

Телепроект «МОЯ ШКОЛА в online»

ГОТОВИМСЯ К ЕГЭ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

11 класс

Урок № 10

Чтение (задание 10)

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Что мы сегодня будем изучать?

**Раздел «Чтение» КИМ ЕГЭ по
английскому языку.**

Задание 10

Цель урока: развить навыки просмотрового и изучающего чтения, необходимые для выполнения заданий раздела «Чтение» в формате ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

План урока:

1. Структура раздела «Чтение» в формате ЕГЭ;
2. Тренировка выполнения Задания 10 раздела «Чтение»;
3. Итоги.

Структура заданий раздела «Чтение»

Задание 10 базового уровня сложности	Понимание основного содержания прочитанного текста
Задание 11 повышенного уровня сложности	Понимание структурно- смысловых связей в прочитанном тексте
Задания 12–18 высокого уровня сложности	Полное/детальное понимание прочитанного текста

КИМ ЕГЭ раздела «Чтение»

- **Задание 10:** подобрать **заголовки** к небольшим текстам
- **Задание 11:** заполнить **пропуски в тексте** предложенными фрагментами
- **Задания 12-18:** выбрать **один правильный ответ из четырёх предложенных** и записать его

Задание 10

- проверяет сформированность навыков просмотрового (беглого) чтения
- **7 микротекстов**
- **8 заголовков**



Стратегия выполнения задания 10

- вдумчиво прочитать представленные заголовки
- понять общую тему текстов
- выстроить ассоциативный ряд с ключевым словом каждого заголовка

Пример задания 10 Демоверсии ЕГЭ по английскому языку 2020 года

1. Building materials

2. The longest on Earth

3. Safe travel

4. Designing a building

5. Invented by accident

6. Comfortable living

7. How did they do it?

8. Why seasons change

Анализ заголовков

Заголовок	Ассоциативный ряд
Building materials	bricks, wood, stone, metal, clay, concrete
Designing a building	church, school, hospital, museum, airport

Анализ текста А

A. Most of Africa's rural tribes use natural resources that are locally available for their homes. In grasslands, people typically use grass to cover the walls and roofs. In forested areas, they use hardwoods as well as bamboo and raffia palm. Earth and clay are also major resources used in construction. In areas with few natural resources, people often live as nomads, moving from place to place. Instead of making permanent homes, they usually use simple shelters or tents made of animal skins and woven hair.


Пример задания 10 Демоверсии ЕГЭ по английскому языку 2020 года

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Соответствие текста А заголовку

* **BUILDING MATERIALS (1)**



A. Most of Africa's rural tribes use natural resources that are locally available for their homes. In grasslands, people typically use grass to cover the walls and roofs. In forested areas, they use **hardwoods** as well as bamboo and raffia palm. Earth and **clay** are also major **resources used in construction**. In areas with few natural resources, people often live as nomads, moving from place to place. Instead of making permanent homes, they usually use simple shelters or **tents made of** animal skins and woven hair.

Анализ текста В

В. An architect must consider how a structure will be used and by whom. An apartment building, a palace, a hospital, a museum, an airport, and a sports arena all have different construction requirements. Another factor is the ideas the structure should communicate. For example, some buildings are made to impress people with a display of power and wealth; others - to make everyone feel welcome. Other things to consider are the location and surrounding environment, including weather, and the cost of materials.

Задания 10 Демоверсии ЕГЭ по
русскому языку 2020 года

2. The longest on
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Соответствие Текста В заголовку

* **DESIGNING A BUILDING (4)**



B. An architect must consider how a structure will be used and by whom. An apartment building, a palace, a hospital, a museum, an airport, and a sports arena all have different construction requirements. Another factor is the ideas the structure should communicate. For example, some buildings are made to impress people with a display of power and wealth; others - to make everyone feel welcome. Other things to consider are the location and surrounding environment, including weather, and the cost of materials.

Анализ текста С

C. Did you know that an eleven-year-old child **first created** the Popsicle? The boy's name was Frank Epperson. In 1905, Frank left a mixture of water and powdered soda out on his porch by mistake. It also contained a stir stick. That night, fortunately for Frank, the temperatures fell to a record low. As a result, **he discovered** the substance had frozen to the stick, and a frozen fruit flavoured ice treat was created. **He decided to call it** the epsicle, which was later patented by him and named as Popsicle.

