

Тренировочные задания для подготовки к ОГЭ по английскому. Занятие 9.

Career choice.

I'm going to give a talk about my career plans.

I think that after finishing the 9th form there are not many job opportunities. It is possible to become a waiter or a delivery man, for example. Also we can continue studying at school and get higher education later or choose a college to get a profession there.

I'm thinking about a career of an IT-specialist. This job is already popular as we all use the Internet.

Being a decent computer specialist will give me a chance to have a good salary and be satisfied with what I will be doing.

My parents give me a chance to decide what to do in the future by myself. When a told them about my plans to become an IT-specialist, they agreed. They think that it is a useful job which is also well paid.

The only advice they have given me is to do what I love doing.

I would like to build a successful career so my attitude to building it is positive.

I think that's all that I wanted to tell you about my career plans.

Match the phrases with their translation

1) Choosing future profession can be extremely difficult for the youth since it implies responsibility and awareness of the sphere you want to work in.	a) Что касается меня, я хотела бы, чтобы моя профессия была связана со технологической сферой, потому что она меня привлекает, и я в этом очень заинтересована. Я думаю, что она станет одной из самых значимых в ближайшем будущем.
2) The problem is that in our early age we can't make an informed choice, but the necessity to choose comes to everyone sooner or later.	b) К счастью, родители поддерживают меня во всех начинаниях и одобряют мой выбор, каким бы он ни был. Я верю, что они желают мне всего самого лучшего и не хотят, чтобы я всю оставшуюся жизнь жалела о неправильном выборе.
3) As for me, I want my future profession to be connected with the sphere of technologies, because it attracts me, and I'm interested in it very much. I believe this sphere will be one of the most valuable in the near future.	c) Я думаю, что самыми популярными профессиями станут IT специалисты и программисты.
4) That's why I need computer science and maths, since these are key subjects in this industry, and if I want to become a successful specialist, I should master them.	d) В заключение, я хотела бы сказать, что самое важное в будущей карьере — это найти свое любимое дело и наслаждаться им, иначе ты не будешь удовлетворен своей жизнью.
5) Fortunately, my parents support me in all my beginnings and approve of my choice whatever it will be. I believe they wish me all the best and they don't want me to regret wrong choice for the rest of my life.	e) Я верю, что сфера технологий будет самой популярной и значимой в будущем, поскольку мы живем в мире высоких технологий, и они развиваются очень быстро.
6) To my mind, pupils who leave school after the 9 th form have equal opportunities with those who leave after the 11 th form, because they can finish college and get higher education at university as well.	f) Поэтому мне нужны информатика и математика, так как это ключевые дисциплины в этой индустрии, и если я хочу стать успешным специалистом, то я должна их освоить.
7) To my mind, the most popular professions will be IT specialists and programmers;	g) Выбор будущей профессии может быть очень сложным для молодежи, поскольку он предполагает ответственность и знание той сферы, в которой ты хочешь работать.

8) I believe that the sphere of technologies will be the most popular and valuable in the future, because we live in the world of advanced technologies nowadays, and they develop very fast.	h) Проблема в том, что в нашем раннем возрасте мы не можем делать осознанный выбор, но необходимость выбирать приходит к каждому рано или поздно.
9) In conclusion I'd like to say that the most important thing about future career is to find your cup of tea in this life and enjoy it, otherwise, you won't be satisfied with your life.	i) По-моему ученики, которые уходят после 9 класса, имеют равные возможности с теми, кто уходит после 11го, потому что они могут закончить колледж и так же получить высшее образование в университете.

3. Translate the sentences from English into Russian

1. Choosing future profession can be extremely difficult for the youth since it implies responsibility and awareness of the sphere you want to work in.
2. The problem is that in our early age we can't make an informed choice, but the necessity to choose comes to everyone sooner or later.
3. As for me, I want my future profession to be connected with the sphere of technologies, because it attracts me, and I'm interested in it very much. I believe this sphere will be one of the most valuable in the near future.
4. That's why I need computer science and maths, since these are key subjects in this industry, and if I want to become a successful specialist, I should master them.
5. Fortunately, my parents support me in all my beginnings and approve of my choice whatever it will be. I believe they wish me all the best and they don't want me to regret wrong choice for the rest of my life.
6. To my mind, pupils who leave school after the 9th form have equal opportunities with those who leave after the 11th form, because they can finish college and get higher education at university as well.
7. To my mind, the most popular professions will be IT specialists and programmers; I believe that the sphere of technologies will be the most popular and valuable in the future, because we live in the world of advanced technologies nowadays, and they develop very fast.
8. In conclusion I'd like to say that the most important thing about future career is to find your cup of tea in this life and enjoy it, otherwise, you won't be satisfied with your life.

