

Тренировочные задания для подготовки к ОГЭ по английскому. Занятие 12.

READING BOOKS

I. Устная часть TOPICAL VOCABULARY

Adjectives.

- interesting,
- exciting,
- enjoyable,
- amazing [ə'meɪzɪŋ] изумительный, ошеломительный,
- fast-paced ['fɑ:stpeɪst] быстро идущий,
- boring,
- dull,
- slow-paced;
- remarkable[rɪ'mɑ:kəbl] замечательный, выдающийся, поразительный=amazing
- outstanding[,aʊt'stændɪŋ] выдающийся; знаменитый,
- famous,
- well-known,
- talented;
- well-educated,
- narrow-minded (ограниченный, недалекий),
- hidebound (ограниченный, с узким кругозором);

Genres[зэŋrə].

poetry, novels, short stories, science fiction, adventure stories, thrillers, bestsellers, detective stories, plays, fairy tales, contemporary[kən'temp(ə)r(ə)rɪ]-современная литература, fantasy, comics, historical fiction, humour, romance;

Collocations

- paper/traditional/printed/electronic/audio books
- a real page-turner;
- ...was/were written by ...;
- the main idea/characters,
- hero/heroine['herəʊn];

Phrases

to spend free time (doing sth),
 to read books for pleasure;
 to enjoy different genres,
 to find it/them (a book/books) interesting,
 to make a person (me) think/laugh/cry,
 to feel strongly about smth (сильно переживать, принимать близко к сердцу),
 to fill one's life with great expectations of joy and happiness,
 to stir (волновать, возбуждать) imagination,
 to expand the boundaries – расширять границы;
 to be full of ideas,
 to read books in English to improve the language;
 to download from the Net;

You are going to give a talk about reading books. You will have to start in 1,5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- whether reading is still popular with teenagers and why or why not
- what kind of books you like reading
- why many people prefer e-books to paper books
- what your attitude to reading is

To begin with, I would like to say that there are a lot of different ways of spending free time and reading is one of them. Unfortunately, this pastime is losing its popularity with teenagers nowadays. The reason is that modern young people prefer more exciting activities, such as doing sports and playing computer games.

As for me, I can't say I am a regular reader, but when I feel like reading I choose fantasy books. They take me to imaginary world of magic and adventures, strange, beautiful creatures and brave warriors (['wɔːrɪəz] воин). Such books help me to forget about my everyday problems.

Speaking about e-books, I can say they are becoming more and more popular nowadays. There are several reasons why people prefer e-books to paper ones. Firstly, you can download a lot of books from the Internet for free. Secondly, e-readers are more convenient as they can be taken everywhere. Finally, digital books are more friendly to the environment.

In conclusion I would like to say that I am not into reading very much and my attitude to reading is neutral (['nju:tr(ə)l] нейтральный). I think that's all that I wanted to tell you about books.

Electronic survey.

Is reading still popular with teenagers, and why, or why not?

I think that reading is less popular nowadays and we read less than our parents did. We still read but today we have got easier ways of getting information.

What kind of books do you like reading?

As for me, I'm really into _____ because such books are a real page-turner. I like reading detectives and adventure books. I read for pleasure and to have some rest from my busy school life. This is the reason why I prefer these not very serious genres.

Why do many people prefer e-books to paper books?

Nowadays many people prefer e-books to paper books as e-books make our life easier. For example, e-books can store lots of books. While travelling, people take only one device instead of a pile of books. It's amazing!

What kind of books do modern teenagers enjoy reading?

Undoubtedly, Russian teenagers are really into _____ because such books are a real page-turner.

Are libraries necessary nowadays or not, and why?

As for the libraries, I think, they are unnecessary nowadays, because we can download books from the Internet. It's more convenient. You don't need to go anywhere and look for a proper book for a long time.

Where do you usually get books to read?

As a rule, I download my books from the Internet and I read them on my e-book reader. If my parents or friends give me a printed book as a present or I just borrow one to read, I read that also.

