

**Муниципальное автономное общеобразовательное учреждение
средняя общеобразовательная школа №2 имени А.П. Маресьева
муниципального образования Брюховецкий район
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Тема методической разработки: «Готовимся к устной части ОГЭ по английскому языку по материалам открытого банка заданий ФИПИ».

Дополнена новыми заданиями из открытого банка заданий ФИПИ.

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Целевая аудитория: учителя, готовящие учащихся к сдаче ОГЭ по английскому языку, а также учащиеся 8-9 классов.

2023 год

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Введение

Главной целью иноязычного образования в школе, в соответствии с Федеральным компонентом государственного образовательного стандарта основного общего образования по иностранному языку, является формирование коммуникативной компетенции учащихся, т. е. способность и готовность общаться на иностранном языке. Основным государственным экзамен оценивает уровень языковой подготовки по иностранному языку выпускником 9-х классов и состоит из двух основных частей: письменной и устной. В данной работе рассматривается подготовка к устной части экзамена.

Актуальность и значимость данной методической разработки определяется проблемой подготовленности учащихся к устной части экзамена, а именно: знание формата и регламента времени для подготовки и выполнения заданий, а также знание критериев оценивания.

Обоснованность выбора темы продиктована личным опытом подготовки учащихся к ОГЭ, у большинства которых, особую трудность вызывает устная часть экзамена, а именно задания условного диалога расспроса и монологического высказывания. Тематическое содержание речи должно соответствовать кодификатору, где темы представлены в общем, без конкретизации каких-либо аспектов по определённой тематике. По мнению автора, открытый банк заданий ФИПИ даёт возможность проанализировать содержание каждой конкретной темы, включить недостающие аспекты в курс подготовки.

Учебно-практическая ценность предлагаемой работы заключается в том, что она содержит материалы из открытого банка заданий ФИПИ, которые классифицированы по темам согласно кодификатора для подготовки к устной части ОГЭ по английскому языку. Данная методическая разработка может быть полезна учителям и обучающимся выпускных классов и поможет им грамотно распорядиться не только предоставленным ресурсом, но и собственным временем. Более того, отработанные задания из банка ФИПИ, знание критериев выполнения и адекватная оценка своих возможностей могут повысить шансы выпускников получить более высокий балл на экзамене.

Краткое описание содержания и структуры методической разработки. Данная методическая разработка состоит из трёх разделов, посвящённых каждому заданию устной части экзамена.

В первом разделе «Устная часть. Задание 1. Чтение текста вслух» автор описывает какие фонетические и интонационные навыки должны быть продемонстрированы участником ОГЭ, длительность подготовки и выполнения задания, а также критерии оценивания чтения вслух. Далее, автор приводит примеры коротких научно-популярных текстов из открытого банка заданий ФИПИ, которые систематизировал по темам: “Ecology”, “Physics”, “Modern inventions and gadgets”, “Geography”, “Astronomy”, “Biology”, “Transport”, “History”, “Education”, “Sport”.

Во втором разделе «Устная часть. Задание 2. Условный диалог расспрос» автор описывает умения диалогической речи, которые должен продемонстрировать участник ОГЭ в ходе выполнения этого задания, длительность подготовки и ответа, а также критерии оценивания. Далее приведены вопросы условного диалога расспроса, классифицированные автором по темам:

1. (Межличностные) взаимоотношения с друзьями и в школе:
 - Best friend.
2. Досуг и увлечения (спорт, музыка, чтение, посещение театра, кинотеатра, дискотеки, кафе). Молодежная мода:
 - Spending weekends.
 - How to spend free time.
 - Daily routines.
 - Teens' daily routines.
 - Modern film industry.
 - Music and other arts.
 - Reading habits.
 - Shopping.
 - Shopping and clothes.
3. Школьная жизнь. Изучаемые предметы и отношение к ним. Каникулы. Школьные обмены:
 - School.
 - School events.
 - Homework.
 - School holidays.
 - Attitude to your school.
 - Attitude to learning English.
 - How to spend holidays.
 - Sports at school.
4. Проблемы выбора профессии и роль иностранного языка:
 - Future career.
 - Learning foreign languages.
5. Страна/страны изучаемого языка и родная страна. Их географическое положение, климат, население, города и села, достопримечательности:
 - Attitude to city, town or village.
6. Страна/страны изучаемого языка и родная страна. Их культурные особенности (национальные праздники, знаменательные даты, традиции, обычаи):
 - Holidays and special days.
7. Технический прогресс:
 - Using mobile phones.
 - Computers.
8. Средства массовой информации (пресса, телевидение, радио, Интернет):
 - Mass media.
 - The INTERNET and the time online.

- Attitude to TV and TV programmes.
9. Природа и проблемы экологии. Здоровый образ жизни:
- Ecological problems and teens.
 - Pets and animals.
 - Eating habits.
 - Doing sports.
 - Attitude to sports.

В третьем разделе «Устная часть. Задание 3. Монологическое высказывание» автор описывает какие умения монологической речи должен продемонстрировать участник ОГЭ, структуру монологического высказывания, длительность подготовки и время ответа, а также критерии оценивания. Далее, автор приводит примеры монологических высказываний, классифицированных по темам:

1. (Межличностные) взаимоотношения с друзьями и в школе.
2. Досуг и увлечения (спорт, музыка, чтение, посещение театра, кинотеатра, дискотеки, кафе). Молодежная мода.
3. Школьная жизнь. Изучаемые предметы и отношение к ним. Каникулы. Школьные обмены.
4. Проблемы выбора профессии и роль иностранного языка.
5. Страна/страны изучаемого языка и родная страна. Их географическое положение, климат, население, города и села, достопримечательности.
6. Страна/страны изучаемого языка и родная страна. Их культурные особенности (национальные праздники, знаменательные даты, традиции, обычаи).
7. Путешествие по странам изучаемого языка и по России.
8. Глобальные проблемы современности.
9. Средства массовой информации (пресса, телевидение, радио, Интернет)
10. Природа и проблемы экологии. Здоровый образ жизни.

Роль и место методической разработки в курсе обучения. Данная методическая разработка уместна для применения в ходе программного обучения 7-9 классов по различным УМК, а также факультативных занятиях и занятиях внеурочной деятельности в рамках подготовки к устной части ОГЭ по английскому языку.

Раздел 1: Устная часть. Задание 1. Чтение текста вслух

Данное задание нацелено на контроль навыков техники чтения. Понимание участником ОГЭ содержания читаемого текста определяется используемой интонацией (беглостью речи, паузацией, фразовым ударением, тоном и его движением), а также произносимыми звуками в потоке речи и словесным ударением.

При чтении вслух участник ОГЭ должен продемонстрировать следующие фонетические навыки (их отсутствие ведет к снижению оценки):

- владеть правилами чтения и исключениями из правил, позволяющими произносить слова без грубых ошибок, искажающих смысл слова и приводящих к сбою коммуникации;

- дифференцировать и правильно произносить долгие и краткие гласные: [ɑ:] – [ʌ], [i:] – [ɪ]; [ɔ:] – [ɒ]; [u:] – [ʊ];
- дифференцировать и правильно произносить межзубные [ð]/ [θ] и фрикативные согласные [z]/[s]; не замещать межзубные фрикативными (think – sink);
- дифференцировать и правильно произносить губно-губной [w] и губнозубной [v] согласные;
- дифференцировать и правильно произносить гласные [ɔ:] и [ɜ:] (walk – work; form – firm);
- владеть «связующим r» (linking r), т.е. озвучивать конечную r/re в позиции перед гласной, если с гласной начинается следующее слово (например, there is, where are...)
- правильно использовать при чтении текста вслух сильную и слабую формы местоимений и других служебных слов.

