

Тренировочные задания для подготовки к ОГЭ по английскому. Занятие 7.

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.

Distance learning means educating students who are not physically present at school. They can study at their own pace, at the place of their choice, and without face-to-face contact with a teacher. Courses that are conducted partly through distance education and partly on-site are usually referred to as hybrid education.

Distance education has gone through several stages of development. The first distance education course was provided by Sir Pitman in the 1840s. He taught a system of shorthand by mailing texts transcribed into shorthand on postcards and receiving transcriptions from his students in return for correction. The element of student feedback was a crucial innovation of Pitman's system. This scheme became possible due to the introduction of uniform postage rates across England in 1840. This early beginning proved extremely successful. Nowadays there are plenty of online courses that offer distance education through the World Wide Web.

Translate from Russian into 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

ладить с родственниками и друзьями

быть сытым по горло

быть злым по поводу чего-либо

заботиться о ком-либо

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, каждый человек должен знать английский, чтобы жить в современном мире. Сейчас не проблема поехать за границу, поэтому знание языка необходимо (is necessary for everybody)каждому. Я думаю, эти предметы будут полезны при выборе моей будущей профессии.

My duties.1. Many children in our country have some responsibilities about the house. I'm sure that in many other countries too. Some children are not happy about this because simply watching TV or playing computer games could be much more fun. From the other hand, it is important for every person to have at least some responsibilities. As for me, I have my own **household chores [tʃɔ:z]**, as well as, other members of my family. Cooking is the main responsibility of my mum and I sometimes help her with that. **My own chores include washing the dishes, cleaning the dust and vacuum cleaning.** My father is responsible for repairing some devices and objects in our flat. There is one thing that all the members of my family do together. It's shopping for food and for clothes. I can't say that these chores are difficult or take a lot of my time. I know that only several years ago women spent much more time on house work, when they didn't have such household appliances as microwave, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, blender and others. In my opinion, having certain responsibilities is very important. **It helps to understand and respect other people's work, and also to overcome laziness.**

2. My daily chores are making my bed, washing up, tidying my room in the evening, cleaning my shoes and taking out the rubbish. This is my usual routine. **I also pick up my little sister from the kindergarten.** Fortunately I don't have to cook any food because my mum and granny do that and they really enjoy cooking. I just sometimes help them and serve the table. Once or twice a week my mother asks me to go shopping to the nearest food supermarket. I usually buy some bread, milk, fruits and vegetables.

Once a week, on Sundays my parents give the flat a big cleaning. There is a lot of work to do: dusting the furniture, ironing the clothes, mopping the floor, clearing out the bathroom and the kitchen. I am busy with vacuum-cleaning the carpets in our bedrooms and cleaning the mirrors.

I don't consider my household chores difficult and I can cope with them easily, but sometimes I feel a bit lazy or I may be too busy with my school homework.

Electronic assistant: What time do you usually go to bed in the evening?

Student: I usually go to bed at eleven o'clock.

Electronic assistant: How much time do you spend doing your homework?

Student: I spend three hours a day doing my homework.

Electronic assistant: What sports do you do regularly?

Student: I play football and ice hockey regularly with my friends.

Electronic assistant: What do you do to help your parents about the house?

Student: I take out the garbage and go shopping.

Electronic assistant: How do you spend your weekends?

Student: I go to the cinema with my friends on weekends.

Electronic assistant: What would you like to change in your daily routine?

Student: I would like to spend more time with my family.

Grammar.1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. My friend (to go) to the library every Wednesday.
2. He (not to go) to the country yesterday.
3. Why you (to go) to the shop yesterday?
4. We (to grow) tomatoes next summer.
5. What you (to do) now?
6. He (to sleep) now.
7. Where your father (to work) last year?
8. She (to go) to the south next summer?
9. He (not to watch) TV yesterday.
10. Yesterday we (to write) a paper.
11. I (to buy) a very

good book last Tuesday. 12. Granny (to go) shopping but (not to buy) many things yesterday. 13. What you (to buy) in the supermarket tomorrow? — A lot of things. 14. Don't make noise! Father (to work). 15. Your brother (to go) to the country with us next Sunday? 16. Granny (not to cook) dinner now. 17. We (to cook) our meals on a fire last summer. 18. My sister (to wash) the dishes every morning. 19. When you (to go) to school? 20. What you (to prepare) for breakfast tomorrow? 21. You (to invite) your cousin to stay with you next summer? 22. How you (to help) your sister last summer? 23. I (to send) a letter to my friend tomorrow. 24. Every morning on the way to school I (to meet) my friends. 25. His grandfather (to listen) to rock'n'roll music. That (to be) strange! He always (to listen) to classical music.

