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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Пособие предназначается учащимся 7—9-х классов общеобразовательных школ, гимназий и лицеев в качестве дополнительного материала для подготовки к устной части основного государственного экзамена (ОГЭ) по английскому языку. Устная часть экзамена по английскому языку включена в новый формат сдачи ОГЭ и дополнена вопросами, относящимися к формированию личного отношения обучаемого к теме высказывания в 2019 г. Варианты экзаменационных заданий устной части и методические рекомендации по подготовке обучаемых представлены в базе контрольно-измерительных материалов и методических рекомендаций ФИПИ.

Предлагаемое пособие создано для дополнительной тренировки структурирования высказывания, расширения диапазона использования грамматических структур и лексики, для приобретения навыка спонтанного тематического речевого высказывания.

Пособие содержит 17 разделов основной тематики устного общения, соответствующих требованиям Кодификатора элементов содержания ОГЭ. В пособии представлены тематические тексты и упражнения к ним, которые дают возможность подготовки к третьему и второму заданию устной части экзамена. Практическая работа над заданиями, данными после текстов, предполагает применение речевых семантико-грамматических модулей для формирования и грамматического структурирования аргументированного высказывания личного мнения обучаемого. Грамматические модули формирования ответа охватывают тренировку применения в речи как простых, так и сложноподчиненных предложений с наиболее употребительными грамматическими конструкциями, используемыми при ответах на задания ОГЭ.

Пособие имеет в своем составе 17 тренировочных заданий в формате второй части устного экзамена, представленных упражнениями в форме диалога-расспроса. В пособии дана дополнительная тренировка письменной части экзамена, выраженная в заданиях по ответу на неофициальное письмо, тематически связанных с устной частью подготовки.

Пособие рассчитано на учащихся 7—9-х классов общеобразовательных школ, гимназий и лицеев и будет полезно учителям для использования на уроках английского языка, на занятиях внеурочной подготовки или на подготовительных курсах.

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО РАБОТЕ С ПОСОБИЕМ

Устная часть экзамена по английскому языку состоит из трех заданий: чтения вслух не-большого текста, ответов на вопросы собеседника и тематического монологического высказывания с опорой на план в виде кратких вопросов.

Практика обучения тематическому монологическому высказыванию с опорой на план предполагает выполнение практико-ориентированных лексико-грамматических заданий. Пособие содержит 17 разделов основной тематики устного общения, соответствующих требованиям Кодификатора элементов содержания ОГЭ. Каждый раздел учебного пособия сопровождается упражнениями обучающего характера, призванными помочь в приобретении навыка устной речи по теме речевого высказывания, дополняющими задания учебников.

Работа над каждым тематическим разделом ведется на основе краткого тематического текста, имеющего в своем составе необходимую тематическую лексику и информацию для ответа на поставленный в начале текста вопрос. Цель задания к тематическому тексту заключается в поиске информации на поставленный вопрос. Тематические тексты предлагаемого пособия могут быть использованы для тренировки чтения вслух в качестве практики выполнения первого задания устной части экзамена.

Задания-упражнения к тематическим текстам направлены на поэтапное формирование навыка грамматического структурирования высказывания личного мнения обучаемого в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ООО.

Упражнения по предварительной работе над тематической лексикой основаны на выполнении практического задания по поиску лексической сочетаемости различных частей речи с применением электронного словаря и последующей записью словосочетаний в таблицу. Исследование обучаемыми синтаксической связи в словосочетаниях дает представление о семантических связях в предложении. Выполнение таких упражнений демонстрирует правила словообразования, а также тренирует использование правил сочетания слов и построения предложений на их основе.

Последующие упражнения связаны с установлением смысловых связей в предложении и демонстрируют правила построения либо простых, либо сложноподчиненных предложений с наиболее часто используемыми при устных ответах конструкциями главных предложений с придаточными обстоятельственными причины, цели и условия или придаточными определительными.

