

Обучение лексике и грамматике при подготовке к ОГЭ

Какие могут быть советы по данным заданиям?

- Прежде чем выполнять задания 18-26, заполняя пропуски, нужно прочитать обязательно весь рассказ или текст целиком, чтобы понять содержание.
- Подсказка на выбор правильной грамматической формы слова необязательно находится в самом предложении, а может быть, например, в предыдущем предложении.
- Если требуется поставить глагол в нужную форму, прежде всего, определи, в каком залоге (активном или пассивном) стоит сказуемое. (этот момент очень важен, так как дети часто не видят этого, поэтому я постоянно акцентирую на это внимание!)

- При определении временной формы глагола обрати внимание на ключевые слова (или как я их называю «слова-подсказки»). Поищи в предложении те слова, которые помогут определить нужное время. Если их нет, то прочитай предыдущее предложение и посмотри, в каком времени стоит глагол. Обычно в тексте все предложения взаимосвязаны.
- Часто в задании требуется образовать от глагола причастие (третья форма глагола) или герундий (к глаголу прибавляется окончание -ing). Определи, какое это причастие — активное (герундий) или пассивное (третья форма глагола).

- Если в задании стоит числительное, например, **two**, то скорее всего, требуется образовать порядковое числительное например, **second**.
- Если необходимо преобразовать местоимение, определи, какая форма требуется, например стоит местоимение **We**. Подумай, что здесь может быть: **our** (за ним сразу стоит существительное), **us**, **ourselves** или **ours** (без существительного). Если речь идёт об указательном местоимении, то посмотри какое может быть число ед. или мн.

(this-these)

- Если нужно преобразовать существительное, то здесь нужно вспомнить правила образования множественного числа существительных. Часто бывают именно исключения (**mouse – mice, man-men**)
- Если нужно преобразовать прилагательное, то здесь речь идёт о степенях сравнения. Это либо сравнительная, либо превосходная (**bad – worse-the worst**).

Verb transformations

Read the sentences and complete the gaps in the correct form

1. I always _____ (drink) milk for my breakfast but today I _____ (have) a cup of hot cocoa.
2. Julia is sick so she _____ (not come) to our meeting today.
Let's start.
3. Open the door! Someone _____ (just ring) the bell for the second time.
4. While Frank _____ (study) last night, his sister _____ (make) ten calls on his mobile.
5. I _____ (write) most of my report yesterday but I (finish) it yet.

(drink, am having, /hasn't come, / has just rung, /was studying, made,/wrote, haven't finished)

Прочитайте текст и напишите соответствующую форму слова, данного под номерами 18-26

Playing

Children..... (**ENJOY 18**) playing since the first humans walked on the Earth thousands of years ago. Playing.....(**SEEM 19**)to be an important way for children to learn how to work together. It also helps..... (**THEY 20**)find out how the world works. Indeed, many scientists think that one of the(**GOOD 21**) ways for children to learn a foreign language, for example, is to learn while playing games. Children play games and play with toys, but what (**BE 22**)the differences between games and toys? Firstly, toys (**NOT HAVE 23**)rules or winners and losers. Most games do. Secondly, a toy is always a physical thing that someone (**24 MAKE**). Monopoly, for example,..... (**25NEED**) physical equipment but others, like word games, do not.

Ключи 18 haveenjoyed/ 19 seems / 20 them/ 21 best/ 22 are/ 23 don'thave/ 24 hasmade / 25 needs

Wordbuilding

- ly

-able

un-

im-

-y

-dom

-il

re-

-or(er)

-ment

Назовите глаголы, от которых
образованы следующие
существительные:

Protection, show, writer, worker, movement,
investigation, achievement, statement, reader,
department, equipment, construction,
organization, reporter, arrival, improvement,
conductor, establishment, development,
education, definition, regulation, assistance,
agreement.

