

Тренировочные задания для подготовки к ОГЭ по английскому. Занятие 8.

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.

Since 2007 high-speed trains have become a common type of transport in Europe. They make it possible to cut travel times by hours. The trains travel at 350 kilometres an hour, and this is not the limit! The only problem for the engineers is the loud noise the trains produce. People living in the areas the trains travel through suffer from the noise greatly. For the passengers, the situation is different. For their comfort, all the carriages are made sound-proof from the inside. Travelling on high-speed trains is comfortable and pleasant. In the future, a high-speed railroad network could cover most of Europe. For example, a trip from Paris to Rome could take only 3 hours!

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.

Task 1. 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.

Task 2. 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

Present Perfect Tense.

Present Perfect Tense (Настоящее совершенное время) — временная форма глагола, которая выражает связь прошедшего действия с настоящим временем. Т. е. настоящее совершенное время передает действие, совершенное в прошлом, но результат этого действия виден в настоящий момент.

- We've bought a new car. — Мы купили новую машину → На данный момент у нас есть новая машина, т. е. действие произошло в прошлом, но результат виден в настоящий момент.

Present Perfect переводится на русский язык так же, как и Past Simple — прошедшим временем. Например:

- **Present Perfect:** I've written many letters — Я написала много писем
- **Past Simple:** Last month I wrote many letters — В прошлом месяце я написала много писем

Различие в значении этих времен заключается в том, что *Past Simple* выражает *прошедшее действие, приуроченное к определенному моменту в прошлом и не связанное с настоящим.*

Present Perfect выражает *прошедшее действие, не приуроченное к какому-либо моменту в прошлом и имеющее результат в настоящем.*

Разницу значений времен Past Simple и Present Perfect можно проследить в следующем примере:

- What have you done? — Что ты сделала? (Спрашивающего интересует результат)

- I've cooked dinner — Я приготовила обед (Обед сейчас готов)
- What did you do an hour ago? — Что ты делала час назад? (Спрашивающего интересует само действие, а не его результат)
I cooked dinner — Я готовила обед (Неважно, готов ли обед в данный момент)

В случае, если время прошедшего действия указано обстоятельствами времени или контекстом, употребляется Past Simple. Если время прошедшего действия не указано обстоятельствами времени и не подразумевается контекстом, употребляется Present Perfect.

Правила образования Present Perfect Tense

Present Perfect Tense (Настоящее совершенное время) образует утвердительную форму с помощью вспомогательного глагола to have в Present Simple (have/ has) + Ved (если глагол правильный) или V3 (Если глагол неправильный)

Подл. + **have/ has + Ved (V3)...**

В вопросительной форме Present Perfect Tense вспомогательный глагол to have ставится перед подлежащим, а Past Participle основного глагола — после подлежащего.

Have/ Has + Подл. + Past Participle ...?

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицания not, которое стоит после вспомогательного глагола и, как правило, сливается с ним в одно целое:

- have not → haven't
- has not → hasn't

Подл. + have/ has + not + Past Participle ...

Таблица спряжения глагола to lie (правильный глагол) в Present Perfect Tense

Число	Лицо	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Ед. ч.	1	I have (I've) lied	Have I lied?	I have not (haven't) lied
	2	You have (you've) lied	Have you lied?	You have not (haven't) lied
	3	He/ She/ It has (He's/ She's) lied	Has he/ she/ it lied?	He/ She/ It has not (hasn't) lied

Мн. ч.	1	We have (we've) lied	Have we lied? Have you lied? Have they lied?	We have not (haven't) lied You have not (haven't) lied They have not (haven't) lied
	2	You have (you've) lied		
	3	They have (they've) lied		

Спряжение глагола to write (писать) в <i>Present Perfect Tense</i>			
(действие, совершившееся в прошлом, связано с настоящим)			
I have written		I have not written	
He has written		He has not written	
She has written		She has not written	
It has written		It has not written	
We have written		We have not written	
You have written		You have not written	
They have written		They have not written	
Have I written?	Yes, I have	No, I haven't	
Has he written?	Yes, he	has	No, he hasn't
Has she written?	Yes, she has	No, she hasn't	
Has it written?	Yes, it has	No, it hasn't	
Have we written?	Yes, we	have	No, we haven't
Have you written?	Yes, you have	No, you haven't	
Have they written?	Yes, they have	No, they haven't	

Когда употребляем present Perfect:

1. Для выражения прошедшего действия связанного с настоящим временем, если в предложении нет каких-либо обстоятельств времени.