дания 10 Демоверсии ЕГЭ по
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Соответствие Текста С заголовку

* INVENTED BY ACCIDENT (5)



C. Did you know that an eleven-year-old child **first created** the Popsicle? The boy's name was Frank Epperson. In 1905, Frank left a mixture of water and powdered soda out on his porch by mistake. It also contained a stir stick. That night, fortunately for Frank, the temperatures fell to a record low. As a result, **he discovered** the substance had frozen to the stick, and a frozen fruit flavoured ice treat was created. **He decided to call it** the epsicle, which was later patented by him and named as Popsicle.

Анализ текста D

D. As Earth goes around the sun, the North Pole points to the same direction in space. For about six months every year, the North Pole is tilted towards the sun. During this time, the Northern Hemisphere gets more direct sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere and more hours of daylight. During the other six months, the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. When the Northern Hemisphere gets the most sunlight, it experiences spring and summer. At the same time, the Southern Hemisphere gets autumn and winter.

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Соответствие Текста D заголовку

* WHY SEASONS CHANGE (8)



D. As Earth goes around the sun, the North Pole points to the same direction in space. For about six months every year, the North Pole is tilted towards the sun. During this time, the Northern Hemisphere gets more direct sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere and more hours of daylight. During the other six months, the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. When the Northern Hemisphere **gets the most sunlight, it experiences spring and summer.** At the same time, the Southern Hemisphere **gets autumn and winter.**

Анализ текста E

E. In southern Peru, there is an isolated plateau where the wind almost never blows. Here, around the year 400 to 650 AD, the people of the Nazca culture created the famous Nazca lines, by removing the red stones covering the ground so that the white earth beneath was visible. These Nazca lines are actually portraits of animals such as monkeys, birds or fish. **It is a mystery how** such a primitive civilization could create such artwork with precision **when they had no means of** viewing their work from the air.

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Соответствие Текста E заголовку

* HOW DID THEY DO IT ? (7)



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Анализ текста F

F. Antarctica, which is the southernmost and fifth largest continent, does not have twenty-four-hour periods divided into days and nights. In the South Pole, the sun rises on about September 21 and moves in a circular path until it sets on about March 22. **This “day”, or summer, is six months long.** During this period, if the weather conditions are good, the sun can be seen twenty-four hours a day. From March 22 until September 21, the South Pole is dark, and Antarctica has its “night”, or winter.

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Соответствие Текста F заголовку

* THE LONGEST ON EARTH (2)



F. Antarctica, which is the southernmost and fifth largest continent, does not have twenty-four-hour periods divided into days and nights. In the South Pole, the sun rises on about September 21 and moves in a circular path until it sets on about March 22. **This “day”, or summer, is six months long.** During this period, if the weather conditions are good, the sun can be seen twenty-four hours a day. From March 22 until September 21, the South Pole is dark, and Antarctica has its “night”, or winter.

Анализ текста G

G. Any ship that hits an iceberg can be damaged. The most famous iceberg in history sank the “Titanic”, a ship travelling in the northern Atlantic Ocean, on April 15, 1912. The ship’s side scraped the iceberg, which tore holes in the hull. Within three hours, the ship was at the bottom of the ocean. After the loss of the “Titanic”, several nations worked together to establish the International Ice Patrol. Today the U.S. Coast Guard runs the patrol, which warns ships about icebergs floating in Atlantic shipping routes.

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Соответствие Текста G заголовку

* **SAFE TRAVEL (3)**



F. Any ship that hits an iceberg can be damaged. The most famous iceberg in history sank the “Titanic”, a ship travelling in the northern Atlantic Ocean, on April 15, 1912. The ship’s side scraped the iceberg, which tore holes in the hull. Within three hours, the ship was at the bottom of the ocean. After the loss of the “Titanic”, several nations worked together to establish the International Ice Patrol. Today the U.S. Coast Guard runs the patrol, which warns ships about icebergs floating in Atlantic shipping routes.

Материалы, рекомендованные к самостоятельному повторению:

- Демоверсии ЕГЭ на сайте <https://fipi.ru/> в разделе ЕГЭ по ссылке «Демоверсии, спецификации, кодификаторы»
- Методические рекомендации для выпускников по самостоятельной подготовке к ЕГЭ, разработанные ФИПИ на сайте <https://fipi.ru/> [//fipi.ru/](https://fipi.ru/)
- Вебинары издательства «Просвещение», посвящённые вопросам подготовки к ЕГЭ по английскому языку
<https://prosv.ru/webinars/prosv.ru/webinars/search/>
<https://prosv.ru/webinars>

**Успехов на
экзамене!**