4. Translate the sentences from Russian into English

- 1) Выбор будущей профессии может быть очень сложным для молодежи, поскольку тебе нужна ответственность и знание той сферы, в которой ты хочешь работать.
2. Проблема в том, что в нашем раннем возрасте мы не можем делать осознанный выбор, но необходимость выбирать приходит к каждому рано или поздно.
3. Что касается меня, я хотела бы, чтобы моя профессия была связана со технологической сферой, потому что она меня привлекает, и я в этом очень заинтересована. Я думаю, что она станет одной из самых значимых в ближайшем будущем.
4. Поэтому мне нужны информатика и математика, так как это ключевые предметы в этой индустрии, и если я хочу стать успешным специалистом, то я должна их освоить.
5. К счастью, родители поддерживают меня во всех начинаниях и одобряют мой выбор, каким бы он ни был. Я верю, что они желают мне всего самого лучшего и не хотят, чтобы я всю оставшуюся жизнь жалела о неправильном выборе.
6. По-моему ученики, которые уходят после 9 класса, имеют равные возможности с теми, кто уходит после 11го, потому что они могут закончить колледж и тоже получить высшее образование в университете.
7. Я думаю, что самыми популярными профессиями станут IT специалисты и программисты. Я верю, что сфера технологий будет самой популярной и значимой в будущем, поскольку мы живем в мире высоких технологий, и они развиваются очень быстро.
8. В заключение, я хотела бы сказать, что самое важное в будущей карьере — это найти свое любимое дело и наслаждаться им, иначе ты не будешь удовлетворен своей жизнью.

Translate the words from English into Russian

to be extremely difficult -
 to imply -
 responsibility -
 awareness -
 in early age -
 to make an informed choice -
 necessity -
 sooner or later -
 to be connected with -
 to attract -
 to be interested in smth -
 valuable -
 in the near future -
 key subjects -
 an industry -
 a successful specialist -
 to master smth -
 fortunately -
 to support in one's all beginnings -
 to approve of smth -
 to wish all the best -
 to regret smth -
 a wrong choice -
 for the rest of one's life -
 to have equal opportunities with -
 to get higher education -
 IT specialists -
 programmers -
 the sphere of technologies -
 advanced technologies -
 to develop fast -
 computer science -
 to find one's cup of tea -
 to be satisfied with smth -
 as well -
 otherwise -

NB! A freelance job is one where a person works for themselves, rather than for a company. While freelancers do take on contract work for companies and organizations, they are ultimately self-employed.

The term “freelance” dates back to the 1800s when a “free lance” referred to a medieval mercenary |'мэ:си́н(э)ри|(наемник) who would fight for whichever nation or person paid them the most. The term “lance” referred to the long weapon that knights on horseback used to knock opponents off of their horses.

Freelancers accept payment in return for providing some sort of service. That agreement is generally part-time or short term. For example, if I hired a photographer to take new headshots for me, I could pay a freelancer for that session and that would be the end of it. Sometimes people pay freelancers to work a set number of hours per week or per month. That arrangement is often referred to as a “retainer.” Freelancing provides a lot of flexibility and control to the individual. Most freelancers choose their own hours, the work that they do, the clients they work with, and may even be able to work remotely.

And as a freelancer, you are your own boss.

Grammar. 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла-голы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous.

1. Nina (to celebrate) her birthday yesterday. Her room looked beautiful, there (to be) many flow-ers in it. When I (to come) in, somebody (to play) the piano, two or three pairs (to dance). 2. Listen! Somebody (to play) the piano. 3. I (to like) music very much. 4. When I (to look) out of the window, it (to rain) heavily and people (to hurry) along the streets. 5. What you (to do) at seven o'clock yes-terday? - - I (to have) supper. 6. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that all my family (to sit) round the table. Father (to read) a letter from my uncle who (to live) in Kiev. 7. Where you (to be) yesterday? — I (to be) at home the whole day. — How strange. I (to ring) you up at two o'clock, but nobody (to answer). — Oh, I (to be) in the garden. I (to read) your book and (not to hear) the telephone. 8. What you (to do) at five o'clock yes-terday? — I (to work) in the library. — I (to be) there, too, but I (not to see) you. 9. Yesterday I (to work) at my English from five till seven. 10. It (to rain) the whole day yesterday. 11. Where your sis-ter (to be) now? — She (to be) in her room. She (to do) her homework.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: *Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous*.