Далее следуют задания, предлагающие обучаемым сформулировать собственный ответ на вопрос на основе применения речевых семантико-грамматических модулей для грамматического структурирования и формирования высказывания личного мнения обучаемого. Грамматические модули формирования ответа охватывают структурирование и создание собственного ответа на основе предложенных вариантов, тренировку и использование в речи сложноподчиненных предложений с наиболее часто используемыми при ответах конструкциями главных предложений с придаточными обстоятельственными причины, цели и условия или придаточными определительными.

Пособие построено по принципу цикличного применения семантико-грамматических модулей формирования ответа обучаемого. Семантико-грамматические модули формирования ответа основаны на использовании в речи как простых, так и сложноподчиненных предложений, содержащих наиболее употребительные грамматические конструкции, необходимые для ответов на задания устной части ОГЭ. Практика показывает, что наиболее употребительными грамматическими конструкциями при формировании устного ответа обучаемого, помимо использования в речи базовых форм глаголов вида *Present Simple* и *Present Perfect*, являются грамматические конструкции со сложным дополнением *Complex Object*, грамматические конструкции с глаголами, требующими использования герундия

или инфинитива, а также конструкции для сравнения и высказывания личных предпочтений в отношении одних действий или предметов перед другими и грамматические конструкции сослагательного наклонения. Указанные грамматические конструкции входят в состав семантико-грамматических модулей формирования устного ответа, являющихся основой упражнений пособия.

Последовательная работа над заданиями-упражнениями формирует навыки выполнения второго и третьего задания устной части экзамена и предполагает применение речевых семантико-грамматических модулей для грамматического структурирования и формирования высказывания личного мнения обучаемого.

Пособие содержит 17 тренировочных заданий второй части устного экзамена, представленных упражнениями в форме диалога-расспроса. Выполнение предварительных циклических тренировочных заданий по ответу на вопросы с использованием речевых семантико-грамматических модулей, в которых задействованы наиболее употребительные грамматические конструкции, применительно к ситуации речевого высказывания дает возможность совершенствования навыка спонтанной речи.

Выполнение подготовки к тренировке третьего задания устной части экзамена производится на базе 17 тренировочных заданий с применением речевого модуля формирования целостного монологического высказывания, данного в приложении. Модуль формирования целостного ответа включает в свой состав вступительную фразу, знакомящую с темой высказывания, высказывание о важности обсуждаемой темы, последующее структурирование основного высказывания на основе семантико-грамматических модулей, завершающее высказывание личного мнения обучаемого по обсуждаемой теме, и рекомендованную заключительную фразу монологического высказывания.

Дополнительную тренировку лексико-грамматической базы по теме монологического высказывания предлагается выполнять на примере устных или письменных заданий в формате ответа на письмо англоязычного сверстника в соответствии с требованиями письменной части экзамена по английскому языку. Дополнительная тренировка умения задавать вопросы на предложенную тему проводится с использованием грамматического модуля формирования вопросов.

Использование заданий-упражнений пособия направлено на демонстрацию синтаксического порядка смысловых связей в предложении, систематизирование правил построения сложноподчиненных предложений с наиболее часто используемыми при устных ответах конструкциями и знакомит обучаемых с возможностями изменения конструкций предложений применительно к цели и теме высказывания.

Unit 1. Russia

Exercise 1

Read the text below. Find and underline key sentences to answer the following question below.

What is your native country famous for?

Russia is my native country. Russia is famous for its size because it is the largest country in the world. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. The population of the country is over 145 million people. It occupies one-eighth of the Earth's inhabited territory. More than that, Russia is situated on two continents: Europe and Asia. The Urals (the Ural Mountains) form a natural border between the continents. Besides, Russia borders on 14 states and has the longest international state border in the world. In the West Russia borders on Norway, Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus and the Ukraine, and in the South, it borders on Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, North Korea and Mongolia. Russia also sea borders on the USA and Japan. Moreover, Russia is washed by twelve seas and three oceans: the Atlantic, the Arctic and the Pacific. More than that, Russia is rich in water resources. Russia has the second largest freshwater reserve in the world and contains one-fifth of the freshwater in the world. The largest Russian rivers are the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei and the Ob in Asia. Besides, Lake Baikal is the deepest freshwater lake in Asia and Lake Ladoga is the largest lake in Europe.

