

Тренировочные задания для подготовки к ОГЭ по английскому. Занятие 3.

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.

Today it is hard to imagine Moscow being dark at night. Yet, the central streets of the city became bright only in 1730. Before then, Muscovites had to keep candles burning in the windows for passers-by. Most people also carried individual oil lamps when they walked late. During the summer months, candles and oil lamps were not allowed because of the risk of fire. Later, gas lanterns appeared. They were rather effective but the real progress started later, with electric lamps. 448 electric lamps were fixed in the centre of Moscow a century ago. At present, Moscow has a modern system of street lights with electronic control.

Remember these phrases:

I agree я согласен

I disagree я не согласен

to have much in common иметь много общего

to be tired of устать от чего-либо

to be good at иметь способности в

to be keen on smth увлекаться чем-либо

to be fond of smth

as for me, to my mind, I think

to communicate with my friends

I have no time to see relatives and friends

to go to the cinema

to go to the party

to watch TV

to listen to music

it's awful

it drives me mad

I don't have free time

to spend hours doing my homework

it takes me 3 hours to do my homework

Fortunately, my school is not far from my house and it takes me 10 minutes to go to school.

to learn much information by heart

to remember important historical events and dates

to have too much homework to do

it affects me badly

I become nervous and irritable

to quarrel (to argue) with my parents and friends

2. You are going to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer the six questions. Give full answers to the questions. Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

Electronic assistant: Hello! It's the electronic assistant of the Dolphin Sports Club. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out how people feel about doing sports in our region. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous – you don't have to give your name. So, let's get started.

Electronic assistant: What time do you usually come back from school?

Student: *Usually I come back from school at around 3 p.m. It depends on the day, though. A few days a week I come back at 4 p.m.*

Electronic assistant: How much time does it take you to do your homework?

Student: *As a rule, it does not take longer than 2 hours. Then again, every day is different. It depends on many things. I would say that on average it takes one hour and a half to do my homework.*

Electronic assistant: What are your Sundays like?

Student: *Well, my Sundays are usually busy. In the morning I go to gym. Then I do my homework. After finishing my homework, I go to see my friends. Then we hang out in a park or play football until sunset.*

Electronic assistant: Which chores do you do at home to help your parents?

Student: *Actually, I have many chores. First of all, a main daily duty is to walk and feed our dog. Also, I have to clean my room and the living room twice a week. My mom asks me go shopping often. She makes a list of things she needs to buy and then I buy them.*

Electronic assistant: What chores would you like to delegate to a home robot?

Student: *Frankly speaking, I would love to delegate the house cleaning to a home robot. I find it quite boring and mechanical.*

Electronic assistant: What advice would you give to a teenager who hates cleaning his room?

Student: *Personally, I hate cleaning my room too. But I do it because I know that it's important. Perhaps, I hate dust more. So cleaning the room is the best choice to solve this problem.*

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

Remember to say:

- whether you have a lot of free time, and why, or why not;
- what you enjoy doing in your free time;
- what your Sunday afternoons are like;
- what your attitude to planning your free time is.

Grammar. 1. Выберите из скобок глагол в правильной форме. Переведите предложения.

1. He ... (works/is working) for a big insurance company.
2. Water always ... (boils/is boiling) at 100 degrees.
3. I ... (wait/am waiting) for my doctor at the moment.
4. Bob, stop! You ... (eat/are eating) too fast.
5. She ... (has/is having) four brothers.
6. Switch off the radio, please. You ... (don't listen/aren't listening) to it.
7. I know my bad habit: I often ... (talk/am talking) too loudly.
8. Look at the picture. An elegant lady ... (rides/is riding) a horse.
9. Give me some salt, please. I ... (make/am making) seafood salad.
10. Mary never ... (speaks/is speaking) to strange people.

2. Используйте глагол в скобках в одном предложении дважды: в Present Simple и в Present Continuous.

H-p: Tom usually ... in the office but today he ... at the exhibition. (work) – Tom usually works in the office but today he is working at the exhibition. (Обычно Том работает в офисе, но сегодня он работает на выставке.)

