

Тренировочные задания для подготовки к ОГЭ по английскому. Занятие 4.

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.

Some people trace the history of fast food in America to 1912, when a fast food restaurant called the Automat opened in New York. The Automat was a cafeteria with its prepared foods behind small glass windows and coin-operated slots. Later numerous Automat restaurants were built around the country to deal with the demand. The company also popularized the notion of “take-away” food with their slogan “Less work for Mother”.

However, the hamburger restaurant, which is most associated by the public with “fast food”, was created by two brothers McDonald. They opened a barbecue drive-in in 1940. After discovering that most of their profits came from hamburgers, the brothers closed their restaurant for three months and reopened it in 1948 as a walk-up stand offering a simple menu of hamburgers, French fries, shakes, coffee, and Coca-Cola, served in disposable paper wrapping.

Translate these phrases in English.

иметь много общего

увлекаться чем-то

у меня нет времени ,чтобы видеть друзей и родственников

мне требуется 2 часа для того, чтобы сделать домашнюю работу

сначала я делаю домашнюю работу письменно (at first I prefer to do written exercises)

затем я учу устные предметы

самый сложный день для меня - среда

я думаю, школьникам следует давать меньше домашней работы

я бы хотел отменить уроки по субботам, потому что один выходной – это недостаточно для меня

Translate these phrases in Russian.

to get along with my relatives and friends

to be fed up with smth

to get angry about smth

to take care of

to get good marks at school

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 six lessons four days a week .

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

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

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

Student: My favourite week day is Friday, because we have only 4 lessons.

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.

Past Simple. 1. Поставьте глаголы в форму прошедшего времени.

Buy ,choose, draw, fall, find, forget, give, have, hear, know, let, meet, pay, run, say, send, show, sing, sit, smell, speak, swim, tell, teach, think, wear, write.

Поставьте эти глаголы в форму прошедшего времени. Составьте с ними по предложению.

2.Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p.

3. Добавьте необходимые предлоги и наречия. Переведите.

Съесть	to eat	
Убежать	to run	
Подпрыгнуть	to jump	
Возвращаться	to come	
Выходить	to go	on
Снимать	to take	after
Присматривать	to look	off
Разбудить	to wake	away
Подходить	to come	back
Выдвигать	to pull	up
Отрезать	to cut	out
Подбодрить	to cheer	down
Записать	to write	
Убирать	to put	
Надевать	to put	

4. Вставьте глагол “to be” в требуемой форме Past 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!

5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она была занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не был занят.
3. Вы были заняты?
4. Они были дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не было дома.
6. Я не знал.
7. Они знали?
8. Она не знала.

9. Кто знал?
10. Никто не знал.
11. Он читал английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не читали. (never / to read)
13. У неё была квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего не было.
15. Кто это был?

6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. My sister always lays the table for lunch. (Who ...)
2. I want some more coffee (What...)
3. We had breakfast in the kitchen yesterday. (Where ...)
4. My friend is from Germany (Where ... from)
5. It often rains here in autumn (When ...)
6. His pockets are full of sweets. (What ...)
7. We will go to the forest tomorrow (When...).

Образование сравнительной и превосходной степеней прилагательных.

Имена прилагательные, как и в русском языке, образуют 2 степени сравнения: сравнительную и превосходную. Основная форма прилагательного не выражает сравнения и называется положительной степенью.

1. к прилагательным в положительной степени, состоящим из одного или двух слогов, прибавляется в сравнительной степени -er и в превосходной –est:

Cold – colder (холоднее) – coldest (самый холодный)

Long – longer (длиннее) – longest (самый длинный)

Clever – cleverer (умнее) - cleverest (самый умный)

2. в односложных прилагательных с кратким гласным звуком + одна согласная буква (big, hot) эта согласная удваивается:

Hot – hotter – (the) hottest

Big – bigger – (the) biggest

! Буква у на конце прилагательных после согласных меняется на i:

Happy – happier – (the) happiest

! Буква e на конце прилагательных выпадает:

Nice – nicer – (the) nicest

Large – larger – (the) largest

3. к прилагательным, состоящим из трех и более слогов, прибавляются в сравнительной степени more и в превосходной степени most:

Beautiful – more beautiful (более красивый) – most beautiful (самый красивый)

Interesting – more interesting – most interesting

! Исключения: good- better – (the) best

Bad – worse – (the) worst

Many / much – more – (the) most

Little – less – (the) least

Far (дальний) –farther (further – более дальний) – farthest (furthest – самый дальний)

1. Образуйте степени сравнения прилагательных.

