

Яна Малова

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Speaking 1

ОГЭ, ЕГЭ

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Аннотация

Представленное пособие предназначено для преподавателей, занимающихся подготовкой учащихся 8 – 11 классов к сдаче ЕГЭ и ОГЭ по английскому языку, а также для школьников, самостоятельно готовящихся к экзаменам. Использовать представленные рекомендации можно как при работе с учащимися индивидуально, так и при групповой работе.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

«Говорение» – один из разделов ЕГЭ и ОГЭ по английскому языку. Выполняя задания данного раздела, учащиеся показывают, насколько правильно у них сформированы навыки устной речи:

- Фонетическое оформление (произношение звуков),
- Используемый словарный запас,
- Используемые грамматические структуры,
- Построение логичного высказывания и т. д.

Именно с помощью заданий данного типа оценивается то, насколько умело выпускники школ применяют полученные знания на практике, владеют лексикой английского языка, знают правила, в соответствии с которыми языковые единицы сочетаются.

Максимально за выполнение заданий из этого раздела можно получить 20 баллов.

Раздел «Говорение» ЕГЭ по английскому языку представлен четырьмя заданиями, которые отличаются в соответствии с их целями.

1 задание. Цель – проверка фонетического оформления речи – произношение звуков английского языка, интонационное оформление предложений, а также техника чтения.

2 задание. Цель – проверка сформированности навыков построения вопросительных предложений. Вопрос дол-

жен иметь правильную грамматическую форму. Он должен быть правильно оформлен фонетически и интонационно.

3 задание (повышенный уровень). Цель – проверить сформированность навыков построения монологического высказывания, в том числе владение лексикой и правильной ее сочетаемостью в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей.

4 задание (высокий уровень). Цель – проверить сформированность навыков построения сравнительного монологического высказывания.

Таким образом, большая часть заданий в разделе посвящена оцениванию способностей учащихся правильно произносить отдельные звуки, а также сочетания нескольких букв, владеть навыками быстрого чтения, при котором сохраняется правильность форм слов, словосочетаний и разнообразных предложений. Именно в этих умениях заключается залог успеха при выполнении заданий.

В данном пособии будут рассмотрены основные приемы работы учителя при подготовке учащихся к выполнению первого задания данного раздела при сдаче ЕГЭ и ОГЭ по английскому языку. Работа над совершенствованием навыков чтения ведется в соответствии с двумя методиками развития техники чтения и понимания текста:

1. чтение текстов без пробелов, а также с пробелами в неправильных местах.
2. чтение текстов, слова в которых перевернуты задом наперед.

Еинетч вотскет зеб волеборп —еиненжарпу ан уквори-
нерт хынвитпада йетсонбосопс агзом.

Чтениесл овзадомнапер едэтоод ноизупраж ненийнаосвое
ниенавы каскорочтен ия. Благо даряем увы учите сьсосредо-
тач ивать сяисам о на блюде нию. Чи тайт е попер еменно
страницы – внормаль номрежи меиза дом наперед. По нять-
ка к читать за дом напер едпомогутда нныевсборник еупраж-
нения.

Представленное пособие предназначено для преподава-
телей, занимающихся подготовкой учащихся 8 – 11 клас-
сов к сдаче ЕГЭ и ОГЭ по английскому языку, а также для
школьников, самостоятельно готовящихся к экзаменам. Ис-
пользовать представленные рекомендации можно как при
работе с учащимися индивидуально, так и при групповой ра-
боте.

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное пособие включает в себя два раздела. В первом читатели найдут тексты для тренировки навыков чтения, составленные в соответствии с требованиями к сдаче ОГЭ, а также ВПР. Таким образом, на их основе может вестись работа на начальных этапах подготовки к ЕГЭ.

Второй раздел представляет усложненные тексты, работа с которыми рекомендована для учащихся, готовящихся к сдаче ЕГЭ.

Каждый текст представлен в 5 вариантах:

1. Исходный текст,
2. Текст, в котором отдельные слова написаны задом наперед,
3. Текст, в котором между словами имеются неправильные, ложные пробелы,
4. Текст, написанный полностью задом наперед (рекомендуется для самостоятельной работы как преподавателя, так и ученика, также может быть использован и в случае, когда подготовка к экзамену не требуется, но есть цель усовершенствовать имеющиеся навыки чтения)?
5. Текст, написанный полностью задом наперед с ложными пробелами.

В зависимости от степени сложности того или иного текста, количество ложных пробелов, а также перевернутых за-

дом наперед слов может варьироваться.

РАЗДЕЛ 1. ТЕКСТЫ ФОРМАТА ОГЭ, ВПР

Text 1

Today it is hard to imagine Moscow being dark at night. Yet, the central streets of the city became bright only in 1730. Before then, Muscovites had to keep candles burning in the windows for passers-by. Most people also carried individual oil lamps when they walked late. During the summer months, candles and oil lamps were not allowed because of the risk of fire. Later, gas lanterns appeared. They were rather effective but the real progress started later, with electric lamps. 448 electric lamps were fixed in the centre of Moscow a century ago. At present, Moscow has a modern system of street lights with electronic control.

Today it is **drah** to imagine Moscow **gnieb** dark at night. **Tey**, the central streets of the city **emaceb** bright only **ni** 1730. Before **neht**, Muscovites had **ot** keep candles burning in **eht swodniw** for passers-by. **Tsom** people also carried individual **lio** lamps when they walked **etal**. During the **remmus** months, candles and oil lamps **erew** not allowed because **fo** the risk of fire. Later, **sag** lanterns appeared. **Yeht** were rather effective **tub** the real progress **detrats** later, with electric **spmal**. 448 electric lamps were **dexif** in the **ertnec** of Moscow a century ago. **Ta** present,

Moscow **sah** a modern system of street **sthgil** with electronic **lortnoc**.

