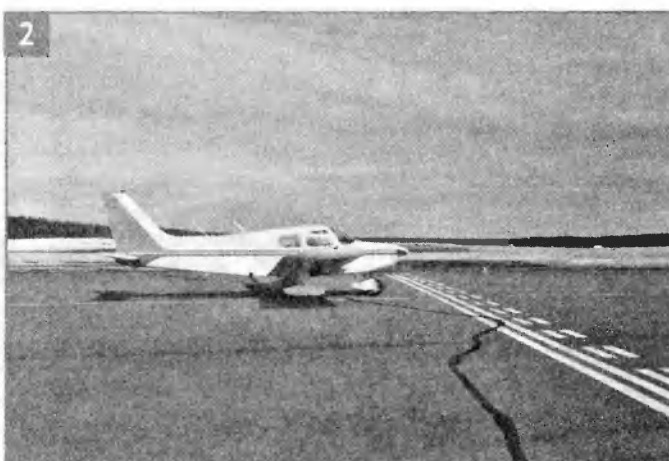
You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.26 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

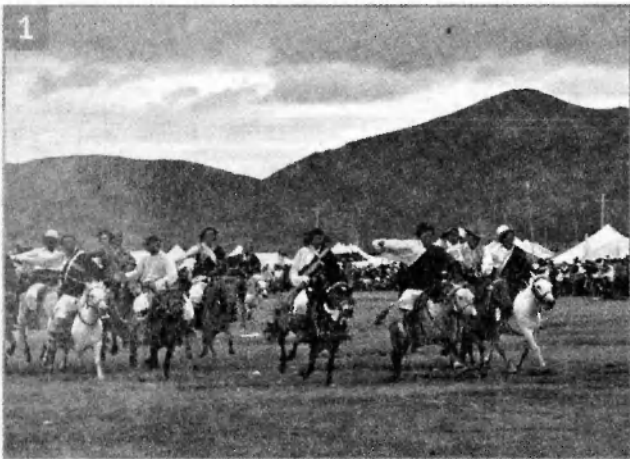
You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.27 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.28 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.29 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.30 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

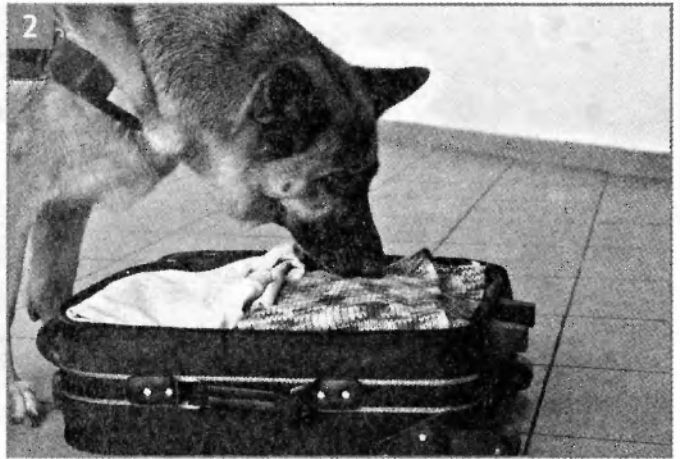
You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.31 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.32 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.35 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.34 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.35 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

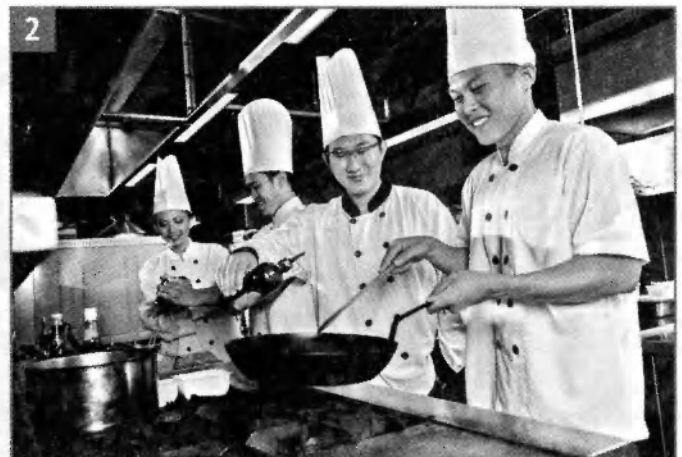
You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.36 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.37 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.38 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.39 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Task 4.40 Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which picture you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



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Учебное издание

Мильруд Радислав Петрович

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