



ОСНОВАНО В 1930

РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ ТРЕБОВАНИЙ ФГОС 2021 В УМК "RAINBOW ENGLISH" (5-9 КЛАССЫ)

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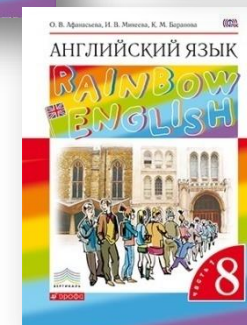
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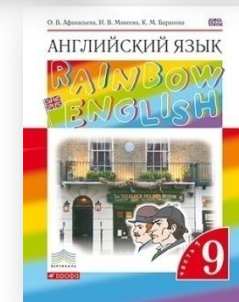
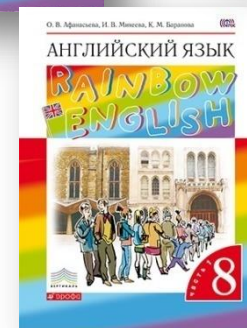
ТРЕБОВАНИЯ ФГОС

1. Тематическое содержание речи
2. Лексическая сторона речи
 - а) способы образования новых слов
 - б) специфические элементы лексической системы английского языка
3. Грамматическая сторона речи
4. Нововведения
5. Подготовка к ОГЭ



ТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ РЕЧИ

1. Семья. Друзья. Семейные праздники
2. Внешность и характер человека
3. Досуг и увлечения
4. Здоровый образ жизни
5. Покупки
6. Школьная жизнь
7. Каникулы. Виды отдыха
8. Природа. Погода
9. Родной город/село. Транспорт
10. Родная страна и страны изучаемого языка
11. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и стран изучаемого языка



СПЕЦИФИКАЦИЯ ТЕМАТИЧЕСКОГО СОДЕРЖАНИЯ РЕЧИ

Выдающиеся люди родной страны и стран изучаемого языка

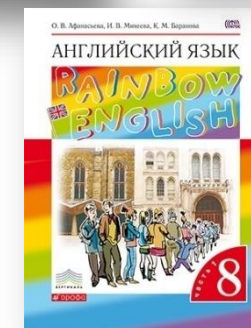
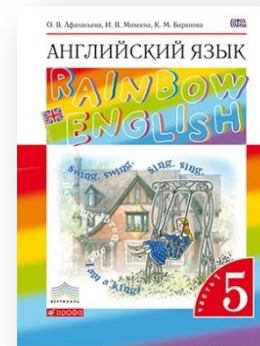
5 КЛАСС – писатели и поэты

6 КЛАСС – писатели, поэты, ученые

7 КЛАСС – писатели, поэты, ученые, спортсмены

8 КЛАСС – писатели, поэты, ученые, спортсмены,
художники и музыканты

9 КЛАСС – писатели, поэты, ученые, спортсмены,
художники, музыканты и государственные деятели





ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛЮДИ РОДНОЙ СТРАНЫ И СТРАН ИЗУЧАЕМОГО ЯЗЫКА

5 КЛАСС – ПИСАТЕЛИ И ПОЭТЫ



Самуил Яковлевич Маршак (1887—1964) был поэтом, переводчиком и драматургом. В России трудно найти человека, который не знает таких его произведений для детей, как «Сказка о глупом мышонке» или «Двенадцать месяцев». Благодаря его переводам миллионы читателей в нашей стране познакомились с творчеством великих английских поэтов — Шекспира, Блейка, Бёрнса, а также с народными балладами, песнями и стихами.



DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 When were these Russian writers born? When did they die? Write the dates¹ in words.



Alexander Pushkin



Leo Tolstoy



Mikhail Lermontov



Anton Chekhov



Ivan Krylov



Ivan Turgenev



ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛЮДИ РОДНОЙ СТРАНЫ И СТРАН ИЗУЧАЕМОГО ЯЗЫКА

5 КЛАСС – ПИСАТЕЛИ И ПОЭТЫ

92



Уильям Аллингхэм (1824—1889) — ирландский писатель и поэт. Один из известных сборников его стихотворений называется "Day and Night Songs", со стихотворением из этого сборника вы только что познакомились. Аллингхэм известен не только собственными стихами, но и тем, что он стал составителем и редактором популярной в его время книги стихов для детей.



- 5 A. Listen to the poem, (54), and read it.

Swing, Swing

(William Allingham)

Swing, swing,
Sing, sing,
Here's my throne and I
am a king!

Swing, swing.
Sing, sing,
Farewell, earth, for I'm
on the wing!

Low, high,
Here I fly.
Like a bird through
sunny sky;

Free, free,
Over the lea,
Over the mountain,
over the sea!

