

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ

ЯЗЫК С

"NATIONAL

GEOGRAPHIC"

(интерактивные задания для подготовки к ЕГЭ,
разработанные на основе аутентичного материала)

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Reading (part 1)

1) Look at the **bold** words in the text (task 3). Find and write down the synonyms to the giving words. In some cases there can be more than one variant. Look up the dictionary in need.

- a) injection
- b) mistakes
- c) deadly
- d) began
- e) ruining
- f) splash
- g) rate
- h) at the right age to do something

2) Look at the picture. Guess where the action takes place.



3) Read the texts and match them to the headings. One of the headings is extra.

- 1) A real trial
- 2) The negative impact of Media
- 3) Role models for others
- 4) The warn of danger
- 5) The problems of rural areas
- 6) Successful result
- 7) Start to believe

a) When health workers tried to convince Munir Pathan to take the COVID-19 vaccine in February, the 52-year-old farmer refused. The **jab** would kill him, he was certain. Pathan had read messages on WhatsApp, stating that vaccine **shots** are **lethal** and that if a doctor **errs** while administering the shot, it leads to an infection in the arm. The only way to save the person **thereafter** is by amputating the limb.

b) “There hasn’t been one COVID-19 case in our village since the beginning of the pandemic last year. Therefore, I did not want the risk of vaccines. It was only after our village head **took the shot** and survived that I started developing faith in vaccines.”

c) On April 27, over three months after the vaccination drive first **commenced** in India, Pathan took his first **shot** at a vaccination camp organized in his village. That day, health workers managed to **inoculate** 65 residents of Janefal, or 100 percent of its **eligible population**, setting an example for other rural residents of the country, and prompting vaccination drives in 16 nearby villages.

d) India has witnessed a **record surge** in COVID-19 infections in the past month, with over 26 million total infections and over 291,000 deaths so far. While many believe that the **fatalities** in India are **undercounted**, the infections and deaths continue to rise. After **ravaging** its cities, the **devastating** second wave of COVID-19 is **now sweeping India’s villages**, which have much poorer health infrastructure than their **urban counterparts**.

e) According to a research report published on May 7, nearly half of the infections in India are now being reported from the country’s rural pockets. “We must vaccinate our people on a mission mode, even if it means **suspending economic activity** for a while after the second wave subsides,” the report noted, **red-flagging** the **slow pace** of vaccination in the country. The World Health Organisation, too, states that vaccines save millions of lives each year, and that vaccination against COVID-19 will stop the pandemic.

f) However, vaccine penetration in rural India is **hampered by many challenges**, a major one being vaccine **hesitancy**, **spurred by misconceptions** that vaccines contain pig meat, cow blood, and can cause death.

Adapted from: How a village in India reached 100% vaccination in the face of misinformation and hesitancy (nationalgeographic.com)

a) b) c) d) e) f)

4) Find the English equivalents in the text.

- a) после всего
- b) сопровождающийся неверными представлениями
- c) рекордный всплеск
- d) городской
- e) приостановление экономической деятельности
- f) смертельные случаи
- g) медленный темп

- h) охватывающий индийские деревни
- i) сигнализируя об опасности
- j) вакцинироваться
- k) сверстники из городов
- l) отражается не в полном объеме (занижен)
- m) нерешительность

5) Answer the questions.

- a) Why didn't Munir Pathan want to get vaccinated?
- b) What/who made him believe in the safety of the vaccine?
- c) Why was it necessary to vaccinate 100% of Janefal's residents?
- d) What is the the World Health Organisation's opinion on importance to vaccinate the rural areas?

Reading (part 2)

1) Read the definitions and choose the suitable word. Look up the dictionary in need.

- a) almost at boiling point
- b) the state of being holy
- c) a group of stars that forms a shape in the sky and has a name
- d) the quality of being a god or like God or a god
- e) the practice of showing respect for God or a god
- f) to burn and slightly damage a surface by making it too hot
- g) towards the sky
- h) to continue to exist for a long time

2) Click the icon and watch the video. Answer the questions.

- a) Where does the action take place?
- b) What's going on the video?



2) Answer the questions.

- a) Are you afraid of insects?
- b) What insects are there in a place where you live?
- c) What insects are beautiful?
- d) What insects can bite?
- e) What insects can be in danger?

3) Use giving letters to build the word.

L, U, M, B, B, B, E, E, E

Answer: bumblebee

4) Choose the correct answer.

- a) What word(s) refer to the topic "insects"?

bumblebee

crop

honeybee

- b) Choose the word that defines as *"fine powder, usually yellow, that is formed in flowers and carried to other flowers of the same kind by the wind or by insects, to make those flowers produce seed"*.

pollen

breeding

nectar

- c) Tick the synonyms.

increase

decline

dwindle

- d) What does the word "domesticated" mean?

**not existing naturally in a place but coming from somewhere else
damaged or not functioning normally
used to living with or working for humans**

5) Read the text and answer the questions to the text.

There are nearly 4,000 native bee species in North America, including 47 species of bumblebees, and many are declining or are at risk of extinction.

Much attention has focused on dwindling honeybees, a nonnative species that's domesticated and heavily managed for their pollination services in agricultural settings. But the loss of wild bees, which are also crucial crop pollinators and possibly better suited to help native plants reproduce, is less recognized.

Large-scale agricultural intensification has contributed substantially to this decline. Conversion of bees' natural foraging and nesting habitat to corn and soybean fields, plus heavy pesticide use, has not only decimated native bee populations but has also impaired the insects' reproduction and colony growth.

In a laboratory experiment, for instance, spraying neonicotinoid pesticides led to an 85 percent reduction in new buff-tailed bumblebee queen numbers. These chemicals dissolve in water and can be easily taken up by plants from the soil.

“Every time a bee drinks nectar or eats pollen, **which** is their only source of food, they're getting a microdose of the insecticides,” says Rich Hatfield, a conservation biologist with the Xerces Society.

Adopted from: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/north-american-native-bees-photos>

a) The author says that many of bumblebee species are...

- 1) endangered.
- 2) under the protection of the scientists.
- 3) increasing .
- 4) nonnative.

b) Which statement is not true?

- 1) Honeybees play important role in pollination.
- 2) Scientists underestimate the reduction in the number of wild pollinators
- 3) Wild bees are also kept on the farms.
- 4) Increasing of honeybees led to the decreasing of bumblebees.

c) What does the word “colony” mean in the text?

- 1) a group of people from the same place or with the same work or interests who live in a particular city or country or who live together
- 2) a small town set up by an employer or an organization for its workers
- 3) a group of plants or animals that live together or grow in the same place
- 4) a country or an area that is governed by people from another, more powerful, country

d) In paragraph 5, what does the word “which” refers to?

- 1) ...the period when the insects eat
- 2) ...the insects mentioned in the text
- 3) ...the insects' meal
- 4) ...the chemicals that are consumed by insects