Warm-	large -	thin -	easy-
Strong –	late -	fat -	bad -
Deep –		funny -	little-
Sharp –		early -	far -
Old –			

2. Вставьте прилагательные, используя сравнительную или превосходную степень.

1. It is (happy) day of my life.
2. The twenty – second of December is (short) day in a year.
3. The Neva is (deep) than the Moskva river.
4. It is (cold) day of the year.
5. The room is (small) of all rooms in the house.
6. My rhymes are (bad) than yours.
7. Our school is (old) in our town.
8. This dictation is (easy) than that one.
9. Moscow is (large) city in Russia.
10. She is (tall) than her sister.
11. He is (tall) boy in our class.

Личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения.		
Личное местоимение – перед глаголом. She sings well. Объектное местоимение – после глагола. Listen to her ! Притяжательное местоимение – перед существительным. This is my book.		
Личные местоимения	Объектные местоимения	Притяжательные местоимения
I [ai] я	me [mi:] меня, мне, мной, обо мне	my [mai] мой, моё
you [ju:] ты	you [ju:] тебя, тебе, тобой, о тебе	your [jɔ:] твой, твоё
he [hi:] он she [ʃi:] она it [it] он, она, оно (о неодушевленных предметах и животных)	him [him] его, ему, им, о нём her [hɜ:] её, ей, ею, о ней it [it] его, ему, ей	his [hiz] его her [hɜ:] её its [its] его, её
we [wi:] мы	us [ʌs] нас, нам, нами, о нас	our [aʊ] наш, наше
you [ju:] вы	you [ju:] вас, вам, вами, о вас	your [jɔ:] ваш, ваше
they [ðei] они	them [ðem] их, им, ими, о них	their [ðeɪ] их

1. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения в объектном падеже.

1. Where is Nick? I want to play tennis with
2. Bess is here. Do you want to speak to ... ?
3. My sister speaks French. She learns ... at school.
4. Look at that man. Do you know ... ?
5. Do you want to read this newspaper? I can give ... to
6. If you see Ben and Bess, please, don't tell ... anything.
7. We want to phone Helen and invite ... to the party.

2. Замените выделенные слова притяжательными местоимениями.

1. This is **Ben's** room.
2. This is **Helen's** hat.
3. Here is **my parents'** house.
4. **Nick's** mother is an economist.
5. Where is **my brother's** bag?
6. I like **Helen's** car.
7. **Ann's** books are on the table.
8. **This student's** sister is my friend.
9. **My sister's** house is not far from **Ben's** house.
10. Where is **the children's** room?
11. **Ann's** brothers study at the university.
12. **These boys'** fathers don't work at the factory.

3. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- Tracey was very unhappy and scared. She was starting a new school.
 “I NOT/WANT to go to school today,” Tracey told her father.
 “I understand, Tracey,” he said. “Starting a new school can be very difficult. But you have to.”
 A month before THEY family had moved to a new town and everything was still new and strange for Tracey. Dad smoothed Tracey’s hair down and GIVE her a little hug,
 “When your classes BE over, I’ll pick you up, ok?”
 When Tracey got to school and looked at the big building, she thought, “I wish I CAN run away,” but she knew it was impossible. She took a deep breath and walked up the steps to school. She went straight into her FIVE grade classroom.
 “That must be Tracey,” “Hello, Tracey!”, “Welcome, Tracey!” the CHILD in the room welcomed her.
 Everyone seemed friendly and Tracey felt a little GOOD.
 The father picked her up after school.
 “How was your day?” he asked. To his surprise Tracey answered that she LIKE her new school.
 “You are a brave girl,” her father said. “I’m proud of you.”

Работа с текстом. 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. Name meaning | 4. Activities involving pumpkin |
| 2. Pumpkin brief facts | 5. Pumpkin’s recipes |
| 3. Cooking with pumpkin | 6. Pumpkin’s magical popularity |

- A. Pumpkin is a large round fruit with a thick orange skin and large seeds. Pumpkins are 90% water but they contain potassium and vitamin A. Six of seven continents can grow pumpkins. Nowadays pumpkins have come to symbolize not only the lovely color of the autumn but the spirit of the season as well. A sizable number of movies were made with pumpkin and Halloween themes. Most memorable, perhaps, is the pumpkin carriage in Cinderella.
- B. Pumpkins are believed to have originated in North America. Native American Indians ate pumpkins centuries before the Europeans landed. Seeds from related plants have been found in Mexico dating back to 7000 to 5500 B.C. References to pumpkins date back many centuries. The word pumpkin originated from the Greek word for "large melon" which is "pepon." "Pepon" was changed by the French into "pompon." The English changed "pompon" to "Pumpion."
- C. In the United States, pumpkins go hand in hand with the autumn holidays of Thanksgiving, and, of course, Halloween. At almost every Thanksgiving table is the customary 'Pumpkin Pie'. Pumpkins are carved into decorated lanterns for Halloween. Pumpkin is one of the important symbols of the harvest festival and has been an

American-favourite for over 400 years now. A lot of autumn festivals are dedicated to the pumpkin. Farmers from all over the US compete to determine who has grown the heaviest pumpkin.