При чтении вслух участник ОГЭ должен обязательно продемонстрировать следующие навыки в области интонации (их отсутствие ведет к снижению оценки):

- расстановка пауз – правильное деление текста на смысловые группы (отрезки), с помощью пауз, варьирующихся по длине (более короткие внутри предложения, более длинные в конце предложения);
- расстановка фразового ударения – чередование ударных и неударных слов в зависимости от характера слов (служебные и знаменательные части речи);
- владение нисходящим тоном для законченной смысловой группы;
- владение восходящим тоном для оформления незаконченной группы, в том числе в случае перечисления.

Время на подготовку данного задания – 1,5 минуты, время на выполнение задания – 2 минуты. Максимум за это задание можно получить 2 балла. Это задание базового уровня.

Критерии оценивания выполнения задания №1 (чтения текста вслух):

Фонетическая сторона речи	
	Речь воспринимается легко: необоснованные паузы отсутствуют; фразовое ударение и интонационные контуры, произношение слов практически без нарушений нормы; допускается не более пяти фонетических ошибок , в том числе одна-две ошибки, искажающие смысл
	Речь воспринимается достаточно легко, однако присутствуют необоснованные паузы; фразовое ударение и интонационные контуры практически без нарушений нормы; допускается не более семи фонетических ошибок , в том числе три ошибки, искажающие смысл 0
	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за значительного количества неестественных пауз, запинок, неверной расстановки ударений и ошибок в произношении слов, ИЛИ допущено более семи фонетических ошибок, ИЛИ сделано четыре и более фонетические ошибки, искажающие смысл

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.

I. ECOLOGY

1

Recycling is a technology that helps protect the environment and cut down on usage of raw materials. The steel, paper and glass industries recycle a lot. The largest recycler is the steel industry. It recovers more than 70 per cent of its original materials. For example, since 1988 they have produced the majority of new metal cans from old ones. Metal parts for cars and planes are other examples of recycling steel. Fragments of waste glass are widely used in construction. For producing writing paper and pens, used packing boxes are an ideal material. They are cheap and easy to recycle. Nowadays more and more recycling centers are appearing in our towns and cities.

2

Would you like to take a flight on the solar plane? Global warming is a result of human activity. In 1985 there was a big conference in Austria where 89 climate researchers from different countries took part. After long discussions the scientists declared that the climate of the planet had changed. Indeed, it is warmer now than it was years ago. It can be clearly seen in the north. In the Arctic, some places are ice-free now and polar bears have lost the place where they lived. The sea level has risen as well. The situation is getting more and more serious. Global warming is a great problem, which needs to be solved in the near future.

3

We don't realize how lucky we are to have clean water whenever we want. A lot of people around the world do not have such an opportunity. Did you know that more than 750 million people on the Earth do not have clean water to drink? Meanwhile, a lot of water is wasted and polluted. In 1993 the United Nations decided to celebrate the World Day for Water. Nowadays a lot of special events are organized in different countries. Their aim is to make people understand how important clean water is for their health, environment and agriculture. Water is essential for our life. We should think about saving it, as the fresh water supplies are limited. We need to keep it clean for ourselves and for future generations.

4

Earth Hour is an event that encourages people around the world to switch off electricity at the same time for one hour. Of course, switching off the lights for an hour makes a small difference to the amount of energy we use. But the aim of the event is not to save energy but to get people to think about the planet they live on. Earth Hour started in Australia in 2007. More and more countries join the ecological movement every year. Now, millions of people from 178 countries switch off their lights for 60 minutes at the end of March. People in Russia participate in this event too – large office buildings and small private houses go dark for Earth Hour.

II. PHYSICS

5

Nowadays solar energy is widely used as an alternative form of power. Solar panels transform the energy from the sun into electricity. The first plane that does not need fuel was constructed in France in 2015. It uses only the sun's energy. The panels are placed on the huge wings of the plane. It doesn't fly very fast. Solar energy can make the plane move at only 140 miles an hour. However, the plane is able to travel round the world. It is safe and can successfully cross areas of bad weather. In the future, engineers hope to construct a model that people can fly in. Our dream of environmentally friendly transport may come true very soon. Would you like to take a flight on the solar plane?

6

Our planet is the only planet in the Solar System where rainbows are possible. They are not visible in big cities, due to pollution and smog. But if you are travelling after rain has fallen in the countryside or walking on the beach, you have a good chance to see a rainbow. The rainbow is a multi-colored arc which appears in the sky. When you see a rainbow, the sun is always behind you and it is raining in front of you. It is impossible to get to the end of the rainbow and to touch it. When you move, the rainbow moves too. We have always learned that rainbows have 7 colours. However, until the 17th century, people used to think there were only 5 colours in the rainbow

III. MODERN INVENTIONS AND GADGETS

7

A robot is a machine that does work for people. The word 'robot' appeared in the 1920s and it was first used in a science fiction story. In real life, the robot was invented later, in 1954. There are different kinds of robots which are used in different industries. Most of them are operated with the help of a computer program. Instead of humans, robots do hard and boring work in unpleasant or dangerous environments. They usually work faster and more accurately than people. They never get tired and do not make mistakes. Nowadays robots are often used for domestic needs – to clean houses or to look after sick and elderly people. Scientists say that soon robots will become a normal part of our life, like mobiles and computers today.

8

Nowadays people can't imagine their kitchen without a refrigerator. The first refrigerators appeared at the end of the 18th century. They looked different: they were just iceboxes. The refrigerators of the past were just wooden boxes, sometimes lined inside with metal. People put ice into the box and then placed the food inside to keep it cool. The refrigerator, similar to the one that we have now, was produced by General Electric in 1911, in France. It was very expensive. In those days, with the same money you could buy two cars. Today, in developed countries almost every family has enough money to buy a refrigerator for their kitchen. It's hard to imagine how difficult and uncomfortable our lives would be without a refrigerator.

9

In 1642 a French student invented the first mechanical calculator. He was only 18 and the counting machine was a present for his father. The father worked as a tax collector and the young man wanted to make his job easier. The talented inventor made several machines, but nobody was interested. The young man was ahead of his time.

Many years passed before people realized how useful these machines could be and started mass producing them. Today most mechanical calculators have been replaced with electronic models. These small devices can perform a lot of mathematical operations. You just need to enter the numbers by pressing the keys and you'll see the final result on the screen in no time.

10

One day a young man who lived near the lake in a small American town asked himself, "Why can't people ski on water if they can ski on snow?" With his brother's help he constructed several models of skis to test his ideas. He experimented on the local lake for a few days and created skis suitable for the water. This happened in 1922. The young man, who was only 18 at that time, didn't patent his invention. However, he performed a lot of shows across the country that made him and the sport of water skiing popular. Later, he was recognized as the creator of a new sport – water skiing. Water skiing equipment has been greatly improved since that time, and the number of people who enjoy this sport is growing in many countries.

