

Тренировочные задания для подготовки к ОГЭ по английскому.

1. You are going to read the text aloud. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, and then be ready to read it aloud. Remember that you will not have more than 2 minutes for reading aloud.

One day a young man who lived near the lake in a small American town asked himself, "Why can't people ski on water if they can ski on snow?" With his brother's help he constructed several models of skis to test his ideas. He experimented on the local lake for a few days and created skis suitable for the water. This happened in 1922. The young man, who was only 18 at that time, didn't patent his invention. However, he performed a lot of shows across the country that made him and the sport of water skiing popular. Later, he was recognized as the creator of a new sport – water skiing.

Water skiing equipment has been greatly improved since that time, and the number of people who enjoy this sport is growing in many countries.

2. You are going to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six questions. Give full answers to the questions.

Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

Electronic assistant: How many lessons do you usually have?

Student: I have a week .

Electronic assistant: What subject do you find the most difficult?

Student: It seems to me that ... is the most difficult subject for me because I don't like...

Electronic assistant: What is your favourite week day? Why do you like it?

Student: My favourite week day is ... , because

Electronic assistant: What sport facilities do you have in your school?

Student: In my school we have a gym and a football field.

Electronic assistant: Do you think school uniform is necessary or not? Why do you think so?

Student: **In my opinion**, school uniform shouldn't be necessary because children should decide for themselves what they want to wear.

Electronic assistant: What would you recommend your friends do to improve their English?

Student: I would recommend them to hire a mentor because it's the most effective way to improve English.

3. You are going to give a talk about your school. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what you like most about your school
- what weekday you find the most difficult, and why
- what you would like to change in your school life

You have to talk continuously.

I am a pupil of the 9-th form, I study at school number 9. I would like to tell your about our school life.

I go to school five days a week. Our classes start at 8 o'clock a. m. and last till 3 o'clock p.m. So we have 6 or 7 lessons a day. We study many different subjects: Russian, English, Literatures, History, Geography, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Programming and Computer Sciences.

Languages, literature and history are my favourite subjects. I make good marks in these subjects. The school year is divided into four terms, called quarters. It begins on the 1st of September known as a Day of knowledge and finishes in May.

Each quarter is followed by holidays. Every pupil has a **day-book** where the teachers **put down** the marks, that pupil has earned at the class. During the classes pupils are to answer the teacher's questions, do some exercises, write sentences, count, read.

The pupils are often called to the blackboard. After every lesson the teachers give us home **assignment**. At the next lesson the teachers check them up. To do good at school one should make home assignments regularly, be active at the lessons and spend at least two-three hours every day studying.

I like studying. My favourite proverb is "Live and learn".

Школа моей мечты. I am Sophia Kuzinkova from Stary Oskol. I study at school in the 9th form. My school is OK but sometimes I find it is a bit boring and tiring because of lots of homework.

So I would like to make some changes. If I were a principal of the school I would cancel homework - I think it is wasting time! Then, I would make the breaks between lessons longer. Next, I would also improve the menu in school canteen - most of food is absolutely disgusting. I think students need more salads, fruit, and vegetables.

The next step is holidays. Summer holidays are long enough but I would make autumn, winter and spring holidays longer to let pupils to spend more time out or to travel.

My favourite school subject is Biology so in my ideal school I would like to have the subject every day. It is a good idea to have more practice and different researches or projects.

Sports, Music, Arts and Crafts should be main subjects and the teachers have to be friendly, happy and experienced. So they have to be well- paid!

In the school of my dream I would also include more excursions and school trips in the schedule. I think it is very important to travel with classmates and to share impressions. This is the idea of the school of my dream.

Vocabulary.

В английском языке названия школьных дисциплин пишутся с большой буквы.