1. I always ... orange juice but now I ... peach juice. (drink)
2. She ... a shower at the moment, though she usually ... it in the morning. (take)
3. Mum often ... cherry-pies but this evening she ... an apple-pie. (bake)
4. As a rule we ... to football matches but this Sunday we... to a hockey match. (go)
5. Marta usually ... jeans but today she ... a dress. (wear)

3. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мои родители живут в Австралии.
2. Ты любишь орехи?
3. Ты постоянно занимаешь деньги!
4. Я пользуюсь мобильным телефоном каждый день.
5. Сегодня мы наряжаем новогоднюю елку.
6. У Карла нет братьев.
7. Почему ты смеешься?
8. Джон говорит на трех языках.
9. Сейчас не идет дождь.
10. Мы не помним его адрес.

4. Выберите подходящий по смыслу глагол и поставьте его в предложение в форме Present Simple или Present Continuous.

to stay - to eat – to play – to wash - to cry - to wait – to watch – to wear - to start – to ride

1. Every Thursday they ... fish.
2. Hurry up! The kids ... for you.
3. Ron is in Italy now. He ... at a 5-star hotel.

4. Normally Mike ... work at 9 a.m.
5. They ... billiards at weekends.
6. She ... a bike right now.
7. Little Nick is a quiet boy. He never
8. Dad ... TV news regularly.
9. My sister ... the floor in the kitchen at the moment.
10. My wife ... contact lenses every day.

5. Выберите правильную форму глагола to be.

Н-р: My phone ... (is/am/are) is broken. (Мой телефон сломан.) – My phone is broken.

Mary and Adam ... (am/is/are) married. (Мэри и Адам женаты.)

The show ... (was/were/be) terrific. (Представление было захватывающим.)

He ... (am/is/are) a dentist. (Он дантист.)

She ... (will be/will is/will are) in Paris on Tuesday. (Она будет в Париже во вторник.)

The roads ... (was/were/be) slippery yesterday. (Дороги были скользкими вчера.)

I ... (is/am/are) never late for my work. (Я никогда не опаздываю на работу.)

Her hair ... (is/am/are) blonde. (Ее волосы светлые.)

My shoes ... (am/is/are) too tight. (Мои туфли слишком узкие.)

The entrance door ... (was/were/be) closed. (Входная дверь была закрыта.)

The partners ... (was/were/be) satisfied. (Партнеры были довольны.)

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

Мой дядя – ученый.

Я родом из Бразилии.

Супермаркет находится недалеко от нашего дома.

Джон не был голоден.

Мы болеем.

Дети были в школе.

Билеты не будут дешевыми.

Стулья не были деревянными.

Ключи будут на столе.

Эта футболка была подарком моей мамы.

Past Simple Tense употребляется

1. При выражении фактов, свершившихся в прошлом, которые не связаны с настоящим. Чаще всего отношение действия или состояния к определенному периоду в прошедшем времени становится понятно из контекста (содержания предложения или соседних предложений).

- I read this book in London — Я прочитал эту книгу в Лондоне. (Обстоятельство in London косвенно указывает на время совершения действия.)
- I called for help, but no one answered — Я зывал о помощи, но никто не отвечал (Глаголы called, answered выражают последовательность действий.)
- I'm sorry I was out when you called — Мне очень жаль, я отсутствовал когда вы звонили. (Придаточное предложение when you called указывает время.)

Очень часто в предложениях в Past Simple Tense присутствуют **обстоятельства времени**:

- Yesterday — вчера
- last night — прошлой ночью
- last week — на прошлой неделе
- last month — в прошлом месяце
- last year — в прошлом году
- last summer — прошлым летом
- the other day — в другой день
- in 1945 — в 1945 году

А также словосочетания с наречием ago:

- five minutes ago — пять минут назад
- an hour ago — час назад
- two years ago — два года назад
- Where did you travel last year? — Где ты путешествовал в прошлом году?
- I was born in 1982 — Я родился в 1982 году.
- They were here ten minutes ago — Они были здесь десять минут назад.

Вопросительные наречия when и how также могут указывать на прошедшее время.

- How did it happen? — Как это случилось?
- When did you begin your studies? — Когда ты начал учебу?

2. При выражении обычных или повторяющихся действий в прошлом, которые не связаны с настоящим:

- Last summer I often swam in pool — Прошлым летом я часто плавал в бассейне.
- When you were ill I went to see you every other day — Когда ты болел, я навещал тебя каждый день.