качайся, качайся

Прощай, земля

через, по

над лугом
за гору





ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛЮДИ РОДНОЙ СТРАНЫ И СТРАН ИЗУЧАЕМОГО ЯЗЫКА

5 КЛАСС – СПОРТСМЕНЫ И МУЗЫКАНТЫ (ОПЕРЕЖЕНИЕ ТЕМАТИКИ)

Step 5

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (68), and complete the sentences.

- 1) Michael Schumacher was a ... Formula One driver.
a) useful
b) wonderful
c) difficult
- 2) Journalists ... write about him.
a) never
b) sometimes
c) often
- 3) Journalists say Michael was a ... sportsman.
a) tired b) very good c) new
- 4) Michael was born on the ... of January 1969.
a) 3rd b) 13th c) 30th
- 5) His ... name is Ralf.
a) cousin's b) brother's c) father's



- 7 Read the text and say what makes Russia a great country. What name can you give to this text?

You know that Russia is famous for its territories — mountains, rivers, forests, lakes, big cities and small towns. It is rich in its plants and animals too. Our country is one of the greatest and most powerful in the world because of its history, culture and its people.

Different peoples live in Russia. They speak different languages but they are good neighbours. People in Russia are very talented. We can name many of those who are famous all over the world — writers and scientists, musicians and actors, athletes and cosmonauts.

In different countries people read books by Anton Chekhov and Leo Tolstoy, they listen to beautiful music by Peter Tchaikovsky and Mikhail Glinka. Russia has got a lot of wonderful pilots and workers, teachers and dancers, engineers and doctors.

When visitors from abroad come to our country, they usually say different things about Russia. Some of them like it, some don't, but they always say that people of Russia are wonderful. They are open, brave and kind.





ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛЮДИ РОДНОЙ СТРАНЫ И СТРАН ИЗУЧАЕМОГО ЯЗЫКА

7 КЛАСС – ПИСАТЕЛИ, ПОЭТЫ, УЧЕНЫЕ, СПОРТСМЕНЫ

(мать Тереза, Михаил Ломоносов, Исаак Ньютон, Наполеон Бонапарт, Томас Эдисон, Леонардо да Винчи и др.)

2 Read the text and match its paragraphs with the titles. There is one title you don't have to use.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Her Greatest Interests | d) Early Years |
| b) Beginning of a Writer | e) Story for a Young Friend |
| c) School Friends | |

Helen Beatrix Potter

1. Helen Beatrix Potter was born on the 28th of July 1866 in London. She was an only daughter of rather rich parents. She did not go to school but had classes at home.

2. Beatrix was fond of two things. They were animals and drawing. She had a lot of small pets at home: a family of snails, mice, a rabbit and a hedgehog. She started doing drawings as a small child and did hundreds of them so she learned to draw very well. She often illustrated her letters to child friends with little animal drawings and told them stories about these animals.



2 A. Say what you know about Charles Darwin.
B. Listen, (76), and read the text.

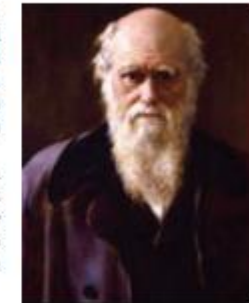
Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin was a world-famous scientist. His theory ['θəri] of evolution [ˌevə'lju:ʃn] opened a new page in the old book of nature¹. Darwin was born on 12th February 1809 in England. His father was a doctor and his grandfather was a philosopher [fɪ'lɒsəfə] and a poet, but he was interested in nature too.

When a boy, Darwin showed little interest in school. Later, when he was a medical student at university, he was not really fond of medicine ['medsən] and soon decided he did not want to become a doctor. At that time, he began to be interested in biology.

In 1831 he joined an expedition [ˌeksprɪdʃn] on a ship that went to the Pacific Islands. There Darwin understood that living things could change with time and developed his famous theory of evolution. Charles Darwin believed that all species of life appeared from one living organism.

The scientist died in April 1882. His body now lies in Westminster Abbey.