Algebra ['ældʒəbrə] — алгебра

Biology [baɪ'ɒlədʒi] — биология

Drawing ['drɔ:ɪŋ] — рисование

Chemistry ['kɛmɪstri] — химия

Geography [dʒi'ɒgrəfi] — география

Geometry [dʒi'ɒmətri] — геометрия

History ['hɪstəri] — история

Literature ['lɪtrətʃər] — литература
 Mathematics [ˌmæθ'mætɪks] / Math [mæθ] — математика
 Music ['mju:zɪk] — музыка
 Physical education ['fɪzɪkəl ˌedʒu'keɪʃən] / PE [pi: 'i:] — физкультура
 Physics ['fɪzɪks] — физика
 Technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] — труды
 primary school – начальная школа
 secondary school – средняя школа
 gymnasium — гимназия
 lyceum [laɪ'si:əm] — лицей
 a teacher – учитель
 class (form) teacher — классный руководитель
 a school principal (a headmaster, a headmistress) – директор школы
 a head teacher – завуч
 a pupil – ученик
 a schoolboy (a schoolgirl) – школьник (школьница)
 a classmate – одноклассник
 school uniform – школьная форма
 a classroom – классная комната
 a library – библиотека
 a principal's office – кабинет директора
 a computer room – кабинет информатики
 a canteen – столовая
 a gym (a gymnasium) – спортзал
 a stadium – стадион
 a playground – игровая площадка
 a swimming pool – бассейн
 a cloakroom – раздевалка, гардеробная
 a school hall – актовый зал
 a first-aid room (a nurse's office) - медпункт
 a toilet (a lavatory) – туалет
 a lesson – урок
 a break - перемена
 lunch - обед
 a timetable - расписание
 a test – контрольная работа, тест
 a dictation – диктант

a composition (an essay) – сочинение (эссе)

an exam – экзамен

a mark - оценка

homework - домашнее задание

a certificate of secondary education – аттестат о среднем образовании

to go to school — учиться в школе

to leave school / graduate from — заканчивать школу

school-leaving certificate — аттестат зрелости

to attend school — посещать уроки

to miss school — прогуливать уроки

to skip school – прогуливать школу

GCSE (General Certificate) — Аттестат о среднем образовании
of Secondary Education)

to explain — объяснять

to ask — спрашивать

to make a mistake указать на ошибку

to correct a mistake — исправить ошибку

to test — контролировать

to give a mark — поставить оценку

to put down homework — записать домашнее задание

to respond — откликнуться

to understand — понимать

to answer — отвечать

to write a test — писать контрольную

to get / receive a mark — получить оценку

to do homework / task (assignment Am.) — выполнять домашнюю работу

student — студент

to write — писать

to copy — переписывать

to underline — подчеркивать

to illustrate — иллюстрировать

to describe — описывать

to read — читать

to retell — пересказывать

to recite — читать на память

to prepare — готовить

to calculate — считать

to do sums — решать задачи

to remember помнить

to remind — помнить, вспомнить

to recall — помнить, припомнить

to decide — решать

to think — думать

to discuss — обсуждать

Expressions about education / Выражения на английском языке об образовании.

to be on time — быть во-время

to be late for the lesson — опаздывать на урок

to be present at the lesson — присутствовать на уроке

to be absent — отсутствовать

to be ready for the lesson — быть готовым к уроку

to use cribs — пользоваться шпаргалками
 to pass exam with distinction — сдать экзамен на отлично
 to fail an exam — провалить экзамен
 to teach — обучать
 to educate — давать образование
 to learn — учиться
 to learn by heart — учить наизусть
 to study — изучать
 top pupil — лучший ученик
 repeater — второгодник
 bright — способный
 ignorant — неуч, невежественный
 to be quick at... — иметь большие способности к...
 to lag behind — отставать
 to be at the top of the class — быть в числе лучших
 to be at the foot (bottom) of the class — быть в числе худших
 well-disciplined — дисциплинированный
 ill-behaved — недисциплинированный
 to be at school — быть на занятиях
 (to) take a test — сдавать экзамен (тест)
 (to) pass a test — сдать экзамен (тест)
 (to) fail a test — провалить экзамен (тест)

4. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–Г и заголовками 1–8.

Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

A) Lars Magnus Ericsson, was the first man who had a telephone in his car. When he saw a place where he could get to phone lines, he connected to them with a pair of long electric wires. Then in Russia two Soviet engineers successfully tested a mobile phone installed in a car. It could connect to a local telephone network within 20 kilometers. A year later, two engineers from Europe tried to use antenna in the phone.

B) The company of mobile phones in Finland started to sell their products in 1970. There were several types of phones: 2G and later 3G. Third-generation phones are now used everywhere in the world. They are small, flat and very comfortable to use. Some people say that the only problem with the new phones is to remember all the functions. The mobile phone is often called the Seventh of the Mass Media (with Print, Recordings, Cinema, Radio, TV and Internet the first six).

C) In many countries, most adults and many children now have mobile phones. Mobile phones are used for a variety of purposes, including keeping in touch with the family, running business, and for emergency calls. Children and adults often play mobile phone games or use the phone as an audio player. In Japan, phone companies provide immediate notice of earthquakes and other natural disasters to their customers free of charge. In the event of an emergency, disaster response crews can find injured people using the signals from their mobile phones.

D) Today's mobile phones do more than just offer voice, email, Web and music services. They are stylish accessories, too. Cool design has always played a great role in digital business. People, young people especially, use the phone to express their self. Just like clothes, phones can carry a message of sports lifestyle, luxury, adventure or romance. Mobile phone companies introduce their new collections every season and it's rather difficult to keep up with today's mobiles.

E) Mobile phones have increased greatly in the world. Some people carry more than one mobile phone for different purposes, such as for business and personal use. The mobiles are to be seen absolutely everywhere – in schools, restaurants, theatres and even churches. They ring during lectures, meetings and in classical music concerts. In recent survey, 62 % of people said that the most irritating thing in their lives was mobile phones on the train!

- 1) Early mobile phones
- 2) Annoying mobiles
- 3) Expensive mobiles
- 4) Fashionable mobiles
- 5) Multifunctional mobiles
- 6) Modern mobile phones

Grammar.

The Present Simple of the Verb 'TO BE'										
Спряжение глагола 'TO BE' в настоящем времени										
утверждение				отрицание				вопрос		
	полная форма	краткая форма			полная форма	краткая форма		полная форма		
I	am	I'm	a student.	I	am not	I'm not	a student.	Am	I	
you	are	you're		you	are not	aren't		you're not	Are	you
he	is	he's	a table.	he	is not	isn't	he's not	Is	he	
she		she's		she			she's not		she	
it		it's		it			it's not		it	a table?
we	are	we're	students.	we	are not	aren't	we're not	Are	we	
you		you're		you			you're not		you	students?
they		they're		they			they're not		they	

Упражнение 1. Вставьте глагол "to be" в требуемой форме Present Simple.

1. I ... a student.
2. My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she
4. ... they at home? - No, they ... not. They ... at school.
5. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I...
6. ... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she ... a student.
7. ... your brothers at school? - Yes, they
8. ... this her watch? - Yes, it
9. Max ... an office-worker.
10. We ... late, sorry!

Упражнение 2. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не занят.
3. Вы заняты?

4. Они дома? (to be at home)
5. Его нет дома.
6. Он на работе.
7. Она в школе.
8. Ей 15 лет.
9. Они из Москвы.
10. Мы ученики.