Russia is also rich in natural resources such as gas, oil and coal and has one-fourth of the world's forests.

What is more, Russia is famous for the achievements in space exploration. Russia launched the first artificial Earth satellite Sputnik-1 on the 4th of October 1957. Russian space station Luna-2 was the first space apparatus that reached the Moon on the 14th of September 1957. Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin made the first space flight in the world on board the spaceship "Vostok". He made a space tour around the Earth that lasted 1 hour and 48 minutes. The first world's moon rover Lunokhod-1 was delivered to the Moon on the 17th of November 1970 and worked for 10 months. Russian automatic space station Venera-7 landed planet Venus in December 1970. Russian cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman cosmonaut who made her first flight on the 16th of June 1963. Russian the Mir station is the first long-term research manned space station that orbited the Earth from 1986 until 2001. Nowadays, the Roscosmos State Corporation provides space flights and Russian space research programs on board the Russian segment of the International Space Station. Besides, Russian space station Mir-2 formed the basis of ISS in 1993. More than that, the Russian ISS segment consists of five Russian-built modules and occupies about 60% of the ISS. Russia keeps the world's first and the largest spaceport Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan and Vostochny Cosmodrome in the Far East. The Roscosmos State Corporation uses the Progress unmanned cargo spacecrafts to deliver cargos to the ISS. Besides, the Soyuz manned spacecrafts deliver Russian and foreign astronauts to the International Space Station and space tourists to the ISS Russian section.

More than that, Russia is one of the leaders in the world's nuclear energy industry. The Rosatom State Corporation specializes in scientific research, constructing atomic power stations in Russia and abroad, providing the nuclear weapons complex and the world's only nuclear icebreaker fleet. The Russian nuclear icebreaker fleet is the largest in the world. The fleet consists of five

huge nuclear-powered icebreakers, a container ship and four service ships. The fleet serves to provide the international search and rescue service in the Arctic and navigation on the routes of the Northern Sea Route. It is also used for scientific Arctic expeditions. Besides, the floating nuclear power station barge Academic Lomonosov started working in Chukotka region in December of 2019. The floating nuclear power station can produce electricity and heat enough for the city with a population of 200,000 people.

Russia is famous for the achievements in culture, science, technology, nuclear energy industry and space exploration. It is the country of a high importance for the world cultural, scientific and natural heritage.

Exercise 2

Look up the words in the dictionary of collocations and make up examples of word expressions with different parts of speech.

№	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1	to populate	population	populous	—
	to populate a new territory	native population	populous regions	
2	to occupy	occupation, occupant	occupied, occupiable	—
3	to inhabit	inhabitation, inhabitant	inhabitable, inhabited	—
4	to border	border	bordered	—
5	to explore	exploration, explorer, exploring	explorative, explored	exploratively

Exercise 3

Use the substitution table to fill in the missing words.

SIMPLE SENTENCE		
INDEPENDENT CLAUSE		
SUBJECT	COMPLETE PREDICATE	
Noun phrase, Pronoun, Ving, It / There	Verb Phrase	Object phrase, Adjective phrase, Ving / to V, Adverb phrase, Prepositional phrase
Russia	is	famous for its size.

COMPOUND SENTENCE							
INDEPENDENT CLAUSE			CONJUNCTION	INDEPENDENT CLAUSE			
Russia	is	famous for its size,	and	it	is	the largest country	in the world.

COMPLEX SENTENCE							
INDEPENDENT CLAUSE					DEPENDENT CLAUSE		
MAIN CLAUSE				CONJUNCTION	ADVERB CLAUSE OF REASON		
Russia	is	famous for its size	because / as / for the reason that	it	is	the largest country	in the world.
MAIN CLAUSE					ADJECTIVE CLAUSE		
Russia		my native country	which / that	—	is	the largest country	in the world.

Fill in the missing words: *which, and, to, because.*

1.	Russia	has	the longest international state border	in the world,	.....	it	has	sea and land international borders.
2.	Russia	has	the second-longest international land border	in the world	.....	it	borders on	14 countries, the length of the land border is 20,139 kilometers.
3.	Russia	has	the longest international sea and land state border	in the world	.....	—	is	57,792 kilometers in total.
4.	Russia	has	the second-longest international land border	in the world	.....	—	mark	the border with 14 countries.

