

**Рецензия**  
**на сборник материалов по подготовке к ОГЭ**  
**по английскому языку**  
**учителя английского языка**  
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Сборник материалов, автором которого является учитель английского языка Булатова Марина Николаевна, направлен на формирование и развитие функциональной грамотности учащихся в рамках подготовки к ОГЭ по английскому языку.

Цель данной работы – подготовить обучающихся 9 классов к успешной сдаче ОГЭ по английскому языку.

Материал для подготовки к ОГЭ состоит из разделов и включает в себя задания по чтению, задания по грамматике и лексике, задания по письменной речи. Выполняя задания по чтению, обучающиеся научатся выявлять главные факты, второстепенную информацию; выделять главную мысль текста/замысел автора. В лексико-грамматическом разделе представлены задания базового уровня. Выполняя задание «Письмо» учащиеся научатся излагать и обосновывать свое мнение, использовать необходимый словарный запас, писать с правильной пунктуацией.

Содержание дидактического материала соответствует поставленным целям и задачам. Перечень разделов позволяют рекомендовать их для использования при подготовке к ОГЭ в общеобразовательных организациях.

Данный материал актуален и рекомендуется как учителям английского языка, так и школьникам для самостоятельной подготовки к ОГЭ.

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**МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
СРЕДНЯЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА №2 ГОРОДА ТИХОРЕЦКА  
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ТИХОРЕЦКИЙ РАЙОН ИМЕНИ ПОЛНОГО  
КАВАЛЕРА ОРДЕНА СЛАВЫ ВАСИЛИЯ СЕМЕНОВИЧА ШАХРАЯ**

**Сборник материалов по подготовке  
к ОГЭ по английскому языку**

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### **Аннотация**

Сборник материалов предназначены для учителей английского языка в рамках подготовки учащихся к ОГЭ по английскому языку.

Данный сборник поможет учащимся подготовиться к успешной сдаче разделов «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письмо». Будет полезен и учителю, который найдет в нем необходимый материал для своей работы на уроке и во внеурочное время. Сборник содержит упражнения для совершенствования навыков чтения, лексико-грамматических навыков и письма.

### **Введение**

Данный сборник рассчитан на учащихся 9-х классов, планирующих сдавать экзамен по английскому языку в формате ОГЭ.

Данный материал полностью соответствует федеральному государственному образовательному стандарту основного общего образования и предназначены для проверки уровня усвоения знаний по разделам «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письмо».

**Цель:** помочь учащимся 9 классов подготовиться к успешной сдаче разделов «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письмо» основного государственного экзамена.

**Задачи:**

- развить навыки работы с аутентичными текстами с целью понимания основного содержания/извлечения необходимой информации.
- систематизировать знания обучающихся в области грамматики и лексики на примере текстов с коммуникативной направленностью;
- тренировать умения использовать письменную речь для решения коммуникативно - ориентированных задач в формате ОГЭ.

Ученик получит возможность:

1. усовершенствовать и закрепить навыки чтения и письма, а также выполнения лексико-грамматических заданий, необходимые для успешного владения языком, а также сдачи экзамена в формате ОГЭ;
2. приобрести опыт выполнения экзаменационных заданий в формате ОГЭ;
3. быть психологически готовыми к сдаче экзамена по английскому языку в формате ОГЭ.

Основной метод подготовки – решение типовых и тренировочных заданий.

Данный сборник посвящен подготовке учащихся 9 классов к успешной сдаче ОГЭ по английскому языку, а именно, обучению написанию личного письма, выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, заданий по чтению.

Новизна заключается в систематизации лексико-грамматического материала, заданий по чтению и письму. Перед каждым заданием дается тренировочный материал для отработки, после задание в формате ОГЭ. И ученику уже легче справиться с данными заданиями.

## О с н о в н а я   ч а с т ь

### Т е о р е т и ч е с к и й   м а т е р и а л

В настоящее время обучение английскому языку рассматривается как одно из приоритетных направлений модернизации современного школьного образования. Невозможно себе представить жизнь современного человека без знания английского языка. Изучение иностранного языка – это процесс получения знания, которое жизненно необходимо в современном обществе, развивающемся в направлении к всеобщей глобализации. Наличие таких специалистов на рынке труда приведет к укреплению позиций предприятий на мировом рынке. Владение английским языком повысит уровень жизни и откроет перед учащимися массу новых возможностей. Сейчас все больше и больше учеников выбирают ОГЭ по английскому языку.

При подготовке к ОГЭ по английскому языку я столкнулась с тем, что у некоторых учеников возникают трудности с выполнением заданий в формате ОГЭ по английскому языку.

При написании письма личного характера, некоторые учащиеся не соблюдают структуру письма, забывают писать нормы вежливости, пишут недостаточное количество слов (*менее 90*), не считают или не умеют считать слова. Это ошибки, которые приводят к выставлению 0 баллов за задание в целом, даже если написано грамотно, а используемый словарный запас и грамматические структуры полностью соответствуют уровню сложности задания. Поэтому, нужно обязательно научить детей правильно считать слова. Другие учащиеся пишут избыточное количество слов (*более 132*). При этом эксперты отсчитывают 120 слов и проверяют только эту часть письма, лишняя часть письма не проверяется, поэтому нарушается структура письма, выпадают заключительная фраза, ссылка на последующие контакты, подпись, а соответственно снимаются баллы. Еще одна проблема – учащиеся отвечают на вопросы не полно. Не выделяют абзацы или выделяют их неправильно. Допускают большое количество лексико-грамматических ошибок. Неверно подписывают письмо. Единственная правильная подпись – это свое имя. Без точки. Чтобы решить эти проблемы, я информирую учащихся о критериях оценивания письма. Далее отрабатываем структуру письма вместе, как правильно делить на абзацы, соблюдаем нормы вежливости. Предлагаю выучить уже готовый шаблон письма и с ним работать.

#### Структура письма:

##### **Обращение:**

Dear Ben,

Hello Ben,

**Благодарность за полученное** письмо и/или выражение положительных эмоций от его получения, например:

Thanks for your recent email.

Thanks for your message.

I was very glad to hear from you (again).

I'm always glad to get messages from you.

Great to hear from you.

Thanks for your message. I was very glad to hear from you again.

**Ответы на вопросы** зарубежного друга:

In your email you asked me about (тема)

**Надежда на последующие контакты:**

Write back soon.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Drop me a line.

I'm looking forward to your email/to hearing from you.

**Завершающая фраза:**

Best wishes,

All the best,

Yours,

**Подпись автора** – только имя (на отдельной строке слева, под завершающей фразой, без точки):

Masha

Alex

### **Шаблон:**

*Dear Tom,*

*Thanks for your email. I was very glad to hear from you again.*

*In your email you asked me about....отвечаем на вопросы друга ( You know, Personally, Actually)*

*Hope to hear from you soon.*

*Best wishes,*

*Kate*

После написания письма, прошу учащихся посчитать слова. Как правильно считать слова есть в критериях оценивания. Выполняем упражнения на отработку порядка слов в предложении. Это нам нужно для того, чтобы учащиеся правильно строили предложение при ответе на вопросы в письме. После отработки, предлагаю учащимся самостоятельно выполнить задание. Это позволяет выработать у детей определенный практический навык письма по определенной аналогии.

Раздел «Грамматика и лексика» также вызывает затруднения. Этот раздел состоит из заданий 20-28, который проверяет владение грамматическими

конструкциями и заданий 29-34 на словообразование. Для учащихся с небольшим словарным запасом выполнить второе задание вызывает трудность. Одна из трудностей заданий на знание грамматических форм - это необходимость выбрать нужное грамматическое правило. Для того, чтобы решить эти проблемы, я предлагаю учащимся составить перечень грамматических правил, необходимых для сдачи ОГЭ по английскому языку. Учащемуся будет легче, если он знает, какие конкретно грамматические правила нужно применять на экзамене. Поэтому, предлагаю запомнить простой алгоритм выполнения заданий 20-28.

## 1. Определяем часть речи

- noun (существительное)
- adjective (прилагательное)
- verb (глагол)
- pronoun (местоимение)
- adverb (наречие)
- numeral (числительное)

## 2. Определяем перечень грамматических правил для каждой части речи

Предлагаю учащемуся заполнить таблицу и вспомнить правила для каждой части речи.