PRESENT SIMPLE VS CONTINUOUS – MEANING

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PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
<p style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 2px;">Habits. Regular actions or situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ I wash my hair every day. ➔ He usually gets up very early. <p style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 2px;">Facts, permanent situations or states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ I have one brother. He lives in Paris. ➔ Water boils at 100 degrees. <p style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 2px;">With stative verbs*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Give me the money. I need it now. ➔ What happened? You look sad. <p style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 2px;">Future timetabled events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ The train leaves at 4. ➔ The exams start next Monday. <p>SIGNAL WORDS: <i>Always, never, often, sometimes, every day, once a month, etc.</i></p>	<p style="background-color: #C00000; color: white; padding: 2px;">Actions in progress 'now'/'around now'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ I can't talk. I'm brushing my teeth. ➔ I'm reading a new book. I love it! <p style="background-color: #C00000; color: white; padding: 2px;">Temporary actions or situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ I'm going to work by bus this week. ➔ I'm living with my cousins until I find an apartment. <p style="background-color: #C00000; color: white; padding: 2px;">Changing or developing situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ The climate is changing very quickly. ➔ Your English is improving. <p style="background-color: #C00000; color: white; padding: 2px;">Future actions that are decided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ I'm meeting John this evening. ➔ We are leaving tomorrow at 7 a.m. <p>SIGNAL WORDS: <i>Now, at the moment, these days, this week/month, etc.</i></p>
<p>*Verbs of the senses: hear, see, smell, look, seem, sound. Opinion: believe, consider, like, love, hate, prefer, think, etc. Possession: have, own, belong, etc. Also: agree, be, depend, need, mean, remember, realise, recognise, seem, want, etc.</p>	
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PRESENT SIMPLE VS CONTINUOUS – FORM		test-english.com
PRESENT SIMPLE		
POSITIVE	I/You/We/They work He/She/It works	
NEGATIVE	I/You/We/They don't work He/She/It doesn't work	
QUESTION	Do I/you/we/they work? Does he/she/it work?	
SHORT ANSWER	Yes, I/you/we/they do he/she/it does No, I/you/we/they don't he/she/it doesn't	
PRESENT CONTINUOUS		
POSITIVE	I am working You/We/They are working He/She/It is working	
NEGATIVE	I'm not working You/We/They aren't working He/She/It isn't working	
QUESTION	Am I working? Are you/we/they working? Is he/she/it working?	
SHORT ANSWER	Yes, I am You/We/They are He/She/It is No, I'm not You/We/They aren't He/She/It isn't	
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Упражнение 3. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Present Simple.

- I (to do) morning exercises.
- He (to work) at a factory.
- She (to sleep) after dinner.
- We (to work) part-time.
- They (to drink) tea every day.
- Mike (to be) a student.
- Helen (to have) a car.
- You (to be) a good friend.
- You (to be) good friends.
- It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

Упражнение 4. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Present Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Упражнение 5. Поставьте глаголы, стоящие в скобках, в утвердительную форму Present Continuous:

1. Frank and Martin ... watching a TV show now.
2. Kelly ... washing her dress in the bathroom.
3. Our teacher ... writing something on the blackboard.
4. It ... getting dark.
5. The birds ... singing sweetly in the garden.
6. I ... preparing for my report at the moment.
7. The children ... decorating the hall for the party.
8. The wind ... blowing now.
9. People ... speaking quietly in the conference-hall.
10. You ... waiting for the call.

Упражнение 6. Составьте предложения в the Present Continuous Tense.

1. I/play/tennis/with/my/friend/now.
2. We/walk/on/the/ beach/now.
3. They/have/a/great/time/at/the/camp/at/the/ moment.
4. Angela/paint/a/beautiful/picture/now.
5. Tina/ and/Pam/stay/in/a/five-star/hotel.
6. It/rain/outdoors/at/the/ moment.
7. Bobby/prepare/for/the/test/in/his/room.
8. The/ dog/bark/at/some/strangers.
9. The/water/in/the/kettle/boil.
10. Somebody/knock/at/the/door.

Упражнение 7. Выберите из скобок нужную форму. Объясните сделанный выбор.