Запомните глаголы, не употребляющиеся во временах группы Continuous: to be, to know, to understand, to think, to recognize, to want, to like, to see, to hear, to feel, to have. Эти глаголы надо употреблять в Present Simple, даже если действие совершается в момент речи. Полный список глаголов, которые не употребляются в Continuous.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. I (not to know) what to give my brother for his birthday.
2. They (to want) to publish this book in July?
3. She (to think) he (to drive) dangerously.
4. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? — You (not to recognize) him?
5. I (to have) no time now, I (to have) dinner.
6. Where Tom and Nick (to be) now? — They (to have) a talk in the garden.
7. You (to want) to see my father? — Yes, I
8. Michael (to know) German rather well. He (to want) to know English, too, but he (to have) little time for it now.
9. We (to have) an English lesson now.
10. He (to want) to lend her money.
11. I (to think) she (not to feel) safe there.
12. You (to see) what I (to mean)?
13. You (to hear) what she (to say)?
14. Now he (not to feel) like telling you the truth.
15. They (to come) tonight? — Yes, I (to believe) so.

Passive Voice

	Past	Present	Future
Simple (Indefinite)	was/were + V ₃ ^{ed}	am/is/are + V ₃ ^{ed}	shall/will be + V ₃ ^{ed}
Progressive (Continuous)	was/were being + V ₃ ^{ed}	am/is/are being + V ₃ ^{ed}	————— <i>(употреблять Future Simple)</i>
Perfect	had been + V ₃ ^{ed}	has/have been + V ₃ ^{ed}	shall/will have been + V ₃ ^{ed}
Perfect Progressive (Continuous)	—————	—————	————— <i>(употреблять формы Perfect)</i>

! 3. Passive Voice. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
5. This work (to do) tomorrow.
6. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
7. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
8. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
9. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
10. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.



I WISH

Тип	Пояснение	Пример	Перевод
wish + Past Simple / Past Continuous	Жалеем о чем-либо в настоящем, но изменить не можем	<i>I wish I lived in France.</i>	<i>Как жаль, что я не живу во Франции.</i>
wish + Past Perfect	Жалеем о прошлом.	<i>I wish I had listened to my parents when I was a teenager.</i>	<i>Жаль, что я не слушался родителей будучи подростком.</i>
wish + Would	Выражаем свое недовольство текущим положением дел	<i>I wish you would call your Granny more often.</i>	<i>Было бы неплохо, если бы ты звонил бабуле чаще.</i>

4. Put the verbs given in brackets into the correct form.

- I wish I _____ (be) taller so that I could be in the basketball team.
- I wish I _____ (can drive) a car and we could go travelling.
- The Browns live in the city, but they wish they _____ (live) in the suburbs.
- Robert can't dance very well, but he wishes he _____ (can dance) better.
- Kate is having a hard time learning English at the University. She wishes she _____ (study) it better at school.
- Mike didn't go to college after school. Now, he wishes he _____ (go) to college.
- The weather was hot while we were there. I wish it _____ (be) a bit cooler.
- I wish you _____ (stop) watching TV while I am talking to you.
- I wish she _____ (can come) yesterday but she had an important meeting.
- I wish I _____ (know) someone to whom I could have gone for advice when I was 18.

5. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 18–26, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 18–26.

Many languages are in danger today. Chinese _____ have taken steps to protect the Chinese language from the excessive use of English and other languages. AUTHORITY

The People's Daily Online website _____. SAY

“With economic and social development foreign languages _____ more often in all types of publications in China. USE

It is true about all kinds of media _____ newspapers, books, e-books and the Internet publications”. INCLUDE

According to _____ General Administration of Press and Publication (GAPP) the invasion of English words in Chinese texts is abusing the language. CHINA

_____ website stated that English had damaged the standard and purity of the Chinese language severely and disrupted the harmonious cultural environment. IT

A great number of English borrowings _____ to cause negative social impacts. BELIEVE

Currently a lot of English abbreviations and acronyms are widely used in Chinese press. It _____ it difficult to understand the texts for those who are not fluent in English. MAKE

But from now on all of them should be replaced with _____ Chinese equivalents. THEY