C. Choose the appropriate variants to complete the sentences.

- Charles Darwin was born ...
 - in the seventeenth century
 - in the eighteenth century
 - in the nineteenth century
- Charles Darwin was born in ...
 - Great Britain
 - the USA
 - Australia

ПРИРОДА. ПОГОДА

5 КЛАСС – ПРИРОДА: ДИКИЕ И ДОМАШНИЕ ЖИВОТНЫЕ

8 КЛАСС – ПРИРОДА: ФЛОРА И ФАУНА. ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЭКОЛОГИИ. КЛИМАТ, ПОГОДА, СТИХИЙНЫЕ БЕДСТВИЯ

6 A. Read the text and find international words in it.



What Is Ecology¹

No living thing or group of living things can live and grow in isolation [aɪsəˈleɪʃn]. All organisms, plants and animals need energy ['enədʒi] to develop and all species of living things influence the lives of others. Ecology is a science. It studies how plants, animals and human beings live together and influence each other. It is also a science about our environment. People have always studied living things in their natural environ-



B. Say what the weather was like in those cities yesterday.

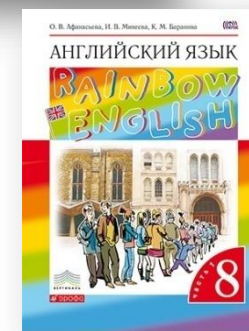
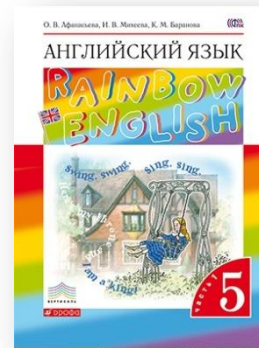
windy, rainy, warm and sunny, foggy and nasty, snowy and frosty, warm and cloudy

Example: It was foggy and nasty in London.



ЛЕКСИЧЕСКАЯ СТОРОНА РЕЧИ

1. Основные способы образования новых слов в английском языке
 - а) аффиксация
 - б) конверсия
 - в) словосложение
 - г) сокращение
2. Синонимы и антонимы
3. Интернациональные слова
4. Многозначные слова
5. Фразовые глаголы
6. Средства связи в тексте для обеспечения его целостности





ЛЕКСИЧЕСКАЯ СТОРОНА РЕЧИ

ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ СЛОВА И ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ



International Words (Интернациональные слова)

В разных языках часто встречаются похожие по звучанию слова. Их называют интернациональными. В языках Европы существует большое количество интернациональных слов, которые пришли из греческого и латыни, но не только из них.

Сравните: *café (Fr) — coffee (Eng) — кофе (Rus)*;

tragedie (Fr) — tragedy (Eng) — трагедия (Rus);

litterature (Fr) — literature (Eng) — литература (Rus).

Очень часто интернациональные слова помогают нам понять смысл сказанного или написанного.

7

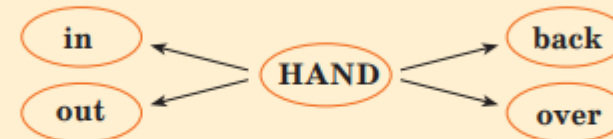
Which of these words are international? What do they mean?

1) history, 2) ballet, 3) people, 4) word, 5) family, 6) linguist, 7) dictionary, 8) grammar, 9) radio, 10) understand, 11) alphabet



Phrasal Verbs (Фразовые глаголы)

Познакомьтесь с фразовыми глаголами, у которых общее ядро — слово **hand**.



1) **to hand in something to somebody** — сдать что-то кому-либо

Please hand in your projects on Friday.

2) **to hand something back to somebody** — вернуть что-то кому-то

Jane handed the letter back to him.

3) **to hand out something (to hand something out)** — раздать что-то

Could you please hand out these pencils to everybody?

4) **to hand something over to somebody** — передать что-то кому-либо

Wait, I'll hand the newspapers over.



ЛЕКСИЧЕСКАЯ СТОРОНА РЕЧИ

СРЕДСТВА СВЯЗИ В ТЕКСТЕ ДЛЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЕГО ЦЕЛОСТНОСТИ



Time Words in Narration

Рассказывая о каких-либо событиях, мы используем слова, которые помогают нам выстроить последовательность повествования. Вот некоторые из них.

Повествование				
Начало	Продолжение	Возвращение к прошлому	Параллельные события	Окончание
at first first/firstly first of all to begin with at the beginning	next then after that later (on)	previously (ранее) some time before before that	just then meanwhile (тем временем) in the meantime (в это же время)	eventually (наконец) finally in the end

Не забудьте, что, если нужно рассказать о событиях, предшествовавших основному действию, глаголы используют в форме **past perfect**. Например: We greatly enjoyed the picnic, though previously we **had spent** much time preparing for it: making sandwiches and buying everything necessary. Обратите внимание, что если слова *first, firstly, first of all, previously, finally* начинают предложение, то после них обычно ставится запятая.

Firstly, she didn't like the performance, later on she changed her opinion.
Finally, we decided to spend the evening at home.