1. It sometimes (snows/is snowing) here in April. 2. It (snows/is snowing) now. 3. Every morning mother (cooks/is cooking) breakfast for us. 4. It is 8 o'clock now. Mother (cooks/ is cooking) breakfast. 5. Every day father (leaves/is leaving) the house at half past eight. 6. Now it is half past eight. Father (leaves/is leaving) the house. 7. We often (watch/are watching) TV. 8. Now we (sit/ are sitting) in armchairs and (watch/are watching) TV. 9. Sometimes Mike (does/is doing) his lessons in the evening. 10. Look at Mike. He (does/is doing) his lessons. 11. It often (rains/is raining) in September. 12. It (rains/is raining) now. 13. Every day the family (has/is having) tea at 5 o'clock. 14. It is 5 o'clock now. The family (has/is having) tea.

Упражнение 8. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужном времени и в нужной форме.

1. He often (go) to the cinema. 2. They (watch) TV at the moment. 3. She (write) letters to her mother every week. 4. Nina usually (drive) to work. 5. Father (sit) on the sofa now. 6. Listen. The telephone (ring). 7. Tim (study) a new language every year. 8. We always (spend) the summer in York. 9. In summer we usually (go) to the seaside. 10. Look at Tom. He (ride) a horse. 11. He often (watch) birds in autumn. 12. Don't ask me now. I (write) an exercise. 13. She usually (watch) television in the evening. 14. I (play) the piano every day.

Derivation.

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

Our shop raised money to provide medical care for anyone suffering from any... . The job was not easy but I enjoyed it very much. ILL

All my colleagues were very helpful. Their ...and support meant a lot to me. FRIEND

Andrew, my boss and ..., was a smart and well-organized person. MANAGE

He kept saying that we had no right to be indifferent or because people's lives depended on us. CARE

Working in the charity shop, I have met some very interesting people and have learnt a lot of practical skills. Volunteering has equipped me with experience which I'm sure will be ... for my future. USE

Writing a letter.

You have 30 minutes to do this task. You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Max:

From: Max@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@sdamgia.ru
Subject: Dear friend
<p><i>...My new school looks OK. I felt a bit stressed during my first days there, but my new classmates were quite friendly. I hope I'll make new friends here and everything will be alright...</i></p> <p><i>...What does your school building look like? What sports facilities can you use there? Would you feel upset if you had to change your school and why?...</i></p>

Write a message to Max and answer her 3 questions. Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

From: Russian_friend@sdamgia.ru
To: Max@mail.uk
Subject: Dear friend
<p>Dear Max,</p> <p>Thanks for your letter. I'm sorry I couldn't answer you earlier, I had to prepare for the upcoming classes. I am glad to know that you like your new school and I also hope that everything will be alright and you can make a lot of new friends.</p> <p>I remember my first impression of the school I am studying in. I liked it from the first sight. Our school is not a big light green four-storied building. There are a lot of classrooms, a large assembly hall, a beautiful modern library with a computer class, a spacious canteen and a wonderful sports hall. I wish we had a swimming pool, but this is not possible in this building. I enjoy our PE classes, as our school sports facilities are topnotch and we have modern fitness equipment even in our gym.</p> <p>I adore my school and it would be very sad to change it one day. There can be different circumstances under which I would have to change my school, but I prefer staying and studying here with my friends and great teachers.</p> <p>I'm sorry, but I have to leave now, it's time for me to walk my dog.</p> <p>Looking forward to hearing from you.</p> <p>Best wishes, Ella</p>

Homework.

1. You are going to read the text aloud. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, and then be ready to read it aloud. Remember that you will not have more than 2 minutes for reading aloud.

Do you know why it is hot in the summer and cold in the winter? Most people believe that it is because the Earth is closer to the Sun in the summer and farther from it in the winter. But it is not like this at all! In fact, the distance between the Earth and the Sun is largest in July and smallest in January! Scientists suggest that the reason for different summer and winter temperatures is the angle of the Sun's rays. In the summer, the rays reach the Earth almost at a right angle. Due to this, the rays are not spread out and a smaller area of the planet's surface gets the energy. In the winter, the angle changes and the Sun's rays are spread out over a larger area. Besides this, the long nights and short days do not give enough time for the land to warm up.

2. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–Е и заголовками 1–6. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. School rules

4. School Facilities

2. School subjects

5. School Punishment

3. After school activities

6. A typical English school

- A.** Chiswick School is a secondary school in London. It has about 1.250 pupils between the ages of 11 and 19. Like in most British schools, all the pupils study the same subjects in the first three years. Then they work for their GCSE exams – usually taking about nine subjects. Everyone takes English, Maths and Science, but there is quite a wide choice of other subjects. After the exams, some pupils leave and get jobs; others go on to do their A levels at other schools or further education college; some stay on in school.
- B.** There are six tennis courts, a gym, two squash courts and a large games field, where boys and girls play football and hockey. Pupils can also row on the nearby River Thames. There are also three main computer centres, and most subjects (such as Chemistry and Languages) have their own computers. All pupils study Information Technology. The school has a large library and a Learning Resources Centre with photocopying facilities, computer scanners and printers.
- C.** When the classes are over, Chiswick students are busy too. There is judo, dance, cooking and chess provided by the school at lunch time and in the afternoon. There are music and photography clubs. There is a theatre group which puts on a play at the end of each year. The teachers and the parents encourage as many pupils as possible to take part in numerous clubs. In the holidays, the school organizes trips such as camping in Wales or skiing in Switzerland.

- D.** There is one basic law in the school: to respect others and their property and behave in a normal, sensible way, with due consideration for the health and safety of all. In really serious cases, it is possible to exclude pupils for a period of time from school, or to expel them permanently. As in most schools in Britain, pupils have to wear a uniform. There is some resistance to wearing school uniform, but generally teachers and parents agree that the uniform is good for discipline.
- E.** If, as a pupil, you misbehave there is a system known as WRO – Warning, Report, Out. First you get a warning from your teacher, you have to carry a form around with you and the teacher signs it after each lesson – to show that you were present and behave well. If you do anything wrong at this stage, you are out; you have to go to the hall to join any other pupils in trouble. In the hall, you all work in silence under the supervision of a teacher.

3. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **10–17** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

Supermarkets

It is believed that the idea of supermarkets first belonged to an American businessman who opened a self-service grocery store in 1916. The main advantage of the new American store was that the goods were stocked on the shelves, so the customers could take their own goods and bring them to the front of the store to pay for them. Although there was a high risk of stealing, the owner found the new shop's organisation more effective because it allowed him to reduce the number of shop assistants. Later the new shop organisation spread widely throughout European countries.

Nowadays supermarkets are as British as football and cricket. In the UK 90% of all food is bought at five different supermarket chains. That makes these companies extremely powerful, especially when they deal with small businesses, for example, farmers. Milk is a good example. Supermarkets like to use things such as milk and bread, which are at the top of almost everyone's shopping list, to attract customers. To offer the lowest price the supermarkets need to buy milk from dairy farmers very cheaply, so big supermarket chains agree on a very low price and dictate it to farmers. If the farmers don't agree to that price, supermarkets start to look for the cheapest possible products abroad instead.

The consumers are of course happy to get cheaper products, but they should also keep in mind the influence supermarkets have on the environment. First of all, there's packaging.

Supermarkets like all the products to be packed because it makes it easier to put them neatly on the shelves. Consequently, supermarkets produce nearly 10 million tons of waste packaging in the UK every year, less than 5% of which is recycled. Some supermarkets put large recycling bins in their car parks, trying to create the image that they are environmentally friendly.

However, that is just an image.

To reach the supermarket shelves the products often have to travel half the globe. Due to preservatives even milk products can stay unspoiled for months. It's a great advantage for the supermarket as yoghurt bought from a farmer can't be kept for longer than 2 days. That is why

many small farmers do not even get a chance to compete with long-lasting imported goods. When a new supermarket is planned, everyone says that a lot of new jobs will be created. In reality the number of jobs lost in the area is greater than the number of new positions in the supermarket. Within a 15km radius of every new supermarket that opens the number of people working in the food business goes down. It happens because all the small shops nearby are forced to close.