### Grammar rules

Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Pronoun	Numeral	Verb
<b>Plurals</b> (regular: a book – books, etc., irregular: a child – children, etc.)	<b>Degrees of comparison of adjectives:</b> comparative and superlative forms Possessive adjectives	<b>Degrees of comparison of adverbs:</b> comparative and superlative forms	<b>Types of pronouns:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal (Subject)</li> <li>• Possessive</li> <li>• Objective</li> <li>• Reflexive</li> <li>• Demonstrative</li> <li>• Indefinite</li> <li>• Relative (Interrogative) etc.</li> </ul>	<b>Types of numerals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cardinal (three, twenty, etc.),</li> <li>• Ordinal (the third, the twentieth, etc.).</li> </ul>	<b>1. Tenses of Active Voice:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect),</li> <li>• Past (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect),</li> <li>• Future (Future Simple).</li> </ul> <b>2. Tenses of Passive Voice:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present Simple Passive,</li> <li>• Past Simple Passive,</li> <li>• Future Simple Passive.</li> </ul> <b>3. Conditional sentences:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zero conditional,</li> <li>• First Conditional,</li> <li>• Second Conditional,</li> <li>• If only / I wish...</li> </ul> <b>4. Participle I and Participle II.</b>



### 3. Применяем грамматическое правило

Для существительного, прилагательного, наречия и числительного грамматических правил мало. Ученик легко сможет выполнить задания на эти части речи. Трудность вызывает только глагол. С глаголом работаем по следующей схеме:

1. Определяем **время** для всего текста и конкретного предложения: Present, Past, Future. Для этого:

- ищем другие глаголы в предложении и/или тексте, обращаем внимание на их время и видо-временные формы;
- ищем показатели времени (например, Present: nowadays, today, always, etc.; Past: in 1945 (year), ago, last, etc.; Future: in the future, in twenty years, soon, etc.);
- обращаем внимание на прямую речь.

2. Определяем **залог**: Active Voice, Passive Voice.

- ищем подлежащее (пассивный залог встречается чаще, если подлежащее выражено неодушевленным существительным);
- ищем показатели пассивного залога (например, **by** scientist, **by** other people, etc.)

3. Определяем признаки **условного предложения**, если они есть (if, unless, provided that, providing that, on (the) condition that, if only, as long as, so long as, as soon as, etc.)

4. Определяем признаки **причастия** (в предложении уже есть подлежащее и сказуемое, слово которое нам нужно изменить, является «дополнительным глаголом»).

5. Определяем **видо-временную форму глагола** в выбранном времени и залоге:

- **Active Voice** (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Future Simple);
- **Passive Voice** (Present Simple Passive, Past Simple Passive, Future Simple Passive).

### 2. Повторяем грамматические правила для каждой части речи

Для подготовки к экзамену ОГЭ к заданиям 20-28, необходимо последовательно повторить грамматические правила, соответствующие каждой части речи.

### 3. Составляем опорные схемы и таблицы

Из опыта работы могу сказать, что схемы помогают лучше запомнить грамматический материал.

Для этого пишу маркеры видо-временных форм глагола, а учащиеся определяют время и составляют пример.

Markers	Tenses	Examples
now, at the moment	Present Continuous	He is reading a book right now.
every year, usually	Present Simple	He reads a book every day.
ago, last	Past Simple	He went to the cinema last week.
for, since, recently, already	Present Perfect	He has lived there for all his life.
by that time	Past Perfect	He had already left by 3 o'clock.
by some people	Passive	It was built by my dad.
Direct speech	Present Tenses	"Look! I've caught a fish!" he said.
When I saw her,...	Past Continuous	When I saw her, she was reading...

 skyteach

### Разбор задания ОГЭ 29-34

Чтобы успешно выполнить задания 29-34 на словообразование, ученик должен определить часть речи, которая требуется в каждом задании, а также вспомнить, с помощью какого суффикса или приставки ее образовать. Здесь поможет составление групп однокоренных слов:

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
beauty	---	beautiful	beautifully
---	like, dislike	---	likely
fame	---	famous	---
success	succeed (in)	successful, unsuccessful	---
expectation	expect	expected, unexpected	unexpectedly

 skyteach

*Пример упражнения для отработки заданий 29-34*

В своей работе при объяснении грамматики я обращаюсь к технологии опорных схем и таблиц. Учащиеся заводят специальную тетрадь по грамматике «Grammar», где систематизируют все правила, пройденные на уроках. Из года в год правил становится всё больше, потому обучающиеся по мере необходимости обращаются к схеме и вносят дополнения в первоначальной записи при изучении некоторых тем.

Раздел «Чтение» состоит из двух заданий. Первое задание (№12) предлагает определить в каком из текстов А-Ф содержатся ответы на вопросы 1-7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Второе задание (№ 13-19) предлагает определить какие из приведенных утверждений (13-19) соответствуют содержанию текста (1-TRUE), какие не соответствуют (2-FALSE) и о чем в тексте не сказано (3- NOT STATED).

При выполнении заданий по чтению, одна из распространенных ошибок - неспособность понять общий смысл текста. Учащиеся зачастую фокусируются на отдельных словах или предложениях, упуская из виду ключевые идеи и логику развития сюжета. Другая проблема - неумение работать с вопросами, требующими глубокого понимания прочитанного учащимся. Чтобы преодолеть эти проблемы, я рекомендую учащимся выполнить послетекстовые задания, которые помогут им справиться с заданиями как на понимание основного содержания текста, так и на полное понимание прочитанного текста. Также полезно учиться находить ответы на вопросы, требующие анализа, синтеза и критического мышления.

Как выполнять задание №12:

Прочитать вопросы, перевести их, попытаться определить, что их объединяет и чем они отличаются друг от друга;

Внимательно прочитать каждый из предложенных текстов, не обращая внимания на незнакомые слова и выражения, т.е. не углубляясь в детальное понимание;

Попытаться сформулировать основную идею текста самостоятельно, затем выбрать наиболее близкий по содержанию из предложенных вариантов ответ и отметить его.

Как выполнять задания № 13-19:

- Внимательно, не торопясь прочитать весь текст, понять его основное содержание. Если какие-то отдельные слова непонятны, постараться догадаться об их значении исходя из контекста.

- Прочитать последовательно каждое утверждение (они, как правило, даются в том порядке, в котором развивается сюжет текста). Определите суть вопроса, т.е. что должно быть подтверждением или опровержением предложенного утверждения: слово, словосочетание, предложение, абзац и или весь текст. Найти место (абзац) в тексте, к которому относится данное утверждение, перечитать его и найти подтверждение своему варианту.

Очень важно расширять словарный запас и работать с лексикой.

Иногда, если текст сложный, я могу выписать отдельные слова и дать к ним определения на английском, чтобы ребята догадались о значении этих слов.

Чтение на иностранном языке как вид речевой деятельности и как опосредованная форма общения является самым необходимым для большинства людей. Процесс чтения, предполагающий сложные мыслительные операции (анализ, синтез, умозаключение и др.), и результат – извлечение информации – имеют огромное значение в коммуникативно-общественной деятельности людей.

## Практический материал

### Задания по грамматике

#### 1. Образуйте множественное числа существительных

Единственно число	Множественное число
Pen	
Story	
Day	
Road	
Wolf	
Man	
Woman	
Country	
Park	
Match	
Goose	
Tooth	
Play	
Bush	
mouse	
House	
Fish	
Ox	
Deer	
Swine	
Fruit	
Flag	
Thief	
Boy	
Pencil	
Potato	
Piano	
Dress	
Skirt	
Zoo	
Avocado	
Door	
Photo	
Child	

### Степени сравнения прилагательных

Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени следующих прилагательных.

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
Hot		
Long		
Smart		
Beautiful		
Good		
Bad		
Interesting		
Red		
Grey		
Deep		
Wide		
Dirty		
Old		
Far		
Silly		
Little		
Clean		
Wonderful		
Clever		
Narrow		
Dangerous		

## Местоимения

Заполните таблицу

Личные		Притяжательные		Возвратные
Именительный падеж	Косвенный падеж	Относительная форма	Абсолютная форма	
I				
YOU				
HE				
SHE				
IT				
WE				
YOU				
THEY				

## Числительные

Заполните таблицу

Количественный	Порядковые
1-one	
2-two	
3-three	
4-four	
5-five	
6-six	
7-seven	
8-eight	
9-nine	
10-ten	
11-	
12-	
13-	
14-	
15-	
16-sixteen	
17-	
18-	
19-	
20- twenty	
30-	
40-	

<b>50-</b>	
<b>60-</b>	
<b>70-</b>	
<b>80-</b>	
<b>90-</b>	
<b>100-</b>	
<b>1000-</b>	

## Глагол

### Активный залог

**Составьте утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные предложения**

<b>Present Simple</b>	<b>She (to write) ...</b>
	+
	-
	?
<b>Past Simple</b>	<b>She (to write) ...</b>
	+
	-
	?
<b>Future Simple</b>	<b>She (to write) ...</b>
	+
	-
	?
<b>Present Continuous</b>	<b>She (to write) ...</b>
	+
	-
	?
<b>Past Continuous</b>	<b>She (to write) ...</b>
	+
	-
	?
<b>Present Perfect</b>	<b>She (to write) ...</b>
	+
	-
	?
<b>Past Perfect</b>	<b>She (to write) ...</b>
	+
	-
	?