Обратите внимание, что для выражения повторяющихся действий в прошлом также можно использовать конструкцию **used + инфинитив**.

- We used to see each other very often when I was young — Мы виделись очень часто когда я был молод.

used + инфинитив используется также при выражении привычного или длительного действия в прошлом (обычно отдаленном).

- In his childhood he used to be capricious — В детстве он был капризным.

• **Таблица спряжения правильных глаголов**

Число	Лицо	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Ед. ч.	1	I walked	Did I walk?	I did not (didn't) walk
	2	You walked	Did you walk?	You did not (didn't) walk
	3	He/ She/ It walked	Did he/ she/ it walk?	He/ She/ It did not (didn't) walk
Мн. ч.	1	We walked	Did we walk?	We did not (didn't) walk
	2	You walked	Did you walk?	You did not (didn't) walk
	3	They walked	Did they walk?	They did not (didn't) walk



• Таблица спряжения неправильных глаголов

Число	Лицо	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Ед. ч.	1 2 3	I understood You understood He/ She/ It understood	Did I understand? Did you understand? Did he/ she/ it understand?	I did not (didn't) understand You did not (didn't) understand He/ She/ It did not (didn't) understand
Мн. ч.	1 2 3	We understood You understood They understood	Did we understand? Did you understand? Did they understand?	We did not (didn't) understand You did not (didn't) understand They did not (didn't) understand

- А сейчас возвращаемся к глаголу исключению **to be**. Этот глагол выступает в качестве вспомогательного и образует вопросительные и отрицательные формы без **did**.

Таблица спряжения глагола **to be**

Число	Лицо	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Ед. ч.	1 2 3	I was You were He/ She/ It was	Was I? Were you? Was he/ she/ it?	I was not (wasn't) You were not (weren't) He/ She/ It was not (wasn't)
Мн. ч.	1 2 3	We were You were They were	Were we? Were you? Were they?	We were not (weren't) You were not (weren't) They were not (weren't)

Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle	Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	leave	left	left
become	became	become	let	let	let
begin	began	begun	lose	lost	lost
break	broke	broken	make	made	made
bring	brought	brought	mean	meant	meant
build	built	built	meet	met	met
buy	bought	bought	pay	paid	paid
can	could	been able	put	put	put
catch	caught	caught	read/rɪ:d/	read/red/	read/red/
choose	chose	chosen	ride	rode	ridden
come	came	come	ring	rang	rung
cost	cost	cost	run	ran	run
dig	dug	dug	say	said	said
do	did	done	see	saw	seen
draw	drew	drawn	sell	sold	sold
drink	drank	drunk	send	sent	sent
drive	drove	driven	shine	shone	shone
eat	ate	eaten	show	showed	shown
fall	fell	fallen	sing	sang	sung
feed	fed	fed	sit	sat	sat
feel	felt	felt	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	speak	spoke	spoken
fly	flew	flown	spend	spent	spent
forget	forgot	forgotten	stand	stood	stood
get	got	got	steal	stole	stolen
give	gave	given	swim	swam	swum
go	went	gone/been	take	took	taken
grow	grew	grown	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tell	told	told
hear	heard	heard	think	thought	thought
hold	held	held	throw	threw	thrown
hurt	hurt	hurt	understand	understood	understood
keep	kept	kept	wear	wore	worn
know	knew	known	win	won	won
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	write	wrote	written

1. Превратите утвердительные предложения в отрицательные.

Н-р: I walked and swam much during my vacation. (Я много гулял и плавал во время каникул.) – I didn't walk or swim much during my vacation.

1. My friends fell in love with the same girl. (Мои друзья влюбились в одну и ту же девушку.)
2. They had much fun at the Christmas party. (Они весело провели время на Рождественской вечеринке.)
3. It rained cats and dogs this morning. (Утром шел дождь как из ведра.)
4. His parents got married 30 years ago. (Его родители поженились 30 лет назад.)
5. Bob really enjoyed our jazz festival. (Бобу очень понравился наш джазовый фестиваль.)
6. My boyfriend lived in Japan for 2 years and then he moved to Italy. (Мой друг жил в Японии 2 года, и затем он переехал в Италию.)
7. The waiter dropped the tray with glasses. (Официант уронил поднос с бокалами.)
8. I took a taxi from the centre to the airport. (Я взял такси из центра до аэропорта.)
9. The woman bought a dress and a pair of shoes at the market. (Женщина купила на рынке платье и пару туфель.)
10. My kids went to a summer camp in August. (Мои дети ездили в летний лагерь в августе.)