The first supermarkets appeared in the USA.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Most British people buy their food in supermarkets.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Supermarkets offer local farmers good prices for their products.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

People prefer to buy food in bright packages.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

All the waste packaging of supermarkets is recycled.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Supermarket managers change the price of the products every month.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Supermarkets prefer fresh products from local farmers to imported goods.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

New supermarkets reduce the number of jobs in the local food industry.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

4. Поставьте в пропуски необходимую форму глагола to be:

I () glad to see you.

You () our best friend.

He () an excellent driver.

Ann () a perfect housewife.

We () ready for hard work. I

It () a green dress.

They () our best employees.

My friend and I () drivers.

It () spring.

I () busy.

She () responsible for children. (несет ответственность за детей).

Mr. Osipov () the Director of Department.

It () cold autumn.

These things () dangerous.

These products () expired. (Эти продукты просрочены).

5. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужном времени.

1. My brother (talk) to Tom now. 2. He (work) hard every day. 3. That girl (speak) English very well. 4. My friend (enjoy) hamburgers very much. 5. John and Frank (write) letters at this moment. 6. The children (sleep) for two hours every afternoon. 7. It (rain) very much in autumn. 8. Miss Peters (talk) to Mr Johnson right now. 9. We (do) Exercise 13. 10. My mother (cook) very well.

6. Найдите ошибки и исправьте их.

1. Where your sister work? 2. I'm go to the cinema tonight. 3. How much you sleep? 4. We no wear a uniform at school. 5. That's my brother over there. He stands near the window. 6. Claire not like oranges. 7. Sorry. You can't speak to Jane. She's sleep. 8. My friend live in Great Britain. 9. Peter's a businessman. He's working all over the world. 10. Please don't make noise. I study.

7. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я люблю апельсиновый сок. Я всегда пью его по утрам.

2. — Что ты сейчас пьешь? — Я пью апельсиновый сок.

3. — Том, куда ты идешь? — Я иду в библиотеку. — Я всегда хожу в библиотеку по субботам.

4. — Где Джек? — Он играет в саду.

5. Джек хорошо играет в теннис.

8. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В13–В18.

Learning languages is becoming a popular hobby with children and adults. It's not only interesting but very ... too. USE

Foreign languages improve memory and develop ... IMAGINE

People who are able to speak two or more languagesare usually more successful than their monolingual colleagues. FLUENT

They are better in making business and ...contacts. PERSON

They are more ...and they are better in solving conflicts as they are able to accept new ideas and different points of view. CREATE

Foreign languages make life more and colourful. INTEREST

9. You are going to give a talk about your school homework. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- how long it takes you to do your homework
- what subject you usually start with, and why
- whether schoolchildren should be given more or less homework, and why

10. You have 30 minutes to do this task. You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Ben:

From: Ben@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@sdamgia.ru
Subject: Dear friend
<i>I'm very busy preparing for my school exams in Literature and History. To pass them successfully, I have to remember a lot. ...What subjects have you chosen for your exams and why? ...What type of exam do you prefer – oral or written? ...How do you prepare for exams?...</i>

-
- Write a message to Ben and answer his 3 questions. Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.
-

From: Russian_friend@sdamgia.ru
To: Ben@mail.uk
Subject: Dear friend
<p>Dear Ben,</p> <p>It's nice to hear from you. I'm sure you'll pass your exams successfully.</p> <p>In Russia we have different number of exams each year. In my grade we have two. The obligatory one is mathematics (oh, I should prepare so hard to pass it successfully) and the other each student can choose by himself. I have chosen English because I have a pretty strong sense of language and I prefer oral exams, because I hate tests. Plus, the regular practice with you, as an English-speaking pen friend helps me a lot. Thanks! As a preparation for my exams I usually read and reread all the past material in my notebook and try to remember it. And it works!</p> <p>Let me know, when you pass the exams.</p> <p>Best wishes, Emma</p>