

## Пробный ЕГЭ 2018 по английскому языку №4

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10) Находим ключевые слова

A- 6. The Beautiful Story of How It All Began

Tea is often considered to be a quintessentially British drink; after all, we've been enjoying it for over 350 years. But **this fascinating story begins** much earlier, and much further afield... Whilst it is impossible to know exactly when **the first cup was** brewed, legend has it that Chinese emperor Shen Nung was sitting beneath a *Camellia sinensis* **one day in 2737 BC when** a few leaves were stirred by the wind. As his servant boiled drinking water in a pot, the leaves fell in and so accidentally resulted in the world's first cup of tea. **To this day**, every cup of tea enjoyed around the world comes from the same plant: the *Camellia sinensis*

B-7. Reasons for Its Worldwide Popularity

From its earliest recorded use, tea was widely **believed to refresh the spirit**, alleviate tiredness, fight off depression and illness, and boost energy. It is **for many of these reasons** that we still enjoy tea today, and in fact it is the **world's number one beverage** after water as it's a drink that penetrates all cultures and continents.

C-1. The Country of Origin

The widespread use of tea was observed during the Chinese Han Dynasty (AD 206—220) and a wealth of elaborate tea paraphernalia and equipment survives today as testament to its growing popularity. It's widely believed that during this time **the first managed plantations began to emerge**, as wild tea bushes were stripped of their leaves to keep up with demand. By the end of the third century AD, **tea had become China's number one beverage**, and by the eighth century AD **the Chinese were trading tea to Tibet, the Arab lands to the West, to the Turks, to the nomadic tribes of the Himalayas, and along the "silk road" into India. Tea first reached Europe in the late sixteenth century.**

D-2. How the New Sort Appeared

Until this point in its history all tea was green; the natural pigmentation within the leaves preserved by the careful steaming process that still takes place today. It was **the European export market that first saw rise to the innovative introduction of new processes that resulted in black tea.** The thing is that the delicate tea leaves often suffered during the long sea voyages from China to the continent. Profit-conscious tea producers **were forced to adopt more sophisticated methods of manufacture, packing and transportation.** Allowing the leaves to oxidise naturally before drying resulted in the dark colour and **produced a tea which stood up better to foreign export.** Whilst the Chinese continued to drink green tea, it was black tea that really took Europe by storm

E-8. Not as Popular Then as Now

**Tea didn't begin life in Europe as the drink of the people that we all enjoy today.** Whilst people enjoyed a brief period of fashionable favour in France and Germany, it was quickly usurped by coffee as the favourite Parisienne beverage, whilst **it was regarded in Germany as a medicinal drink, rather than one to be enjoyed in its own right.**

F- 5. Only for the Privileged.

It was Portuguese Catherine of Braganza, future wife of King Charles II, who was largely responsible for making tea a fashionable drink amongst the English upper class when she arrived at Court in 1662, although it had been on sale at Thomas Garraway's general store on London's Exchange Alley since 1657. By the Georgian period **tea had become a British obsession.** Dr Samuel Johnson, one of Georgian England's most prominent and fashionable authors, poets and "gentleman of letters" **described himself as "a hardened and shame less tea drinker"** whilst whole rooms in wealthy and fashionable houses were given over to the taking of tea

G- 3. The People's Drink

Despite Britain being a culture obsessed by class or 'station', tea had shaken off its exclusive label by the mid eighteenth century to become to favourite beverage of all classes. Whilst it was still enjoyed throughout the palaces and stately homes of Britain, it could be found on the breakfast and dinner tables of poorer classes and throughout places of work. It even formed part of a worker's wages, and is used as an enticing extra when included in the ticket price of London's visitor attractions. **Tea has become the drink we know and love today;** to wake us in the morning, to get us through the working day, and to calm and refresh us during the evening. To enjoy alone, or in company as part of an elegant and extravagant feast, or the simplest of suppers. Quite simply, **it is the drink that fuels Britain.**

11)

Learning from the past

Why do we never seem to learn the lessons of the past? The actions of others could point the way for us in the future. But either we forget these lessons

**A- 2. *or* we deliberately choose to misinterpret them, *or*** knowing them, we simply fail to act on them.

Because of the economic boom in China, its government has become worried in recent years about selfish motives overtaking society. *Many Chinese have been saying* for some time **B- 5. *that* the traditional values of harmony,** respect and hard work have been lost. So a few years ago the government focused attention again on the teachings of Confucius, the ancient philosopher.

'Consideration for others is the basis of a good life, a good society.'

Prior to the 1990s, Confucianism had not been fashionable, but now, in a country

which is currently developing at a dizzying speed, *it offers C- 7. a sense of stability and order.* The Confucian saying that nowadays sums up the government's philosophy is 'harmonious society'.