What book have you read recently, and what was it about?

Well, I have read _____ (название) by *имя автора* recently. It was about (1-2 предложения: *a wizard boy who goes to study in a magic college*) It grabbed my attention (захватить мое внимание) as the plot was fast-paced.

What book would be your desert island choice and why?

I think that my "desert island" book of choice would be "Mysterious Island" by Jules Verne. This book is about travelers on a desert island. I guess I would learn a lot of useful things from it, like how to survive on an island without many things in civilization that people got used to. There are a lot of examples of bravery and friendship as well, which is important to keep one's spirits high.

Another variant: "**Robinson Crusoe**" by Daniel Defoe.

LETTER.

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

...What an awful task – to read boring books all summer! And the list is so long! I like reading but the books I like are usually not my school's choice...

...How long is your school's list of books? What kind of books do you like to read? Do you think an electronic book is a good choice when you're travelling in the summer, why? ...

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions. Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing. You have **30** minutes to do this task.

Grammar. Упражнения на прошедшие времена в английском языке Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect в сравнении.

	PAST SIMPLE	PAST CONTINUOUS	PAST PERFECT
СЛОВА-МАРКЕРЫ	YESTERDAY ...AGO LAST...	YESTERDAY AT... YESTERDAY EVENING ETC.	BY, HARDLY... WHEN, AFTER FIRST, WHEN
ВЕРЖДЕНИЕ	I He She It You We They WORK+ED (REGULAR VERB) DRANK (2 FORM, IRREGULAR VERB)	I He She It WAS WORK+ING DRINK+ING You We They WERE WORK+ING DRINK+ING	I He She It You We They HAD WORK+ED (REGULAR VERB) DRANK (3 FORM, IRREGULAR VERB)
ОТРИЦАНИЕ	I He She It You We They DIDN'T (DID NOT) WORK DRINK	I He She It WAS NOT (WASN'T) WORK+ING DRINK+ING You We They WERE NOT (WEREN'T) WORK+ING DRINK+ING	I He She It You We They HAD NOT (HADN'T) WORK+ED (REGULAR VERB) DRANK (3 FORM, IRREGULAR VERB)
ВОПРОС	DID I He She It You We They WORK? DRINK?	WAS I He She It WORK+ING? DRINK+ING? WERE You We They WORK+ING? DRINK+ING?	HAD I He She It You We They WORK+ED? (REGULAR VERB) DRANK? (3 FORM, IRREGULAR VERB)
ПРИМЕРЫ	I TRAVELLED TO JAPAN LAST YEAR.	I WAS WATCHING TV WHEN SHE CALLED.	SHE ONLY UNDERSTOOD THE MOVIE BECAUSE SHE HAD READ THE BOOK.

Упражнение вводное. Сопоставьте время глагола и временное выражение.

when? (вопрос), when he came, when (в значении after) he came, before he came, from 2 till 3, at 5 o'clock yesterday, by the time he came, yesterday, last night/ year, a week/month ago, in 1999, the other day, while, all day/ night/ morning, after, etc.

Past Simple: _____

Past Continuous: _____

Past Perfect: _____

Сравните употребление *Past Simple* и *Past Perfect*

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

1. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner. 2. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 3. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books. 4. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 5. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 6. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field. 7. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands. 8. The teacher (to understand) that Lena (not to do) her homework. 9. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come). 10. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock. 11. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. 12. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock. 13. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock. 14. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money. 15. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 16. When I (to wake) up yesterday, father already (to go) to work. 17. Nick (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home. 18. Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner. 19. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer. 20. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple*, *Past Continuous* и *Past Perfect*.