### Пассивный залог

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Active или Passive

Я рассказал	
Мне рассказали	
Она показывает	
Ей показывают	
Мы пригласили	
Нас пригласили	
Он забыл	
Его забыли	
Его забывают	
Его забудут	
Мы поправили	
Нас поправили	
Нас поправляют	
Нас поправят	
Я позвонила	
Мне позвонили	
Мне позвонят	
Он вспомнил	
Его вспомнили	
Его вспоминают	
Его вспомнят	
Мы спросили	
Нас спросили	
Нас спрашивают	
Нас спросят	
Я отвожу	
Меня отводят	
Меня отвели	
Меня отведут	
Она запретила	
Ей запретили	
Ей запрещают	
Ей запретят	

## Задание на словообразование

### Заполните пропуски

<i>ГЛАГОЛ</i>	<i>СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ</i>	<i>ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ</i>	<i>НАРЕЧИЕ</i>
able (мочь / уметь)	ability (способность) disability (недееспособность) inability(неспособность)	(недееспособный) (неспособный)	
	<b>absence</b> (отсутствие)	<b>absent</b> (отсутствующий)	(рассеянно)
(принять)	acceptance (принятие)	accepted (принятый) acceptable(приемлемый) unacceptable(неприемлемый) accepting (допускающий)	
access (доступ / получать доступ)	access (доступ)	(доступный) inaccessible (недоступный)	
accuse (обвинять)	<b>(обвинение)</b>	<b>accusing</b> <b>(обвинительный)</b>	
<b>(действовать)</b>	<b>act(поступок)</b> <b>actor(актер)</b> <b>acting (игра)</b> <b>action(действие)</b>		
	activity (деятельность) activist (активист)	<b>(in)active</b> (активный)	(активно)
achieve (достигать)	(достижение)		
<b>add</b> (добавлять)	(добавление)	<b>additional</b> (дополнительный)	(дополнительно)
<b>admire</b> (восторгаться)	(восторг)	<b>admirable</b> (замечательный)	
<b>advertise</b> (рекламировать)	<b>(объявление)</b>		
<b>advise</b> (советовать)	<b>(совет)</b> <b>(or) (советник)</b>	<b>advisable</b> <b>(рекомендуемый)</b>	
<b>affect</b> (влиять)	(привязанность)	<b>(un)affected</b> (пораженный, нах. под влиянием) affective(вызыв. эмоции) <b>affectless</b> <b>(безрезультатный)</b>	
<b>agree</b> (соглашаться)	(соглашение)	<b>(dis)agreeable</b> (приятный, приемлемый)	

<b>amaze</b> (изумлять)	<b>amazement</b> (изумление)	(изумительный)	
amuse (развлекать)	<b>(развлечение)</b>	<b>amusing</b> (забавный) <b>amused</b> (изумленный)	
<b>(отвечать)</b>	<b>answer</b> (ответ)	<b>(un)answered</b> <b>(ответный)</b>	
<b>apologize</b> (извиняться)	(извинение)	apologetic (извиняющийся)	
(назначить) (разочаровывать)	appointment (назначение, встреча) disappointment (разочарование)	disappointed (разочарованный) disappointing (разочаровывающий)	
<b>appreciate</b> (ценить)	(признательность)	appreciable (значительный)	
<b>argue</b> (спорить)	(спор)	<b>argumentative</b> (любящий спорить, спорный) arguable(сомнительный )	
<b>arrive</b> (прибывать)	(прибытие)		
(ассоциировать)	<b>association</b> (ассоциация)	<b>associated</b> (ассоциируемый)	
(печь)	<b>baker</b> (пекарь) <b>bakery</b> (пекарня)		
(основывать)	base (основа) basement (фундамент)	basic (основной)	basically (в основном)
<b>beautify</b> (украсить)	(красота)	beautiful (красивый)	beautifully (красиво)
<b>(бронировать)</b>	<b>booking</b> (заказ)		
<b>bore</b> (наскучить)	(скука)	<b>boring</b> (скучный) bored (скучающий)	
<b>(поймать)</b>	<b>captivity</b> (плен)	<b>captive</b> (пленный)	
care (заботиться, беспокоиться)	carefulness (внимательность) care (забота)	careful (внимательный, осторожный) careless (беззаботный) caring(заботливый)	(внимательно)
(праздновать)	<b>celebration</b> (празднование) celebrity (знаменитость)		
<b>(охарактеризовать)</b>	<b>character</b> (характер, персонаж) <b>characteristic</b> (особенность)	characteristic (типичный)	
(выбирать)	<b>choice</b> (выбор)	<b>chosen</b> (выбранный) choosy(разборчивый, привередливый)	
<b>classify</b> (классифицировать)	<b>(распределение)</b>	<b>(un)classified</b> <b>(систематизированны)</b>	

		<b>й)</b>	
(чистить)	<b>cleanliness</b> (чистота) cleaning(уборка) cleaner(уборщик, очиститель)	<b>(un)clean</b> (чистый)	
(собирать)	collection (коллекция) collector (коллекционер) collectivist (коллективист) collectivism (коллективизм)	collective (коллективный, общий)	
<b>colour</b> (покрасить)	(цвет)	<b>colourful / coloured</b> (цветной / покрашенный) colourless (бесцветный)	
(утешить) discomfort (беспокоить)	(dis)comfort (комфорт)	(un)comfortable (удобный)	comfortably (удобно)
<b>communicate</b> (общаться)	(коммуникация)	<b>(un)communicative(об щительный, коммуникативный) communicable(сообща ющийся)</b>	
(соревноваться)	<b>competition</b> (соревнование) competitor (соперник)	(un)competitive (соревновательный)	
(поздравлять)	<b>congratulation</b> (поздравление)		
(продолжать)	<b>continuance</b> (продолжительность) <b>continuation</b> (продолжение)	<b>(dis)continuous</b> (непрерывный)	<b>continuously</b> (непрерывно)
<b>cooperate</b> (кооперировать)	<b>cooperation</b> (сотрудничество)	(совместный)	
(исправлять)	<b>correction</b> (исправление)	<b>(in)correct</b> (точный) corrective (исправительный)	<b>correctly</b> (точно)
<b>endanger</b> (подвергать опасности)	<b>danger</b> (опасность)	(опасный)	
	<b>darkness</b> (темнота)	(темный)	
declare (заявлять)	(заявление)	(un)declared(объявленн ый) declarative(повествоват ельный)	
demonstrate (демонстрировать)	(демонстрация)	demonstrative (иллюстрирующий) demonstrable (наглядный)	
(диктовать)	dictator(диктатор) dictation(диктант, распоряжение)		

	difficulty (сложность)	difficult (сложный)	
differ (отличаться)	(разница)	different (разный) indifferent (равнодушный)	
(направлять)	direction (направление) director (руководитель)	(in)direct (прямой) directorial (директорский)	directly (непосредственно, прямо)
<b>disappoint</b> (разочаровать)	(разочарование)	<b>disappointing</b> (разочаровывающий)	
	ecology (экология) ecologist (эколог)	(экологический)	
(обучать)	<b>education</b> (обучение) educationalist (педагог) educator (преподаватель)	(un) <b>educated</b> (обученный) <b>educational</b> (образовательный) educative (обучающий)	
(выбирать) ге- elect(переизбирать)	<b>election</b> (выборы) re-election (переизбрание) elector (избиратель)	<b>elective</b> (выборочный) (un)elected(избираемый ) electoral(избирательны й)	
(драться)	<b>fighting</b> (драка) <b>fighter</b> (боец)		
(ловить рыбу)	<b>fish</b> (рыба) <b>fishing</b> (рыбалка)		
(прощать)		(un) <b>forgivable</b> (простительный)	
	(фрукт)	<b>fruity</b> (фруктовый) <b>fruitless</b> (бесполезный) <b>fruitful</b> (плодотворный )	
(управлять)	<b>government</b> (правительство / управление) governor(правитель)	(un)governable (подчиняющийся) governmental (государственный)	
(вредить)	<b>harm</b> (вред)	<b>harmful</b> (вредный) (un)harmed (поврежденный) harmless (безвредный)	
(удостаивать, почитать)	<b>honour</b> (честь)	<b>honourable</b> (почетный, благородный)	
hope (надеяться)	(надежда)	(надеющийся) <b>hopeless</b> (безнадежный)	
<b>introduce</b> (вводить)		<b>introductory</b> (вводный)	