Страна	Язык	Национальность	
France (Франция)	French	He's French	He's a <i>Frenchman/Frenchwoman</i>
Turkey (Турция)	Turkish	He's Turkish	He's a Turk
Spain (Испания)	Spanish	He's Spanish	He's a Spaniard
China (Китай)	Chinese	He's Chinese	He's a Chinese
Denmark (Дания)	Danish	He's Danish	He's a Dane
Greece (Греция)	Greek	He's Greek	He's a Greek
Hungary (Венгрия)	Hungarian	He's Hungarian	He's a Hungarian
Germany (Германия)	German	He's German	He's a German
Italy (Италия)	Italian	He's Italian	He's a Italian
Japan (Япония)	Japanese	He's Japanese	He's a Japanese
Portugal (Португалия)	Portuguese	He's Portuguese	He's a Portuguese
England (Великобритания)	English	He's English	He's a <i>Englishman/ Englishwoman</i>
Rumania (Румыния)	Rumanian	He's Rumanian	He's a Rumanian
Russia (Россия)	Russian	He's Russian	He's a Russian
Holland (Голландия)	Dutch	He's Dutch	He's a <i>Dutchman/ Dutchwoman</i>
Norway (Норвегия)	Norwegian	He's Norwegian	He's a Norwegian
Wales (Уэльс)	Welsh	He's Welsh	He's a <i>Welshman/ Welshwoman</i>
Finland (Финляндия)	Finnish	He's Finnish	He's a Finn
Sweden (Швеция)	Swedish	He's Swedish	He's a Swede
Ireland (Ирландия)	Irish	He's Irish	He's a <i>Irishman/ Irishwoman</i>

6. 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.

Millions of people want to learn English. There are lots of ___DIFFER___ methods and the main problem is how to choose the best one. Some people believe that the most ___EFFECT___ way is to study English in Britain or in any other English-speaking country. The advantage of going to Britain seems obvious. Everyone around you speaks English. It's practically ___POSSIBLE___ to avoid communication, so you'll learn English ___QUICK___. On the other hand, one can learn English at home. There are lots of possibilities there too: a good ___TEACH___, a language school or an on-line course. There are many ways to get a good language ___EDUCATE___ now.

6. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–С, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1–8. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. Good for everyone

2. Easy to care for

3. Part of culture

4. Screen fashion

5. An innovative idea

6. Working clothes

7. Jeans' labels

8. Clothes to protest

- A.** Jeans are one of fashion's most long enduring trends. Cowboys wear them but so do supermodels, farmers, presidents and housewives. Ask any group of people why they wear jeans and you will get a range of answers. For some they're comfortable and easy – for others they're trendy and cool. Jeans mean different things to different people, but they are popular everywhere.
- B.** Americans do not have a national folk dress with a long tradition. Blue jeans are probably the most recognisable article of American clothing. They have been part of American life for over 125 years. Blue denim jeans became not only an expression of American fashion but also an element of American identity known around the world.
- C.** Jeans were first designed as trousers for farmers and miners in the states of the American West. They quickly grew popular with common people, including cowboys, factory employees and railroad builders. The new trousers were made from a very strong material which did not wear out easily. However, at the same time jeans were very practical and comfortable to wear.

- D.** Pockets were the weak point of the miners' clothes – they easily tore away from the jeans. A man called Jacob Davis had the idea of using metal rivets (fasteners) to hold the pockets and the jeans together so that they wouldn't tear. Davis wanted to patent his idea, but he didn't have enough money, so he offered Levi Strauss a deal if Strauss paid for the patent. Strauss accepted and started making jeans.
- E.** By the middle of the twentieth century, these heavy cotton trousers had become a symbol of opposition for young artists and writers. College students started to wear them to show they were against the Vietnam War. The new trousers were banned in American schools from coast to coast and sometimes in theatres and cinemas.
- F.** Jeans are good because they don't show the dirt. You can easily go a month without washing them and they don't look shocking. They don't need to be washed as often as other trousers and you don't need to iron them. What's more, because of the strong material you can wear your favorite jeans for years. Even the occasional hole or spot doesn't spoil them at all.
- G.** In the 30s and 40s many people began to spend their spare time watching movies where adventurous cowboys rode horses, fought bad guys and wore blue jeans. The actors made jeans popular in movies and everyone wanted to wear them. Young people wished to imitate the casual “cowboyish” look they saw in films, and they began to wear jeans as casual wear.

Homework. 1. Use your dictionary and write the nationalities.

England, Germany, Italy, Japan, Brazil, Spain, Scotland, France, the USA, Wales, Switzerland, China, Mexico, Russia, Ireland, Australia, Canada, Sweden, Poland, Turkey.