To day it is hard to imagine Moscow being dark at night. Yet, the central streets of the city became brightly lit in 1730. Before then, Muscovites had to keep candles burning in the windows for passers-by. Most people also carried individual oil lamps when they walked at night. During the summer months, candle and oil lamps were not allowed because of the risk of fire. Later, gas lanterns appeared. They were rather effective but the real progress started later, with the electric lamps. 448 electric lamps were fixed in the centre of Moscow a century ago. At present, Moscow has a modern system of street lighting with electronic control.

.lortnoc in order to create a safe and comfortable environment for the city's residents, the Moscow government has implemented a series of measures. These include the installation of modern lighting systems, the use of energy-efficient lamps, and the implementation of strict safety regulations. The government has also invested in the development of smart lighting solutions, which allow for better control and management of the city's lighting infrastructure. These efforts have significantly improved the safety and quality of life in Moscow, and have set a benchmark for other cities around the world.

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e ht nidexif ere wspm alcirtc ele 844.spmal cirtceleht iw, retaldetrats ssergorplaer eht tubevitcef fe rehtarer ew yehT. de raep pas nretnalsag, ret aL. eriffoksir eh tfoesua cebde wollat onerew spmallio dnas eldnac, sht nomrem mus ehtgniruD. etalde klaw yehtnehw spmallio laudi vidnideir racos la elpo eptsoM. yb-sressap rof swod niweht nigninrub seldnac peekotdah seti vocsuM, nehterofeB.0371 ni yl nothgirb emac ebyticeht fo steertslartnec eht, teY. thgint akrad gniebwoc soM eniga mi otdrah si tiyad oT

Text 2

According to surveys, the popularity of bikes is growing. More than 700 cities in the world have joined a new program for cyclists. Any person can take a vacant bike and park it back at any bike station on their way. One can find information about the bike stations on smartphone maps. Cycling in cities helps to lessen the problems of stress and air pollution. Research held in London in 2017 confirmed this fact. People felt calmer after they rode to the office instead of driving. Also, bikes do not produce harmful gases.

According **ot** surveys, **eht** popularity of **sekib** is growing. **Erom** than 700 **seitic** in the world **evah** joined a **wen** program for cyclists. Any **nosrep** can take a vacant bike **dna** park it back at **yna** bike station on their **yaw**. One can **dnif** information about the bike **snoitats** on smartphone **spam**. Cycling in cities **spleh** to lessen the **smelborp** of stress and **ria** pollution. **Hcraeser** held

in London **ni** 2017 confirmed **siht** fact. People felt **remlac** after they rode to **eht** office instead fo driving. Also, bikes do **ton** produce harmful **sesag**.

Acco rding tosurveys, t he popul arity ofbikesi s growing. Mo rethan 700 citi esin th eworld h avejoinedan ew programforcyc list s. Anyp erson c antake avacantbike an dparkit ba ck ata ny bikestat ionon the irwa y. On ecan f in dinformation a boutt hebikes tation son smartp ho nemaps. Cycl in gincities he lp sto les se ntheprobl em sofs tressan dair pol luti on. Re searc hhel din L on d on in 2017 con firmedthis f act. Peopl efelt cal merafter th eyrode tothe of fice in steadofdriving. Als o, b ikesdo notproduce harm fulgases.

.sesag lufmrah ecudorp ton od sekib, oslA. gnivird fo daetsni eciffo eht ot edor yeht retfa remlac tlef elpoeP. tcaf siht demrifnoc 7102 ni nodnoL ni dleh hcraeseR. noitullop ria dna sserts fo smelborp eht nessel ot spleh seitic ni gnilyC. spam enohptrams no snoitats ekib eht tuoba noitamrofni dnif nac enO. yaw rieht no noitats ekib yna ta kcab ti krap dna ekib tnacav a ekat nac nosrep ynA. stsilcyc rof margorp wen a denioj evah dlrow eht ni seitic 007 naht eroM. gniworg si sekib fo ytiralupop eht, syevrus ot gnidroccaA

.sesagluf mrah ecudorpton odseki b,o slA. gnivirdfodaets ni ecif fo ehtot edorye ht retfarem lac tlefe lpoeP. tca f sihtdemrif noc 7102 ni no d no L nid leh h craes eR. no itul lop riad nassert sfos me lborp ehtn es sel ots pl eh seiticnig ni lcyC. spamen oh

ptrams nos noitat sekibeh ttuob a noitamrofnid ni f nace nO.
y awri eht nonoi tatsekib yn ata kc ab tikrapd na ekibtnacava
ekatna c nosre pynA. s tsil cycrofmarginorp we nadeniojeva h
dlrowe ht nise itic 007 nahter oM. gniworg s isekibfo ytira lupop
eh t, syevrusot gnidr occA

Text 3

Glass is a natural mineral. Natural glass is grey and hard to look through. Man-made glass was first produced in Egypt 5000 years ago. It was used for decorations because it had a green or blue colour. The secret of clear glass was found in Europe only in the 13th century. At the same time, craftsmen learned to produce lenses to look at small objects or to be used by people who had problems with their eyes. This is how the first glasses appeared. Glass dishes and mirrors became popular later with the rise of technology. In Russia, the first glass factory was built in Moscow region in 1654.