2. Переспросите собеседника по образцу:

We arrived back home very late. (Мы вернулись домой очень поздно.) – Did you arrive back home very late? (Вы вернулись домой очень поздно?)

He smoked too much yesterday. (Он слишком много курил вчера.)

My sister was born in a small village. (Моя сестра родилась в маленькой деревушке.)

My neighbor visited many African countries last year. (Мой сосед посетил много африканских стран в прошлом году.)

We had frosty weather in Finland. (У нас была морозная погода в Финляндии.)

Harry hurt his leg on his motorbike. (Гарри повредил ногу на своем мотоцикле.)

The Americans landed on the moon. (Американцы высадились на Луне.)

My aunt cooked chicken and rice for lunch. (Моя тетья приготовила курицу с рисом на обед.)

A strong wind destroyed our house. (Сильный ветер разрушил наш дом.)

He drove 50 km per hour. (Он ехал со скоростью 50 км в час.)

His car was in the garage. (Его машина была в гараже.)

3. Выберите и подставьте в текст вместо цифры подходящий по смыслу глагол, измененный в форму прошедшего времени.

put on (надевать) – enter (входить) – sing (петь) - feel (чувствовать) - be (быть) - see (видеть) - wake up (просыпаться) - celebrate (праздновать) - hear (слышать) - congratulate (поздравлять) - give (давать, дарить)

Kate (1) her 20th birthday last Saturday. The weather (2) wonderful, so she (3) in a good mood in the morning. She (4) a beautiful white dress. In the living-room she (5) a lot of bright balloons and a big birthday cake on the table. Then she (6) her favourite music. At that moment all her friends and relatives (7) the living-room. They (8) her, (9) songs and (10) her many presents. Kate (11) very happy.

4.Text. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–С, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Extreme tourism | 5. The negative impact of tourism |
| 2. A way to get to know the world | 6. The most popular destinations |
| 3. Different types of tourism | 7. Travelling tips |
| 4. For all ages and interests | 8. Nature-friendly tourism |

- A.** Tourism has become a popular activity. Indeed, nowadays people travel more, and further, than they used to. The main reasons for tourism are: recreation, leisure and business. When travelling for recreation, people want to escape their stressful daily routine and to relax. Beach holidays are an example of leisure tourism. Business trips involve going to some distant place in order to settle business issues.
- B.** When people travel, they broaden their horizons. Whether on a business trip or on a honeymoon, people want to explore the place they are in. They go on excursions, try new activities like diving or mountain climbing, learn about the historical background of the place, and buy souvenirs to remind them of the local cultural peculiarities. Sometimes they find out amazing facts about people and places, and about themselves, too!
- C.** Trips can be spontaneous or well-planned, but before any planning is done, you need to decide where you want to go. Lots of people prefer places where they can enjoy the sea

and the sun, that's why tourism in countries like Turkey, Thailand, Bali, Cyprus is quite a profitable industry. People who like winter leisure activities go to ski resorts in France, Austria, Iceland, Serbia and so on.

- D.** A new branch of tourism is ecotourism. It involves visiting relatively untouched places in remote areas. Ecotourism is often misinterpreted as any form of tourism involving wildlife - but it's completely different from jungle tourism or safari. Eco-tourists are against disturbing the environment; even taking photos is not recommended. *Take only memories and leave only footprints* is a very popular slogan for them.
- E.** By educational tourism, most people mean different versions of *Learn and Travel Programmes* for students. But it's not only for the young and brave. Lots of training and educational programmes for adults are offered in different corners of the world. Retired people participate in these programmes too. They gladly enroll on overseas courses ranging from gardening and design to computer skills and programming.
- F.** With all the benefits of travelling, it's still a very expensive activity and may not fit every budget. To reduce the costs, avoid travelling in high season when flight tickets, hotels, food and excursions are overpriced. Remember that, as well as the well-known, popular, and therefore most expensive, destinations, there are less prestigious but even more interesting places. When planning a trip, find out about low-cost airlines, discounts and special offers.
- G.** If possible, consider means of transport other than the plane. Rapidly increasing numbers of flights have put the environment in danger. Planes pollute the air, which results in global warming. In fact, tourism is not harmless fun as many may think: new airports and tourist infrastructure, pollution, and crowds of noisy tourists make wild animals migrate, which may decrease their population or even make them extinct.