	(введение)		
(смеяться)	<b>laughter</b> (смех)		
<b>marry</b> (жениться)	(брак)	<b>(un)married</b> <b>(женатый)</b>	
(запоминать)	<b>memory</b> (память) memorial(памятник)	<b>(un)memorable</b> (запоминающийся) memorial (памятный)	
<b>mention</b> (упоминать)	(упоминание)		
mistake (ошибаться)	(ошибка)	<b>(un)mistakable</b> (неправильно понятый)	
<b>move</b> (двигаться)	(движение)	<b>motionless</b> <b>(неподвижный)</b> <b>(im)movable</b> (передвижной)	
(исполнять)	performance (представление) performer (исполнитель)		
<b>repeat</b> (повторить)	(повторение)	<b>repetitive</b> <b>(постоянный,</b> <b>однообразный)</b> <b>(un)repeatable</b> <b>(повторяющийся)</b> <b>repetitious (скучный,</b> <b>повторяющийся)</b>	
<b>speak</b> (говорить)	<b>speaker</b> (говорящий) <b>speech</b> (речь)	(разговорный)	

## Письмо

### Шаблон:

Dear Tom,

Thanks for your email. I was very glad to hear from you again.

In your email you asked me about....отвечаем на вопросы друга ( You know, Personally, Actually)

Hope to hear from you soon.

Best wishes,

Kate

### Пример письма в формате ОГЭ

**35** You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Ben:

<b>From:</b> Ben@mail.uk
<b>To:</b> Russian_friend@oge.ru
<b>Subject:</b> Time out
<p>...I am very busy now preparing for my exams but yesterday I went to the cinema with my friends.</p> <p><u>...What kinds of films do you like? Where do you prefer watching films – in the cinema or at home, and why? What would you make a film about if you had a chance?...</u></p>

Write a message to Ben and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Давайте рассмотрим следующий образец письма:

*Dear Ben,*

*Thanks for your email. I was very glad to hear from you again.*

*In your email you asked me about films. As for me, I like different kinds of films, but my favourite genre is adventure. I prefer watching films in the cinema. It is so exciting to watch them on a large screen! You know, if I had a chance, I would make a film about friendship. Friends are very important in our life.*

*Hope to hear from you soon.*

*Best wishes,*

*Kate*

**Составьте предложения из данных слов. Соблюдайте правильный порядок слов.**

1. she, won, easily, the game.
2. tennis, every day, Kate, plays.
3. quietly, the door, I, closed.

4. to his parents, Sam, writes, every month, a letter.
5. some interesting books, found, we, in the library.
6. to the bank, She, every Friday, goes.
7. on Saturday night, didn't see, at the party, you, I.
8. brightly, is, shining, sun, the.
9. in, lives, My, sister, Rostov, little.
- 10.a, became, teacher, good, Mary.
- 11.I, to be, want, a doctor.
- 12.She, swimming, at the moment, is.
- 13.Tom and Ken, done, their, have, today, homework.



## Задания в формате ОГЭ

### Задания по чтению

**№1.** 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. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. What nature-friendly ideas started a new branch in the tourism business?
2. What means of transport is the most popular with tourists?
3. Why can tourism be dangerous to nature?
4. What are the reasons that make people go on a trip?
5. What kind of tourism is getting popular with elderly people?
6. Why does travelling make people smarter?
7. What are the ways to save money while travelling?

**A.** Tourism has become a popular activity. Indeed, nowadays people travel more, and further, than they used to. The main reasons for tourism are: recreation, leisure and business. When travelling for recreation, people want to escape their stressful daily routine and to relax. Beach holidays are an example of such tourism. Business trips involve going to a distant place in order to settle business issues.

**B.** Whether on a business trip or on a honeymoon, people want to explore the place they are in. They go on excursions, try new activities like diving or mountain climbing and learn about the historical background of the place and its cultural peculiarities. Sometimes they find out amazing facts about people and places and about themselves too! In fact, when people travel, they broaden their horizons.

**C.** A new branch of tourism is ecotourism. It involves visiting relatively untouched places in remote areas. Ecotourism is often misinterpreted as any form of tourism involving wildlife – but it's completely different from jungle tourism or safari. Eco-tourists are against disturbing the environment; even taking photos is not recommended. Take only memories and leave only footprints is a very popular slogan for them.

**D.** By educational tourism, most people mean different versions of Learn and Travel Programmes for students. But it's not only for the young and brave. Lots of training and educational programmes for adults are offered in different corners of the world. Retired people participate in these programmes too. They gladly enroll on overseas courses ranging from gardening and design to computer skills and programming.

**E.** If possible, consider means of transport other than the plane. Rapidly increasing numbers of flights have put the environment in danger. Planes pollute the air, which results in global warming. In fact, tourism is not harmless fun as many may think: new airports and tourist infrastructure, pollution and crowds of noisy tourists make wild animals migrate, which may decrease their population or even make them extinct.

**F.** With all its benefits, travelling is still a very expensive activity and may not fit every budget. To reduce the costs, avoid travelling in high season when flight tickets and hotels are overpriced. Remember that, along with expensive destinations, there are less prestigious but even more interesting places. When planning a trip, find out about low-cost airlines, discounts and special offers.

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"/>

#### 4) Join Russian equivalent the following

1 leisure	А впутывать, вовлекать
2 involve	б выгода, извлекать пользу
3 issue	с досуг
4 peculiarity	д Беспокоить, мешать
5 broaden	е отдаленный
6 remote	ф сокращать, понижать
7 disturb	г расширять
8 increase	h увеличивать
9 benefit	і особенность
10 reduce	j издание, спорный вопрос

**2) Fill in the gaps with the following words: leisure, involve, issue, peculiarity, broaden, remote, disturb, increase, benefit, reduce**

1. Popular \_\_\_\_\_ activities included reading, going to movies, and talking with friends.
2. I prefer teaching methods that actively \_\_\_\_\_ students in learning.
3. They live in a \_\_\_\_\_ corner of Scotland, miles from the nearest shop.
4. We met on several occasions to discuss the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We bought a TV that was \_\_\_\_\_ from £500 to £350 in the sales.
6. Well, we all have our little \_\_\_\_\_, don't we?
7. The discovery of oil brought many \_\_\_\_\_ to the town.
8. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ public awareness of the disease.
9. She started to photograph the documents, safe in the knowledge that she wouldn't be \_\_\_\_\_ for at least an hour.
10. They are \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge to speed up the flow of traffic.
- 11.

**3) Match the words with their definitions**

1 leisure	1) to become wider, or to cause something to become wider
2 involve	2) the quality of being strange or unusual, or an unusual characteristic or habit
3 issue	3) the time when you are not working or doing other duties
4 peculiarity	4) a subject or problem that people are thinking and talking about
5 broaden	5) to (make something) become larger in amount or size
	6) a helpful or good effect, or something intended to help
	7) to become or to make something become smaller in size, amount, degree, importance

6 remote	8) to interrupt what someone is doing
7 disturb	9) that thing is a part of the activity (verb)
8 increase	10) far away in distance
9 benefit	
10 reduce	

#### 4) Find in the text English equivalents of the word combinations

Что приводит к глобальному потеплению, наряду с дорогими направлениями, исторические истоки, избежать напряженных будней, пенсионеры, на самом деле, стремительно увеличивающееся количество, против вмешательства в окружающую среду, по завышенной стоимости; места, нетронутые человеком.

**№2.** 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. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. What is the capital of the Falkl and Islands?
2. Where can you learn about the islands' history?
3. What is the emblem of the Falkland Islands?
4. What do the local people do for a living?
5. What energy resources are used on the islands?
6. What is the educational policy of the Falkland Islands?
7. What was the result of the conflict between Argentina and the UK?

**A.** About 250 miles off the coast of South America lie the Falkland Islands, a British overseas territory. About 3,000 people live on the islands. Like most isolated communities around the world, they are always pleased to welcome tourists. The people of the Falkland Islands mostly work in sheep farming and fishing.

**B.** Everything outside Stanley, known locally as Camp, is home to numerous farms and settlements spread across the islands. In fact, over three quarters of the population live in Stanley. Although one of the smallest capitals in the world, Stanley provides a variety of supermarkets, excellent restaurants and hotels, a swimming pool, gym and golf course.