Exercise 4

Use the substitution table to express your opinion about why Russia is famous for space exploration.

Fill in the missing words: *deliver, consists of, keeps, launched, provides, was made.*

1.	Russia	is	famous for the launching of the world's first satellite	because	Russia	the first artificial Earth satellite Sputnik-1 on the 4 th of October in 1957.
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2.	Russia	is	known for the first space flight	which	—	by Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin on board the spaceship “Vostok” on the 12 th of April in 1961.
3.	Russia	is	one of the leading countries in space exploration	as	Russian state corporation Roscosmos	.....	space flights and space research programs on board the Russian segment of the International Space Station.
4.	Russian ISS segment	occupies	about 60 percent of the ISS	as	the Russian ISS segment	.....	five Russian-built modules.
5.	Russia	is	the country	which	—	.....	the largest spaceport Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan and Vostochny Cosmodrome in the Far East.
6.	Russian state corporation Roscosmos	uses	the Progress unmanned cargo spacecrafts and the Soyuz manned spacecrafts	in order to	—	.....	cargos and both Russian and foreign astronauts to the International Space Station.

Exercise 5

Match two parts of the sentences using the text above.

1. Russia is my native country, it is famous for its size because ...
2. Russia has the longest international state border in the world because ...
3. Moreover, Russia is rich in natural resources such as gas, oil, coal and especially, timber because ...
4. Also, Russia has the second largest freshwater reserve in the world because ...
5. Besides, Russia is famous for the achievements in space exploration because ...
6. What is more, Russia is one of the leaders in the world’s nuclear energy industry because ...
A. it contains one-fifth of the freshwater in the world.
B. its total area is over 17 million square kilometers and it occupies one-eighth of the Earth’s inhabited territory.

C. it has a land border with 14 countries and a sea border with 2 countries.
D. it has the world's second largest reserve of gas, the world's third largest reserve of coal and has one-fourth of the world's forests.
E. it provides space flights and Russian space research programs on board the Russian segment of the International Space Station.
F. it specializes in nuclear power scientific research, constructing atomic power stations and providing the work of the world's only nuclear icebreaker fleet.

Fill in the missing words: *was made, is rich, occupies, possesses, has international borders.*

Use the options below to express your opinion about what your native country is famous for:

1. Russia is my motherland, it _____ a huge territory over 17 million square kilometers and is famous for its size.
2. Russia _____ with 14 states and has the longest international state border in the world.
3. Besides, Russia _____ in natural resources and has one of the world's largest reserves of gas, oil and coal and one-fourth of the world's forests.
4. Moreover, Russia is rich in water resources and _____ one-fifth of the world's freshwater supply.
5. What is more, Russia is famous for its achievements in space exploration as the first space flight in the world _____ by Yuri Gagarin on board the spaceship "Vostok" and nowadays Russia provides space flights and Russian space research programs.
Practice talking, use your mobile phone to record your answer to the question. Listen to the recorded answer, pay attention to the mistakes and the pace of speech (60—70 words per 30 seconds).

Exercise 6

Read the text below. Find and underline key sentences to answer the following question.

What are the official symbols of your native country?

The state symbols of Russia are the Russian national flag, the Coat of Arms and the State Anthem of the Russian Federation. The flag of Russia consists of three equal horizontal fields. The white colour field is on the top, the blue colour field is in the middle and the red colour field is in the bottom of the flag. The white colour symbolizes peace and generosity, the blue colour stands for truth, loyalty and wisdom and the red colour symbolizes strength, bravery and courage. The State Anthem of the Russian Federation is the official national hymn of Russia. The composer of the music is Alexander Alexandrov and the lyricist is Sergey Mikhalkov. The Coat of Arms of Russia is the gold double-headed eagle. Two small crowns top the eagle's heads and the large crown is above them. The three crowns are linked by a ribbon. The eagle holds a scepter in its right claw and an orb in its left claw. The eagle has a red shield with a depiction of a silver horseman in a blue cape, defeating a black dragon with a silver spear. The imperial crowns on the eagle's head

symbolize the unity and sovereignty of the Russian Federation, its republics and regions. The scepter and the orb are traditional symbols of sovereign power and authority.