Sometimes it is difficult to learn from the past because the standards of the 'teacher' are so high. This is certainly the case with *Nelson Mandela, D- 4. who preached the message of reconciliation* to two sides in South Africa who hated each other deeply. Mandela had always been ideologically committed to peace, *E-1. and while he was living in prison, he became* determined that reconciliation was the only way to unite his divided country:

'If you want to make peace with your enemy, you have to work with your enemy.' All those who strive for peace know that in the long term they will have to begin this dialogue. Yet few are able to follow the example set by Mandela, because it requires such a high degree of unselfishness. *It seems F- 3. that heeding this warning* has not to be selfish – is perhaps the hardest lesson of all for people to learn.

12) The girls kept silent because they

4. were too modest to speak in the guest's presence

(3-4-5 строки в тексте)

Not a word had been said because the girls were **shy** (=modest) to speak in Aaron's **presence** and he had gone on working in silence

13) It was a remarkable drawing as it managed to reflect

1. some hidden philosophical idea

(9,17 строка в тексте)

-The **superb originality** of the drawing captivated her.

-performing which he imparted another and bigger content

14) When Susan's mother saw the drawing, she

3. she wasn't sure how to react

(19-20-21 строки)

her mother got up to look at it, and both admitted that it was beautifully done but Susan felt there **was doubt** in her mother's voice.

15) The phrase “not quite liking the word “we” means that the paintero the text, which of the following is the most essential to be a vegetarian?

4. was mainly concerned about the girl’s approval

(22 строка)

“We thank you very much,” said Susan after a long pause

16) What was unusual about Aaron’s visit on the following day? He came

2. earlier than usual

(32-33 строки)

Miss Susan, I have come here to tell your mother that I must start for New York this afternoon and be there for six weeks, or perhaps, longer.”

17) Susan was alone at home

1. by pure chance.

18) When Aaron asked Susan to marry him he

2. just wanted to open his heart to her

(последний абзац)

He didn’t ask for any love in return. He simply declared his feelings, leaning against the door.

19) We **had been travelling for a few hours** when on the horizon we spotted the group of small hand-built boats, called kabang. Outsiders **have been** harassing the Moken throughout their history and his instinct told him to keep his distance. (TRAVEL)

20) But after hearing that I had been researching the Moken way of life since 1982, **in the end** the family elder, Gatcha, **accepted** us into his ‘home’.(ACCEPT)

21) Home for this nomadic sea people are the kabang, on which they live, eat and sleep for eight months of the year. In these light craft, they traverse the Mergui Archipelago, 800 islands dotted across the Andaman Sea, off Myanmar, **collecting what they need to** survive and moving on. (COLLECT)

22) They get by only on what they take from the sea and beaches each day to trade with Malay and Chinese merchants. They accumulate little and live on land only during the monsoons. But the world **is closing in on the Moken way of life.**(CLOSE)

23) Ten years ago, 2,500 Moken were still leading a traditional seafaring life, but that population is slowly declining and **now stands at** around 1,000. (STAND)

24) If they cease to be sea gypsies, it **is feared that** their unique understanding of the sea **will** disappear also. (FEAR)

25) Moken people can dive down 20 metres without breathing equipment and **have developed** extraordinary underwater vision. They are experts at reading changes in the sea and it is even said they can anticipate a tsunami.(DEVELOP)

26) Cartoons suit the way **we like**(что?)**должно быть существительное) information** to be presented these days –graphically and in small chunks - and we are used to seeing in our newspapers and magazines cartoons and comic strips that take a wry look at modern life or provide a bit of escapism.(INFORM)

27) **But**(как?)**должно быть наречие) recently we have seen** an increase in the number of graphic novels: book-length comics with a single, continuous narrative.(RECENT)

28) The creation of the Belgian cartoonist Hergé, **The Adventures of Tintin** (каким?) **first appeared** in the Belgian journal Le Vingtième Siècle in 1929. (ONE)

29) **One of** (значит множ.число) **the main** (нужно сущ.)**attractions** for readers was that they were taken to parts of the world that they had never seen and probably would never see: Russia, the Congo, America. (ATTRACT)

30) Hergé himself only **began to travel** outside Belgium (когда?) **later** in life, but he was passionate about educating his readers about other cultures and places. (LATE)

31) Two things set Hergé apart as a graphic novelist. **The first is his technical** (какие?) **drawing skills**: with just a few simple lines he is able to communicate a particular facial expression or movement. The second is the careful research he put into his stories. (TECHNIQUE)

32) 1. called

Called=называется

Demanded=требуемый

Named=названный(связан именно с именем)

Hailed=приветствовать

33) 4. Get

34) 3. Consequence

As a consequence=как следствие

35) 2. Seems

Appears-появляется

Seems-кажется

Forms-образовывает

Views-рассматривает

36) 1. insight

Insight=в поле зрения

37) 2. Remains

remains true to=остается верным

38) 4.colour

(образно окрашивать, наполнять красками)