**C.** Open whenever tour ships are in the port, the Falkland Islands Museum contains artifacts from everyday life, natural history samples and a fine collection relating to the islands' shipwrecks. Outdoor exhibition sites include the Reclus Hut, originally made in Stanley, then shipped to Antarctica and set up there in 1956. Forty years later the famous house was brought back.

**D.** There are only about 380 children of school age living on the islands. For them, there is a primary and a secondary school in Stanley and three small settlement schools on large farms. Other rural pupils are taught by 'travelling' teachers. Schooling is free and compulsory for children

between five and sixteen years of age. The government pays for older students to attend colleges, usually in the UK.

**E.** The Falkland Islands government is taking advantage of cheap wind power. Since 1996, the government has been investing in the development of alternative sources of energy and can already enjoy the results. The Islands have experimented with other forms of energy, including hydro-electric and solar power. However, these forms cannot match the effectiveness of wind power yet.

**F.** The Falklands War was fought in 1982 between Argentina and the United Kingdom. It started with the Argentine invasion and occupation of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia. The war lasted 74 days and ended with an Argentine defeat. However, Argentina still has not fully given up its claim to the territory of the islands.

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"/>

### 5) Join Russian equivalent the following

1 overseas	А вторжение
2 settlement	В заграничный
3 variety	С поселение
4 shipwreck	Д продолжаться
5 rural	Е помещать, вкладывать
6 compulsory	Ф разнообразие
7 advantage	Г сельский
8 invest	Н гибель
9 invasion	И принудительный, обязательный
10 last	Ж польза, преимущество

### 2) Fill in the gaps with the following words overseas, settlement, variety, shipwreck, rural, compulsory, advantage, invest, invasion, last

- The \_\_\_\_\_ ended upon his death in 1598.
- Again this provides evidence that more \_\_\_\_\_ than urban women get pregnant soon after marriage.
- The supply comes from both local and \_\_\_\_\_ sources with a complexity of water resources, treatment technologies and distribution networks.
- These substantially different concepts were chosen to show a \_\_\_\_\_ of trends in cost and performance.

5. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ of living in town is having the shops so near.
6. This article should be \_\_\_\_\_ reading for anyone who is proposing to work in a conservatoire or university department of music.
7. The batteries only \_\_\_\_\_ about five hours.
8. I think she \_\_\_\_\_ too much time and energy in her career.
9. Coastal zones are highly favoured for \_\_\_\_\_ by human communities
10. On the subject of \_\_\_\_\_, he will be aware that there have been a number of programmes on television recently about divers going in and retrieving objects.
11. I would suggest extreme variation, especially in the hinterland \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3) Match the words with their definitions

1 overseas	a) something good about a situation that helps you
2 settlement	b) a town or village that people built to live in after arriving from somewhere else
3 variety	c) an occasion when an army enters a country by force in order to take control of it
4 shipwreck	d) to continue to happen, exist, or be useful
5 rural	e) in, to, or from another country
6 compulsory	f) an accident in which a ship is destroyed at sea
7 advantage	g) you must do it because of a rule or law.
8 invest	h) to use a lot of time, effort, or emotions because you want to succeed
9 invasion	i) many different types of things or people
10 last	j) relating to the countryside and not to towns

### 4) Find in the text English equivalents of the word combinations

Заграничные земли, уличные выставки, война длилась, извлекать выгоду, средняя школа, обучение бесплатно и обязательно, которые относятся к крушению, самые отдаленные сообщества, поступить в среднее учебное заведение, большой выбор магазинов, ресторанов и гостиниц.

№3. Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов А–F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1–7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. Young people of which country are the fastest at texting?
2. Who made the first mobile call and why?
3. Are the rules of using phones in school always followed by students?
4. Which mobile phone has no other advantages but glamour?
5. Why can a mobile phone be dangerous for children?

6. What are the safety tips for using mobilephones?

7. How can a mobile phone message save your life?

**A.** The first call from a mobile phone was made in 1973. Motorola engineer Martin Cooper made the call from the pavement of Sixth Avenue in New York to show off to his competitor – engineer Joel Angel. He said, “I’m ringing you just to see if my call sounds good at your end.” With the first mobile phones, only voice calls were available and there was no texting facility.

**B.** Recently the most expensive phone in the world was presented. It is the iPhone 5 with a case made of 24 carat gold with 600 diamonds! The home button of the smartphone is made of a rare black diamond and the company logo is covered with small diamonds. The cost of this device is about \$15 million. The technical characteristics of the iPhone 5 are no different from the regular models.

**C.** Mobile phones are permitted at school in the UK, but students are not allowed to use them in class. Teachers can take away phones if these rules are broken. School students can use their phones at breaktime and at lunchtime. However, some teachers in British schools complain that students don’t always follow the rules and that lessons are disrupted by people texting, receiving calls, looking at social networking sites, watching videos and even making videos in class.

**D.** The mobile phone is a way to warn people about disasters. Some countries have worked out the following system: phone companies automatically notify their population in advance about emergencies and disasters. Such warnings are very efficient and free of charge. Japan and Finland were among the first countries that understood the necessity of this system.

**E.** Parents want their kids to be safe. Are children safer with a mobile phone or without? Many parents want their children to have a phone so that they can be in contact at any time or in any place. On the other hand, for lots of parents a phone is a source of possible danger. Parents worry that their child may meet the wrong kind of ‘friends’ on social networking sites or that they might receive cruel messages from school bullies.

**F.** The idea of sending short text messages originated in 1984. It was later brought to life by a group of engineers from different companies. Writing text messages became extremely popular in Asian countries, especially in Korea. Korean teenagers are certainly text message fans. They send over 200,000 text messages a year – that’s more than sixty texts per day. This hobby must have made their fingers really fast.

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) Join Russian equivalent the following**

1 pavement	A разрешать
2 breaktime	B давать сведения
3 notify	C дорожное покрытие, тротуар
4 in advance	D срывать, разрушать

5 competitor	Е заранее
6 permit	Ф соперник, конкурент
7 disrupt	Г доступный
8 device	Н отдых
9 complain	І приспособление
10 available	Ж жаловаться

**2) Fill in the gaps with the following words pavement, breaktime, notify, in advance, competitor, permit, disrupt, device, complain, available**

1. Their prices are better than any of their \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The interval \_\_\_\_\_ time for contemplation and anticipation.
3. Rescuers used a special \_\_\_\_\_ for finding people trapped in collapsed buildings.
4. You should \_\_\_\_\_ the police if you are involved in a road accident.
5. The new medicine is not yet \_\_\_\_\_ to the public.
6. Dropping chewing gum on \_\_\_\_\_, or on any surfaces, is a particularly disgusting habit.
7. You need to book your ticket at least 14 days \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Lots of people have \_\_\_\_\_ about the noise.
9. We'll take another \_\_\_\_\_ at 3.30.
10. Heavy snow \_\_\_\_\_ travel into the city this morning.

**3) Match the words with their definitions**

1 pavement	a) to allow something
2 breaktime	b) to officially tell someone about something
3 notify	c) a person, team, or company that is competing with others
4 in advance	d) something that you can use or get
5 competitor	e) a path by the side of a road that people walk on
6 permit	f) before a particular time
7 disrupt	g) to say that something is wrong or that you are annoyed about something
8 device	h) a short period of rest, when food or drink is sometimes eaten:
	i) to <u>prevent</u> something, <u>especially</u> a <u>system</u> , <u>process</u> , or <u>event</u> , from <u>continuing</u> as <u>usual</u> or as <u>expected</u>
	j) an object or machine that has been invented for a particular purpose

9 complain	
10 available	

#### 4) Find in the text English equivalents of the word combinations

Выражать недовольство, хулиган, голосовой вызов, бесплатно, принимать звонки, заблаговременно, необходимость, с другой стороны, стоимость телефона, возможность набирать текст, технические характеристики, правила нарушены, источник возможной опасности, набирать текст.

**№4.** 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. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. Which place in London keeps a message for future generations?
2. Which place in London is good to watch sports and buy related goods?
3. How long does it take to raise the famous bridge for a ship?
4. How does a fairy tale character help real people of London?
5. Which London bridge got a nickname after its reconstruction?
6. What is the most visited tourist attraction in London?
7. What were the false buildings in London made for?

**A.** Tower Bridge, which is over a hundred years old, has become a symbol of London. It is the only bridge on the Thames that can be raised and lowered to allow ships to pass. Nowadays it takes only 90 seconds for the heavy draw bridges to be pulled up with electric motors. It is considered that watching the Tower Bridge opening brings good luck.