Ssalg is a natural **larenim**. Natural **ssalg si** grey and hard **ot** look **hguorht**. Man-made glass **saw** first produced **ni** Egypt 5000 years **oga**. It was **desu** for decorations because **ti** had a green **ro eulb** colour. The **terces** of clear **ssalg** was **dnuof ni** Europe only **ni eht** 13th **ytrutnec**. At the same **emit**, craftsmen **denrael** to produce **sesnel** to look at small objects **ro** to be used **yb** people **ohw** had problems **htiw** their **seye**. This is **woh** the first **sessalg** appeared. **Sslag** dishes **dna srorrim** became **ralupop** later with **eht** rise **fo** technology. **Ni** Russia, **eht** first

glass **yrotcaf** was **tliub** in **Wocsom** region **ni** 1654.

Glassis ana tura l min eral. Natura lgl assis gre yan d h ard tolookth rough. Man-ma deglasswas fi rstpro duced inEgy pt 5000 yea rsag o. Itwas used f or dec orat ionsbeca use it h ad agreeen o rblue co lour. These cre tof cl ear glasswas fou ndin Europ eo nly int he 13thcen tury. Atthesa me ti m e, craft smen le arnedtopro duce le nsestolook a t sm all obje ctsorto beus ed b y peo plewhohad proble mswith the irey es. Thisis h owth e fir stglass esapp ear ed. Glassdis hesandmirror s bec ame popu la rlaterwi th theriseo ftechno log y. InRu ssia, thefirstgla ss fact orywasbu iltinMos cowre gionin 1654.

.4561 ni noiger wocsoM ni tliub saw yrotcaf ssalg tsrif eht, aissuR nI. ygonlhcet fo esir eht htiw retal ralupop emaceb srorrin dna sehsid ssalG. deraeppa sessalg tsrif eht woh si sihT. seye rieht htiw smelborp dah ohw elpoep yb desu eb ot ro stcejbo llams ta kool ot sesnel ecudorp ot denrael nemstfarc, emit emas eht tA. yrutnec ht31 eht ni ylno eporuE ni dnuof saw ssalg raelc fo terces ehT. ruoloc eulb ro neerg a dah ti esuaceb snoitaroced rof desu saw tI. oga sraey 0005 tpygE ni decudorp tsrif saw ssalg edam-naM. hguorht kool ot drah dna yerg si ssalg larutaN. larenim larutan a si ssalG

.4561 ninoig erwoc soMnitli ubsawyro tcaf ss algtsrif eht, aiss uRnI. y gol onhctef oesireht ht iwretalr al upop ema ceb s rorrimdnaseh sidssalG. de rae ppase ssalgts rif e htwo h sisihT.

se yeri eht htiwsm elborp dahohwelp oep y b de sueb otrostc ejbo
lla ms t a koolotsesn el ecud orpotdenra el nems tfarc, e m it
em asehtta. yrut necht31 eh tni yln oe poruE nidn uof sawssalg
rae lc fot ercesehT. ruol oc eulbr o neerga da h ti esu acebsnoi
taro ced ro f desu sawtI. o gasr aey 0005 tp ygEni decud orptsr
if sawssalged am-naM. hguor htkoolot dra h d nay erg sissa lgl
arutaN. lare nim l arut ana sissalG

Text 4

People have always wanted to learn and share information. At different times they I used different methods to exchange news. They made fires and beat drums to signal important events. Later, they invented letters which were carried by special people called runners. They had to cover long distances to deliver information. The use of horses and birds made the delivery quicker. The state post in Russia appeared in the 17th century. It was rather slow but quite reliable. In 1851, the post started to use the railway. Since then the speed of information exchange has been growing constantly.

People **evah** always wanted **ot** learn **dna** share information. **Ta** different **semit** they used **tnereffid** methods **ot** exchange **swen**. **Yeht** made **serif** and **teab smurd** to signal important **stneve**. **Retal**, they invented **srettel** which were **deirrac** by special **elpoep** called runners. They **dah** to **revoc** long distances **ot** deliver **noitamrofni**. The **esu** of **sesroh** and **sdrid** made the delivery **rekciuq**. **Eht** state **tsop** in **Aissur** appeared

in **eht** 17th century. **Ti** was rather **wols** but quite reliable. In 1851, the post **destrats** to use the **yawliar**. Since **neht** the speed **fo** information **egnahcxe** has been **gniwo** constantly.

Peop le h aveal way swan tedtole arn an ds hare inf ormat io n. Atdif fe r enttime sth eyIu sedd ifferen t m etho dst o exch ang e ne ws. Th eymade fir esan db e at d rumsto si gna li mpo rtantev e nts. La ter, t heyinven te dlet terswhic hwe re c arr iedbys peci alpeop lecal le d run ne rs. T heyhadto cov erlo ngdis tanc estodel ive rin for mat ion. T he us eo fho rs esand bi rds ma det hedel iver yquic ker. Thes tatepos tin Rus si aapp eare dinth e 17th centu ry. Itwa srat hers lowb utquite re li able. In 1851, th e po stst artedtou sethera il way. Sinceth enth esp eedo finfor mat i on exch ange ha sb ee ngr owingcon stant l y.