1. Look at these children: they (to skate) very well.
2. You (to skate) last Sunday? — Yes, we (to skate) the whole day last Sunday. We (to skate) again next Sunday.
3. My brother can skate very well. He (to skate) every Sunday.
4. What you (to do) now? — I (to wash) the dishes.
5. What you (to do) at three o'clock yesterday? — I (to have) dinner.
6. You (to have) dinner now?
7. Where your brother (to work)? — He (to work) at an institute.
8. Your grandmother (to sleep) when you (to come) home yesterday?
9. What your brother (to do) tomorrow?
10. I (not to go) to the shop yesterday. I (to go) to the shop tomorrow.
11. Where Kate (to go) when you (to meet) her yesterday?
12. Every day the boss (to enter) the office at nine o'clock.
13. Yesterday the boss (to enter) the office at half past nine.
14. When the secretary (to come) tomorrow?
15. At six o'clock yesterday we (to listen) to a very interesting lecture.
16. When I (to enter) the office, the secretary (to type) some letters.
17. My friend (to ring) me up at eight o'clock yesterday.

3. В следующих предложениях измените время глагола на *Present Perfect*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I am eating my breakfast. 2. We are drinking water. 3. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables. 4. You are putting the dishes on the table. 5. They are having tea. 6. She is taking the dirty plates from the table. 7. The children are putting on their coats. 8. The pupils are writing a dictation. 9. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 10. I am learning a poem. 11. She is telling them an interesting story. 12. Kate is sweeping the floor. 13. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 14. Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party. 15. She is opening a box of chocolates.

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

1. What are you (to talk) about? 2. We have just (to talk) about it. 3. He has just (to say) something about it. 4. She is (to tell) them some interesting story. 5. He has (to tell) us nothing about it. 6. She has (to tell) them some stories about dogs. 7. We have (to have) two lessons today. 8. They are (to have) a meeting. 9. She has not (to speak) yet. 10. They have (to ask) me several questions. 11. He has already (to learn) the rule. 12. I am (to write) an exercise. 13. What is he (to do)? , — He is (to read) a newspaper. 14. Have you (to | read) any stories by Jack London? 15. What are you (to do) here? — I am (to write) a letter to my friends. 16. Who has (to write) this article? 17. What language are you (to study)? 18 We have already (to learn) a lot of English words. 19. What is she (to teach) them? 20. Who has (to teach) you to do it? 21. He has just (to do) something for us. 22. Have you (to find) the book? 23. What are you (to look) for?

5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *Present Perfect* или *Present Continuous*.

1. Я только что позавтракал. 2. Он уже позавтракал. 3. Мы еще не завтракали. 4. Они все еще пьют чай в столовой. 5. Я уже сделал свои уроки. 6. Он все еще делает свои уроки. 7. У нас сегодня было три урока. 8. У них только что было собрание. 9. Она еще не читала этой книги. 10. Она все еще читает. 11. Кто это написал? 12. Что вы ему написали?

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

1. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 2. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 3. I (to see) Pete today. 4. She (to see) this film last Sunday. 5. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 6. I (to meet) just our teacher. 7. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. 8. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother. 9. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 10. She (to live) there last year. 11. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 12. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 13. Mary (to buy) a new hat. 14. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 15. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 16. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 17. The wind (to change) in the morning.

7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Perfect* или *Past Simple*.

1. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk. 2. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 3. He just (to come) home. 4. He (to come) home a minute ago. 5. Nick (to play) football yesterday. 6. She already (to come) from school. Now she is doing her homework. 7. I (to read) this book last year. 8. I (to read) this book this year. 9. I never (to be) to Washington. 10. You ever (to be) to New York? 11. You ever (to see) the eruption of a volcano? 12. I (not yet to eat) today. 13. He (not to eat) yesterday. 14. You (to play) the piano yesterday? 15. You (to play) the piano today? 16. What you (to prepare) for today? 17. Look at this bird-house. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday. 18. Where you (to put) my pen? I cannot find it. 19. You (to see) Mary today? 20. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week. 21. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre? 22. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself. 23. He is not at school today, he (to fall) ill. — When he (to fall) ill? — He (to fall) ill yesterday.

8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Perfect* или *Past Simple*.