**B.** Waterloo Bridge is a foot traffic bridge crossing the River Thames in London. It was opened in 1817, on the second anniversary of the famous battle. A century later, in the early 1940s, the famous Bridge needed to be rebuilt. It was during World War II, and most men were away fighting. So the bridge was rebuilt mainly by women. The new Waterloo Bridge was opened in 1945 and got a second name, the 'Ladies Bridge'.

**C.** Wembley Stadium is a football stadium located in Wembley Park, London. The stadium is home not only to football. It also hosts concerts, rugby games and American football games. There is Wembley Market not far from the stadium. Unlike many London street markets, this one is situated in an open space. A visit here is a good option for football fans to find club T-shirts, boots or accessories.

**D.** 23 and 24 Leinster Gardens in Paddington (just opposite Hyde Park) are fake houses built to hide the Tube line running underneath. The windows are painted on, there are no letter boxes, and behind the facade there is a railway. The first London underground trains were steam trains so they needed ventilation. Underground lines were planned with tunnels and open-air sections so the trains could let out their steam and smoke, and that is what the house facades are hiding.

**E.** Great Ormond Street Hospital, which is situated at Russell Square, London, owns the copyright to Peter Pan, a story written by J.M. Barrie. The author had no children himself and gifted the rights



to his famous literary pieces to the hospital in 1929. The hospital receives royalties from all films, cartoons and performances of Peter Pan. All the money is used to run the hospital.

F. Cleopatra's Needle was brought to London in 1878 from Alexandria, the royal city of Cleopatra. Underneath Cleopatra's Needle there's a time capsule. It keeps information about 19<sup>th</sup> century life. It contains copies of the Bible in several languages, a portrait of Queen Victoria, a set of British coins, cigars, a razor, a map of London, copies of 10 daily newspapers and pictures of the 12 best-looking English women of the day.

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"/>

**7) Join Russian equivalent the following**

1 option	А бритва
2 copyright	b пар
3 lower	с поднимать, вызывать
4 anniversary	d внизу
5 razor	e выбор
6 fake	f принимать гостей
7 steam	g опускать, снижать
8 raise	h годовщина
9 host	i поддельный
10 underneath	j авторское право

**2) Fill in the gaps with the following words: option, copyright, lower, anniversary, razor, fake, steam, raise, host, underneath**

1. We went for a slap-up meal on our wedding \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The shower room was full of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ his eyes in embarrassment when he saw me
4. Experts revealed that the painting was a \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which country is \_\_\_\_\_ the next Olympic Games?
6. The best \_\_\_\_\_ would be to cancel the trip altogether
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ the window and leaned out.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ that shy exterior, she's actually a very warm person.
9. Who owns the \_\_\_\_\_ on this article?
10. Do you use an electric \_\_\_\_\_ or the kind that you have to put a razor blade in

### 3) Match the words with their definitions

1 option	1. the hot gas that is produced when water boils
2 copyright	2. to provide the space and other things necessary for a special event
3 lower	3. one thing that can be chosen from a set of possibilities, or the freedom to make a choice
4 anniversary	4. to lift something to a higher position
5 razor	5. under or below
6 fake	6. to move something into a low position
7 steam	7. the legal right to control the production and selling of a book, play, film
8 raise	8. a small device with a sharp blade for removing hair, especially from the face or legs
9 host	9. The day on which an important event happened in a previous year
10 underneath	10. an object that is made to look real or valuable in order to deceive people

### 4) Find in the text English equivalents of the word combinations

Считается, нужно построить заново, в отличие от, открытое пространство, паровоз, участки на открытом воздухе, авторское право, авторский гонорар, уличные рынки, позволять кораблям проплывать, поезда в метро, самые красивые английские женщины, фальшивый.

#### №1. Прочитанного текста, выбрав правильное утверждение: 1- True, 2 – False, 3 – Not stated

Many Americans enjoy running marathons – a forty-two kilometer race. More than three hundred marathons were held in the United States last year and that number is expected to grow.

The New York City marathon is held every year on the first Sunday of November. It is a big sporting event with thousands of participants. One can see celebrities and famous sportsmen among the marathon runners. A famous cyclist, whose excellent physical condition helped him complete the marathon in less than three hours, admitted that the race was ‘the hardest physical thing he had ever done’.

While the New York City marathon is the biggest, the Boston Marathon is the oldest one. Boston’s is held in April. Boston is famous for the fact that Roberta Gibb became the first woman to unofficially run that marathon in 1966. At that time, people did not believe women could run marathons. The Olympics did not hold a women’s marathon event until 1984 in Los Angeles, California.

Today’s marathons welcome everyone. The popularity of the sport has spread among people who are interested in health and fitness. Many middle-aged people like to spend a weekend visiting a new city and running a marathon there. Some magazines call the middle-aged people of today the ‘marathon generation’. Forty-three percent of marathon runners in the United States are 40 years old or older. There are many organisations for marathoners. Nowadays many local running clubs offer training programmes that can prepare runners for the big race. A marathon really starts several months before the race. You need to run about five days every week to prepare. Most runs should

be for half an hour. You should also try to run for an hour or more each Sunday. This is a very basic way for an average runner to prepare.

What you can't prepare for is running in a big marathon with thousands of other participants. A marathon is in many ways a social event. There is a sense of community. The spectators are as much a part of the race as the runners. Almost every age group is present. At the start of the race there is a lot of shouting as the runners want to release some tension. They have three to five hours of hard running ahead of them.

However there are people who want to run farther. For them ultra-marathons are organised that take running to a different level. An ultra-marathon is any race longer than a marathon. One of the oldest ultra-marathons is held annually in California, USA. It is 160 kilometers long. Last year, 210 people finished the race. The winner, Graham Cooper, finished in eighteen hours and seventeen minutes.

The well-trained athlete finds a marathon a difficult activity.

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

**14.**

Marathons in the USA are held in different seasons.

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

**15.**

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century doctors believed that marathons were harmful for women.

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

**16.**

The best way to prepare for a marathon is to join a running club.

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

**17.**

Training for a marathon includes special diets.

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

**18.**

At the start of a marathon the runners keep silent to save energy.

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

**19.**

A marathon with a large number of participants is called an ultra-marathon.

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

**№2. Прочитанного текста, выбрав правильное утверждение: 1- True, 2 – False, 3 – Not stated**

One day young William was called to a lawyer's office. The lawyer announced that William's uncle had left him a thousand dollars. He also added that William was required to give the lawyer a report of how he used the money as soon as he spent it. That was his uncle's last wish.

William promised to follow his uncle's wish and went straight to his club. He looked for Bryson, a calm wise man of about forty who was sitting in a corner reading a book. When William told him about the contents of the will, Bryson did not seem at all surprised. He only remarked that the uncle was worth about half a million.

William told Bryson that his uncle had left a lot of money to charity while his servants had received only ten dollars each. There was one more person mentioned in the will, Miss Hayden, a distant relative who lived in the uncle's house. She was a quiet, musical girl and the dearest woman in the world to William. William had been in love with her for two years but he had never told her about his feelings.

William had no idea how to spend a thousand dollars and he hated making the report. He had a feeling that his uncle was making fun of him. In the street William saw a blind man selling pencils. William went up to him and asked him what he would do with the money. The blind man shrugged his shoulders and said that he had never seen such a huge amount of money and therefore had never had the problem of spending such a sum. William bought all his pencils and gave him ten dollars above the asking price.

William was walking down the empty street when he had an idea.

He got into a cab and went to his uncle's house where Miss Hayden lived. He found her, sad and beautiful, writing letters in the library. William knew that like the servants she had received nothing from his uncle but ten dollars. So he said that there was an addition to his uncle's will that allowed her to have a thousand dollars and he gave her the money there and then. Miss Hayden turned white, took the banknotes and put them in the drawer of the writing desk. Then she quietly thanked William and gave him a shy smile.

In excitement William went back to the lawyer's office, ready to hand over the report. Suddenly the lawyer took out another document which had been given to him by William's uncle and started reading. It said that in the case that William spent the money wisely, he was to receive another fifty thousand dollars. On the contrary, if he had spent it in a foolish way, the fifty thousand would go to Miss Hayden.

Smiling brightly, William destroyed the report and said he had lost a thousand dollars on the races. William realised that he was going to lose much more than that but he felt happy about it.

**13. William came to a lawyer's office to know about his uncle's will.**

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

**14. Old Bryson was a friend of William's uncle.**

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

15. William's uncle left all his money to his servants.

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

16. William asked the blind man for advice.

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

17. William told Miss Hayden a lie about his uncle's will.

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

18. Miss Hayden refused to take the money offered by William.

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

19. William made Miss Hayden a rich woman.

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

**№3 Прочитанного текста, выбрав правильное утверждение: 1- True, 2 – False, 3 – Not stated**

### **The Art of Campfire Cooking**

Pat Mac and Mike Faverman first met when they were comedians going on tour and organising shows around the country. Later their love of food became a new hobby they had in common and a new project.