Exercise 7

Look up the words in the dictionary of collocations and make up examples of word expressions with different parts of speech.

№	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1	to symbolize	symbol	symbolic, symbolical	symbolically
	to symbolize a new era	a symbol of the country	symbolical holiday	to act symbolically
2	to consist of	consistency, consistence	consistent	consistently
3	to compose	composer, compositor, composition	composite, compositive	compositely
4	to depict	depiction	depictive	depictively
5	—	sovereignty	sovereign	—

Exercise 8

Fill in the missing words: *was written, symbolize, includes, consists, are*.

1. The Russian national flag, the Coat of Arms and the State Anthem of the Russian Federation _____ the state symbols of Russia.
2. The national flag of Russia _____ of three equal horizontal fields: white, blue and red.
3. The State Anthem of the Russian Federation _____ by the composer Alexander Alexandrov and the lyricist Sergey Mikhalkov.
4. The Coat of Arms of Russia _____ the gold double-headed eagle which holds a scepter in its right claw and an orb in its left claw.
5. The scepter and the orb _____ the sovereign power and authority.

Match two parts of the sentences and use the options below to present information about state symbols of Russia.

1. The current official symbols of the Russian Federation are the symbols of the sovereignty of the state which...
2. The national flag of Russia is a horizontal tricolor of white, dark blue and red which...
3. The present State Anthem of the Russian Federation which is famous for music of Alexander Alexandrov and lyrics of Sergey Mikhalkov...
4. The modern Coat of Arms of the Russian Federation is the official symbol which...
A. was adopted in 1991.
B. was adopted in 2000.
C. were adopted after the collapse of the USSR.
D. was adopted in 1993.
Practice talking, use your mobile phone to record your answer to the question. Listen to the recorded answer, pay attention to the mistakes and the pace of speech (60—70 words per 30 seconds).

Exercise 9

Read the text below. Find and underline key sentences to answer the following question.

What are the major Russian cities famous for?

A. Many Russian cities are famous all over the world. The historic value and unique architectural beauty of many ancient Russian cities and towns have international recognition. 29 Russian cultural and natural landmarks have been included into the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The World Heritage Fund has organized a famous cultural program for the protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage. The program helps save and conserve sites of outstanding cultural and natural importance for the world culture and heritage of the humanity. 9 Russian cities and towns which are included into the list have architectural buildings and monuments of special historical significance.

B. One of the most important Russia's sites of the world heritage list is the city of Novgorod with its surroundings and historic monuments. Novgorod was the first Russia's capital in the 9th century. It was situated on the ancient trade route between northern Europe and Greece. Novgorod the Great is an outstanding cultural center and the birthplace of the Russian stone architecture with its Kremlin and the church of Saint Sophia of the 11th century. Besides, the Church of the Transfiguration which is decorated with frescoes of the 14th century by Theophanes the Greek, who was the teacher of Andrei Rublev, represents one of the oldest national schools of painting. Moreover, Novgorod has a great influence on the development of Russian script because the most ancient Russian manuscripts of the 11th century, historiography of the 12th century and the first complete translation of the Old and New Testaments of the 15th century were written there. More than that, the majority of the historical ensembles are associated with the period of foundation of the Old Russian State in 9th—10th centuries and Novgorod Republic of 12th—15th centuries when people of the city-republic invited a prince from dynasty of the Rurikids to reign over the Russian principality.

C. Another remarkable site is the white-stone ensemble of buildings in Vladimir and Suzdal. The most ancient towns of Vladimir and Suzdal have a number of magnificent 12th—13th-century public and religious buildings. The white-stone monuments of the town Kremlin, churches, cathedrals, church towers and monasteries with ancient frescoes and mural paintings by the master painters Andrey Rublev and Daniil Chernii present the skill of the ancient church architects and painters of the Russian principality of the 12th—14th centuries. These historical buildings show the unique architectural form and illustrate the most important stage of Russian history linked with the founders of the Russian State such as Great Prince of Rostov, Suzdal and Kiev Yuriy Dolgorukiy, Great Prince of Vladimir Andrey Bogolubskiy, Great Prince of Vladimir Vsevolod Bolshoe Gnezdo and others. The monuments and ensembles of Vladimir and Suzdal gained the world recognition as outstanding examples of architectural art and perfect examples of technical and construction skill of Russian craftsmen.