.yltnatsnoc gniwo neeb sah egnahcxe noitamrofni fo deeps eht neht ecniS. yawliar eht esu ot destrats tsop eht, 1581 nI. elbailer etiuq tub wols rehtar saw tI. yrutnec ht71 eht ni deraeppa aissuR ni tsop etats ehT. rekciuq yreviled eht edam sdrib dna sesroh fo esu ehT. noitamrofni reviled ot secnatsid gnol revoc ot dah yehT. srennur dellac elpoeplaiiceps yb deirrac erew hcihw srettel detnevni yeht, retaL. stneve tnatropmi langis ot smurd taeb dna serif edam yehT. swen egnahcxe ot sdohtem tnereffid desu I yeht semit tnereffid tA. noitamrofni erahs dna nrael ot detnaw syawla evah elpoeP

.y l tnats nocgniwo rgn ee bs ah egna hcxe no i tam rofnif odee

pse htne htecniS. yaw li arehtes uotdetra tsts op e ht,1581 nI. elba il er etiuqtu bwol sreh tars awtI. yr utnec ht71 e htnid erae ppaa is suR nit sopetat sehT. rek ciuqy revi ledeh ted am sdr ib dnase sr ohf oe su eh T. noi tam rof nir evi ledotse cnat sidgn olre voc otdahyeh T. sr en nur d el lacel poepla icep sybdei rra c er ewh cihwsret teld et nevnihyeh t, ret aL. stn e vetnatr opm il ang is otsmur d ta e bd nase rif edamyeh hT. sw en e gna hcxe o tsd ohte m t nereffi ddes uIye hts emittne r ef fidtA. n oi tamro fni erah sd na nra elotdet naws yaw laeva h el poeP

Text 5

Making weather forecasts is hard, complicated, scientific work. 70 per cent of its success depends on the accurate analysis of air pressure. Areas of pressure up to 9 kilometers above the Earth are measured by computers. Devices also record the vertical movement of air that can cause clouds, rain and snow. If the air goes down towards the Earth, it destroys the clouds and we can enjoy the blue sky. A front in the atmosphere is another important factor for predicting the weather. The fronts may stretch for thousands of kilometers and can be clearly seen from space. It's interesting that cold fronts move faster than warm ones.

Making **rehtaew** forecasts **si drah**, complicated, **cifitneics** work. 70 **rep** cent of **sti** success **sdneped** on the accurate analysis of **ria** pressure. **Saera** of pressure **pu** to 9 **sretemolik** above the Earth are **derusaem** by computers. **Secived** also record **eht**

vertical **tnemevom** of air that **nac** cause **sduolc**, rain and **wons**. If the **ria** goes **nwod** towards the **Htrae**, it destroys **eht** clouds and **ew** can **yojne** the blue yks. A **tnorf** in the atmosphere is **rehtona** important factor for **gnitciderp** the weather. The **stnorf** may stretch **rof** thousands of kilometers and **nac** be clearly **nees** from **ecaps**. It's interesting that **dloc** fronts move faster **naht** warm **seno**.

Mak ing weat her f ore c astsish ard, c ompl ica ted, s cien tifi cwork. 70 perc ento fits s ucc essd epe ndson t hea cc urate a naly s is o fair pres su re. A reaso fpres su reupt o 9 kilo meter sabovet heE art hare m easu red b ycompute rs. D evic esals ore c ordth everticalmove men to f air th at c an ca u seclo uds, ra in an dsn ow. Ifth eai rgoe s do wntowardstheEarth, itdestroyst he cloudsandw e canen joy th eblue s ky. A front int heatmosphere i sanotherimporta nt fa ctorfo rpredi ctingthe wea t her. Thefro ntsma ystret chfo rth ousan ds of ki lometersand canbe cl earlyseen fromspa ce. It'sint erest ingthatco ldfr ontsm ove f asterth anwarmones.

seno mraw naht retsaf evom stnorf dloc taht gnitseretni s'tl. ecaps morf nees ylraelc eb nac dna sretelik fo sdnasuht rof hcterts yam stnorf ehT. rehtaew eht gnitciderp rof rotcaf tnatropmi rehtona si erehpsomta eht ni tnorf A. yks eulb eht yojne nac ew dna sduolc eht syortsed ti, htraE eht sdrawot nwod seog ria eht fl. wons dna niar, sduolc esuac nac taht ria fo tnemevom lacityrev eht drocer osla seciveD. sretupmoc yb

derusaem era htraE eht evoba sretemolik 9 ot pu erusserp fo
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atropmirehtonas i erehpsomtaeh tni tnorfA. yk s eulbe ht yoj
nenac e wdnasduolc eh tsyortsedti, htraEehtsdrawotnw od s eogr
iae htfI. wo nsd na ni ar, sdu olces u ac na c ta ht ria fot nem
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m erah tra Eeh tevobas retem olik 9 o tpuer us serpfosaer A. er
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reh taew gni kaM

Text 6

Scientists have long been working on new orbital technologies for growing plants. They tried to grow different plants on the International Space Station. Then the plants were sent back to the Earth for further study. This year, for the first time, astronauts could eat green leaves grown in space. Space farming is extremely important for the future space missions planned to Mars because it gives fresh food and vitamins. The new plant growing system is very smart. It informs humans when the plants

need water. Special sensors measure the thickness of the leaves. If they become too thin, detectors send signals. This technology helps save water in space and grow a good harvest.

Scientists **evah** long **neeb** working **no** new **latibro** technologies **rof** growing **stnalp**. They **deirt** to grow different **stnalp** on the International **Ecaps** Station. Then the **stnalp** were sent **kcab** to the Earth for **rehtruf** study. **Siht** year, for **eht** first **emit**, astronauts **dluoc** eat green **sevael** grown in **ecaps**. Space **gnimraf** is extremely important **rof** the future **ecaps** missions **dennalp** to Mars because it **sevig** fresh **doof** and vitamins. The **wen** plant growing **metsys** is very **trams**. It informs **snamuh** when the plants **deen** water. Special **srosnes** measure the thickness **fo** the **sevael**. If they become **oot** thin, detectors **dnes** signals. **Siht** technology **spleh** save water in **ecaps** and **worg** a good **tsevrah**.