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Step 7

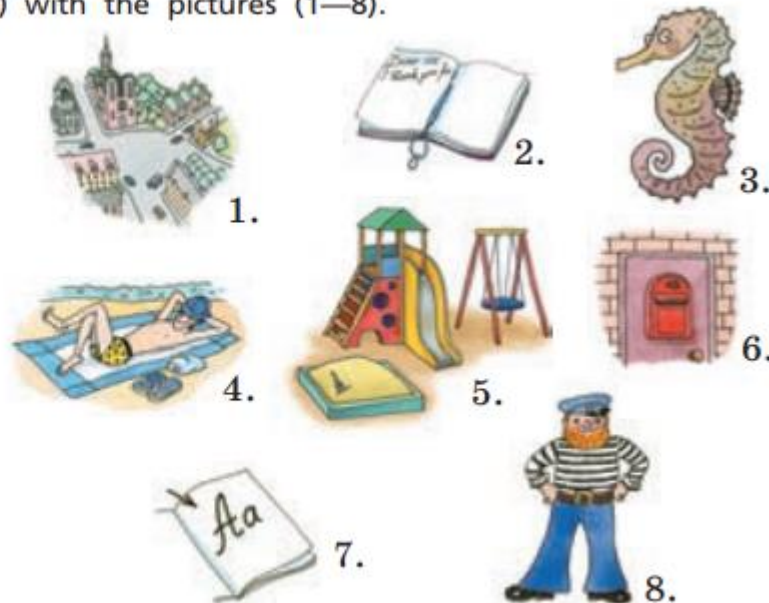


ЛЕКСИЧЕСКАЯ СТОРОНА РЕЧИ

СЛОВСОЖЕНИЕ И АФФИКСАЦИЯ

7 Match the words (a—h) with the pictures (1—8).

- a) seahorse
- b) letterbox
- c) city centre
- d) playground
- e) visitors' book
- f) sea dog
- g) capital letter
- h) holidaymaker



Ты уже знаешь, что в английском языке новые слова можно образовать при помощи суффиксов. Например, при помощи **-er** образуются существительные: read — **reader**; swim — **swimmer**; write — **writer**.

Познакомься с суффиксом **-ful**, который используется для образования прилагательных; значение этого суффикса — «полный чего-либо».

use — польза → **useful** — полезный

success — успех → **successful** — успешный

beauty — красота → **beautiful** — прекрасный, красивый

wonder — чудо → **wonderful** — удивительный, чудесный



В английском языке новые слова можно образовать при помощи приставок или, как говорят учёные, при помощи префиксов. Одним из них является префикс **un-**. Он придаёт новому слову противоположное значение.

happy — счастливый → **unhappy** — несчастный

fit — в хорошей форме → **unfit** — в плохой форме

born — рождённый → **unborn** — нерождённый

pleasant — приятный → **unpleasant** — неприятный

(See Grammar Reference, p. 143.)



ЛЕКСИЧЕСКАЯ СТОРОНА РЕЧИ

СОКРАЩЕНИЯ И АББРЕВИАТУРЫ



В английском языке часто встречаются **сокращения**. Ими называют усе-
ченные слова, лишившиеся части букв или слогов. Вы уже знакомы с це-
лым рядом таких единиц:

Phone (telephone), bike (bicycle), St (Saint/Street)

К сокращениям также относятся **аббревиатуры**, то есть слова, состоящие
из начальных букв нескольких единиц:

MP (member of Parliament), DIY (Do IT Yourself), UN (United Nations),
TV (television)

Многие сокращения характерны для неформальной, разговорной речи.
Так, если бы текст The History of Education был написан менее формаль-
ным языком, вы могли бы встретить в нем, например, такие сокращения:
prehist (prehistoric), entmt (entertainment), PERF (performance), pop (popular),
prog (programme), fav/fave (favourite)

Многие сокращения прочно входят в язык в качестве новых слов.

- 2 A. Try to read the e-mail that Carolyn has just sent to her friends who are on a journey in China. The list of words below can help you.

Hi all! how is yr trip? my frnds and I r very by her. dey all send thr lv to u. wot r yr plans 4 the rest of the holidays? rite asap, please. cu soon.
Yr Carolyn

List of Weblish¹ Words

asap = as soon as possible	lv = love
by = busy	r = are/our
c = seen	rite = write
cu = see you	thr = their
d = the	u = you
dey = they	ur = our
frnds = friends	wot = what
her = here	yr = your(s)

- B. Work in pairs and discuss Weblish. Find out:

- if this language is useful;
- in what situations and why people use it;
- if you think it is good to use Weblish;
- if there are any disadvantages for those who use it;
- if it is possible to forget or to spoil classical English if you use Weblish too much.



ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ СТОРОНА РЕЧИ

РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОГО МАТЕРИАЛА ПО КЛАССАМ

5 класс – PRESENT PERFECT, PARTICIPLE I, PARTICIPLE II, COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES

6 класс – PAST CONTINUOUS, MODAL VERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS, INDEFINITE PRONOUNS, A FEW, FEW / A LITTLE, LITTLE

7 класс – MEANS TO EXPRESS FUTURE ACTIONS (FUTURE SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, TO BE GOING TO), HOMONYMOUS ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES (FAST, HARD), COMPLEX OBJECT, CONDITIONAL 0, CONDITIONAL I, THE MODAL VERB *MIGHT*

8 класс – PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS, PAST PERFECT, SEQUENCE OF TENSES, FUTURE IN THE PAST, GERUND, INFINITIVE, PRESENT AND PAST PASSIVE, TO BE/GET USED TO DO/DOING STH.

9 класс – PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE, CONDITIONAL II, I WISH, THE ORDER OF ATTRIBUTES BEFORE NOUNS, I'D PREFER/I'D RATHER



НОВОВВЕДЕНИЯ

СОСТАВЛЕНИЕ ВЫСКАЗЫВАНИЯ С ОПОРОЙ НА ПЛАН, ОБРАЗЕЦ, ТАБЛИЦУ

Speak about Russia or Great Britain. Use the information from the table. Follow the outline:

Outline

- 1) the territory and population of the country;
- 2) the capital city;
- 3) the official languages people speak;
- 4) sights you would like to see;
- 5) transport you would like to use

	Territory	Population
Russia	17,098,246 km ² (square kilometres)	146,000,000
Great Britain	243,809 km ² (square kilometres)	67,886,000



НОВОВВЕДЕНИЯ

ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ТАБЛИЦЫ В ТЕКСТОВЫЙ ВАРИАНТ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИИ

Read the information in the table and speak about the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.

Key (sample): The Royal Shakespeare Theatre is situated in Stratford-upon-Avon. This town is Shakespeare's birthplace. It is in the English Midlands, beside the River Avon. The owner of the theatre is the Royal Shakespeare Company. The old theatre – the Shakespeare Memorial – opened in 1879. After the fire in 1926 the theatre building looked uninviting. In 2007 the theatre closed for construction work. In 2011 the Queen officially opened the transformed theatre. Now it is a "one-room theatre", like in Shakespeare's time. This "one-room theatre" has got seats on three sides of the stage. The actors are closer to the audience. The new building has become more comfortable.

Name	The Royal Shakespeare Theatre
Location	town - Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace - in the English Midlands, beside the River Avon
Owner	The Royal Shakespeare Company
History	opened – 1879; the 1 st name – the Shakespeare Memorial; a fire – 1926; the building after the fire - looking uninviting
Renovation	closed for construction work - 2007; an official opening by the Queen of the transformed theatre - 2011
New Building	now - a "one-room theatre" like in Shakespeare's time; the seats on three sides of the stage; the actors closer to the audience; more comfortable



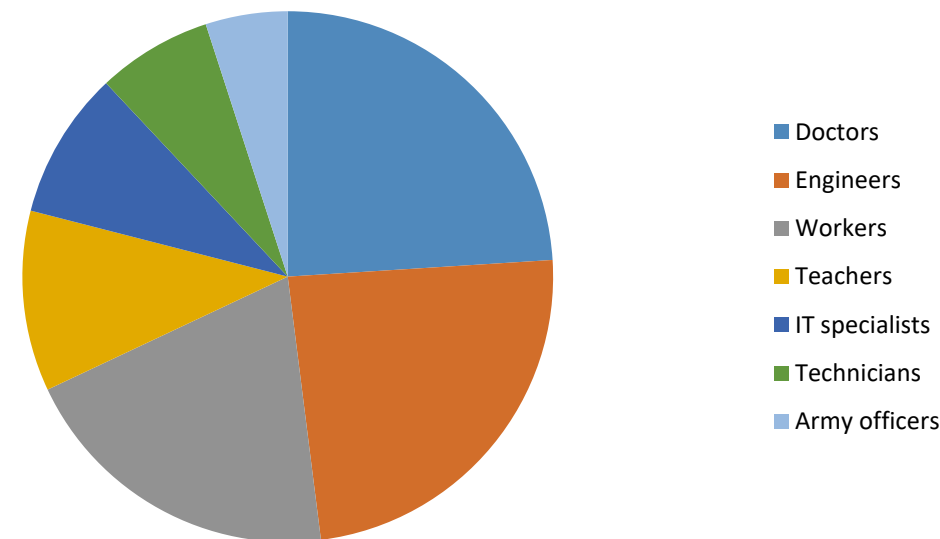
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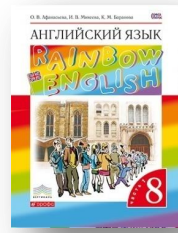
ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ДИАГРАММЫ В ТЕКСТОВЫЙ ВАРИАНТ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИИ

Look at the chart and the list of jobs and explain what information it gives. Use some of the phrases from the box.

