**Материалы для подготовки к ОГЭ**

**A.** In 55 BC the great Roman Julius Caesar brought an army across the sea from France. For four hundred years, England was part of the Roman Empire. When the Romans first arrived, there were many different groups of people on the Isles. Each group had its own king. They didn’t think of themselves as ‘British’, but the Romans called the people from all these groups ‘'Britons’'.

**B.** In 409 AD the Roman army left Britain to fight in other parts of the Empire. Soon after this, invaders from present-day Germany and Denmark, the Angles and Saxons, came to Britain. Their armies destroyed everything in their path, and the roman way of life disappeared from Britain. Many Britons moved west to escape the invaders. By the 7th century, groups of Britons were in control of present-day Scotland, Wales and Cornwall, but the Angles and Saxons ruled the rest of Britain. People started call this area ‘Angle-land’. Later its name became England.

**C.** It was 1066, and Edward, King of England, was dead. He had no children. The most important people in the country met to choose a new king. They chose Harold who wasn’t a blood relative of King Edward, but he was the Queen’s brother. He was a popular man for the job.

**D.** But other powerful men wanted to be king too. One of them was the King of Norway, Harold Hardrada, a few months after King Edward’s death his army invaded the north of England. King Harold of England went north, defeated the invaders and killed King Harold of Norway. But three days later, there was more bad news. **E.** William of Normandy (in the north of France) was on the south coast of England with an army. "Before King Edward died, he chose me as the next king," he said. Perhaps this was true. Edward’s mother was a Norman and Edward lived in Normandy as a child. He preferred Normans to the people of England. So Harold raced south with his army. William was waiting for him at Hastings. At the end of the battle, Harold was dead and William of Normandy was William the Conqueror, King of England.

**F.** William the Conqueror had to fight other Saxon armies in England after Harold was defeated. But then he was able to build a new, Norman England. By 1068, he owned all the land. He asked his Norman friends to look after it for him. They made money from the farmland and paid some of it to the king. They also used the money to pay for Norman soldiers. Each Norman lord built a home with strong, high walls and lived there with his private army. The Saxons owned nothing. They belonged to the Norman lords.

**G.** For more than two hundred years the language of government and literature was the Normans’ language, French. The Saxons continued to speak their own language, Anglo-Saxon, with some Scandinavian words. The Saxons' language finally grew into modern English, but as a result of the Norman invasion, half the words in today’s English language come from French.

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-8 и текстами A-G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. A new name
2. Victory over another rival
3. The long arms of the empire
4. Powerful masters
5. Strong ties
6. Survived and enriched
7. Triumphant winner
8. The right candidate

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| A  | B  | C  | D  | E | F  | G |

**A.** Churchill was from an important family of lords and politicians and he joined Parliament at the age of 25. In the 1930s, he realized before most people in Britain that Hitler was very dangerous. When the Second World War began, he soon became head of the government. Because of his powerful speeches in the most difficult months of the war, the British started to believe that they could win. Churchill played a very important part in the war against Hitler.

**B.** In the US and UK black is a very popular colour for clothes of all types, and especially formal clothes. It is typically worn at funerals to show respect and sadness. Black clothes are often worn to social occasions in the evening, when women sometimes wear a little black dress and men sometimes wear a black dinner jacket. Black is associated with death and evil. Witches are thought to wear black and to have black cats. Black magic is believed to be magic that uses the power of the devil for evil purposes.

**C.** In the UK, the day after Christmas Day is called Boxing Day, and is also a public holiday. It is called Boxing Day because in the past it was the day when rich people gave their servants a present of money known as a ‘Christmas box’. There are a lot of sporting events on Boxing Day. Twelfth Night is 6th January, twelve days after Christmas, and is the day when people take down their decorations and remove their Christmas trees.

**D.** In 2002, the Euro became the official currency in most of the fifteen states that then formed the European Union, replacing the different currencies that had existed in those countries. The United Kingdom, Denmark, and Sweden did not switch to the Euro but kept their own currencies, though they may start using the Euro at a later date.