Scie ntis ts h avel on gbeenwor king o nn eworb italte chno logi es forgro wing p lan t s. Th yet ried t o growdif ferentplant son theInt ernatio nal Sp ace St at ion. Thenth e p lantswere sent b ack tothe Ear th forfurt herst udy. Thi syear, fort he f irstt ime, astro na ut scoul deat g re enleavesg ro wnin sp ace. Spacef armingi s ext remelyim portantfo rthefu turespa cemissio nsplan nedtoMa rs becau se itgiv esf reshf oo dand vitam in s. Then ewpl ant g row in gs ystemi sverys mart. Iti nformshuma ns wh enth eplants needwa ter. Specials ensors me a sure t hethic kness o fthel eaves. Ifthe ybe comet oothi n, de tectorss ends ig nals. Th istech no logyhe lpssav e w aterin spa ceandgr owag oo dharv est.

.tsevrāh doog a worg dna ecaps ni retaw evas spleh ygonhctet
sihT. slangis dnes srotceted, niht oot emoceb yeht fI. sevae eht
fo ssenkciht eht erusaem srosnes laicepS. retaw deen stnalp eht
nehw snamuh smrofni tI. trams yrev si metsys gniworg tnalp wen
ehT. snimativ dna doof hserf sevig ti esuaceb sraM ot dennalp
snoissim ecaps erutuf eht rof tnatropmi ylemertxe si gnimraf
ecapS. ecaps ni nworg sevae neerg tae dluoc stuanortsa, emit
tsrif eht rof, raey sihT. yduts rehtruf rof htraE eht ot kcab tnes
erew stnalp eht nehT. noitatS ecapS lanoitanretnI eht no stnalp
tnereffid worg ot deirt yehT. stnalp gniworg rof seigolonhctet
latibro wen no gnikrow neeb gnol evah stsitneicS

.tse vrahd oo gawo rgdnaec aps nireta w e vasspl ehygol on
hcetsi hT. slan gi sdne ssrotcet ed, n iht oo temoc eby ehtfI.
sevae lehtf o ssenk cihteh t erus a em srosne slaicepS. ret awdeen
stnalpe htne hw sn amuhsmrofn itI. tram syrevs imetsy sg ni wor
g tna lpwe nehT. s ni mativ dnad oo fhser fse vigti es uaceb sr
aMotden nalpsn oissimec apserut ufehtr oftnatrop miylemer txe
s ignimra fecapS. eca ps ninw or gsevaele ne er g taed luocs tu an
ortsa, emi tsrif eh trof, raey ihT. ydu tsreh trufrof ht raE ehtot
kca b tnes erewstnal p e htnehT. noi ta tS eca pS lan oitanre tnIeht
nos tnalptneref fidworg o t deir tey hT. s t nal p gniw orgrof se
igol onhc etlati browe nn o gnik rowneebg no leva h st sitn eicS.

Within the next hundred years or so, people will have to get energy from alternative sources. Alternative sources are also needed to put a stop to pollution. There are different alternative sources that are already successfully used in many countries. One example is the Dead Sea, which produces electricity. When the sun heats the surface of the lake, the hotter and heavier layers of salty water sink. At the same time, the colder and lighter layers rise. The hot water can be stored at the bottom of the lake or piped away. It can be used to heat many buildings or to generate electricity. It costs only a third as much as oil heating.

Within the **txen** hundred **sraey** or os, people **lliw** have to **teg ygrene** from alternative **secruos**. Alternative **secruos** are also **dedeen** to put a **pots** to pollution. There are **tnereffid** alternative sources **taht** are already **yllufsseccus** used in many countries. **Eno** example is the **Daed** Sea, **hchihw** produces electricity. **Nehw** the sun **staeh** the surface of **eht** lake, the **rettoh** and heavier **sreyal** of salty water **knis**. At the same **emit**, the **redloc** and lighter layers **esir**. The **toh** water can **eb** stored at **eht mottob** of the lake or **depip** away. It **nac** be used to heat **ynam** buildings or to **etareneg** electricity. It **stsoc** only a third as **hcum** as oil **gnitaeh**.

Wit hinh en ext hund red y ears o rs o, pe oplewil lh ave t ogetenergyfro malter nativesou rc es. Altern ativesou rcesareal so n eed edto puta st optop olluti on. The reare di fferent a lternat ives ourc esthatar earl ea dysuccess full yus edinm any cou ntries. O neex ampleist he De ad Se a, wh ichpr odu ceselectri

city. Wh enthesu nheat sthe sur faceof t helake, thehot terandhe av ierlayerso fsalty wa ters ink. A tt hesa meti me, t he cold erandlight erlay ers ri se. Theho t w aterca nbest oredatthe bot tomoft he lak eorpi pedaw ay. Itc an beus edtoh eatm anybu ild in gs o rt o g en erateele ctr icity. I tcostson ly athi rdas m ucha soil he a ting.

.gnitaeh lio sa hcum sa driht a ylno stsoc tI. yticirtcele etareneg ot ro sgnidliub ynam taeh ot desu eb nac tI. yawa depip ro ekal eht fo mottob eht ta derots eb nac retaw toh ehT. esir sreyal rethgil dna redloc eht, emit emas eht tA. knis retaw ytlas fo sreyal reivaeh dna rettoh eht, ekal eht fo ecafrus eht staeh nus eht nehW. yticirtcele secudorp hcihw, aeS daeD eht si elpmaxe enO. seirtnuoc ynam ni desu yllufsseccus ydaerla era taht secruos evitanretla tnereffid era erehT. noitullop ot pots a tup ot dedeen osla era secruos evitanretlA. secruos evitanretla morf ygrene teg ot evah lliw elpoep, os ro sraey derdnuh txen eht nihtiW