- I understand from the chart that ...
- I'm surprised to see that ...
- I find it interesting that ...
- It's interesting that ...
- The most unusual thing is that ...

The most required jobs in Russia





НОВОВВЕДЕНИЯ

ДИАГРАММЫ КАК ОСНОВА ДЛЯ УСТНОГО СООБЩЕНИЯ

B. Read the list of most popular jobs in the order of preference and answer the questions (1-7).

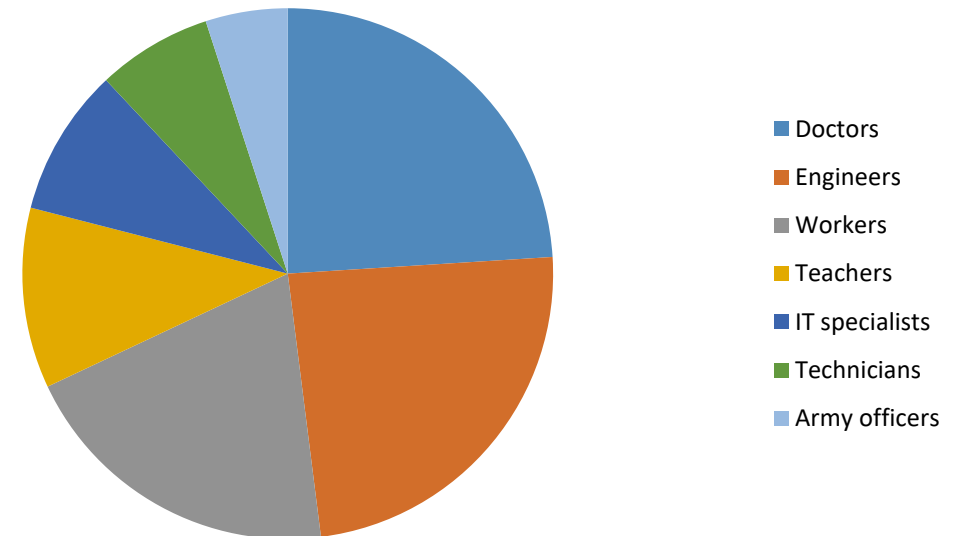
The most popular jobs in Russia in the order of preference

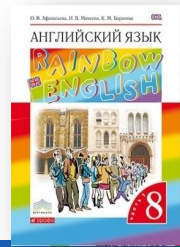
computer programmers
secretaries able to use foreign languages
designers
sales, PR and office managers
lawyers
logistics managers

Questions

1. People of what qualifications have the best chances to find a job?
2. What job can be found both in the chart and on the list?
3. Do a lot of people want to work with their hands? Are such specialists required?
4. Which jobs are connected with using a foreign language? In what way?
5. Are you thinking about one of the jobs from the chart or from the list? Which one?
6. What kind of career are you planning?
7. How are you going to use English after you leave school?

The most required jobs in Russia





НОВОВВЕДЕНИЯ

ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ТАБЛИЦЫ В ТЕКСТОВЫЙ ВАРИАНТ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИИ И ПОДГОТОВКА К УСТНОЙ ЧАСТИ ОГЭ

A. After the performance Jill and Donald wanted to have a bite. They decided to go to Gerald's Snack Bar. Read the advertisement and answer the questions.

1. Are there waiters or waitresses in this restaurant?
2. Can you eat both hot and cold food there?
3. Can you have dessert in this restaurant?
4. What is 'take-away' food? Where do people usually eat it?

Key: 1) No, there aren't. 2) Yes, I can. Pizzas and fish and chips are hot. 3) Yes, I can. 4) Take-away food is food that you can take from a restaurant and eat at home or at any other place you like.

B. Say:

what kind of food and drinks we can usually see in theatre buffets

if the buffet is a popular place in a theatre

if you like visiting the buffet in the interval between the acts and why

if you usually go to the buffet and what you buy there

Gerald's Snack Bar
Self-service Restaurant

Our specialties

Roast beef, ham and cheese salads
Pizzas – 12 varieties

Giant hamburgers
Home-made cakes and pies

Take-away food at low prices

Sandwiches Pizzas Fish and chips Ice creams



НОВОВВЕДЕНИЯ

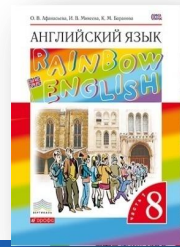
ЗАПОЛНЕНИЕ ФОРМУЛЯРОВ И АНКЕТ

Work in pairs. Tell your partner how you would like to complete this form.

