

Тренировочные задания для подготовки к ОГЭ по английскому. Занятие 5.

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.

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 хотела отменить уроки по субботам, потому что один выходной – это недостаточно для меня

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

В этом году я сдаю 4 экзамена: математику, русский, физику и английский. Мне нравятся эти предметы. Я считаю, что у меня есть способности к ним. Более того, сейчас не проблема поехать за границу , поэтому знание английского необходимо (is necessary for everybody)каждому. Я думаю, эти предметы будут полезны при выборе моей будущей профессии.

Electronic assistant: How many classes do you usually have?

Student: I usually have 5 classes a day.

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

Student: Speaking about sports facilities I'd say that we have a football field and two gyms.

Electronic assistant: What clubs and societies can you attend in your school?

Student: I can attend business and science clubs and societies in my school.

Electronic assistant: What school events like concerts and performances do you usually have during the school year?

Student: We usually have two concerts: before winter holidays and one more before summer holidays.

Electronic assistant: Do you enjoy taking part in these school events? Why?

Student: I don't like taking part in school events because they distract me from learning.

Electronic assistant: What event would you recommend organizing in your school? And why?

Student: I would recommend organizing a concert which would be devoted to the problem of arranging concerts during the school time.

Using Internet and computer:

advantages

to communicate with my friends

to find (out) important (useful) information for my studies (besides, the internet helps me in my studies. I can find the necessary information and ideas on the internet and then use it in my work.

to make new friends and chat with them

to play computer games

to watch films

to listen to music

disadvantages

to have no time to do homework, to read, to help parents, to go in for sports, to visit friends and relatives)

can't see the eyes of the person you are speaking to

people spend too much time using computers

computers are dangerous and addictive

to draw attention away from studies

computers are a waste of time

children use them only for games and don't really learn anything

they become nervous, angry and tired.

Electronic assistant: How old are you?

Student: I'm fifteen years old.

Electronic assistant: How much time do you spend on the Internet every day?

Student: I spend three hours a day on the Internet.

Electronic assistant: What do you use the Internet for?

Student: I use the Internet to chat with friends, play computer games and do homework.

Electronic assistant: What do you do in information technology or computer studies lessons?

Student: We learn how to use different computer programs.

Electronic assistant: Why are computer skills useful for everyone?

Student: I think that computer skills are useful because they allow you to get access to a big source of information.

Electronic assistant: What would you recommend to a person who spends too much time on the Internet?

Student: I would recommend him to find a hobby which is not related with sitting in front of the computer.

You are going to give a talk about the Internet. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes.

Remember to say:

- why today's teenagers use the Internet so much;
- how the Internet makes long-distance communication easier;
- what dangers teenagers can face when they use the Internet.

You have to talk continuously.

6. You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Ben.

... I can't imagine my life without my computer and the Internet! Now I can write all my stories and immediately send them to my friends to read...

...What do you use your computer for? How much time do you spend working on your computer? What else do you do in your free time? ...

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

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

It was a fresh, clear morning. Pamela opened the window and looked out. Her flat was on the _____ (THREE) floor and she could see the busy street below perfectly well. Pamela was happy to live in the city. She came from a small village and moved to the city only two years before. Here she had a good job, a nice flat, and lots of new friends – she could not wish for a _____ (GOOD) life than now. Pamela was about to close the window when a man on the street attracted her attention. The man _____ (WEAR) an old-fashioned coat and a checked cap. Pamela _____ (NOT/CAN) see his face but the man looked familiar. She was sure that she _____ (SEE) him somewhere before. The man looked up and Pamela recognized him. He was Old Tom, the village baker and her former neighbour.

“Hey, Pam!” he shouted to _____ (SHE). “Can you let me in? The front door _____ (LOCK) and I can’t get upstairs.” “Yes, sure,” nodded Pamela. “I _____ (BE) downstairs in a minute.” Though Tom’s voice sounded calm and casual, she _____ (FEEL) a sudden panic. “What made him travel all the long way from the village?” she wondered.