.gnit a eh lios ahcu m sadr ihta yl nostsoct I. yticirtc eleetare ne g o tr o sg ni dli ubyna mtae hotde sueb na ctI. ya wadep iproe kal eh tfomot tob ehttadero tsebn acreta w t ohehT. es ir sre yalre thgildnare dloc eh t, em item aseh tt A. kni sret aw ytlasf osreyalrei va ehdnaret toheht, ekaleh t foecaf rus ehts taehn usehtne hW. ytic irtcelesec udo rphci hw, a eS da eD eh tsielpma xeen O. sei rtn uoc yna mnide suy lluf sseccusyd ae rlae ratahtse cruo sevi tanretl a tnereff id eraer ehT. no itullo potpo ts atop otde dee n os laerasecr uosevita nretlA. se cr uosevitan retlam

orfygrenetego t eva hl liwelpo ep, o sr o srae y der dnuh txe ne
htnih tiW

Text 8

The first linguistic theories appeared around the 5th century B.C. in India, Greece, Rome, and China. In order to understand texts better, the first linguists studied different aspects of the language, philosophy, and culture. Most early studies in India were based on ancient songs. For the first time, ancient linguists distinguished words as nouns and verbs. This is how parts of speech appeared. Grammar and phonetics were later developed in Greece and Rome. Chinese linguists wrote the first dictionaries of synonyms. The first dictionary of the English language appeared much later, in 1755. It had 40,000 words.

Eht first **citsiugnif** theories **dereappa** around the 5th **yrutnec** B.C. in **Aidni**, Greece, **Emor**, and China. **Ni** order to **dnatsrednu** texts **retteb**, the first **stsiugnif** studied different **stcepsa** of the language, **yhposolihp**, and culture. **Tsom** early **seiduts** in India **erew** based **no** ancient **sgnos**. For **eht** first time, **tneicna** linguists distinguished **sdrow** as nouns and **sbrev**. This is how parts of **hceeps** appeared. **Rammarg** and **scitenohp** were later **depoleved** in Greece and **Emor**. Chinese **stsiugnif** wrote the first **seiranoitcid** of synonyms. **Eht** first dictionary of **eht Hsilgne** language **deraappa** much later, in 1755. It **dah** 40,000 **sdrow**.

Thefirs tlin gui sticth eo riesapp eare darou ndth e5t hcentu

ry B.C.inI nd ia, G ree ce, Ro me, an dChina. Ino rder tounders
tandte xts b et ter, t hefi rstl ing uis tsstudi eddiffere ntaspe ctso
fthelan gua ge, phil osop hy, andcultur e. Moste arlystu diesin
Indiawe reba sedonan cients on gs. Fort he f irstt ime, ancie
ntl ing uistsdistingu ishedwo rdsasn ounsandverb s. Thisishowp
artso fsp ee ch a pp ear ed. Gr amm arandph on eticswe rel aterde
velope dinG reec ea ndR ome. C hine seli ngu istswro teth efir
std ictiona riesofsyn onym s. Thef irstdic ti onar yo fth eE ng li
shlangu ageappe aredmuchla ter, in 1755. Ith ad40,000 wo rds.

.sdrow 000,04 dah tI.5571 ni, retal hcum deraeppa egaugnal
hsilgnE eht fo yranoitcid tsrif ehT. smynonys fo seiranoitcid tsrif
eht etorw stsiugnile senihC. emoR dna eceerG ni depoleved retal
erew scitenohp dna rammarG. deraeppa hceeps fo strap woh si
sihT. sbrev dna snuon sa sdrow dehsiuignitsid stsiugnile tneicna,
emit tsrif eht roF. sgnos tneicna no desab erew aidnI ni seiduts
ylrae tsoM. erutluc dna, yhposolihp, egaugnal eht fo stcepsa
tnereffid deiduts stsiugnile tsrif eht, retteb stxet dnatsrednu ot
redro nI. anihC dna, emoR, eceerG, aidnI ni. C.B yrutnec ht5
eht dnuora deraeppa seiroeht citsiuignile tsrif ehT

.sdr ow 000,04da htI.5571 ni, ret alhcumdera eppaega ugnalhs
il gn Ee htf oy rano it cidtsri fehT. s myno nysfoseir anoitci dts
rife htet orwstsi ugn iles enih C. emo Rdn ae ceer Gnid epolev
edreta ler ewscite no hpdnara mma rG. de rae pp a hc ee psf
ostra pwohsisihT. s brevd nasnuo nsasdr owdehsi ugnitsidstsiu gni
ltn eicna, emi ttsri f eh troF. sg no stneic nanodes aber ewaidnI

niseid utsylra etsoM. e rutlucdna, yh poso lihþ, eg aug nalehtf
ostc epsatner effidde idutsst siu gni ltsr ifeh t, ret te b stx etdnat
srednuot redr onl. anihCd na, em oR, ec eer G, ai dn Ini. C.B yr
utnech t5e htdn uorad erae ppaseir oe htcits iug nilt srifehT

Text 9

In many European countries, recycling has become a part of government policy. Modern technologies make it possible to produce new packaging, bottles and even clothes from household waste. Germany has also recently started a series of projects to encourage people to sort the rubbish they throw away. There are special containers of different colours that are meant for plastic, glass, paper and food. Those people who ignore the rules can be fined by the 'rubbish police'. Official laws also regulate the standards for rubbish packing, transportation and storage. These complex measures help to create a healthy environment in towns and cities.