Before they met in 2005, Mac had grown up cooking in his father's restaurant in Idaho, and Faverman had worked as a chef in restaurants across the US. They decided to combine their two hobbies – making people laugh and

cooking good food – into a travelling road show called Ultimate Outdoor Cooking. The idea of the show was to prove that cooking by campfire out in the woods is exciting but not always simple.

Mac had had a lot of camping experience before he met Faverman and it had taught him that food was extremely important for people on vacation. Interestingly, better food brought more people to the campground. When it was their turn to cook, the new campers started to give up eating hot dogs and hamburgers and started to create new recipes.

Mac and Faverman have tried different types of camping together, each time experimenting with the most suitable recipes. Their favourite dish for car camping, for example, is steak in lemon juice mixed with salt and pepper. To keep the meat fresh, they keep it cool in a car while travelling. Afterwards, when they get to the campsite, the steak is barbecued with red potatoes.

For travelling on foot with a rucksack they suggest either red potatoes with grilled and salted fish or sausages with different vegetables like zucchini, cabbage, carrots and onions. The only secret to keeping the vegetables nice and fresh while walking is to pack them properly and leave them until ready to cook in a pan over the fire at the campsite.

As they do a lot of cooking, the most useful instruments for Mac and Faverman are plastic bags, knives, a wooden rack to cut the food on and also matches and a lighter. Besides the latter, they use electric things, which can be a little risky at times. For example, a couple of years ago Mac was using an oven to slow-cook meat on a little grill. Suddenly one of the legs of the oven broke; the grill itself and the pot fell to the ground and the meat fell straight onto the dirt. Luckily, Mac used the «five-second rule»: just wash the meat off and put it back on the grill. He said later that it tasted a bit sandy but the campers didn't notice.

Unlike Mac, at the beginning of the project Faverman was usually unsuccessful at making a fire and putting up a tent because he didn't have enough experience. Later he became quite a skillful camper who could give a useful tip or two to beginners. The best piece of advice from the pair for cooking in the woods is to design the menu ahead of time and to know exactly what you are going to cook on the first and second days. A good camper should try to make the first meal easy because setting up camp takes a lot of time and effort.

**13.** When Mac and Faverman met for the first time, they both were actors.

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

**14.** Mac's father approved of the idea of Ultimate Outdoor Cooking show.

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

**15.** According to Mac's experience, campers were indifferent to the food at the campsite.

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

**16.** Mac and Faverman recommend buying vegetables from the local farmers.

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

**17.** The «five-second rule» means that meat should be kept on the grill for 5 seconds.

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

**18.** From the start Faverman was a better camper than Mac.

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

**19.** Mac and Faverman think that planning meals is important for camping.

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

**№4. Прочитанного текста, выбрав правильное утверждение: 1- True, 2 – False, 3 – Not stated**

**The Toy House**

The history of the Wooden Toy Museum begins with the trade fair that took place in our town more than three hundred years ago. It was an important event — peasants, craftsmen, and merchants came here to sell and buy goods and to make arrangements for further cooperation. There was timber and iron, grain and flour, meat and honey, cows, hens and ducks for sale and barter. As the town was famous for its toy making tradition the local craftsmen took advantage of the event too and demonstrated their crafts to visitors from neighbouring towns and villages. Hundreds of carved wooden dolls, birds, animals, clowns and other toys were displayed on large stalls. Some of them were painted and some were not but they looked attractive either way.

A rich merchant happened to visit the fair. He was accompanied by his family. To keep the children occupied while the father was busy on business, he let them go to see the toys and promised to buy one toy for each of the four children. It was a hard choice for the children to make — there were plenty of toys. How could they find the best one? The youngest daughter, who was only four, didn't hesitate. She was determined to get the wonderful dolls' house she saw on one of the stalls. It was a real wonder — the door and the windows were decorated with wooden fretwork, the house had a porch and a chimney, and there was furniture inside! The little girl couldn't take her eyes off it and desperately looked forward to the moment when her father finished his business and bought it for her. The business however kept the man busy till very late at night and when he came, the children had been put to bed. They were promised that their father would buy the toys the next morning but he never did.

The weather turned windy that night. The dry wind picked up the sparks from the cooking fires and in seconds the whole fair was on fire. Everyone rushed to rescue their goods, but the wooden toys had no chance of surviving.

When the little daughter of the merchant found out that the fantastic doll house had been burnt, she kept very quiet and was unhappy for several days. It felt to her as if a real house had been destroyed. The merchant loved his daughter very much and to console her he promised to make a real house exactly like the lost one. The house would be full of different toys which the local craftsmen would exhibit there not only during the fair but all year round.

And such a house was built. It's certainly not the building that houses the toy collections now — the original construction was destroyed long ago and several new versions have been constructed at the same location since then. Now it's a fairly large brick house, much more fire-resistant than its predecessors.

To tell the truth, there's no solid evidence that the story about the merchant's daughter is real. Historians say that it's no more than a legend but the locals insist it is true. Who is right and who is wrong? It doesn't matter much as long as the Wooden Toy Museum exists and gives joy to children and grown-up visitors.

**13.** The fair originated as a craft fair.

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

**14.** The fair was held in the village every year.

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

**15.** The merchant was going to buy at least four toys at the fair.

- 1) True  
2) False  
3) Not stated

16. The toy house was destroyed by the fire.

- 1) True  
2) False  
3) Not stated

17. The merchant's daughter liked the house built by her father very much.

- 1) True  
2) False  
3) Not stated

18. The Wooden Toy Museum has been rebuilt out of the ruins several times.

- 1) True  
2) False  
3) Not stated

19. The historians have discovered reliable information about the merchant and his daughter.

- 1) True  
2) False  
3) Not stated

### Задания по грамматике и лексике

**№1.** Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

20	Dana Miller was a bus driver in the city of Philadelphia. Her working hours _____ from 10.00 pm till 6:00 am.	BE
21	It was a hard job and very few _____ worked as bus drivers in those days but Dana loved her job very much.	WOMAN
22	One of her regular passengers was a guitar player. Every Friday night he got on the bus carrying his guitar. The guitar _____ of wood, not plastic and Dana liked the way it sounded.	MAKE
23	“You should come to see our show,” the guitarist kept saying to Dana. “I _____ it one day,” Dana promised each time,	SEE
24	but she never said when exactly she _____. Another passenger who often used Dana’s bus was a Biscuit Lady.	GO
25	She worked at the biscuit factory and often _____ Dana a small bag of biscuits.	GIVE
26	Dana _____ sweets and pastries very much, but	NOT/LIKE



	she could never resist those biscuits – they were so fresh and tasty.	
27	“How was _____ night?” Dana’s husband liked to ask her when she came home. “Good music, good food and a great view of the city,” she cheerfully answered.	YOU
28	“I wish I _____ my work as much as you enjoy yours,” her husband said, “ but I’m going to have just another boring day at the office.”	ENJOY

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

29	Many tourists find they don't like staying in city hotels. They prefer to avoid _____ cities completely.	NOISE
30	They are attracted instead to dramatic views of mountains and _____ valleys.	PEACE
31	If you like this sort of tourism, Mountain View Camp is for you. You'll have an _____ vacation there.	FORGETTABLE
32	The Camp has a view over the _____ Hampson Valley.	IMPRESS
33	In the camp, tourists can rent either tents or bungalows. All the guests have free access to different facilities such as kitchens, bathrooms and playgrounds for children. The camp is a successful _____ of both comfort and a green environment.	COMBINE
34	The tourists can also have lunch in one of the many restaurants and try European or _____ cuisine.	NATION

**№2.** Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

20	Emma lived in a big city and worked for a large company. Her days were usually very busy – she _____ hardly find half an hour for lunch.	CAN
21	However, at weekends she _____ bored and lonely.	FEEL
22	Emma had moved to the city because of her job. Only two months before she had thought she was the _____ girl in the world.	LUCKY
23	She had got a job most of her friends could only dream about. It was her _____ full-time job.	ONE

24	The company _____ ‘Imagination’. They focused on Internet technologies.	CALL
25	Emma _____ much about the Internet but her boss said that it didn’t matter.	NOT/KNOW
26	He also said that she _____ creative and had imagination and that was why she had a good chance of succeeding in the job.	BE
27	When Emma told her friend, Lucy Pitt, about the new job, Lucy said: “I’m very happy that you _____ a good job. But I also feel very sad about it because you’ll go to the city and will forget about your friends.”	FIND
28	“I wish we could always be together but it’s impossible,” Emma said. “I promise that I _____ to visit you as soon as I can.”	COME