11

The first vacuum cleaner was designed in 1869. Since then, vacuum cleaners have changed a lot. Nowadays the robot vacuum cleaner is getting more and more popular. This device cleans a house automatically. Following a programme, the robot drives slowly around the house and makes it cleaner. It operates with brushes and a tube. The robot is so flexible that it can get under a table or sofa or reach dust in corners. Some advanced models can also wash floors of all kinds. These functions are provided by a complicated electronic system and sensors inside. The vacuum cleaner looks like a plate and can be kept in the corner. It is friendly to children and animals and works on electricity.

12

The mobile phone has become an important part of our everyday life. We can't imagine our lives without it now. Thanks to the mobile phone we can keep in contact with our relatives and friends at any time. We use them to text and to send emails, to share photos and videos. We can use the Internet and listen to music and do lots of other things. However, according to surveys, mobile phone users mostly spend their time on games and social networking. Around 80 percent of the world's population has a mobile phone. The mobile phone industry is the fastest growing industry in the world. From 1983 to 2016, worldwide mobile phone subscriptions grew to over 7 billion.

IV. GEOGRAPHY

13

Do you know why it is hot in the summer and cold in the winter? Most people believe that it is because the Earth is closer to the Sun in the summer and farther from it in the winter. But it is not like this at all! In fact, the distance between the Earth and the Sun is largest in July and smallest in January! Scientists suggest that the reason for different summer and winter temperatures is the angle of the Sun's rays. In the summer, the rays reach the Earth almost at a right angle. Due to this, the rays are not spread out and a smaller area of the planet's surface gets the energy. In the winter, the angle

changes and the Sun's rays are spread out over a larger area. Besides this, the long nights and short days do not give enough time for the land to warm up.

14

Studies of the atmosphere first received technical support in 1912. Equipment to measure temperature and pressure was invented in Germany. But the question was how to raise it high into the air. In 1921, Russian engineers suggested using planes. The special equipment was put on planes that made regular flights. Thanks to this, scientists got a lot of new information about the structure of the atmosphere. Nowadays scientists use modern flying laboratories to study the structure of clouds at different levels. Unlike the first planes, these laboratories can work in any weather and are able to predict climate changes.

15

The word 'tsunami' can be translated from Japanese as 'big wave'. It describes a natural process that can be dangerous for people and their homes. Most of the huge waves appear after earthquakes. Most waves are born in the Indian and the Pacific Oceans where volcanoes are active. The mass of water rises from the bottom of the ocean and moves to the shore. It moves at a speed of a plane and can be up to 40 meters high. The wave is very powerful and dangerous. In 2004, a tsunami happened in the Indian Ocean. It was one of most terrible natural disasters in history. It hit 14 countries bordering the Indian Ocean. Thousands of people were killed or went missing.

16

People have always wanted to discover new things and new worlds. We have built spaceships to go to other planets and are planning to visit other galaxies one day. Meanwhile, we know very little about our own planet. The oceans, which cover 70 percent of the planet, are an unknown world to us. The Pacific Ocean is the largest one. The lowest point on the Earth is also there. It is called Challenger Deep and it was discovered in 1875. The Pacific Ocean stretches from the Arctic Ocean to the coast of Antarctica, but most of its water is in the warm tropics, which makes it warm. A lot of fish and animals live in the Pacific Ocean. The place is still waiting for researchers to discover its secrets for us.

17

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean of the world. It covers the northern polar region of the Earth. The Arctic region is a very cold place. The lowest recorded temperature there is minus 68 degrees. In spite of the cold, a lot of animals live on the Arctic ice. The polar bear is one of them. Now, due to global warming, the polar bear is in a serious trouble. The thing is that polar bears hunt seals and they need ice to do this. The bears wait for seals on the ice, hunt them in the water and go back to the shore. If the ice is too thin, it breaks under the bears' heavy bodies and they may drown. The situation is getting worse and some researchers say the ocean may become ice-free as soon as 2050.

18

Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales. It is located in a national park. It stands at 1085 metres above sea level, and it is often described as the busiest mountain in Great

Britain. Snowdon is very popular with tourists. If you are strong and brave enough to get to the top, you can enjoy wonderful views from there. On a clear day, you can see as far as Ireland! During the summer months there is a café at the top. There, tourists can get a welcome cup of tea, or soup if the weather is cold. If you feel too tired to walk back, you can always take the train down the mountain. The mountain railway was built in 1896. It is safe, and there have never been any accidents on this route.

19

The Caspian Sea is one of the world's natural wonders. It shares the characteristics of both a sea and a lake. In the past it was called a sea because of its great size and salty water. However, the Caspian Sea is listed as the largest lake in the world. There are about 130 rivers which bring their water to the Caspian Sea. But it is not a freshwater lake – its water is very salty. The Caspian Sea is famous for its wildlife. More than 850 kinds of animals and 500 different plants can be found in this unique sea. The Caspian Sea region is also one of the oldest oil-producing areas in the world. It is also rich in other natural resources.

V. ASTRONOMY

20

Without the energy from the Sun, the Earth would have no life at all. Nowadays everyone knows that the Sun is a star. Like all stars, the Sun is a great burning ball of gases. To us, it seems large and red. The other stars look white or light blue because they are much farther from us than the Sun. In the past, many people believed that the Earth was the centre of the universe. They thought that the Sun and the stars went round it. Only in 1543, a great Polish scientist published a book in which he tried to prove a different point of view. According to him, the Earth and the other planets moved round the Sun. Those people who supported the scientist were often imprisoned and even killed.

21

Venus is one of the hottest planets in the Solar system. The temperature on its surface is 482 degrees. This unfriendly place looks much the same as the Earth 4 billion years ago. Both planets were formed from the same gas cloud, but Venus lost most of its water and atmosphere. This happened because the planet turns very slowly. As a result, now it has no magnetic field to protect it from the Sun's winds. The planet has turned into a lifeless desert. Most space modules that were sent to Venus, could not work on the planet more than two hours. The acidic clouds and high pressure quickly made them absolutely useless.

22

Most people enjoy watching the night sky. And the brightest object in the sky is the Moon. Every night the Moon rises in the East and sets in the West. It takes about 27 days to go around the Earth, and it's an interesting fact that we always see the same side of the Moon. The Moon is the closest object to the Earth. It would take us only 13 hours to get to the Moon by rocket. If we were able to travel at the speed of light, it would take a bit less than two seconds.

There is a very thin atmosphere on the Moon. Life is not possible there. In spite of this, the Moon can be used as a base for space exploration and even for space tourism. Some space companies say that they will be able to take tourists to the Moon as soon as in 2020.

23

The ninth planet of the solar system was discovered not long ago. It happened in 1930. Scientists had been hunting for the planet for a long time. They had calculated its probable position, but there was no proof that the planet really existed. It was too far away for the telescopes of that time to find it. It's worth mentioning that the first photos of the planet were taken by a very young researcher. He was only twenty-four and had no formal education in astronomy. However, he was deeply involved in the search for the ninth planet. The planet at the edge of the solar system was called Pluto, after the Roman god. The name for the planet was suggested by an 11-year-old British girl.