D. The town of Sergiev Posad is another remarkable site of the Russia's world heritage which represents the unique architectural ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra Monastery. The religious complex includes the Trinity Cathedral of the 14th century with the relics of the founder of the monastery Saint Sergius of Radonezh who gave his blessing to Dmitri Donskoi, the Great Prince of Moscow, before the battle on Kulikovo Field in 1380. Another monument, The Cathedral of the Assumption of the 16th century with rare frescoes contains historical burials of Tsar Boris Godunov and his family. The monastery presents an outstanding example of an active monastery and military construction as the monastery was surrounded by 6 meters high and 3,5 meters thick defensive walls in the 16th century. The walls helped survive during the 16-month siege laid by Polish invaders during the Time of Trouble. All in all, historical buildings of Sergiev Posad illustrate the important pages of Russian history and gained their popularity as outstanding architectural masterpieces of the universal value.

Exercise 10

Match the letters of the paragraphs of the text and numbers of the headlines below.

1. The Birthplace of the Stone Russian Architecture.
2. The Unique Monastery Fortification.
3. Architectural Ensembles of Two Ancient Towns.
4. The International Recognition of the Ancient Russian Architecture.

A	B	C	D

Exercise 11

Look up the words in the dictionary of collocations and make up examples of word expressions with different parts of speech.

№	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1	to associate	association	associative	associatively
	to associate the name of Columbus with the discovery	pleasant associations with the place	the associative image	to think associatively

2	to express	expression	expressive, expressible	expressively
3	to demonstrate	demonstration	demonstrative	demonstratively
4	to include	inclusion	inclusive	inclusively
5	to represent	representation	representative	representatively

Exercise 12

Match two parts of the sentences.

1. Many ancient Russian cities and towns have international recognition because ...
2. Russia's sites of the cultural heritage are famous masterpieces of Russian craft because ...
3. Besides, the major Russian cities and towns are sites of outstanding historical importance for the world culture and heritage of the humanity because ...
4. Also, many public and religious buildings of Russia's sites of the cultural heritage have a great artistic value because ...
5. More than that, famous Russian sites show an outstanding beauty of Russian nature and gained their popularity because ...
A. these sites are important for the world cultural heritage.
B. the unique architectural ensembles of these places are associated with the significant periods of Russian history.
C. these sights demonstrate frescoes, icons and mural paintings by the master painters and represent the oldest national traditions of painting and iconography.
D. these landmarks are outstanding examples of architectural art and reflect the technical and construction skill of Russian craftsmen.
E. these attractions reflect architectural integrity with the natural environment.

Exercise 13

Make the reduction of the clause of reason as it is shown in the example. Use the substitution table to express your opinion about what Russian cities are famous for.

	MAIN CLAUSE					CLAUSE OF REASON		
1.	A lot of Russian towns	have	—	the international recognition	because	they	symbolize	the unique examples of architectural, technical and constructional skill of Russian craftsmen and architects.
							-ing form	
2.					because of	—	symbolizing	the unique examples of architectural art and technical and constructional skill of Russian craftsmen and architects.

	MAIN CLAUSE						CLAUSE OF REASON	
3.	Many old historical cities in Russia	have gained		the acceptance of many international specialists in fine arts	because	these cities	represent	the outstanding decorations of public and religious buildings with frescoes, icons and paintings of ancient Russian painters.
4.					because of	—	.....	the outstanding decorations of public and religious buildings with frescoes, icons and paintings of ancient Russian painters.

	MAIN CLAUSE						CLAUSE OF REASON	
5.	Natural surroundings of ancient Russian cities	have received	—	the recognition of many architect experts	because	these places	include	the breathtaking integrity of the major architectural sites with the natural environment.

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

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