OPINION POLL

Please fill in this form with short answers.

1	Age	
2	Occupation	
3	Average number of your visits to the cinema within a month	
4	Average number of films you watch at home within a month	
5	Kind(s) of films you prefer to watch (<i>serious, tragic, comic, thrilling, musical, cartoons</i>)	
6	Favourite film(s) and actor(s)	
7	How you choose a film to watch (listen to people's opinions, read criticism, watch trailers, try to watch all the new films)	



НОВОВВЕДЕНИЯ

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ: ИНТЕРВЬЮ

In pairs read the interview and complete it.

Interview

Television presenter: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Today our guest is Mr Steven Newman, one of the best-known film directors. Mr Newman, I'm happy to see you in this TV studio.

Steven Newman: Thank you.

Television presenter: Well, Mr Newman, people keep talking about your latest film. What is its most important message?

Steven Newman: The film is about living in modern times, the age of information technologies.

Television presenter: The film isn't very optimistic about our near future.

Steven Newman: No, it isn't. But this is how I see it. Do you know the saying "Who owns information, he owns the world"? It has never been as true as it is now. And the information is in your hands.

Television presenter: Do you mean television?

Steven Newman: I mean Mass Media – traditional and new.

Television presenter: Don't you think the traditional methods of giving information – newspapers, radio, television – are losing their power?

Steven Newman: Not really. They are just changing as they have to meet the challenge of the Internet.

Television presenter: Do you believe the traditional media will survive with the help of new technologies?

Steven Newman: I really think so.

Television presenter: And what about traditional cinema?

ПОДГОТОВКА К ОГЭ

1. Значок SFA (State Final Assessment)
2. Полное соответствие новому формату ОГЭ/ЕГЭ
3. Включение новых заданий
4. Два полноценных теста





ПОДГОТОВКА К ОГЭ (АУДИРОВАНИЕ)

SFA. Listen to the texts and complete the sentences.

1. The goldfish can live for...
a) 12 years b) 30 years c) 20 years
2. Seahorses are known as ...
a) summer fish b) winter fish c) summer and winter fish
3. Nowadays elephants can be found ...
a) only in tropical Asia b) in Asia and Africa c) only in Africa
4. The smallest kangaroos are ...
a) grey kangaroos b) rat kangaroos c) red kangaroos

Аудиозапись № 8 к упражнению 1

One. The goldfish is a type of carp that are usually gold, gold and black, or gold and white in colour. They are easy to keep at home in aquariums or ponds. Goldfish originally came from China. They can grow up to 12 in (30 cm) long and may live for 20 years or more.

Two. The seahorse is a fish, but it doesn't look like a fish at all. Its head looks like a pony's, and its tail is like a snake's. Seahorses can be found in nearly all warm seas. They belong to the pipefish family, and their food is small sea animals and eggs of other fish. Seahorses never eat dead things. There are about 50 different species of seahorses. Seahorses are seen only in the summer and they are known as summer fish. Nobody knows what happens to them in the winter.

Three. Once, elephants used to inhabit many parts of the Earth. Now they are found in their wild state only in Africa and tropical Asia. Elephants are the largest land animals, and in many ways, among the most



ПОДГОТОВКА К ОГЭ (АУДИРОВАНИЕ)

SFA. You'll hear five people speaking about the ways they learn news and get information. Listen, (20), and match the statements (1—6) with what the people say (a—e). There is one statement you don't have to use.

1. It should come from all sources.
2. It should be in the newspaper.
3. It shouldn't be on the screen.
4. It should be on the Net.
5. It should be detailed.
6. It should be reliable.

Key: 1 C 2 E 3 A 4 B 6 D, extra – 5





ПОДГОТОВКА К ОГЭ (АУДИРОВАНИЕ)

SFA. Listen to the interview with an international music star and say how you could fill in the table. You can use only one word without an article in each case. Numerals must be written in words.

Key: 1 seventeen 2 father 3 home 4 music 5 cooking 6 none

1. Age of finishing school
2. Person who gave him/her interest in music
3. His/Her first step to independence
4. The art he/she wanted to succeed in
5. Hobbies at the moment of giving the interview
6. His/her advice

leaving _____

reading and _____

Interview with Kelis

— You're a famous music star now. What were you doing when you were 17?

— I was finishing school and also working in a clothes shop and a bar to get some money.

— When did you first become interested in music?

— My dad was a jazz musician. As a child, I sang a lot, played the piano and saxophone. I often played the piano with my dad. I started writing songs when I was a little girl too.

— Why did you leave home when you were sixteen?