24

Human activity creates waste. The problem isn't new and space is no exception to the rule. Dead satellites, rocket stages and other things are littering our planet's orbit. They are getting dangerously close to space stations and there is a great possibility of an accident. Space stations could be completely destroyed by the rubbish. In 1983, a tiny piece of paint from a satellite made a big hole in the side window of a spaceship. There is a great need to "clean up" space and to take away 3,000 tons of space rubbish. To solve the problem, scientists and engineers are designing special spaceships that will collect and recycle space rubbish.

VI. BIOLOGY

25

The carrot is a root vegetable which consists mostly of water and sugar. The carrots that we eat today originated from the wild ones which grew in Europe and Asia. The vegetable tasted sweet and the people began to use it as food. There are two main types of carrots. There are eastern carrots that have dark purple roots and western carrots with orange roots. In fact, orange carrots first appeared in Europe in 1721. Dutch farmers selected orange carrots because orange is the colour of the Dutch Royal Family. Now orange carrots are widely grown all over the world. In modern households carrots are cooked and eaten in different ways. The vegetable is boiled, fried, baked and eaten raw. People also make juice from it.

26

Wombats are exotic animals that only live in Australia. They have become an unofficial symbol of the country. In 1974 a wombat appeared on an Australian stamp for the first time. Since then it has been regularly used on different Australian stamps and coins. Wombats look like little bears and prefer grass to meat. They also love eating berries, plant roots and mushrooms. Like camels, wombats drink little water because there is enough water in fresh grass. Wombats spend most of their life in holes under the ground. With their strong arms and long nails they are able to dig very long and

complex tunnels. Fortunately, wombats have few enemies in the animal world. Most wombats live around 15 years.

27

The human brain is the most complex and remarkable organ of the body. It controls everything we do – thinking, learning, and even heart rate. Though the brain makes up only 2 percent of the body's weight, it uses around 20 percent of its energy. It works 24 hours a day. Even when a person is sleeping, the brain is working hard to keep other organs functioning. Most people think that our brain is more active during the daytime because it needs to deal with a great amount of information. In fact, that's not true. The brain is far more active when a person is sleeping! However, scientists don't yet have any explanation for this fact.

28

Though most people believe that the tomato is a vegetable, this plant is actually a fruit. Tomato is a fruit because it has seeds inside like apples, oranges, lemons, and all other types of fruit. The tomato comes from Central and South America. When tomatoes were brought to England in the 17th century, people thought that they were poisonous and refused to eat them. Only in 1820, Robert Johnson proved that tomatoes were absolutely safe and would not affect people's health. He ate a basket of tomatoes in public. Nowadays, the tomato is widely used in all types of food. There are many different kinds of tomatoes – over 7,500! They differ in size, shape, colour and taste.

29

A zoo, also known as a zoological park or a zoological garden, gives people the opportunity to watch animals from different continents. There are hundreds of zoos all over the world. However, most of them are located in major cities. The first zoo in Russia was opened in 1864, in Moscow. It was a small zoological garden. On the opening day, only 287 animals were on display. Nowadays, the Moscow Zoo is one of the largest in Europe. The unique collection of the Zoo includes over 8000 kinds of animals and birds. Scientists study the animals' behavior and reproduction. They also breed rare animals there to stop them dying out.

30

The rainforest can be described as a thick and very tall jungle. The term rain comes from the great quantity of water that these forests get throughout the year. The rainforests are the world's greatest natural resources. They are called the lungs of our planet. Half of all the kinds of plants and animals that exist on the planet live in the rainforests. Unfortunately, the area with rainforests is being reduced due to global warming. 100 years ago, the rainforests covered 14 per cent of the earth's surface. Now, it is only 6 per cent. Scientists say that if the process continues at this rate, the rainforests will have disappeared in 40 years.

VII. TRANSPORT

31

Since 2007 high-speed trains have become a common type of transport in Europe. They make it possible to cut travel times by hours. The trains travel at 350 kilometres an

hour, and this is not the limit! The only problem for the engineers is the loud noise the trains produce. People living in the areas the trains travel through suffer from the noise greatly. For the passengers, the situation is different. For their comfort, all the carriages are made sound-proof from the inside. Travelling on high-speed trains is comfortable and pleasant. In the future, a high-speed railroad network could cover most of Europe. For example, a trip from Paris to Rome could take only 3 hours!

32

The Channel Tunnel is a rail tunnel beneath the English Channel which links Great Britain and France. It is considered to be one of the most amazing engineering constructions in Europe. The second longest undersea tunnel in the world was opened in 1994. It is said that 13,000 workers and engineers participated in the construction project. The Channel Tunnel contains three tunnels. The south tunnel is for people who are travelling from France to the UK, the north tunnel takes passengers from the UK to France. Nowadays it takes 35 minutes to go from Paris to London in the Channel Tunnel. The third tunnel is a service tunnel. It is not used by passengers.

33

The construction of the longest and the deepest railroad tunnel was finished in Europe. The tunnel runs through the Alps and links the north and south of Europe. The length of the tunnel is 57 kilometres. It runs straight from beginning to end. It will allow passenger trains to travel more quickly through the mountains. Modern technologies ensure safety and security when the trains go through the tunnel. The great project started in 2009 and it took 17 years to complete. It is considered to be one of the most amazing engineering constructions in Europe.

34

Bicycles or bikes are an important means of transportation in many parts of the world. The first bicycles turned up in Europe in the first half of the 19th century but the word 'bicycle' only appeared later, in 1868. There are more bicycles in the world than cars. About 100 million bicycles are produced worldwide each year. A lot of people have realized that cycling is an easy way to get around and a great way to cut down on pollution. More and more cities have special places where people can borrow a bike and ride around the city. Over the past few years, a bicycle infrastructure has been created in Moscow. Cycling in the centre of Moscow in summer is one of the most pleasant and quickest ways of seeing the city.

VIII. HISTORY

35

We are always told that we should clean our teeth regularly to keep them healthy and to have fresh breath. It is believed that people started using a kind of paste to clean their teeth around 5000 years ago. However, the ingredients of these tooth powders were very different from ours. For example, the people of ancient Egypt used salt, mint, dried flowers and pepper to create tooth powder. Later, in the 18th century, in some countries in Europe, people brushed their teeth with burnt bread. The first toothpaste appeared in 1890, in Great Britain. At first it was sold in jars. Then special tubes were designed to make the toothpaste more comfortable to use.

It's hard to find a more popular Russian symbol than the traditional Russian doll, or Matryoshka. It is well-known all over the world. The first set of dolls appeared in Moscow in 1890. It consisted of eight dolls. All of them were children: seven girls, one boy, and a baby. In those times, Matryoshkas were not meant as toys for children as their price was very high. Mostly, adults bought them as presents or home decorations. There was a belief that if you put a note with a wish into Matryoshka, it would come true. At the beginning of the 20th century, Russia started to export their national dolls abroad.

IX. EDUCATION

English is the third most-spoken language in the world after Chinese and Spanish. Over 840 million people speak English as a first or second language. It is an official language of 67 countries. 80 percent of information stored on all computers in the world is in English. The vocabulary of the English language is the biggest in the world. A new word is added into English almost every two hours. The English language is said to be one of the happiest languages in the world. The word happy is used more often than the word sad! That's a good reason to learn this language, isn't it?