- D.** In the USA, pumpkin is a very popular Thanksgiving dish. It is not sure whether pumpkin was one of the dishes in the first thanksgiving dinner. But they were, however, a part of all traditional meals long before the arrival of the first Europeans. Most parts of the pumpkin are suitable for eating, including the shell, the seeds, the leaves, and even the flowers. When ripe, the pumpkin can be boiled, baked, steamed, or roasted.
- E.** The pumpkin has been very important for centuries. It has been popular with wizards, witches and fairies. Maybe that's why it is celebrated in so many festivals, folklore and fiction. People make jack o'lanterns at Halloween in the USA. In European and American fairy-tales witches often turn people into pumpkins. Even in modern *The Harry Potter* novels pumpkin juice is the favourite drink of the students of Hogwart's school.

Derivation. Словообразование. 1. Образуйте прилагательные, добавив **-ful, -less**.

Переведите их, затем уточните значение в словаре.

Help (помощь) – **helpful** (полезный) – **helpless** (беспомощный)

Use (польза)

Fruit (плод)

Care (забота)

Harm (вред)

Fear (страх)

2. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

Reading is one of the most popular pastimes and books are one of the main sources of knowledge.

Everyone knows this but, _____ (FORTUNATELY), there are many young people who don't like to read. They say it is not cool but I firmly _____ (AGREE) with them. Books have the ability to take you to another world, to wake up your _____ (IMAGINE) and transport you to places you've never been to. Books can be _____ (DIFFER) in size and content. Their stories can be _____ (EXCITE), scary, romantic or funny but above all, books are just interesting. I'm absolutely sure that books by a good _____ (WRITE) will always be popular.

Домашняя работа.

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.

We are always told that we should clean our teeth regularly to keep them healthy and to have fresh breath. It is believed that people started using a kind of paste to clean their teeth around 5000 years ago. However, the ingredients of these tooth powders were very different from ours. For example, the people of ancient Egypt used salt, mint, dried flowers and pepper to create tooth powder. Later, in the 18th century, in some countries in Europe, people brushed their teeth with burnt bread. The first toothpaste appeared in 1890, in Great Britain. At first it was sold in jars. Then special tubes were designed to make the toothpaste more comfortable to use.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

3. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Past Simple.

Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

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

4. Fill in "was" or "were".

1. My parents at the theatre last week.
2. He ... at the cinema the day before yesterday.
3. Kate ... in the yard an hour ago.
4. My friends... in the library yesterday.

5. The cat ...on the table 5 minutes ago.
6. We ...at school last Saturday.
7. Jane ... ill last week.

5. Make up sentences:

1. last week, Sue, busy, was.
2. on the dish, a minute ago, were, the bananas .
3. hungry, yesterday, were, her pets, evening.
4. in the theatre, he , in time, yesterday, was, evening.
5. thirsty, yesterday. the kittens, evening, were.

6. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями в именительном или объектном падеже.

1. *The vase* is on the table.
2. *Mother* often sends *Ben* to buy milk.
3. Are *Bess and Helen* ready to do *the work*?
4. *Nick and Ben* spend *their holidays* at the seaside.
5. *The man* is in the park.
6. *The managers* are not at work now.
7. *Helen and I* are good friends.
8. Is *Ben* at the lesson now?
9. Where is *the calculator*?
10. *The newspapers* are on the table.
11. *The child* is in the garden with *his mother*.
12. *Our parents* are always glad to see us.
13. *My brother and I* are good football players.
14. *Bess* knows *Ben*.
15. I see *the picture* very well.
16. *The students* have lectures every day.
17. *The boy* plays *football* every Sunday.
18. *The teacher* asks *the students*.
19. *The students* write *tests* every week.
20. Look at *the picture*!
21. I have *the book* at home.
22. *Max* wants to speak to *Helen*.

7. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения.