1. At last I (to do) all my homework: now I shall go out. 2. The building of the house (to begin) early in April. 3. The rain (to stop) but a cold wind is still blowing. 4. We already (to solve) the problem. 5. He (to come) a moment ago. 6. I never (to speak) to him. 7. He just (to finish) his work. 8. You (to make) any spelling mistakes in your dictation? 9. It (to be) very cold yesterday. 10. When you (to meet) him? 11. I (not to see) him since 1987. 12. How many mushrooms you (to gather)? 13. Where you (to put) the newspaper? I want to read it, but cannot find it anywhere. 14. The new school (to begin) working last year. 15. You (to read) all the books on this shelf? 16. I (not to see) my cousin since last year. 17. Why you (to put) these things in the wrong place? 18. Why you (to leave) the door open? You will catch cold sitting in the draught. 19. "We (not to meet) for such a long time!" said my friend. "Yes, indeed," I answered, "and we both (to grow)." 20. What books you (to read) when you (to live) in the country? 21. They (not yet to come) from the south. 22. He (to be) ill last week, but now he (to recover). 23. If everybody (to read) this new novel, let's discuss it. 24. You (to book) tickets? — Yes, I ... I (to book) them several days ago. 25. I can hardly recognize you. I (not to see) you since you (to leave) for Moscow. And you (to change) so much.

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

Dad usually comes up with original ideas. Last Sunday Dad _____ (DECIDE) that we should all go on a camping trip. The idea came to him while he _____ (READ) an article about camping. The article said that camping brings families together. "Not true", I smiled. "What about television? It usually _____ (HELP) families to feel a lot more united." "If the weather is fine, we _____ (GO) on a trip next weekend," Dad said and put his magazine on the coffee table. I quickly looked over at my _____ (YOUNG) brother, Paul. He gave me a knowing smile, "Do you remember _____ (WE) last trip?" I certainly did. Last summer Dad told us that fishing would be a great activity for our family. We bought four expensive fishing rods and drove for three long hours to a big lake in Virginia.

When we got there, we discovered that we _____ (FORGET) to take the fishing rods. Ten minutes later we made another unpleasant discovery: we _____ (NOT/HAVE) the tent which meant we couldn't stay overnight and we had to drive all the way back home again. We _____ (BE) tired and disappointed with the trip.

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

1. **Traditional delivery**

5. **Focus on different readers**

2. **Loss of popularity**

6. **The successful competitor**

3. **Money above privacy**

7. **Size makes a difference**

4. **The best-known newspapers**

8. **Weekend reading**

A. As in many other European countries, Britain's main newspapers are losing their readers. Fewer and fewer people are buying broadsheets and tabloids at the newsagent's. In the last quarter of the twentieth century people became richer and now they can choose other forms of leisure activity. Also, there is the Internet which is a convenient and inexpensive alternative source of news.

B. The 'Sunday papers' are so called because that is the only day on which they are published. Sunday papers are usually thicker than the dailies and many of them have six or more sections. Some of them are 'sisters' of the daily newspapers. It means they are published by the same company but not on week days.

- C.** Another proof of the importance of ‘the papers’ is the morning ‘paper round’. Most newsagents organise these. It has become common that more than half of the country’s readers get their morning paper brought to their door by a teenager. The boy or girl usually gets up at around 5:30 a.m. every day including Sunday to earn a bit of pocket money.
- D.** The quality papers or broadsheets are for the better educated readers. They devote much space to politics and other ‘serious’ news. The popular papers, or tabloids, sell to a much larger readership. They contain less text and a lot more pictures. They use bigger headlines and write in a simpler style of English. They concentrate on ‘human interest stories’ which often means scandal.
- E.** Not so long ago in Britain if you saw someone reading a newspaper you could tell what kind it was without even checking the name. It was because the quality papers were printed on very large pages called ‘broadsheet’. You had to have expert turning skills to be able to read more than one page. The tabloids were printed on much smaller pages which were much easier to turn.
- F.** The desire to attract more readers has meant that in the twentieth century sometimes even the broadsheets in Britain look rather ‘popular’. They give a lot of coverage to scandal and details of people’s private lives. The reason is simple. What matters most for all newspaper publishers is making a profit. They would do anything to sell more copies.
- G.** If you go into any newsagent’s shop in Britain you will not find only newspapers. You will also see rows and rows of magazines for almost every imaginable taste. There are specialist magazines for many popular pastimes. There are around 3,000 of them published in the country and they are widely read, especially by women. Magazines usually list all the TV and radio programmes for the coming week and many British readers prefer them to newspapers.