- I've seen wolves in the forest — Я видел волков в лесу
- We've heard so much about them — Мы так много слышали о них
- The snow has stopped, you can leave — Снег остановился, ты можешь уехать
- I have fallen off a horse — Я упал с лошади

2. когда в предложении есть типичные для Present Perfect обстоятельства: already, not yet, just, ever, never и др.

- **ever** — когда-либо
- **never** — никогда
- **often** — часто
- **always** — всегда
- **yet** — еще
- **seldom** — редко
- **already** — уже
- **rarely** — редко
- **several times** — несколько раз

Примеры:

- I haven't had lunch yet — Я еще не кушал ланч
- He has already made good progress — Он уже сделал хороший прогресс
- She's always been hardworking person — Она всегда была трудолюбивой личностью
- Have you ever been to London? — Ты когда-нибудь был в Лондоне?
- No, never — Нет, никогда

3. Если в предложении указывается период времени все еще не закончился к моменту речи с такими обстоятельными словами и наречиями определенного времени как:

- **today** — сегодня
- **all day** — весь день
- **this morning** — этим утром
- **this month** — в этом месяце
- **just** — только что

Сравните: I have bought a book today (this week, this month) не истекший отрезок времени — Present Perfect

I bought a book yesterday (last week, last month) истекший отрезок времени — Past Simple

3. Если в предложении присутствуют такие обстоятельства времени, которые указывают на период, в течении которого происходило действие (начиная с определенного момента в прошлом и до настоящего времени):

- **for a long time** — в течении долгого времени
- **for the past two years (days, months, hours)** — в течении последних двух лет (дней, месяцев, часов)

- **for three days** (hours, months, years) — в течении трех дней (часов, месяцев, лет)
- for ages — целая вечность
- how long — как долго
- **up to now** — до сих пор
- up to the present — до настоящего времени
- **lately, recently** — недавно

Примеры:

- Have you bought anything new lately? — Ты покупал что-то новое недавно?
- She hasn't written to me up to now — Она мне не писала до сих пор
- Where have you been for the past two years? — Где ты был в течении последних двух лет?
- We haven't seen each other for ages — Мы не виделись друг с другом целую вечность

Или если в предложении присутствуют обстоятельства времени, которые указывают только на начало такого периода:

- **since [sins]** — с, с тех пор, с тех пор как

Примеры:

- They have been partners since 2005 — Они являются партнерами с 2005 года
- I have owned this flat since my parents bought it for me — Я владею этой квартирой с тех пор, как мои родители купили ее для меня
- I haven't seen you since May, have I? — Я не видел тебя с мая, не так ли?

4. Запомните также следующие предложения*

I have never been to France. Have you ever been to London?

I haven't seen you for ages. I haven't met him for a long time.

I haven't been to Moscow since last year.

Exercise 1. Выберите неправильные глаголы и запишите их 2ю и 3ю форму.

To arrive, to give, to play, to understand, to blow, to prepare, to wash, to fall, to miss, to run, to know, to talk, to open, to do, to water, to teach, to iron, to brush, to pay, to say, to remember, to show, to speak, to gather.

Exercise 2. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I **have/has** watched this film.
2. We have **began/begun** the work.
3. Den **have/has** done his homework.
4. Molly has **break/ broken** her toy.
5. Julia and Betty **have/has** cut the vegetables.

6. **He/we** have paid for pizza.
7. You **have/has** ironed this dress.
8. Children have **has/had** supper.
9. **I/she** have switched off the light.
10. Martin has **went/gone**.
11. The girl has **drew/drawn** a nice picture.
12. **You/he** has returned from the trip.
13. They **have/has** gathered the harvest.
14. **She/they** has packed the things.
15. We have **chose/chosen** the present.
16. The train **have/has** arrived.

Exercise 3. Составьте предложения, используя Present Perfect.

We/to return/from the journey/just.

I/to see/my boss/today.

Helen/to decorate/her room/already.

My cousins/to be/to this cinema/never.

Max/to buy/a magazine/today.

You/to spend/a lot of money/this month.

Ian and Peter/to repair/the radio/already.

I/to drive/a car/never.

We/to get/some letters/this week.

The dog/to run away/just.

Exercise 4. В следующих предложениях измените время глагола на Present Perfect.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The pupils are writing a dictation.
2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem.
3. I am learning a poem.
4. She is telling them an interesting story.
5. Kate is sweeping the floor.
6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him.
7. I am eating my breakfast.
8. We are drinking water.
9. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables.
10. You are putting the dishes on the table.
11. They are having tea.
12. She is taking the dirty plates from the table.
13. The children are putting on their coats.

14. Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party.
15. She is opening a box of chocolates.
16. I am buying milk for milk shakes.
17. James is ordering a bottle of apple juice.
18. We are looking for more CDs with good music.
19. Are you recording your favourite film on his video recorder?
20. I am translating a difficult article from German into Russian.