In many European **seirtnuoc**, recycling **sah** become a **trap** of government **ycilop**. **Nredom** technologies **ekam** it possible **ot** produce **wen** packaging, **selttob** and **neve sehtolc** from **dlohesuoh** waste. **Ynamreg** has also **yltnecer** started a **seires** of **stcejorp** to encourage **elpoep** to sort the **hsibbur** they throw away. **Ereht** are **laiceps** containers of different **sruoloc** that are **tneam** for plastic, **ssalg**, **repap** and **doof**. Those **elpoep** who **erongi** the **selur nac** be fined by the **hsibbur** police'. **Laiccifo** laws **osla** regulate the **sdradnats** for **hsibbur**

packing, transportation and **egarots**. **Eseht** complex measures **pleh** to create a **yhtlaeh** environment **ni** towns and **seitic**.

Inm anyEu rope an co untri es, rec yclingh asbe come apartofg overn mentpo licy. Mo dernte chnol ogiesm akeit po ssi bletop rod ucene wp acka ging, b otth esan deven c lo thesfr omhouse holdw aste. Ge rmanyh asalsorec entlystar tedase riesof proj ectstoe nc ouragepe op let o s orttheru bbi sht hey t hro waway. The rear espec ialcontai nersof di ffere ntc ol ours th atar emea ntforpl astic, g lass, pa peran dfood. Th osepeo plewho ig no rethe ru lesc anb efi nedbyt he'rub bishp olice'. O ffici all awsa lso reg ula tethest an dards fo rrubbi shpacking, t rans port at iona ndstor age. T hes ecomp lex meas uresh elpt ocrea tea h eal thyen viro nmenti ntow nsandcities.

.seitic dna snwot ni tmemnorivne yhtlaeh a etaerc ot pleh serusaem xelpmoc esehT. egarots dna noitatropsnart, gnikcap hsibbur rof sdradnats eht etaluger osla swal laiciffO.'ecilop hsibbur' eht yb denif eb nac selur eht erongi ohw elpoep esohT. doof dna repap, ssalg, citsalp rof tnaem era taht sruoloc tnereffid fo sreniatnoc laiceps era erehT. yawa worht yeht hsibbur eht tros ot elpoep egaruocne ot stcejorp fo seires a detrats yltnecer osla sah ynamreG. etsaw dlohesuoh morf sehtolc neve dna selttob, gnigakcap wen ecudorp ot elbissop ti ekam seigolonh cet nredoM. ycilop tmemnrevog fo trap a emoceb sah gnilycyer, seirtnuoc naeporuE ynam nI

.seitcdnashn wotn itnemn oriv neyht lae h aet aercio tple hseru
saem xel pmoce seh T. ega rotsdn anoi ta trop snar t, gnikcaphs
ibburr of sdrad na tsehtet alu ger osl aswa lla iciff O.'ecilo phsib
bur'eh tybden ife bna csel ur ehter on gi ohwelp oepeso hT. doofd
narep ap, ssal g, citsa lproftn aeme rata ht sruo lo ctn ereff id
fosren iatnoclai cepse raer ehT. yawaw orh t yeh ths ibb urehttro s
o tel po epegaruio cn eotstce jorp foseir esadet ratsyltne ceroslasa
hynamr eG. etsa wdloh esuohmo rfseht ol c neved nase ltto b,
gnig akca pw enecu dor potelb iss op tieka mseigo lonhc etnred
oM. ycil optnem nrevo gfortrapa emoc ebsa hgnilcy cer, se irtnu
oc na epor uEyna mnl

Text 10

Cats and people have been living together for thousands of years. Nowadays, domestic cats are extremely popular pets. According to statistics, they are even more popular than dogs. There is no doubt that cats love people as much as people appreciate them. Maybe it's because cats and humans share some physiological traits. For instance, a cat's brain is more similar to a human brain than a dog's. The regions of the brain responsible for emotion are identical in both humans and cats. Cats also have A and B blood types, just like people.

Stac and people **evah** been living **rehtegot** for thousands of **sraey**. Nowadays, **citsemod** cats **era** extremely **ralupop step**. According to **scitsitats**, they **era** even **erom** popular **naht** dogs. **Ereht** is **on** doubt **taht stac** love **elpoep** as **hcum** as **alpoep**

appreciate **meht**. Maybe it's **esuaceb** cats and humans **erahs** some physiological **stiart**. For instance, a cat's **niarb** is more similar to a **namuh** brain **naht** a dog's. The **snoiger** of the brain responsible **rof** emotion are **lacitnedi** in both **snamuh** and cats. Cats **osla** have A and B **doolb** types, **tsuj** like people.

Ca tsa ndp eop leha vebee nliv ingtogethe rfo rth ou sands o fyears. Now ad ay s, dome sticc atsa reextre melypopu larpets. Acco rdingt o s tatist ics, theya reevenmo rep opular tha ndogs. Th ere is n odoubt th atca tslove p popleasm uch as pe opl eappre ciatethe m. Ma ybeit'sbe caus ecat sandh umanssha reso mephy si ological tra its. Forin stance, a c at'sbrainis m oresimi lart o ahuma nbrainth an adog's. T hereg ionsof thebra inrespon siblef orem otiona reidenti calin bo thh uman sandca ts. Ca tsal soh aveAandB bl oodtyp es, j ustli kepeop le.