Личные местоимения	Присоединяемая форма + существительное	Абсолютная неприсоединяемая форма
I – я	my – мой, моя, мое, мои	mine – мой
you – ты	your – твой, твоя, твоё, твои	yours – твой
he – он	his – его	his – его
she – она	her – её	hers – её
it – оно	its – его, её (неодушевл. предм. или животное)	не употребляется
we – мы	our – наш, наша, наше, наши	ours – наш
you – вы	your – ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши	yours – ваш
they – они	their – их	theirs – их

1. Переделайте предложения по образцу: This is your book. – The book is yours.

1. This is my bike.
2. This is his car.
3. This is her dress.
4. These are their house.
5. These are our classroom.
6. Is this their garden?
7. These are her children.

2. Употребите личные местоимения в скобках в соответствующей форме притяжательных местоимений (присоединенной или абсолютной) и переведите предложения.

1. ... (you) parents are very caring.
2. Is that... (they) garage?
3. ... (I) room is bigger than ... (you).
4. This blouse isn't (she), it's ... (I)

5. He is going to see a friend of ... (he) tomorrow.
6. These aren't ... (we) schoolbags, they are ... (they).
7. ... (I) mother is a nurse, and what about ... (you)?

3. Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Наша квартира больше вашей.
2. Кот его родители? А ее?
3. Этот телефон не мой.
4. Мои глаза - серые, а твои - карие.
5. Ваши игрушки – старые, а наши - новые.
6. Мой телефон не работает. Могу я воспользоваться твоим?
7. Вечером я иду в кино со своим другом.

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

«Most adults miss their childhood. “Your school years are the _____ (GOOD) years of your life,” – have you ever heard that phrase?»

Most adults miss their childhood. “Your school years are the _____ (GOOD) years of your life,” — have you ever heard that phrase? Just recently, while I was on my way to work, I started thinking back to my own school years. They probably were not troublefree but there _____ (BE) many reasons for us to feel happy at school. One of them was spending every single day with friends. We _____ (NOT/GET) tired of being together. The _____ (TWO) one was uniform. Yes, in my opinion, the school uniform had more advantages than disadvantages. _____ (MY) was dark green. It was unfashionable but comfortable. It _____ (MAKE) of natural materials. Besides, the uniform saved a lot of time in the mornings. Now it _____ (TAKE) me hours to decide what to wear. Another thing is that I don't really like sport. But at school we _____ (PLAY) football, netball, hockey and so on. Sport was compulsory. Now I realise that this was a good thing! And of course there were... holidays! Christmas, Easter, halfterm, and the jackpot — the summer holidays.

I wish I _____ (HAVE) as much free time now.

9. Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов А–F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1–7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. What kind of communication problems can one face in real life?
2. What are different opinions about social networks?
3. Why do some people call social networking sites “time eaters”?
4. What are the hidden dangers?
5. What kind of new communication opportunities are provided by social networks?
6. What are the new prospects in education?
7. What is a fact about worrying time statistics?

A. The popularity of social networking sites such as Vkon-takte, Facebook, MySpace, and Classmates has risen more than four times from 2005 to 2009. Many users say these sites are good for our society, but others are sure that there are more dangers in them than benefits. Your attitude to such websites depends on your age, job, interests and way of life.

B. Social networks promote communication with friends and family, they give people necessary and useful computer skills and teach them to express their ideas in a clear way. Another thing is that the sites let people create new relationships and reconnect with old friends. In every way, more communication, even online, makes connections stronger.

C. Social networking sites make people spend more time online and less time communicating face-to-face. The sites have many time-wasting activities. You stay online longer than you planned and do nothing serious or important. Experts say that teenagers spend about nine hours every week on social networking sites.

D. Psychologists say that social networking sites can have serious disadvantages. It is hard for children to have real conversations and make friends. They become selfish personalities and lose interest in real life. Parents spend less time with their children and all members of the family spend less time with each other because they are using the Internet instead of communicating in person.

E. Internet users spend most of their time on social networks and blogs. Users in the USA spend about five and a half hours every month on their favourite site. And the number is growing. Russians spend 6.6 hours monthly on social networking sites. It is more than people in any other country. For example, in Europe it is 3.7 hours a month.