5. 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.

Potatoes

The potato comes from the high and cool areas of the Andes of Peru. It began to be grown as food more than 7,000 years ago. When Europeans came to South America, they took the potato back to Europe.

In 1589, Sir Walter Raleigh, an English explorer and historian known for his expeditions to the Americas, first brought the potato to Ireland and planted the new vegetable there. In spite of the

fact that the potatoes grew very well in the poor soil of Ireland, it took nearly 200 years for them to become a widely grown crop in Ireland and Great Britain. People didn't like its unusual appearance and originally bitter taste. Besides, the potato was not mentioned in the Bible and it was often associated with the devil.

According to legend, Sir Walter Raleigh presented potato plants to Queen Elizabeth I. A special royal potato dinner was made and the noble men were invited to taste the new American vegetable. But the royal cooks didn't know how to cook potatoes: they cut off and threw away the ugly-looking tubers and brought to the royal table a dish of boiled leaves (which are very poisonous). Most of the guests died after that royal dinner and potatoes were forbidden for many years.

Only two hundred years later farmers in Great Britain and Ireland began growing potatoes. Soon the rest of Europe started to follow Britain. The only country which did not accept potatoes was France. To overcome the negative attitude of the French people towards the new vegetable, King Louis XVI started to wear a potato flower as a decoration. He tried to make the people understand the benefit of potatoes as food. Even after the French king had given an order to his citizens to grow potatoes, they still were against the unfamiliar vegetable. The farmers refused to eat potatoes because of its unusual smell and taste. Then King Louis XVI decided to trick his people. In order to show the value of the potato, the king ordered to have it planted in a royal field and put guards to watch over the field. When the local farmers saw the guards at the royal field, they decided that the thing so carefully guarded must be valuable. One day, the guards were allowed to go off duty. The local farmers went into the field, dug out some potatoes and planted them in their fields. The king's plan was a success. From this small start, the habit of growing and eating potatoes spread all over the country.

As Europeans began to grow potatoes, they realized the advantages of the new vegetable. The potato harvest was enough to feed their own families and to sell some to the citizens of towns and cities. The new food stimulated the development of cities and industries. Besides, the health of the people improved as they included potatoes in their diets. Now the potato is grown and enjoyed everywhere.

Potatoes were the basic food for the people of Peru.

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

The British people liked potatoes at once.

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

The potato dish for the royal dinner was prepared in a wrong way.

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

King Louis XVI supported the idea of growing potatoes for food.

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

It was necessary to wear potato flowers for royal ceremonies in France.

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

French farmers stole some potatoes from the King's field.

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

The potato helped the development of the European countries.

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

Nowadays the potato is the most popular vegetable in Europe.

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

6. Derivation. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 27–32, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 27–32.

Dublin is the capital city of the Republic of Ireland. It has an _____ NATIONAL _____ airport with flights from London and European capitals. Dublin is a _____ BEAUTY _____ and cosmopolitan city. If you walk along its different central streets, you will find a wide range of _____ DIFFER _____ shops, bars and restaurants. If you like sightseeing, you can also visit the famous Dublin castle, one of the most _____ IMPRESS _____ buildings in the city. Dublin is a green city. It is such a pleasure to walk there on a hot _____ SUN _____ day. In the evening you can listen to _____ TRADITION _____ Irish music played in the streets and in the pubs.

7. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 27–32, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 27–32.

People spend hours talking on their mobile phones. There is an opinion that it may be _____ HARM _____ to their health, but it is difficult to know for sure. Some research shows that mobile phones may cause brain problems. On the other hand, some doctors say mobiles are not _____ DANGER _____ at all. No matter what doctors say, it's just _____ POSSIBLE _____ to live without a mobile phone today. It has become a very _____ USE _____ device and people can't do without it. It makes our life _____ COMFORT _____ and saves time. People can get in touch with each other quickly. Mobile phones make _____ COMMUNICATE _____ easier.

8. Review. Speaking. 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 about your school most of all
- how many lessons you usually have
- what school subjects you have chosen for your exams, and why