1. Is your bag new? - Yes, ... bag is new .
2. I like ... hat, Ann.
3. Don't plant this tree! ... branch is broken.
4. Max, you have a new job. Do you like ... new job?
5. ... friends always tell me everything.
6. Our dog likes to run after ... tail.

8. Допишите предложения, употребив выделенные слова в сравнительной степени, а также вставляя нужные формы глагола.

1. My coat ... not **new**. I want aone.
2. I work **hard**, but you work
3. This knife ... not very **sharp**. Have you aone?
4. The Volga ... **long**, but the Nile is
5. England ...not **big**. Russia is...
6. My Granny ... 67. She ... **old**, but my Grandpa is....
7. You ... not **tall**. Your brother is
8. Ann leave... home **late**, but her Dad leave... home ...
9. Tom ... **strong**, but his friend is...

9. Translate a joke.

Однажды утром в лондонском автобусе ехал в школу мальчик. Он был очень простужен (have a bad cold) и читал (snif) все время так громко, что все пассажиры смотрели на него и качали головами (shake). Рядом с мальчиком сидел пожилой человек. Он спросил мальчика: «У тебя есть носовой платок?» (handkerchief ['hæŋkətʃɪ:f] – носовой платок) «Да, у меня в кармане есть чистый носовой платок, - ответил мальчик. – Но я не могу дать его вам. Мама говорит ,что невежливо просить у кого-либо носовой платок. Вы должны пользоваться своим собственным».

10. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

A)Everyone knows that cycling is a nice and healthy way to travel. It offers you independence. You don't depend on timetables. You can go where and when you want. You can stop at a restaurant when you please, stay in the places you like and leave if you get bored. The world is yours.

B)Learn the basics of rock climbing with Cliffs and Ice. It is a perfect choice for those who decide to take up climbing for the first time. After a week in Cornwall you will learn the main skills necessary to become a competent climber. We will give you an experience that you can use in different climbing areas in the UK.

C)It is situated close to the Lake District, which is known for picturesque scenery. The ingredients that will help you make an unforgettable winter holiday with your nearest and dearest are: the welcoming fireplaces, delicious food, cosy rooms and different sports facilities. It's perfect for a weekend trip with children. Take the people you love to our delightful hotel in the country.

D)A journey through a wild and faraway desert – by camel! This is a wonderful choice for anyone who wants to forget the modern means of travelling. You'll be on top of a camel and part of a desert caravan. Camel drivers will accompany you, providing good company, as you admire the golden sand and the bright blue sky.

E)If you take a train tour to the lakes, you'll have nothing to worry about. You will leave London in a comfortable train, travel through the small picturesque towns and into the green hills. There will be no

problems with the trip. The price already includes a return ticket, afternoon tea at Linden Hotel, a beautiful lake cruise, a visit to the medieval village and Hill Top, home of a famous English writer.

F)The Hogwarts Express plays a big part in the adventures of Harry Potter. A trip to the Scottish Highlands can be your chance to sit in the same carriage and dream about your own trip to the mysterious world. The journey goes through some of Scotland's most splendid scenery. The best part of the journey is when the train crosses the Glenfinnan viaduct, a railway bridge.

G)Are you ready for Africa? Say yes and take a Safari Holiday. It is a mystery, wonder and ... adventure! Our safari experts will take you through Africa from east to west. We offer views of dunes, mountain ranges, untouched beaches and open fields. You will see the amazing wildlife and beautiful nature. Let us make your African safari an experience you will never forget!

- 1)A magic journey
- 2)Freedom of choice
- 3)A trip around the world
- 4)An unusual means of transport
- 5)A family weekend
- 6)Ideal for beginners
- 7)An all inclusive trip
- 8)Across the continent

11. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

Siem Reap is a small town in Cambodia, a country in southeast Asia. It is built around a _____(FAME) cathedral. The town is charming with some fine examples of French colonial architecture.

A legend says that a French _____(WRITE) once called the town "a pearl of Cambodia". Nowadays, this town is quite popular with tourists. They often use it as a starting point for their _____(EXCITE) travellings. The town is really remarkable. There you will find some _____(IMPRESS) stone monuments and statues, ancient buildings and picturesque ruins. Note that it's _____(USUAL) hot there in the summer. Please ensure that you take _____(COMFORT) walking shoes, light clothing and plenty of water to drink.

12. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Ben. *...I am so fond of Japanese cartoons, that I've decided to learn Japanese. Mum says it's hard, but I think it's worth it. Besides, their writing is cool! ...*

...What languages do you learn at school? What other language would you like to learn, why? What do you think about my choice of Japanese? ...

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions. Write 100—120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.