**E.** Pubs are an important part of British life. Even very small villages nearly always have a pub. People often go to the pub for a drink in the evenings and at weekends, and have one pub near their home that they go to regularly, known as their local. In the past, women did not go to into pubs. According to the law, you must be 18 years old before you can drink alcohol in a pub. Children are not usually allowed into pubs, although some pubs, usually ones that serve food, let parents bring their children.

**F.** At the age of fifteen or sixteen, students at school in the UK take examinations in all the subjects which they are studying. These are called ‘public examinations’. Many students stay at school until they are eighteen. At that age, they take more difficult public examinations. Their grades in these examinations help them to get into universities. Public examinations in the UK are not set by the schools, or by the government. The examinations are set by groups of experts in each subject from the universities.

**G.** D. H. Lawrence was one of the greatest English writers of his time. His father was a miner and mother was a schoolteacher, and Lawrence himself also taught before deciding to make writing his profession. One of Lawrence’s favourite subjects was the difficult nature of relationships between men and women. He wrote many novels, poems, plays, essays and some very fine short stories. He was also a painter.

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1. Following festivities
2. A very British place
3. Successful leader
4. Traditional associations
5. Bad news
6. New money and old money
7. A man of many talents
8. System of tests

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**A.** On or about 22 April 1564, Mary Arden, the wife of John Shakespeare, gave birth to a son in Stratford-upon-Avon. She had lost two baby girls before that. Now, all through the hot summer, she was afraid of losing her third child because there was a plague in Stratford. Her husband was a member of the town council, so they could not leave the town. By the end of the year, 300 of the population of 1,500 were dead, but fortunately for Mary and for us, her baby William did not die. He grew up, and became the greatest writer in the English language.

**B.** Mary was about twenty-four when he was born. She was the youngest of four daughters of a farmer near Stratford. Soon after her father died, in 1557, she married John Shakespeare, who was about ten years older. As a young man, John had worked on one of the Ardens’ farms, but he had left the village and moved to Stratford. He learnt how to make gloves and other things from leather, and he became a successful businessman. A year before his marriage, he bought two houses that are now known as Shakespeare’s birthplace. The family lived in one and used the other as their shop.

**C.** Nobody can explain how ordinary parents produce sons like William Shakespeare. He had three younger brothers and a sister, but none of them did anything very important in life. But William became a good businessman, like his father, and his mother was clearly intelligent. Though she was the youngest daughter, her father had made her responsible for his will when he died and had left her the best property.

**D.** William’s childhood was probably quite happy. His father’s business was doing well and when William was four years old. John Shakespeare became the leader of the town council. The school that William went to was one of the best in England. From the age of nine or ten, all the lessons were in Latin, and the boys stayed until they were fifteen. William’s last years at school were probably not as happy as the early ones. From 1576, when he was twelve, his father stopped going to council meetings. Perhaps he was ashamed to meet his friends; his business was not going so well.

**E.** It is unlikely that William thought of being an actor or of writing plays at this time. The theatre was not a profession for gentlemen. Actors were either employed by lords and rich men to entertain them and their guests, or they travelled around the country, performing plays if the council allowed it. Most councils refused permission. Actors did not earn their living just by acting either. They were expected to dance and sing, to tell jokes and perform tricks.

**F.** There was a great tradition of acting in England, but the actors were not professionals. In big cities groups still performed religious plays on Corpus Christi day (a Catholic celebration) every summer. Shakespeare saw them when he was very young because Coventry, near Stratford, was the last city where they were performed. But Protestants did not celebrate Corpus Christi, and the government thought that the plays kept the old religion alive. They did not punish anyone for performing them. They just asked for the play books to check that there was nothing in them against Protestant beliefs.

**G.** At that time, the professional theatre was only just beginning and there were very few plays for actors to perform. The first real theatre in London opened in 1576. The owner and builder was James Burbage. Years later, his son Richard became Shakespeare’s close friend and played the hero in all of his greatest successes, from young Romeo to old King Lear. In those days, Richard Burbage the actor was as famous as Shakespeare the dramatist. Their theatre the Globe was most popular in London.

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1. Family business
2. Big luck
3. Early marriage
4. Education
5. Friends and colleagues
6. Clashes with a new religion
7. Father's darling
8. Occupation of no dignity

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