F. New research shows that social networking sites can be used in schools. Teachers should find ways to use them in class. It would help students to learn how to get information from Internet resources and share it with classmates. Students would also be able to express themselves creatively and present themselves better.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F
Заголовок	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

«It was the first time Tom had ever taken part in a rescue expedition in the mountains. His new job was _____ (DANGER) and exciting, and he loved it!»

It was the first time Tom had ever taken part in a rescue expedition in the mountains. His new job was _____ (DANGER) and exciting, and he loved it! They were going to search for a _____ (CLIMB) missing in the Alps. The young man had _____ (APPEARED) when the group was descending the mountain. They had had to stop as the storm had started and it had been _____ (POSSIBLE) to go any further. However, when the weather had calmed down, the group hadn't been able to find one of their members. The rescue team was informed about it _____ (IMMEDIATE) and Tom hoped that their operation would be _____ (SUCCESS) as little time had passed yet.

11. 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.

Scouts

On January 24, 1908, the Boy Scout movement started in England with the publication of Robert Baden-Powell's handbook Scouting for Boys. The name Baden-Powell, a brave officer, was already well-known to many English boys, and thousands of them eagerly bought the handbook. By the end of April, numerous Boy Scout troops had appeared across Britain.

In 1900, General Baden-Powell became a national hero in Britain for his 217-day defence of Mafeking in the Second Boer War in South Africa. Soon after, his military field manual, *Aids to Scouting*, written for British soldiers in 1899, became popular with a younger audience. Boys loved the lessons on tracking and observation and organized outdoor games using the book. Hearing this, Baden-Powell decided to write a non-military field manual for teenagers that would also emphasize the importance of morality and good deeds.

First, however, he decided to try out some of his ideas on an actual group of boys. On July 25, 1907, he took a diverse group of 21 boys to Brownsea Island in Dorset, where they set up camp for two weeks. With the aid of other instructors, he taught the boys about camping, observation, deduction, woodcraft, boating, life saving, and good manners. Many of these lessons were learned through original games that were very popular with the boys. The first Boy Scout meeting was a great success. Soon the handbook *Scouting for Boys* appeared.

With the success of *Scouting for Boys*, Baden-Powell set up a central Boy Scouts' office, which registered new Scouts and designed a uniform. By the end of 1908, there were 60,000 Boy Scouts, and troops began to appear in British Commonwealth countries across the globe. The Scout movement supported the boys in their physical, mental and spiritual development. The boys learned to work together to achieve goals, they also gave a promise to live by certain rules, and to help others when they could.

In September 1909, the first national Boy Scout meeting was held at the Crystal Palace in London. Ten thousand Scouts showed up, including a group of uniformed girls who called themselves the Girl Scouts. A year later, Baden-Powell organized the Girl Guides as a separate organization.

The American version of the Boy Scouts has its origins in an event that occurred in London in 1909. Chicago publisher William Boyce lost his way in the fog. So he stopped under a street light to read his map when he was approached by a young British boy. The boy asked the man if he could help and William Boyce explained that he had got lost. After guiding Boyce to his destination, the boy refused a tip, explaining that as a Boy Scout he would not accept payment for doing a good deed. This anonymous gesture inspired Boyce to organize several regional U.S. youth organizations. The Scouts movement soon spread throughout the country. In 1912, Juliette Gordon Low founded the Girl Scouts of America in Savannah, Georgia.

In 1920 the first international Boy Scout Jamboree was held in London, and Robert Baden-Powell got the title Chief Scout of the World. The founder of the Scout organization died in 1941.

Nowadays, the Scouts Movement exists in 216 different countries all over the world, there are more than 28 million boy scouts and over 10 million girl scouts.

Robert Baden-Powell was a secondary school teacher.

1. Robert Baden-Powell was a secondary school teacher.

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

2. The success of *Aids to Scouting* made Robert Baden-Powell write a similar book for young people.

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

3. The word scout was invented by Robert Baden-Powell.

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

4.The first camp organised by Robert Baden-Powell on an island was a failure.

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

5. The Boy Scouts' rules and the Girl Scouts' rules were different.

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

6.William Boyce founded the Boy Scouts organization in the USA because he was impressed by the behaviour of a British Scout.

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

7.Robert Baden-Powell was awarded the title Chief Scout of the World after his death.

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