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to finish) my work and at eight I (to play) the piano.
2. By six o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner.
3. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV.
4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice-cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street.
5. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood.
6. When I (to see) Ann, she (to look) at the flowers which she (to pick) in the field.
7. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that my little brother (to break) my pen and (to play) with its pieces.
8. When I (to open) the door of the classroom, I (to see) that the teacher already (to come) and a student (to write) a test.
9. When I (to come) home my sister (to read) a book which she (to bring) from the library.
10. When mother (to come) home, the children (to eat) the soup which she (to cook) in the morning.
11. When I (to ring) up Mike, he still (to learn) the poem which he (to begin) learning at school.
12. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) with a ball which Pete (to bring) from home.

Review. Passive voice Present Simple Passive

to be + III форма, глагола		
Спряжение глагола to take (брать, отводить) во временах группы <i>Simple в Passive Voice</i>		
<i>Present Simple Passive</i>		
I am taken	I am not taken	Am I taken?
He is taken	He is not taken	Is he taken
She is taken	She is not taken	Is she taken
It is taken	It is not taken	Is it taken?
We are taken	We are not taken	Are we taken
You are taken	You are not taken	Are you taken?
They are taken	They are not taken	Are they taken?

Past Simple Passive

<i>Past Simple Passive</i>		
I was taken	I was not taken	Was I taken
He was taken	He was not taken	Was he taken
It was	It was not	Was it
We were taken	We were not taken	Were we taken
You were taken	You were not taken	Were you taken
They were taken	They were not taken	Were they taken
Future Simple Passive		
I shall be taken	I shall not be taken	Shall I be taken
He will be taken	He will not be taken	Will he be taken
She will be taken	She will not be taken	Will she be taken
It will be taken	It will not be taken	Will it be taken
We shall be taken	We shall not be taken	Shall we be taken
You will be taken	You will not be taken	Will you be taken
They will be taken	They will not be taken	Will they be taken

Сравните:

I take (я отвожу) — I am taken (меня отводят)

I took (я отвел) — I was taken (меня отвели)

I shall take (я отведу) — I shall be taken(меня отведут)

1. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Active или Past Simple Passive.

Я рассказал - Мне рассказали Я показал - Мне показали Она привела - Ее привели Мы спросили - Нас спросили Мы ответили - Нам ответили Мы послали - Нас послали Они дали — Им дали Он помог - Ему помогли Он посоветовал - Ему посоветовали Он забыл - Его забыли Он вспомнил - Его вспомнили. Мы пригласили - Нас пригласили Мы поправили - Нас поправили Он вылечил - Его вылечили. Он позвал - Его позвали.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 6. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 7. This work (to do) tomorrow. 8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 9. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 10. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. 11. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 12. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 13. My question (to answer) yesterday. 14. Hockey (to play) in winter. 15. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 16. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 17. His new book (to finish) next year. 18. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 19. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.

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

«Time was running out. The game was exciting and dynamic but the score was still 0-0. Jim couldn't take his eyes off the TV and _____(NOT HEAR) when his father came into the room.»

Time was running out. The game was exciting and dynamic but the score was still 0-0. Jim couldn't take his eyes off the TV and _____(NOT HEAR) when his father came into the room. “Who _____(PLAY)?” he asked. “The Spanish Club and the Portuguese,” Jim _____(KNOW) that his dad was not a fan and didn't go into details. “Who are you supporting?”

“The Spanish. If the team _____(MANAGE) to win this game, it'll get to the final.” “They will. The final score will be 2-1 to the Spanish Club.” Jim turned to his dad: “How do you know?”

“It's not me. A colleague of _____(I) has predicted the results of ten matches. No mistake yet. Today's the _____(TEN) game.” Jim looked at his father again. “Sounds a bit crazy. But if I were able to predict the results of the game...”

“If you were able to predict it, it _____(NOT BE) interesting to watch football at all. Are you hungry by the way? I _____(ORDER) some pizza. Will you join me?” “Yes, sure,” Jim turned to his father. “But I still _____(NOT CAN) understand...” And at that very moment the Spanish forward scored the first goal.

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

Everyone knows that the blue whale is the largest animal in the world. Its size is really _____ (IMPRESS): an adult whale can be about 30 m long and its heart is as large as the average car.