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

29	The best thing about shopping in London is that there really are hundreds of cool shops selling _____ clothes.	FASHION
30	Only here you can find a wide choice of _____ and unique shops.	ORIGIN
31	Sometimes you can buy _____ things there.	FANTASY
32	You can spend a whole day in a shopping centre, have lunch in one of the European or _____ restaurants,	ENGLAND
33	see a new film in the cinema and even enjoy a _____.	PERFORM
34	But be _____ – London shops are expensive! Don’t leave all your money in the shopping centre.	CARE

**№3.** Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

20	Kitty lived next door to me and we’d been friends since childhood. We learnt at the same school and _____ there together.	WALK
21	I was sixteen and she was four years _____ than me.	YOUNG
22	But we had a lot in common and enjoyed chatting on _____ way to school.	WE
23	Every morning Kitty knocked on my door and I had to be ready by that time – she _____ waiting for me.	NOT/LIKE
24	One day she didn’t knock. When I caught up with her at the bus stop, she _____ a magazine and didn’t even look at me.	READ
25	I _____ understand what was going on.	NOT/CAN

26	“Hey, Kitty, what’s wrong? Why aren’t you talking to _____?”	I
27	“You yourself know why,” Kitty said angrily. “No, I don’t. I wouldn’t ask you if I _____.” “You went to the cinema with Lisa Parker yesterday,” Kitty was almost crying.	KNOW
28	I felt puzzled and didn’t know what to say. The two _____ at the bus stop looked amused at our conversation and didn’t hide their smiles.	WOMAN

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

29	How do people learn the news? About a century ago people got _____ from newspapers since they were the only mass media that existed in those times.	INFORM
30	Radio and television seemed _____ inventions as they broadcasted audio and visual images.	WONDER
31	The Internet has changed the situation dramatically. Now the audience has an opportunity to create the news, share their _____ knowledge and express their opinions.	PERSON
32	The Internet supposes interaction, which makes it very _____ to people.	ATTRACT
33	And what about the newspapers? Will they _____ in the near future?	APPEAR
34	I wish they wouldn’t as I like starting my day with a cup of coffee and a _____ newspaper.	TRADITION

№4. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

20	Paul was going to be late for his morning class again. He _____ why it happened to him so often.	NOT/ UNDERSTAND
21	This was going to be the _____ time in one week and that was too much even for Mrs Pitt.	THREE
22	She was the _____ teacher in the world but Paul wasn’t sure that she would forgive him again.	KIND
23	“If I don’t invent a very good excuse, she _____ my parents.” Paul thought.	CALL
24	His parents _____ very strict people but they didn’t approve of Paul’s habit of playing computer games till late at night.	NOT/BE
25	As a result, he couldn’t make _____ get up in the morning and was regularly late for school.	HE
26	Paul quietly opened the door and _____ into the classroom.	GO
27	His classmates _____ something in their notepads and didn’t pay any attention to him.	WRITE

28	Mrs Pitt looked at him and said in a flat voice: “You are late again, Paul. What _____?” Paul was not ready with an answer.	HAPPEN
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Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

29	In Andorra people live longer than in any other European country. It seems they have discovered the secret of a long and _____ life.	HEALTH
30	People in Andorra stay active and _____ at old age.	ENERGY
31	They attend gyms and public _____ pools for free.	SWIM
32	Exercise is one reason, the others are clean air and a diet based on vegetables and olive oil. People of all ages in Andorra are cheerful and _____.	FRIEND
33	They think that life is _____ and they do their best to enjoy it.	FANTASY
34	Andorra is the most _____ country in Europe – they haven’t had a war for 700 years.	PEACE

**№5.** Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

20	Anna was glad that the academic year was about to finish. Like most _____ she was looking forward to the summer but not because she wanted to relax.	CHILD
21	Her plans _____ ambitious. Anna wanted to buy a professional digital camera and it wasn’t easy to save enough money.	BE
22	Anna had already chosen the model she wanted. Her dad said that he _____ her the camera in a couple of years.	GIVE
23	But Anna _____ wait so long, she needed it right then.	NOT/CAN
24	“If I _____ it now, I would be able to take part in the Professional Photograph Competition.	HAVE
25	Everyone says I’ve got talent,” she said to herself, looking at the magazine where an article about the competition _____.	PUBLISH
26	While she was reading the article for the _____ time, a brilliant idea came to her – why not take up a summer job as a photographer?	TWO
27	She reached for the phone and dialed the number of the _____ photography agency in the town.	LARGE
28	“Hello, can I help you?” the woman’s voice sounded encouraging and Anna _____ that she probably had a chance.	THINK

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

29	Dublin is the capital city of the Republic of Ireland. It has an _____ airport with flights from London and European capitals.	NATIONAL
30	Dublin is a _____ and cosmopolitan city.	BEAUTY
31	If you walk along its different central streets, you will find a wide range of _____ shops, bars and restaurants.	DIFFER
32	If you like sightseeing, you can also visit the famous Dublin castle, one of the most _____ buildings in the city.	IMPRESS
33	Dublin is a green city. It is such a pleasure to walk there on a hot _____ day.	SUN
34	In the evening you can listen to _____ Irish music played in the streets and in the pubs.	TRADITION

### Задания по письму

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Lily:

**From: Lily@mail.uk**

**To: Russian\_friend@oge.ru**

**Subject: Holidays**

*... You've probably seen the photos which I took on my holiday. During the rainy days we are having now they bring back good memories!*

*... Where did you spend your last summer holidays? What did you do during your holidays? What school holidays do you like most of all and why?...*

Write a message to Lily and answer her **3** questions

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Ben:

**From: Ben@mail.uk**

**To: Russian\_friend@oge.ru**

**Subject: Learning foreign languages**

*... I am so fond of Japanese cartoons that I've decided to learn Japanese. Mum says it's hard, but I think it's worth it. Besides, their writing is cool!*

*...What languages do you learn at school? What other language would you like to learn and why? What do you think about my choice of Japanese? ...*

Write a message to Ben and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Ben:

**From: Ben@mail.uk**

**To: Russian\_friend@oge.ru**

**Subject: Housework**

*... I am a bit sad because I have just quarrelled with my mum. I didn't want to wash the dishes and make my bed because there was an interesting film on TV.*

*... Do you think children should help their parents with the housework, why or why not? What do you usually do about the house? What housework do you dislike? ...*

Write a message to Ben and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Ben:

**From: Ben@mail.uk**

**To: Russian\_friend@oge.ru**

**Subject: Pets**

*... My cat is big, white and furry. He is such fun! I can't understand people who prefer to live without pets.*

*... Why don't some people want to have any pets? Do you approve of keeping exotic pets like spiders or snakes and why? What pets are popular in your country? ...*

Write a message to Ben and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Ben:

**From: Ben@mail.uk**

**To: Russian\_friend@oge.ru**

**Subject: News**

*... Sometimes I hate our school radio because they talk about things everyone knows. And news should be fresh! One day I will be a reporter and will make really good news.*

*... How do you get to know what's happening in the world? What are you going to be? Do you think English will be necessary for your future career and why? ...*

Write a message to Ben and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Harry:

**From: Harry@mail.uk**

**To: Russian\_friend@oge.ru**

**Subject: Music**

*... Frankly, I don't understand why some people like classical music. I adore rock and usually listen to it on my way home from school. If my favourite band comes to our town, I'll definitely go to their concert.*

*... What kind of music do you like? Do you think it is necessary to have music lessons at school, why? What musical instrument would you like to play?...*

Write a message to Harry and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Ben:

**From: Ben@mail.uk**

**To: Russian\_friend@oge.ru**

**Subject: Theatre**

*... Last week I went to the theatre. It was a great performance and the actors were wonderful. I was impressed.*

*... Do you think it's exciting to be a famous actor and why? When did you last see a theatrical performance? Have you ever been to the Bolshoi Theatre? ...*

Write a message to Ben and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.



### **Заключение**

Опыт показывает, что представленные формы работы с текстами по чтению, письмом, грамматическим и лексическим материалом, используемые с учетом возрастных особенностей и уровня языковой подготовки обучающихся, повышают уровень общего речевого развития. Работа со схемами и таблицами при изучении лексики и грамматике учит умению выделять главное в изучаемом материале, способствует развитию логического мышления учащихся. Но самое главное - это изменение отношения к сложному предмету как доступному и увлекательному! Чем раньше прививается любовь к изучению английского языка, тем легче готовить учащихся к экзамену, тем лучше результаты и тем интереснее предмет.

### Список литературы и интернет-источников

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