2. Make sentences according to the model:

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

Amsterdam, Havana, Dublin, Madrid, Paris, Rome, Kiev, Sofia, Warsaw, Budapest, Athens, Washington, Teheran, Bucharest, Baghdad, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Oslo, Stockholm.

3. Переведи предложения на английский язык

1. Откуда ты? - Я из России;
2. Откуда ребята? - Они из Италии;
3. Откуда вы? - Мы из США;
4. Она из Англии? - Да, она англичанка;
5. Ты из Ирландии? - Да, я ирландец;
6. Вы из Америки? - Нет, мы из Австралии;
7. Они китайцы? - Да, они из Китая.

4. Passive Voice. Выберите правильный вариант и переведите на русский язык.

1. The news programme (*is watched / watched*) by millions of people every day.
2. The Mona Lisa (*painted / was painted*) by Leonardo da Vinci.
3. The new cinema (*be built / will be built*) next year.
4. New pop groups (*are much spoken / is much spoken*) about among teenagers.
5. Alexander Pushkin's first poem (*was written / written*) when he was fourteen.
6. The letters (*be sent / will be sent*) by post tomorrow.
7. The translation (*was finished / were finished*) two hours ago.
8. London (*visited / is visited*) by hundreds of tourists every year.
9. The dinner (*be / will be*) ready in an hour (через час).
10. The dogs (*were taken out/ was taken out*) three times yesterday.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму сослагательного наклонения после «I wish».

1. The weather was awful. I wish it _____ (to be) better.
2. I wish I _____ (to know) Sue's telephone number.
3. I wish it _____ (not to rain) so much in England last week.
4. Do you wish you _____ (to study) science instead of languages last year?
5. I feel sick. I wish I _____ (not to eat) so much.
6. It's crowded here. I wish there _____ (not to be) so many people.
7. I wish I _____ (to be) taller.
8. I wish you _____ (stop) shouting. I am not deaf you know.
9. I wish he _____ (to borrow) that book from the library last week.
10. I wish you _____ (to give) him my phone number at that party.
11. I wish it _____ (to stop) raining.
12. I wish I _____ (can speak) several languages.
13. If only I _____ (to have) the chance to study when I was younger.

6. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 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.

Our lives today would be very different if Thomas Edison had never lived. Born in 1847, Edison became the most active of all inventors in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. His inventions influenced life all around the world.

Edison's teachers at school did not recognize his brilliance..In fact, they considered him a rather bad student. Fortunately, his mother thought differently. She took him out of school and taught him at home, which is when he developed his two lifetime passions: reading and experimenting.

His first job was as a telegraph operator, and his first important inventions were improved telegraphic devices. But he first became famous for the phonograph, invented in 1877. Today, in the age of MP3 players, it's hard to imagine how magical the phonographic recording was. The public loved the new machine and a form of it was used well into the late 20th century.

Edison is often credited as the inventor of the light bulb, though, of course, many people worked on the idea both before and after him. In 1878 he formed the company Edison Electric Light Company and in 1879 introduced his improvements to the incandescent light bulb. At about this time, he became famous for saying, "We will make electricity so cheap that only the rich will burn candles." His inventions also influenced the development of radiology and the first motion picture cameras.

Edison was proud that he never invented weapons that could be used in warfare, and he strongly believed in nonviolence. But his life was not free from controversy. He was involved in the so-called War of Currents, arguing for the use of direct current (DC) over alternating current (AC).

Edison lived a long life, dying in 1931 at the age of 84. He was married twice and had six children. His many inventions and business ventures made him a very rich man, and a very famous one. Perhaps his most famous quotation is “Genius is one percent inspiration, and ninety-nine percent perspiration.”

1. The inventions of Tomas Edison still have an enormous influence on our life.

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
3. NOT STATED

2. Edison was taught at home because of his health problems.

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
3. NOT STATED

3. Edison was fond of reading and science since childhood.

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
3. NOT STATED

4. When it was first invented, phonograph struck people as a magical thing.

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
3. NOT STATED

5. Edison was against burning candles.

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
3. NOT STATED

6. Edison was a pacifist.

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
3. NOT STATED

7. Thanks to Edison all his children were well-to-do people.

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
3. NOT STATED

8. Edison believed that talent is above all for a success in life.

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
3. NOT STATED

7. 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
<p><i>...I'm a bit angry with my brother. Our parents are very busy with their work, and we have to do a lot to help them about the house. My brother usually does the shopping and walks our dog and I have to do less pleasant housework...</i></p> <p><i>... What housework do you usually do? What pet do you have or would you like to have? Where would you like to live: in a big city or in the countryside, why?</i></p>

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