It's hard to believe that such a giant feeds on krill — tiny shrimp-like creatures. In spite of its size, the blue whale is a great _____ (SWIM).

It moves very _____ (GRACEFUL) and is able to reach the speed of over 30 km/h. Blue whales can talk to each other and their language is very complex.

They exchange _____ (INFORM) over very long distances and they can sing too!

Sadly, these _____ (AMAZE) animals became endangered due to people who hunted them widely.

Now hunting is prohibited by law but, _____ (FORTUNATELY), the whales' population is still very small.

5. Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов **A–F** содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы **1–7**. Один из вопросов останется без ответа.

1. When are the military parades on Poklonnaya Gora held?
2. What areas does the Museum of the Great Patriotic War consist of?
3. What event from the past makes the site of the park a special place?
4. What memorials on Poklonnaya Gora tell us about the military events of the 19th century?
5. What activities are available to young visitors of Victory Park?
6. Where can you see a list of the people who fought in the Great Patriotic War?
7. How to get a good idea of Victory Park in the shortest possible time?

A. Victory Park is a huge open-air museum in a big and busy city. It is located on Poklonnaya Gora. The place has a remarkable history — historians say it was exactly the spot where Napoleon was standing and waiting for Russians to bring him the symbolic key of the city. It did not happen. And it was the turning point in the war of 1812 — the French army had to retreat and was completely defeated.

B. As the name Victory Park suggests, most memorials and exhibitions were created to honour the people who gave their lives for the freedom of the country. The Museum of the Great Patriotic War is one of such places. When you enter it, you get into the Hall of Commanders. In the centre of the museum there is the Hall of Glory. Below it, there is the Hall of Remembrance and Sorrow. There are also upper floors that display exhibits about the war.

C. The museum of the Great Patriotic War was opened to the public on May 9, 1995. Among the official exhibits, there are personal documents and personal belongings of the soldiers, photos and letters. The museum has got an electronic memory book, with the purpose of registering the name of every soldier and tracing their fate. The book is far from being completed — new entries appear in it every month.

D. Poklonnaya Gora is a place that reminds us of the most important victories of the country. The Arc de Triumph, which is in the middle of Kutuzovsky Avenue, beside Victory Park, was constructed to commemorate the triumph of the Russian army over the French army. In 1812, the French army, headed by Napoleon, tried to conquer the country but was defeated. The Museum-

Panorama *The Battle of Borodino* features the powerful scenes of the most important battle of that war.

E. The territory of the park is really huge and about 800000 people visit it every year. For first-time visitors, it is recommended to take a sightseeing tour. The mini-train will take you round the park. The whole tour lasts for about twenty minutes. During the trip you will listen to a brief story of the Park and will become aware of the main landmarks which should be seen. Alternatively, you can use a map - the navigation system in the park is very clear.

F. There are a lot of samples of heavy weapons in Victory Park. Tanks, ships and planes are displayed on the territory and visitors can go up to them to have a close look. Children are usually the most impressed. However, along with studying the themed exhibits, children and teenagers have many other opportunities to enjoy their time in the park. There are two large playgrounds, and spacious alleys for riding bikes, roller skating and skateboarding. There are also different art and drama studios which children can attend for an outing or on a regular basis.

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

6. Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов **A–F** содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы **1–7**. Один из вопросов останется без ответа.

April Fools' Day

April Fools' Day, or All Fools' Day, is an odd holiday which encourages us to play tricks and fool our family and friends. There is some uncertainty about when and where this bizarre tradition began. Popular belief says that April Fools' Day started in the 16th century in France but there are not enough facts to confirm it.

Anyway, according to legends and a small number of facts, the story seems to be as follows. Before the 16th century, the New Year was celebrated in spring, around April 1st. In 1564 King Charles IX of France declared that the country would start using a new calendar, which changed New Year's Day to January 1st. In those days, with no communication technologies, news travelled slowly and new ideas were often mistrusted. Many people still celebrated the New Year the old way. These people were called 'fools' and became a target for jokers.