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.

Big Ben

London has many landmarks, but none is more popular than the Elizabeth Tower which is located at one end of the Houses of Parliament in Westminster, London. The famous tower is the third tallest clock tower in the world. It is probably the most well-known attraction in not only London, but Great Britain as well. But, what makes this tower so special?

The Elizabeth Tower is home to the largest four-faced chiming bell in the world. The official name of the bell is *The Great Bell*. However, its nickname *Big Ben* is more popular than the official name. Nobody knows exactly why the bell got such a nickname. There are two main versions. The first one is that the bell was named after Sir Benjamin Hall, the British engineer who managed the casting of the bell. His name was put on the bell itself. The second version suggests that the bell was named after Ben Caunt, a famous heavyweight boxing champion of that time.

Big Ben weighs 13.5 British tons, which is about the size of two large African Elephants. It is 2.2 meters high and has a diameter of 2.7 meters. *Big Ben* chimes every hour. The clock tower was completed in 1859 and *Big Ben* first chimed over London on July 11 that year.

There are also four nameless quarter bells inside the tower. They chime every fifteen minutes, playing the world famous Westminster chimes. They can be heard from a distance of as far as 12 kilometres!

Amazingly, the bells still chimed and the clock still showed the exact time after the Houses of Parliament were bombed during World War II. The building was completely destroyed, but the tower and the clock weren't damaged.

The clock faces are 7 metres in diameter. The hour hand is 2.7 metres long, and the minute hand is 4.3 metres long. There is an inscription in Latin in gold letters along the bottom of each of the clock faces, '*O Lord, keep safe our Queen Victoria the First*'.

The clock's time is kept accurate. There have been some incidents when the clock was inaccurate. In 1949, birds damaged the minute hand and made it slow down by 4.5 minutes.

Nowadays clockmakers climb the Elizabeth Tower 3 times a week to wind *Big Ben's Clock*, whose timing can be affected by the weather, atmospheric pressure or simply by its age. *Big Ben's Clock* is over 150 years old.

At the top of the Elizabeth Tower there is a lantern known as *the Ayrton Light*, which is lit whenever the House of Commons or the House of Lords is in session.

The Big Ben chimes to greet the New Year and it is a starting point for the New Year's celebration of the entire country. The BBC also broadcasts the chiming of the bells on Remembrance Day to mark the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month; the end of World War I.

There are 334 steps to the top of the clock tower. Unfortunately, it is not open to the public for viewing the city.

According to a survey done in 2008, *Big Ben* is the most popular tourist attraction in London.

The Elizabeth Tower was built by the order of the Queen.

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

It is still not certain why the bell was called *Big Ben*.

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

There are five bells in the Elizabeth Tower.

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

During World War II, the famous *Big Ben* was destroyed.

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

All the words on the clock faces are written in English.

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

The clock faces are washed with soap and water.

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

The clockmakers wind up the clock in the Elizabeth Tower every day.

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

The tourists are **not** allowed to the top of the Elizabeth Tower.

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

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

1. The best thing about shopping in London is that there really are hundreds of cool shops selling ___FASHION___ clothes. Only here you can find a wide choice of ___ORIGIN___ and unique shops. Sometimes you can buy ___FANTASY___ things there. You can spend a whole day in a shopping centre, have lunch in one of the European or ___ENGLAND___ restaurants, see a new film in the cinema and even enjoy a ___PERFORM___. But be ___CARE___ – London shops are expensive! Don't leave all your money in the shopping centre.

2. Axel is a 9-year-old Bulgarian orphan (сирота). He was adopted by a _____(WEALTH) western family. His new father works as a _____(BANK) in Sweden and he is quite rich. Axel _____(REGULAR) wrote e-mails to the director of the orphanage, Jane Smitova. He told her that he was saving his Christmas and birthday money to help his friends. Axel said that he wanted the money to be spent on presents for his former playmates. Later Jane said "I understood that _____(FRIEND) meant a lot to a small boy but I would never have imagined that Axel could be talking about such an _____(POSSIBLE) sum of money. It's so touching and we are going to spend it in a very _____(CARE) way."

The boy saved £6,000.

13. 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
<i>...Yesterday I did a test to see which job is the most appropriate for me. According to the results I should become a doctor. But it would be absolutely impossible because I am afraid of blood...</i>
<i>...What future career would you like to have, why? Do your parents agree with your choice? In what way will English be useful for your career?</i>

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