— I wanted to be independent. My parents had planned my future for me, but I wanted to go my own way.

— What was your biggest problem when you were a teenager?

— I kept thinking about my career. I wanted to do music so I worked very hard, meeting new musicians and waiting for the right thing to happen.

— What do you like? Have you got any hobbies?

— In my free time I like to read. I also enjoy cooking but I don't cook often because I don't spend much time at home. When I was younger, I liked to play the guitar but I was not very good at it.

— Do you have any advice for readers who want to make a career in the music business?

— I really don't have an answer. It will happen if it's right for you. I can't say step one — you do this, and step two — you do that.



ПОДГОТОВКА К ОГЭ (ЧТЕНИЕ)

SFA. Read the text and the sentences after it. Decide which sentences are true, false or not stated in the text.

7

A. Read the text and the sentences after it. Decide which sentences are true, false or not stated.

The BBC

The BBC is probably the best-known non-commercial radio and television **organization**, **formed** in 1927 to educate citizens. The letters BBC stand for the **British Broadcasting Corporation**, a very large television and radio **organization** in the UK. It includes a number of national and local radio stations, national television stations, the international BBC World Service and BBC **Worldwide** Television. The BBC is a public service. It is paid for by taxes¹ and by overseas advertisers. The BBC is not allowed to receive money from advertisers in the UK. All the main political parties can give political **broadcasts** on it.

There are four radio channels. Radio 1 has mostly pop music; Radio 2 has light music, comedy and sport. Radio 3 has classical and modern music, talks on serious problems and old and new plays. Radio 4 gives current news reports, talks and discussions.

The BBC also has two television channels: BBC 1 and BBC 2. BBC 2 offers more serious programmes than BBC 1. It shows discussions, **adaptations** of novels into plays and films, operas and concerts. BBC 1 offers lighter plays and **series**, **humour** and sport, but there are also some interesting documentaries. BBC documentaries like *The Blue Planet* and *Planet Earth* have won different awards and are popular in many countries of the world.

- 1) The BBC was not organized to make money.
- 2) The BBC includes both radio and television.
- 3) The BBC has five national radio stations.
- 4) There are seven local TV stations in the UK.
- 5) The BBC works for the UK only.





ПОДГОТОВКА К ОГЭ (ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА)

SFA. Read the text and complete it with the appropriate forms of the words on the right

6

Read the text and complete it with the appropriate forms of the words on the right.



Not long ago I (1) ... reading *Endless Night* by Agatha Christie and (2) ... that I was fascinated by the story. I (3) ... to learn what I (4) ... about the author and (5) ... out the following facts. Christie is known throughout the world as the Queen of Crime, the (6) ... crime storyteller. Her first books (7) ... at the end of the First World War and immediately (8) ... a success. Hercule Poirot, a Belgian detective (9) ... by the author was very good at (10) ... mysteries. In fact he was no (11) ... than Sherlock Holmes himself.

begin
understand
try, can
find

good, appear
become
create
solve
bad



ПОДГОТОВКА К ОГЭ (ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА)

SFA. Complete the test with the derivatives of the words on the right.

10

Complete the text with the derivatives of the words on the right.



Angela works for a (1) ... magazine. Her latest article is devoted to very (2) ... sea birds — puffins. They live on (3) ... islands in the North Sea. The article gives data about the (4) ... of their wings and the (5) ... of their bodies, the number of chicks they have and information about their (6) ... and (7) A lot of interesting facts about puffins can be found on the pages of Angela's (8) ... magazine.

locality
usual
distance
wide, long

develop, grow

month

RAINBOW ENGLISH



ПОДГОТОВКА К ОГЭ (ПИСЬМО)

SFA. Write an email (100-120 words) to your pen friend. Answer her questions.

From: Mary@mail.uk

To: Russian-friend@oge.ru

Subject: Books

Hi there!

Thanks for the book of poems you've sent me.

Lately I've got really interested in modern English poetry. I've discovered for myself the poetry of Philip Larkin, which was recommended to me by the librarian in our school library. He is quite young but he knows a lot about literature.

...

Do you like poetry more than novels or stories? What books do you usually read? How can you characterise them?

Take care,

Mary



ПОДГОТОВКА К ОГЭ (УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ)

SFA.

Task 1. You are going to read the text aloud. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, and then be ready to read it aloud. Remember that you will not have more than 2 minutes for reading aloud.

Task 2. You are going to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six questions. Give full answers to the questions. Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your latest visit to a museum or an art gallery. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what museum/art gallery it was and where it was situated;
- with whom you went there;
- what you saw in the museum/art gallery;
- what impression the museum/art gallery made on you.

You have to talk continuously.

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