Найдите и выделите суффиксы в данных словах и определите, к ка кой части речи эти слова относятся:

British, foolish, understandable, heartless, pitiless, successful, experiment, function, musician, socialist, artist, capitalism, professional, fundamental, industrial, doubtful, useful, different, treatment, creative, attractive, peaceful, dangerous, elementary, childish, active, economic, director, worker, passage, marriage, silence, freedom, kingdom.

Образуйте глаголы с помощью суффикса -en:

Red, tight, soft, deep, short, dark, bright, weak, black, white, sweet, sharp

Образуйте наречия с помощью суффикса -ly :

Bad, first, part, quick, strong, short, silent, rapid, wide, extreme, cruel, kind, happy.

ТИПИЧНЫЕ СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ

DIFFER –
ATTRACT-
COMPETE-
FAME-
SENSE-
FRIEND-
SYMPATHY-
STRONG-
NATURE -
CONFIDENT-
SERIOUS-
SAFE-
PROTECT

Board Games

Choose the correct words.

Playing a board game is ____ (*popular/ unpopular*) way of spending time but the board game has also a long ____ (*history/ historical*). ____ (*Historicals/Historians*) think that one of the oldest board games was called Senet. It was (*discovered/ uncovered*) in tombs from Ancient Egypt in the 4th century BC. The board has thirty squares and two sets of ____ (*pieces/ peaces*) made of different ____ (*products/ production*). Although no-one knows exactly how to play Senet, some ____ (*experts/ exports*) believe it is similar to backgammon. The history of backgammon itself goes back approximately 5,000 years. (*Archaeologists/ Archaeology*) working in Iran have found that a similar game was played there around 3,000 BC.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
be angry	anger	angry
decide	decision	decisive (indecisive)
live	life	alive
hate	hatred	hateful
pain	pain	painful
die	death	dead
poison	poison	poisonous (poisoned)
suspect	suspect	suspicious
depress	depression	depressing (depressive)
behave	behavior	--
offend	offence	offensive

Complete the sentences with a word from exercise 1

1. Mark never believes anything to say, he always thinks people are trying to trick him. He is a very person. (suspicious)
2. Steve was a bitand upset after he failed his driving test, but he's fine now. (depressed)
3. Kate is often..... She can't make her mind up about anything, she takes a long time to.....what she wants to do. (indecisive, decide)
4. The children were very naughty in class today. That kind of..... Is not acceptable, the teacher is going to speak to them about it. (behaviour)

Word Formation

1. Wales is part of the United Kingdom, so you can't really call it an _____(depend) country.
2. Summer's here again, and sale sof sunglasses, swimsuits and the like are a _____(boom) business.
3. I asked my sister to lend me her T-shirt; _____(surprise), she said 'yes'!
4. Everyone asks Pauline for advice as she's the most _____ (experience) member of the stuff.
5. After the war, many people had to live in _____ (crowd) flats and houses.

(Independent,/booming/,surprisingly/,experienced/, overcrowded)

Complete the article with the correct form of the word.

DEVELOP

1. A good diet and lots of exercise are essential for a child's healthy growth and_____.
2. I took a history course that dealt with the _____ of popular culture.
3. It became clear that he_____ like all the other little boys.
4. I'm looking for a job which will enable me to_____ my talent.
5. Sharks have a highly_____ sense of smell.
6. _____ countries have little industry or wealth but have the ability to grow economically.

Use the words in capitals to form a word that fits in the space in the same line:

CHINA

Two centuries ago China was seen as a (0)..... of mystery and wasteland. Its only (1) export was tea. However, over the years (2)..... in China has changed. Many have noted the change in Chinese (3)..... especially the (4)..... of its people.

A (5)..... of the West and the East is now found in modern businesses. The (6)..... of weapons and the growth of its army have made China a world power. But urban development has been (7)..... to the Chinese. Thousands of (8)..... peasant farmers have been attracted to the new cities.

Their (9)..... of the land is forgotten and many die homeless. China's future is (10).....; no one knows what will happen next.

combine (0) combination

fame (1).....

live (2).....

social (3).....

treat (4).....

mix (5).....

product (6).....

harm (7).....

lucky (8).....

know (9).....

predictable (10).....