Great Britain is home to the world's oldest school. The King's School was established in 1567 and it is still open. It has a long history. Many famous people have been educated at this old school. Nowadays The King's School is an independent secondary school for boys and girls from 13 to 18. More than 800 pupils study at the school. Though The King's School is located in old buildings, it has up-to-date technical equipment and provides a full modern education. The King's School is also famous for its festival of music, drama and arts. It is held during the last week of the summer term and attracts a lot of people from different parts of the country.

Oxford University is the oldest university in the English-speaking world. It is also the second oldest university in the world. The University of Oxford is believed to have started in 1133. It is located in Oxford City on the Thames River, not far from London. Oxford University is one of the world's most impressive centres of education. There are students from different countries there. In fact, there is no building in Oxford called Oxford University. The University includes 38 colleges and related buildings. Over 22,000 students study English language and literature, geography, history, law, modern languages and other subjects there.

X. SPORT

Netball is played by over 20 million people in more than 70 countries of the world. It was invented in 1892 as women's basketball. However, netball is different from basketball in many ways. For example, the ball and the basket are smaller and the court is bigger. The players cannot run with the ball. They are not allowed to touch the players who they are playing with. Netball has seven players in each team (not five as in

basketball). During the 20th century, the game became very popular in English-speaking countries. Traditionally, only girls and women have played netball. Nowadays, netball is the number one women's sport in the world but boys and men are starting to play it too.

41

Table tennis is the third most played sport in the world after football and cricket. It is considered to be an indoor version of Lawn Tennis. However, they have a lot of differences. Table tennis has a different scoring system, a smaller ball, smaller rackets, and a smaller playing area. Modern table tennis was invented at the end of the 19th century in England. Very soon the new sport became popular all over the world. In 1901, competitions with over 300 participants were already being held. According to numerous studies, table tennis has great effects on human health. It keeps the brain sharp and improves the player's coordination. Since 1988, table tennis has been an Olympic sport.

Раздел 2: Устная часть. Задание 2. Условный диалог-расспрос.

Участнику ОГЭ предлагается принять участие в телефонном опросе по определенной теме и ответить на шесть заданных вопросов. В ходе выполнения этого задания участник ОГЭ должен продемонстрировать следующие умения диалогической речи:

- сообщать запрашиваемую информацию, отвечая на вопросы разных видов;
- выражать свое мнение / отношение к теме обсуждения;
- точно и правильно употреблять языковые средства оформления высказывания.

Каждый вопрос звучит только 1 раз. Время для ответа – 40 секунд, и это время включено в аудиозапись. У участника экзамена нет возможности вернуться назад, чтобы прослушать запись еще раз. Главное при выполнении этого задания точно ответить на каждый вопрос. При этом допускаются фонетические, грамматические, лексические неточности и погрешности, не затрудняющие понимания. Максимально за это задание можно получить 6 баллов: за каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл, оценивается ответ на каждый вопрос в отдельности.

Критерии оценивания выполнения задания 2 (условный диалог-расспрос):

Баллы		
Ответ на вопросы 1–6	1 балл. Дан полный ответ на поставленный вопрос; допущенные отдельные фонетические, лексические и грамматические погрешности не затрудняют понимания	0 баллов. Ответ на вопрос не дан, ИЛИ ответ не соответствует заданному вопросу, ИЛИ ответ дан в виде слова или словосочетания, И/ИЛИ допущены фонетические и лексические и грамматические ошибки,

		препятствующие пониманию ответа
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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.

Предметное содержание речи

1. (Межличностные) взаимоотношения с друзьями и в школе

1. BEST FRIEND

1. What's your best friend like?
2. Where did you meet for the first time?
3. How often do you see each other?
4. What do you like to do together?
5. What career is your best friend going to follow?
6. What would you recommend to a teenager who wants to be a good friend?

2. Досуг и увлечения (спорт, музыка, чтение, посещение театра, кинотеатра, дискотеки, кафе). Молодежная мода.

2. SPENDING WEEKENDS

1. How old are you?
2. What is your favourite day of the week? Why do you like it?
3. When do you usually get up at weekends?
4. How do you usually spend your weekends?
5. What sport or hobby do you think you might like to try in the future?
6. What would you recommend to a student who wants to make his or her weekend more interesting?

3. HOW TO SPEND FREE TIME

1. How much free time do you have on weekdays?
2. How do you and your friend usually spend your free time?
3. Who do you prefer to spend your free time with?
4. What after- school activities do you like to take part in?
5. Do you think everyone should find time for doing sports? Why?
6. What hobby would you do if you have more free time?

4. DAILY ROUTINES 1

1. How many days a week do you go to school?
2. When do you go to bed in the evening?
3. How do you spend your mornings?
4. What means of transport do you use to get to school?
5. What do you usually have for lunch?
6. What would you recommend to a teenager who wants to stay fit and healthy?

5. DAILY ROUTINES 2

1. What time do you usually go to bed in the evening?
2. How much time do you spend doing your homework?

3. What sports do you do regularly?
4. What do you do to help your parents about the house?
5. How do you spend your weekends?
6. What would you like to change in your daily routine?

6. TEENS' DAILY ROUTINES

1. When do you usually get up at weekdays?
2. What do you usually prefer to eat for breakfast in the morning?
3. How long does it take you to get to school?
4. What is your favourite part of the day: morning, afternoon or evening? Why do you like it?
5. What do you do to help your parents about the house?
6. What would you recommend teenagers who are often late for school?

7. MODERN FILM INDUSTRY

1. How often do you go to the cinema?
2. What kind of films do you like most?
3. Why do you think many people prefer watching films at home?
4. What do you do in your free time?
5. How can films in English help people improve their English?
6. What film would you recommend your friends see and why?

8. MUSIC AND OTHER ARTS

1. What kind of music do you usually listen to?
2. What musical instrument would you like to learn to play?
3. What clubs and societies can you attend in your school?
4. How often do you have school concerts and performances?
5. What would you prefer: going to the theatre or watching a film at home? Why?
6. What would you recommend to your friends who want to make their free time more interesting?

9. READING HABITS

1. What kind of books do you like to read?
2. Who is your favourite writer?
3. How often do you borrow books from the library?
4. Why do you think teenagers read less and less now?
5. How can reading English books help students improve their English?
6. What book would you recommend to your friend who wants to read something for pleasure and why?

10. READING

1. How old were you when you learnt to read?
2. What do you like to read about?
3. Who is your favorite writer?
4. What do you do at your Literature lesson?
5. What do you like to do in your free time apart from reading?
6. What books do you prefer: e-books or printed books? Why?

3. Покупки. Карманные деньги.

11. SHOPPING

1. Who usually does the shopping in your family?
2. What can you buy in your nearest shopping centre?
3. How often do you usually go shopping?
4. Why are shopping centers so popular nowadays?
5. Why do some people hate shopping?
6. What time would you recommend the busy people should go shopping?

12. SHOPPING AND CLOTHES

1. What colour of clothes do you prefer wearing?
2. What clothes do you usually wear?
3. How often do you go shopping for clothes?
4. Who do you usually go shopping with?
5. Do you have to wear a school uniform? If so, what is it like?
6. Does a career as a fashion designer attract you or not? Why?