Playing jokes on April 1st became a custom and was later transported across the Atlantic to the American colonies. Nowadays, April Fools' Day has developed into an international festival of fun.

Today in France, people who are fooled on April 1st are called Poisson d'Avril, which literally means the April Fish. Children stick paper fish to their friends' backs. There are different fish souvenirs in the shops and chocolate fish of all shapes and sizes are sold in supermarkets. In England, if a trick is played on you, you are a noodle. Remember that in this country you should observe the time limit - tricks can be played only in the morning. People playing jokes after midday are April fools themselves.

April Fools' jokes should not harm anyone. The best jokes are when everyone laughs, especially the people the joke was played on.

One of the great April Fools' jokes happened on April 1st, 1957. BBC TV did a documentary on 'spaghetti farmers' growing 'spaghetti trees.' The report showed a family from Switzerland carrying out their annual spaghetti harvest. It showed women carefully pulling long thin pieces of spaghetti from a tree and laying them in the sun to dry.

The joke was an enormous success. A lot of people were fooled - the BBC began to receive hundreds of calls from puzzled viewers. "Did spaghetti really grow on trees?", they wanted to know. Others were eager to learn how they could grow their own spaghetti tree. To this the BBC replied that they should "place a piece of spaghetti in a tin of tomato sauce and hope for the best."

Another famous April joke was played by the Burger King Company in the USA in 1998. They ran an advertisement about launching a "twin brother" of their most famous sandwich Whopper. Along with the traditional Whopper they were going to sell a Left-Handed Whopper, which was specially designed for the company's left-handed customers. According to the advertisement, they rotated all the ingredients 180 degrees. Amazingly, thousands of customers requested the new sandwich at their restaurants.

1. There is reliable written evidence about the date of the first April Fools' Day.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. It was King Charles IX of France who named the holiday All Fools' Day.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. People in America started to celebrate April Fools' Day later than Europeans.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. On April Fools' Day, English people play jokes from morning till night.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. There were people who believed the BBC joke about spaghetti.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. The BBC's joke about spaghetti was repeated by national broadcasting companies in other countries.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. Left-Handed Whopper was the name of an American fast food restaurant.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

7. 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.

Lots of people keep pets and it looks like the number of pet owners is growing. In 2018, dogs were the leading type of pet. The number of pet dogs worldwide was about 471 million. The second most popular pet is, of course, the cat — the population of cats is only a little lower.

Pet owners usually treat their animals like members of the family and give them lots of time and attention. The animals reflect that behaviour — they make the most devoted friends to people. When there are several pets in the household, they usually get along well. Even animals that are enemies in the natural environment live peacefully in people's houses. There are lots of photos and videos on social networks proving that cats and dogs enjoy each other's company and often play together.

Годы

В годах до 2000-го четыре цифры разделяются на две пары.

1876 = **eighteen seventy six**

1542 = **fifteen forty two**

Такие даты как 1800 или 1900 читаются как **eighteen hundred, nineteen hundred**.

1902 г. = **nineteen oh two**, 1903 г. = **nineteen oh three**

2000 г. часто произносят как **the year two thousand**

Годы с 2000 по 2009, как правило, читаются следующим образом:

2001 = **two thousand and one**, 2002 = **two thousand and two**, и так далее.

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Начиная с 2010 г. мы можем произносить даты или с использованием слова **thousand**, как **two thousand and ten**, или разделять их на две пары чисел, как **twenty ten**.

2015 = **twenty fifteen/ two thousand and fifteen**

Предлоги

Мы используем предлог **on**, когда говорим о дне или о дате.

on Monday (s) (в понедельник (и)), **on 14 July 1972** (в июле 1972), **on my birthday** (в мой День рождения)

in

Мы используем предлог **in**, когда говорим о длительных периодах времени.

in December (в декабре), **in spring** (весной), **in 1972**, **in the 16th century** (в 16-ом веке), **in the past** (в прошлом), **in the future** (в будущем)