Exercise 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме, так чтобы получить Present Continuous или Present Perfect.

1. What's the matter? Why he (to stop)?
2. My cousin (to look) for a job, but he (not to find) a job yet.
3. It (to be) impossible for her to feel at home here.
4. What you (to study) now?
5. They just (to give) you a pay rise.
6. Sophie is busy. She (to knit) a sweater for her grandson.
7. You only (to have) a piece of cake? You (not to eat) much.
8. People (to plant) carrots and tomatoes now.
9. You (to go) to plant tomatoes this year?
10. Johnny, who finally (to find) a new job, (to give) a big party.
11. How long you (to be) sick?
12. You (to see) any good movies recently?
13. What you (to look) forward to?
14. Nancy (to look) forward to this weekend.
15. She (to go) to read Shakespeare and she (not to go) to think about work.
16. Mike (to leave) for work yet?
17. They (to pay) their electric bill this month?
18. How long you (to know) each other?
19. Your car (to make) strange noises. Is anything wrong?
20. The boy (to do) his homework and (to take) a karate lesson now.
21. I (to have) dinner with my friends at the moment and I am very happy to see them again.
22. Jay never (to travel) overseas.
23. We always (to have) a dog and a cat. We love pets.
24. Larry never (to own) a sports car.

Exercise 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. It (to be) very cold yesterday.
2. When you (to meet) him?
3. I (not to see) him since 1997.
4. How many mushrooms you (to gather)?
5. Where you (to put) the newspaper? I want to read it, but cannot find it anywhere.
6. The new school (to begin) working last year.

7. At last I (to do) all my homework: now I shall go out.
8. The building of the house (to begin) early in April.
9. The rain (to stop) but a cold wind is still blowing.
10. We already (to solve) the problem.
11. He (to come) a moment ago.
12. I never (to speak) to him.
13. He just (to finish) his work.
14. You (to make) any spelling mistakes in your dictation?
15. What books you (to read) when you (to live) in the country?
16. They (not yet to come) from the south.
17. He (to be) ill last week, but now he (to recover).
18. If everybody (to read) this new novel, let's discuss it.
19. You (to book) tickets? — Yes, I ... I (to book) them several days ago.
20. I can hardly recognize you. I (not to see) you since you (to leave) for Moscow. And you (to change) so much.
21. You (to read) all the books on this shelf?
22. I (not to see) my cousin since last year.
23. Why you (to put) these things in the wrong place?
24. Why you (to leave) the door open? You will catch cold sitting in the draught.
25. «We (not to meet) for such a long time!» said my friend. «Yes, indeed,» I answered, «and we both (to grow).»

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

Mr. and Mrs. Wormwood were our neighbours. They had two _____(CHILD). Their son Michael _____(NOT/DIFFER) from the other children very much but their daughter Matilda was a brilliant child. By the time she was five, Matilda was able to read very well. She studied every magazine and newspaper that she _____(CAN) find around the house. Actually, she read _____(WELL) than most school pupils. One afternoon when the parents were out of the house, Matilda put on _____(SHE) dress and shoes and went to the library. The librarian was surprised to see such a small child. "Are you here for the _____(ONE) time? Would you like me to find a nice book with lots of pictures for you?" she asked. "No, thank you, I _____(FIND) what I need," answered Matilda and pointed to a thick book of fairy tales. Then she added, "I _____(COME) for a new book as soon as I finish this one". The librarian was really shocked when she saw Matilda only two days later. "I wish all children _____(LIKE) reading so much," the librarian said. From that day on Matilda went to the library every afternoon.

Exercise 8. 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.

Have you heard of a Tadeus Bodnar? He is a ____FAME____ Hungarian hairdresser. Not long ago he stopped using the ____TRADITION____ scissors and comb. Now his instruments are axes, irons and vacuum cleaners. Now he is very ____SUCCESS____ and happy because with his innovative techniques he can express himself better. He cuts hair in his shop in Budapest by chopping it with an axe. Then he styles the hair using a vacuum cleaner, or straightens it with an iron. It's difficult to believe but the extravagant hairdresser is very popular. Many people find him very ____CREATE____. Every day there's an ____END____ line of people streaming to his shop. They wish to change their ____APPEAR____ and have a thrilling, new experience.

Letter. You have 30 minutes to do this task. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Ben.

...We normally share all the chores around the house. But it often happens that nobody has time for household jobs and the house looks really messy and untidy...

...Which of your weekdays is the busiest, and why? What do you do at home to help your family? What are your plans for the coming weekend?...