4. Школьная жизнь. Изучаемые предметы и отношение к ним. Каникулы. Школьные обмены.

13. SCHOOL

1. How many days a week do you go to school?
2. What subjects are you good at?
3. What sports facilities do you have in your school?
4. What afterschool activities does your school offer?
5. What do you like most about your school?
6. What would you recommend to a student who wants to improve his or her school results?

14. SCHOOL 2

1. How many lessons do you usually have?
2. What subjects do you find the most difficult?
3. What is your favourite weekday? Why do you like it?
4. What sports facilities do you have in your school?
5. Do you think school uniform is necessary? Why do you think so?
6. What would you recommend your friends do to improve their English?

15. SCHOOL EVENTS

1. How many classes do you usually have a day?
2. What sports facilities do you have in your school?
3. What clubs and societies do you attend in your school?
4. What school events like concerts and performances do you usually have during school year?
5. Do you enjoy taking part in these school events? Why?
6. What event would you recommend organizing in your school and why?

16. HOMEWORK

1. How many lessons do you usually have?
2. What do you usually do after lessons?

3. How much time do you need to do your homework?
4. Who helps you to do your homework?
5. Do you use the Internet when you do your homework? What for?
6. What would you recommend to a student who wants to spend less time on his or her homework?

17. SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

1. What grade are you in?
2. How many school holidays do you have?
3. What school holidays do you like best of all?
4. Why do most teenagers enjoy school holidays so much?
5. What do you usually do during your summer holidays?
6. Do you think it is a good idea to take part-time job during your summer holidays? Why?

18. ATTITUDE TO YOUR SCHOOL

1. What grade are you in?
2. How many classes a day do you usually have?
3. What sport facilities are there in your school?
4. What is your school uniform like?
5. What school events do you have during the school year?
6. What would you do to improve your school?

19. ATTITUDE TO ENGLISH LEARNING

1. What is your favorite school subject?
2. When did you start learning English?
3. What do you do in your English lessons?
4. Do you find learning English easy or difficult? Why?
5. What other foreign language would you like to learn? Why?
6. What would you recommend to a person to do to improve his or her English?

20. HOW TO SPEND HOLIDAYS

1. What is your favorite season?
2. Where do you usually spend your summer holidays?
3. What do you like to do during your winter holidays?
4. How often do you and your family travel?
5. What type of transport do you find most convenient? Why?
6. What place in your country would you recommend to a foreign tourist to visit and why?

21. SPORTS AT SCHOOL

1. How many Physical Education lessons a week do you have?
2. What sport facilities do you have at school?
3. What do you do in your Physical Education lessons?
4. What sport do you do regularly?
5. Do you think winter is a good season for doing sport? Why??
6. What would you recommend a teenager who wants to stay fit and healthy?

5. Проблемы выбора профессии и роль иностранного языка.

22. FUTURE CAREER

1. What is your favourite school subject?
2. What do you like to do in your free time?
3. What part-time job would you like to do during your school holidays if any?
4. What career would you like to choose after finishing school? Why?
5. Do you think English will be useful in your future? In what way?
6. What would you recommend a teenager who can't choose a career?

23. LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

1. What foreign languages can you learn in your school?
2. How many English lessons a week do you have?
3. For what reasons do people learn foreign languages nowadays?
4. What is the most effective way to learn a foreign language in your opinion?
5. Do you think English will be useful for you in the future? In what way?
6. What language would you recommend your English-speaking friend to learn? Why?

6. Страна/страны изучаемого языка и родная страна. Их географическое положение, климат, население, города и села, достопримечательности.

24. ATTITUDE TO CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE

1. How long have you been living in your city, town or village?
2. What is the place where you live famous for?
3. When was your city, town or village founded?
4. What season is the best for visiting your city? Why?
5. What is your favourite place? Why do you like it?
6. What place in your town would you recommend visiting?

25. CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE

1. Where is your hometown located?
2. What is your hometown famous for?
3. What is your favourite place in your hometown? Why do you like it?
4. What environmental problems do you have in your native city if any?
5. Is it better to live in the country or in the city? Why?
6. What would you like to improve in your home to make it a better place for living?

7. Страна/страны изучаемого языка и родная страна. Их культурные особенности (национальные праздники, знаменательные даты, традиции, обычаи).

26. HOLIDAYS AND SPECIAL DAYS

1. How old are you?
2. In what season do you have your birthday?
3. How do you usually celebrate your birthday?
4. What is the best birthday present you have ever had?
5. What other holidays and special dates are celebrated in your family?
6. What from your point of view is the best birthday present for a teenager?

27. HOLIDAYS AND SPECIAL DAYS 2

1. What is your favourite season? Why do you like it?

2. There are a lot of holidays during the year. What holidays are popular in Russia?
3. What is your favourite holiday? Why do you like it?
4. How do you usually celebrate your favourite holiday?
5. What is the best season for visiting the place where you live?
6. What would you recommend to a person who got the present he or she doesn't like?

8. Технический прогресс.

28. USING MOBILE PHONES

1. How old are you?
2. When did you get your first mobile phone?
3. What do you usually use your mobile phone for?
4. How do you feel when you forget your mobile phone at home?
5. Do you think it's right that mobile phones are not allowed in some schools?
6. In what places would you recommend people to switch off or turn down their phones? Why?

29. MOBILE PHONES

1. How old were you when you got your first mobile phone?
2. What do you use your mobile phone for apart from talking?
3. Who do you usually send SMSes to?
4. How can you use your mobile phone for learning foreign languages?
5. Where do you usually switch off your mobile phone?
6. Why are most teachers against using mobile phones at school?

30. COMPUTERS

1. How old were you when you started using the computer?
2. In what lessons at school do you use computers?
3. What do you usually use your computer for?
4. What do the members of your family use your computer for?
5. Which jobs need good computer skills in your view?
6. In what places do computers make people's life easier?

9. Средства массовой информации (пресса, телевидение, радио, Интернет)

31. MASS MEDIA

1. Where do you prefer to get news from: newspapers, radio, TV or some other source?
2. Who listens to the radio in your family?
3. What kind of TV programmes do you like to watch?
4. How often do you buy a newspaper or a magazine?
5. For what purpose do you use the Internet?
6. Why in your opinion do many people prefer learning the news from the Internet?

32. THE INTERNET AND THE TIME ONLINE

1. How old are you?
2. How much time do you spend on the Internet every day?

3. What do you use the Internet for?
4. What do you do in Information Technology or Computer Studies lessons?
5. Why are computer skills useful for everyone?
6. What would you recommend to a person who spends too much time on the Internet?

33. TV

1. How many TV-sets are there in your house?
2. Who watches most TV in your family?
3. How much time a day do you spend watching TV?
4. What kind of TV programmes do you like?
5. Would you like to take part in a TV show, for example, a quiz show? Why?
6. Does a career on TV attract you? Why? Why not?

34. ATTITUDE TO TV AND TV PROGRAMMES

1. What do you enjoy doing in your free time?
2. How often do you go to the cinema or to the theatre?
3. How much time do you usually watch TV?
4. What TV programmes are popular in your family?
5. Do you prefer TV or the Internet?
6. What TV programmes would you recommend your friends watch?

10. Природа и проблемы экологии. Здоровый образ жизни.

35. ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND TEENS

1. Where would you like to live: in a big city or in the country?
2. What are the advantages of living in the country?
3. What is the main ecological problem in the place where you live?
4. Do you and your friends care about ecological problems? Why?
5. Have you ever taken part in any ecological projects in your school?
6. What would you recommend to a person who wants to improve the ecological situation in his or her city or town?

36. PETS AND ANIMALS

1. What is your favourite animal? Why do you like it?
2. What pets are the most popular in Russia in your view?
3. Is it right for people to keep exotic animals for pets? Why?
4. What can people do to help homeless animals?
5. Why do you think most children like visiting zoos?
6. Does a career of a vet attract you? Why? / Why not?

37. EATING HABITS

1. What is your favourite fruit?
2. What do you usually have for breakfast?
3. Where do you usually have lunch on weekdays?
4. Is there any food you do not like?
5. What dishes can you cook?
6. What food would you recommend to a teenager who wants to be healthy?

38. EATING HABITS 2

1. How many meals a day do you usually have?
2. What is your favourite food?
3. What do you usually have for lunch at school?
4. Do you prefer fast food or homemade food? Why?
5. Would you like to take part in a TV cookery show, for example, cooking your favourite dish in a TV studio? Why?
6. What would you recommend to a teenager who wants to keep fit?

39. SPORTS

1. What do you do at your Physical Education lessons at school?
2. Do you do your morning exercises or not? Why?
3. What sport do you like playing?
4. What sport competitions do you enjoy watching?
5. Is there any sport you would like to play professionally? Why?
6. What would you recommend to a teenager who wants to be fit and healthy?

40. DOING SPORTS

1. How old are you?
2. How many times a week do you do sports?
3. What sport is the most popular with teenagers in your region?
4. What sport facilities are available in the place where you live?
5. Why do you think it is important to keep fit?
6. What would you advise a person who wants to keep fit?

41. ATTITUDE TO SPORTS

1. How many lessons of P.E. (Physical Education) do you have a week?
2. What sports facilities do you have in your school?
3. What sport do you do regularly?
4. What winter sports are popular with you and your friends?
5. Would you like to do any extreme sports? Why or why not?
6. What would you recommend to a teenager who wants to be healthy and fit?

Раздел 3: Устная часть. Часть 3. Монологическое высказывание.

В задании 3 на контроль выносятся следующие умения монологической речи:

- строить монологическое высказывание в заданном объеме в контексте коммуникативной задачи в различных стандартных ситуациях социально-бытовой, социально-культурной и социально-трудовой сфер общения с опорой на план, представленный в виде косвенных вопросов;
- логично и связно строить монологическое высказывание;
- точно и правильно употреблять языковые средства оформления монологического высказывания.

В задании № 3 необходимо построить законченное связное монологическое высказывание на определённую тему с опорой на план, представленный в виде косвенных вопросов. Время на подготовку – 1,5 минуты.

Монологическое высказывание должно обязательно содержать:

1. вступление (вступительную фразу можно взять из самого задания);
2. по каждому пункту 3 развернутых фразы (повествование должно быть логично, взаимосвязано; от пункта к пункту переходим при помощи связок);
3. заключение.

Примерно должно получиться 10-12 предложений. Время самого ответа – 2 минуты. Максимальный балл за правильное, корректное выполнение данного задания – 7 баллов.

Критерии оценивания задания №3 (монологическое высказывание):

Решение коммуникативной задачи (K1)	Организация высказывания (K2)	Языковое оформление высказывания (K3)	Баллы
Задание выполнено полностью: цель общения достигнута; тема раскрыта в полном объеме (полно, точно и развернуто раскрыты все аспекты, указанные в задании). Объем высказывания: 10–12 фраз			3
Задание выполнено: цель общения достигнута; но тема раскрыта не в полном объеме (один аспект раскрыт не полностью). Объем высказывания: 8-9 фраз	Высказывание логично и имеет завершённый характер; имеются вступительная и заключительная фразы, соответствующие теме. Средства логической связи используются правильно	Использованный словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания соответствуют поставленной задаче (допускается не более четырёх негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок И/ЛИ не более трёх негрубых фонетических ошибок)	2

Задание выполнено частично: цель общения достигнута частично; тема раскрыта в ограниченном объёме (один аспект не раскрыт, ИЛИ все аспекты задания раскрыты неполно, ИЛИ два аспекта раскрыты не в полном объёме, третий аспект дан полно и точно). Объём высказывания: 6-7 фраз	Высказывание в основном логично и имеет достаточно завершённый характер, НО отсутствует вступительная ИЛИ заключительная фраза, имеются одно-два нарушения в использовании средств логической связи.	Использованный словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания соответствуют поставленной задаче (допускается не более пяти негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок И/ИЛИ не более четырёх негрубых фонетических ошибок)	1
Задание не выполнено: цель общения не достигнута: два аспекта содержания не раскрыты*. Объём высказывания: 5 и менее фраз	Высказывание не- логично, вступительная и заключительная фразы отсутствуют; средства логической связи практически не используются	Понимание высказывания затруднено из-за многочисленных лексико-грамматических и фонетических ошибок (шесть и более лексико-грамматических ошибок И/ИЛИ пять и более фонетических ошибок) ИЛИ более трёх грубых ошибок	0

Предметное содержание речи

1. (Межличностные) взаимоотношения с друзьями и в школе

1

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your best friend. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *what people need friends for*
- *how long you and your friend have known each other*
- *what you enjoy doing together*

- *what your attitude to friendship is*

You have to talk continuously

2. Досуг и увлечения (спорт, музыка, чтение, посещение театра, кинотеатра, дискотеки, кафе). Молодежная мода.

2

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about pets. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

why people keep pets

what pets are most popular in big cities

whether having pets is a big responsibility, and why

what your attitude to keeping pets is

You have to talk continuously.

3

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about books. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- whether reading is popular with teenagers, and why, or why not

what kind of books you like reading

why many people prefer e-books to paper books

what your attitude to reading is

You have to talk continuously.

4

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about books. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what kind of books modern teenagers enjoy reading
- whether libraries are necessary nowadays or not, and why
- what book you have read recently, and what it was about

You have to talk continuously.

5

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your free time. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *whether you have a lot of free time, and why, or why not*
- *what you enjoy doing in your free time*
- *what your Sunday afternoons are like*
- *what your attitude to planning your free time is*

You have to talk continuously.

6

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about photography. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *why people like taking pictures*
- *why taking photos is more popular today than it was in the past*
- *what the best photo you have ever taken is*
- *what your attitude to taking pictures is*

You have to talk continuously.

7

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about films. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *what kinds of films modern teenagers enjoy*
- *where you prefer watching films: on TV, on the Internet or in the cinema, and why*
- *what film you have seen recently, what it was about*
- *What your attitude to watching films as a way to spend your free time is*

You have to talk continuously

3.Школьная жизнь. Изучаемые предметы и отношение к ним. Каникулы.

Школьные обмены

8

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about learning English. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *whether it is necessary to speak English nowadays, and why*
- *what you do to improve your English*
- *what other languages you would like to learn*

You have to talk continuously.

9

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your school. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *what you like most about your school*
- *what weekday you find the most difficult, and why*
- *what you would like to change in your school life*
- *what your attitude to school life is*

You have to talk continuously.