.elpoep ekil tsuj, sepyt doolb B dna A evah osla staC. stac dna snamuh hto b ni lacitnedi era noitome rof elbispnoser niarb eht fo snoiger ehT. s'god a naht niarb namuh a ot ralimis erom si niarb s'tac a, ecnatsni roF. stiart lacigoloisyhp emos erahs snamuh dna stac esuaceb s'ti ebyaM. meht etaicerppa elpoep sa hcum sa elpoep evol stac taht tbuod on si erehT. sgod naht ralupop erom neve era yeht, scitsitats ot gnidroccA. step ralupop ylemertxe era stac citsem od, syadawoN. sraey fo sdnasuoht rof rehtegot gnivil neeb evah elpoep dna staC

.el poepek iltsu j, se pytdoo lb BdnaAeva hos last aC. st

acdnas namu hht ob nilac itnedier anoito mero felbis nopserni
arbeht fosnoi gereh T.s'goda na htmiarbn amuha o tral imisero
m siniarbs'ta c a, ecnats niroF. sti art lacigolo isyhpem oser
ahssnamu hdnas tace suac ebs'tieby aM. m ehtetaic erppae lpo
ep sahcua msaelpop p evolst acta ht tbuodo n si ere hT. sgodn
aht ralupo per omneveer ayeht, sci tsitat s o tgnidr occA. stepral
upopylem ertxeer asta ccits emod, s ya da woN. sraeyf o sdnas
uo htr ofr ehtegotgni viln eebev ahel poe pdn ast aC

Text 11

Nowadays people prefer communicating online. However, 50 years ago people sent paper letters to each other. It was the norm to have a mail box full of envelopes with letters. The envelopes were used for keeping letters and documents. The first envelopes appeared in England in the first half of the 19th century. In Moscow, massive sales of envelopes started in 1846. The first envelopes were made of white paper. They were of a different format. To post a letter people needed round hand-made stamps. The stamps were fixed in the top right corner of the envelope. In St. Petersburg, stamps were blue, in Moscow they were red. Two years later, envelopes spread over the whole territory of Russia.

Nowadays people **referp** communicating **enilno**. **Revewoh**, 50 years **oga** people sent paper **srettel** to each **rehto**. It was the **mron** to **evah** a mail **xob** full of **sepolevne** with letters. The **sepolevne** were used **rof** keeping **srettel** and documents. The

tsrif envelopes **deraepa** in England in **eht** first half **fo** the 19th **yrtne**. In Moscow, **evissam** sales of **sepolevne** started in 1846. The **tsrif** envelopes **erew** made of **etihw** paper. They **erew** of a different **tamrof**. To **tsop** a letter **elpoep** needed round **dnah**-made **spmats**. The **spmats** were fixed in **eht pot** right **renroc** of the envelope. In St. Petersburg, **spmats** were **eulb**, in Moscow **yeht** were **der**. Two **sraey** later, envelopes **daerps** over the whole **yrotirret** of Russia.

Now ad ayspeoplep refercom mun icati ngon lin e. Ho we ver, 50ye arsag op eop lesentpa perle ttersto e achot her. I twas t he n ormtoha veama ilbo xful lof en velope sw ithlet ters. T heen velope swe reu sedforke epi ngletter sanddo cum ent s. Thef irsten velop esapp eare dinEngl and i nthefi rsth alf o fth e19thcen tu ry. InM osc ow, ma ssiv esaleso fenvelo pesstar tedi n 1846. Thef ir st en velopeswer emadeo fwh itepa per. The yw ereofa d iffer entformat. Top ostaletterp eoplene ededrou ndha nd-madesta mps. Th esta mpswe refixedi nthetopr ightcor nero ftheenve lope. InSt. Pet ersburg, sta mpswer eblue, inMo scowthe ywerered. Twoye arsl ater, env elopessp read o verthew hole t erritoryo fRussia.

.aissuR fo yrotirret elohw eht revo daerps sepolevne, retal sraey owT. der erew yeht wocsoM ni, eulb erew spmats, grubsreteP. tS nI. epolevne eht fo renroc thgir pot eht ni dexif erew spmats ehT. spmats edam-dnah dnuor dedeen elpoep rettel a tsop oT. tamrof tnereffid a fo erew yehT. repap etihw fo

edam erew sepolevne tsrif ehT.6481 ni detrats sepolevne fo selas
evissam, wocsoM nI. yrutnec ht91 eht fo flah tsrif eht ni dnalgnE
ni deraeppa sepolevne tsrif ehT. stnemucod dna srettel gnipeek
rof desu erew sepolevne ehT. srettel htiw sepolevne fo lluf xob
liam a evah ot mron eht saw tI. rehto hcae ot srettel repap
tnes elpoep oga sraey 05,revewoH. enilno gnitacinummoc referp
elpoep syadawoN

.aissuRf oyrotirre t eloh wehtrev o daer pssepole vne, reta
lsra eyowT. dererewy ehtwocs oMni, eulbe rewspm ats, grubsre
teP. tSnI. epol evnehtf oren rocthgi rpotehtn idexifer ewspm
atse hT. spm atsedam-dn ahdn uordede enelpoe prettelatso
poT. tamroftne reffi d afoere wy ehT. rep apeti hwf oedame
rewsepolev ne ts ri fehT.6481 n idet ratssep olevnef oselase
viss am, wo cso MnI. yr ut necht91e htf o fla htsr ifehtn i dna
lgnEnid erae ppase polev netsri fehT. s tne muc oddnas rettelgn
ipe ekrofdes uer ewspolev neeh T. sret telhti ws epolev ne
fol lufx obli amaev ahotmro n eh t sawt I. reh tohca e otsrett
elrep aptnesel poe po gasra ey05,rev ew oH. e nil nogn itaci num
mocrefer pelpoepsya da woN

Text 12

This fish is called the Black sea devil. We don't know much about it. It lives deep in the darkness of the sea and seldom comes up. Scientists aren't even sure how long it lives. The amazing fact is that the Black sea devil can perfectly adapt to its environment.

They have sharp teeth, a big mouth and beautiful fins used for swimming and hunting. Male fish live on the back of female ones that are much bigger in size. Not long ago, a Black sea devil was filmed in its natural environment for the first time. The fish was then brought to the surface alive for further monitoring. It was placed in a cool, dark container. Scientists want to know if it can sense magnetic fields like sharks do. A set of experiments will help to find out.

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