10

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about school life. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *what your weekday is like*
- *what you like about your school most of all*
- *whether you prefer classroom learning or online learning, and why*
- *what your attitude to school life is*

You have to talk continuously.

11

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your school. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

what your typical school day is like
what your favourite subject is, and why
what you like most about your school
what your attitude to your school life is

You have to talk continuously.

12

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your school. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *what you like about your school most of all*
- *how many lessons you usually have*
- *what school subjects you have chosen for your exams, and why*
- *what is your attitude to the number of subjects you have to learn is*

You have to talk continuously.

13

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about school. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

what your typical school day is like
what subjects at school you find most useful for your future, and why
what you are going to do when you leave school
What your attitude to school life is

You have to talk continuously.

14

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your school homework. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- how long it takes you to do your homework
- what subject you usually start with, and why
- whether schoolchildren should be given more or less homework, and why

What your attitude to school homework is

You have to talk continuously.

15

Task 3. You will give a talk about school uniform. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- whether it is important to wear uniform at school, and why
- what clothes you wear to school
- what you like most about your school

You have to talk continuously.

16

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your school holidays. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *when you have school holidays*
- *what school holidays you would make longer, and why*
- *what you enjoy doing during your school holidays*
- *what your attitude to school holidays is*

You have to talk continuously.

4. Проблемы выбора профессии и роль иностранного языка.

17

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your career plans. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what job you want to do in the future
- what two subjects you think are the most important for your future job, and why
- whether your family approve of your career choice or not

You have to talk continuously.

18

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your career choice. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what job and education opportunities young people have after finishing the 9th form
- what job you would like to do in the future, explain your choice
- what advice your parents have given you about your career choice

You have to talk continuously.

19

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your career choice. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what jobs, in your opinion, will be popular in the future, and why

- what sort of job you would like to do
 - what school subjects will be important for your future job
- You have to talk continuously.**

20

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about foreign languages. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- why lots of people learn foreign languages nowadays*
- why you have chosen to do the English exam this year*
- what you did to prepare for your English exam*
- what your attitude to learning foreign languages is*

You have to talk continuously.

21

Task 3. You will give a talk about foreign languages. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- why a lot of young people learn foreign languages
- how people can improve their language skills
- what foreign languages you would like to learn and why

You have to talk continuously.

5. Страна/страны изучаемого языка и родная страна. Их географическое положение, климат, население, города и села, достопримечательности

22

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about the place where you live. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what your city, town or village is famous for*
- what your favourite place in your city, town or village is, and why you like it*
- whether you are going to stay in your city, town or village after leaving school or move to another place, and why*
- What your attitude to your city, town or village is*

You have to talk continuously.

6. Страна/страны изучаемого языка и родная страна. Их культурные особенности (национальные праздники, знаменательные даты, традиции, обычаи).

23

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about holidays. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what holidays are most popular in your country
- what your favourite holiday is and how you celebrate it
- if you prefer to give presents or to get presents, and why

You have to talk continuously.

24

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about public holidays in Russia. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what public holidays are celebrated in Russia
- what your favourite public holiday is, and why you like it
- how your favourite public holiday is celebrated in your city, town or village

You have to talk continuously.

7. Путешествие по странам изучаемого языка и по России

25

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about travelling. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- why most people like travelling*
- which season is the best for travelling in your opinion*
- what means of transport is the best, and why*
- What your attitude to travelling is*

You have to talk continuously.

26

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about travelling. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- why most people enjoy travelling*
- what people like doing while travelling*
- what place you would like to go to, and why*
- what your attitude to travelling is*

You have to talk continuously.

27

Task 3. You will give a talk about travelling. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *why people like travelling*
- *what means of transport is the best for travelling, in your view*
- *what places in Russia you would like to visit*
- *what your attitude to travelling is*

You have to talk continuously.

28

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about travelling. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- why modern people travel so much

- what tourists usually do while travelling
- what places in your region you recommend tourists should visit

You have to talk continuously

29

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about travelling. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- why most people like travelling
- whether it is easier to travel nowadays than centuries ago, and why
- what country or continent you would like to visit

You have to talk continuously.

8. Глобальные проблемы современности.

30

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about environmental problems. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *why people worry about environmental problems nowadays*
- *what the most serious environmental problem in the place where you live is*
- *what young people can do to improve the ecological situation*
- *what your attitude to environmental problems is*

You have to talk continuously.

9. Средства массовой информации (пресса, телевидение, радио, Интернет).

31

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about the Internet. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what people use the Internet for
- what educational opportunities the Internet offers to students
- whether the Internet can be harmful for users, and why

You have to talk continuously.

32

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about the Internet. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *why today's teenagers use the Internet so much*
- *how the Internet makes long-distance communication easier*
- *what dangers teenagers can face when they use the Internet*
- *what your attitude to the Internet is*

You have to talk continuously.

33

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about the Internet. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- why using the Internet is so popular
- how the Internet can help students in their studies
- whether the Internet can be dangerous, and why

You have to talk continuously.

34

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about TV. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

·whether watching TV is still a popular pastime with teenagers, and why, or why not

·how many hours a week you watch TV

·what TV programme is the most popular within your family

What your attitude to TV is

You have to talk continuously.

35

Task 3. You will give a talk about television. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

·why people spend time watching TV

·what most teenagers prefer: watching TV or browsing the Internet, and why

·whether there is a TV programme you really like

What your attitude to watching TV as a way to spend free time is

You have to talk continuously.

10. Природа и проблемы экологии. Здоровый образ жизни

36

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about weather and seasons. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

Why people worry about environmental problems nowadays

What the most serious environmental problem in the place where you live is

What young people can do to improve the ecological situation

What your attitude to environmental problems is

You have to talk continuously.

37

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about the seasons and weather. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what season is the best time in the region where you live
- whether you agree with the proverb "There is no bad weather, there are only bad clothes"
- what you usually do when it is nasty and cold

You have to talk continuously.

38

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about animals. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *what wild animals live in your region*
- *why people build zoos in the cities and towns*
- *whether it is a good idea to keep a wild animal as a pet, and why*
- *what your attitude to zoos is*

You have to talk continuously.

39

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about keeping fit. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *why a healthy lifestyle is more popular nowadays*
- *what you do to keep fit*
- *what sports activities are popular with teenagers in your region*
- *what is your attitude to a healthy life is*

You have to talk continuously.

40

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about sports. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *why a lot of young people do sports nowadays*
- *what sports clubs and teams there are in your school*
- *what you do to keep fit*
- *what your attitude to doing sports activities is*

You have to talk continuously.

41

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about healthy lifestyle. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- *why doing sport is very important for modern teenagers*
- *what else besides sport young people do to keep fit and healthy*
- *what you enjoy doing in your free time*
- *what your attitude to doing sports activities is*

You have to talk continuously.

Заключение

Данная методическая разработка посвящена систематизации, конкретизации тематического содержания устной речи для наиболее эффективного способа подготовки к устной части ОГЭ. В данной работе содержится огромное количество практических заданий, которые можно использовать как в урочной деятельности в форме контроля говорения по пройденным темам, так и во внеурочной деятельности в рамках подготовки к ОГЭ по английскому языку.

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