



Тренажёр к устной части ОГЭ

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TOPIC 8
SCHOOL LIFE

The school system

This is the **system** for **state education** in most parts of England and Wales. State schools are free and operated by the country. Parents pay to send their children to **private** schools.

age	education
3	Almost all children attend [go to; <i>fml</i>] nursery school for up to 15 hours a week.
5	Everyone starts primary school .
11	Pupils [students at school] go to secondary school .
16	Pupils take/do GCSE exams , in up to ten subjects. Then they can go to a college for vocational [job] training , e.g. hotel management or travel and tourism courses, or they can stay at school for two more years.
18	Pupils take 'A' level exams in three or four subjects, and then they can leave school and get a job or go on to university [continue their education at university], or go to a college for further education/training, e.g. teaching or business studies.

Examinations

Language help

You can **take** or **do** an exam (NOT ~~make~~ an exam). If you are successful and do well, you **pass**; if you are not successful and do badly, you **fail**. Before taking an exam, you **revise** for the exam. [study /prepare for the exam] Sometimes you can also **retake** an exam. [do it again]

“My students are **taking** the Cambridge English: First **exam** in June, and for some of them it will be **hard work**¹. I think Angel might fail, but he's **doing his best**², so with a bit of luck he might pass. I expect most of the others to pass. Andreas is a strong **candidate**³, and I'm sure he'll get a good **grade** (*syn mark*). I think Jade and Olga will also **do well**.

At the moment I'm trying to **get through**⁴ the coursebook so that we can do some **revision**⁵. I think the most important thing is to do some **exam preparation**⁶. Today I want the students to **do/write an essay**⁷. Most of them still find it difficult to write accurately, so I need to **work on** that with them.”

VOCABULARY LIST

academic curriculum — *академические программы*

(an) applicant — *соискатель, претендент*

beyond — *вне, за пределами*

college admissions — *поступление в колледж*

community service — *общественные работы*

(to) complement — *дополнять*

compulsory education — *обязательное образование*

(to) expand interests — *расширять круг интересов*

extracurricular activities — *внеклассные занятия*

involvement — *причастность, вовлеченность*

(to) maintain a commitment — *выполнять взятые обязательства*

(to) make meaningful contributions — *внести значительный вклад*

(to) manage one's time and priorities — *распределять время и выполнять приоритетные задачи*

regardless of — *независимо от, не принимая во внимание*

(to) widen one's social circle — *увеличивать круг общения*



8 School Life

Complete the sentences. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

applicants, academic curriculum, involvement, beyond, college admissions, extracurricular activities, regardless of

1. College admissions through which students enter tertiary education vary widely from country to country, and sometimes from institution to institution.
2. What can be done about the falling number of applicants to medical schools?
3. Regardless of what school you want to attend, you must provide some documents to be considered for admission.
4. He encourages parental involvement in the running of school.
5. Unfortunately, the situation in Group B is beyond our control.
6. All extracurricular activities complement an academic curriculum. They include sports, community service, arts, hobbies, and educational clubs.
7. A foreign language is a compulsory subject according to the university academic curriculum.

Match the definitions to the items related to school.

spiral notebook

eraser

paper clip

ruler

glue stick

file folder

protractor

pencil sharpener

	a) a small piece of rubber used to remove the marks made by a pencil
	b) a piece of plastic folded down in the middle and used for keeping loose papers in
	c) a tube-shaped container containing hard glue that is pushed up by turning a part at the bottom of the tube
	d) a small piece of bent wire used for holding pieces of paper together
	e) a mechanical, electric, or small handheld device for making a sharp point on pencils
	f) A device used for measuring and drawing angles. It is usually in the form of half a circle made from transparent plastic with degrees printed on it
	g) A long, narrow, flat piece of plastic, metal, or wood with straight edges where centimetres or inches. Or both are printed. It is used for measuring things and for drawing straight lines
	h) A notebook held together by a coil of wire passed through small holes punched at the back edge of the covers and individual pages

Make up a situation or sentences with the following collocations.



- take an exam
- do well in an exam
- fail an exam
- skip classes
- continuous assessment
- get a degree
- go on to a postgraduate course
- check progress

Table aspects/tenses (таблица формы/времени)

Aspects/Tenses (Формы/Времена)	Present (Настоящее)	Past (Прошрое)	Future (Будущее)
Simple (простые)	V/Vs do/does + V? every day, usually, always, sometimes, often, never	V ₂ did + V? yesterday, last (year, month, week), ago, in 1997	Will/shall + V tomorrow, next week/month
Continuous (продолжительные)	to be (am, is, are) + Ving now, at the moment	to be (was, were) + Ving at ... o'clock yesterday, when he came in, from 5 till 6 yesterday, the whole evening	Will be + Ving at ... o'clock tomorrow
Perfect (совершенные)	Have/has + V ₃ already, not yet, just, ever, never	Had + V ₃ before, by, when + already	Will have + V ₃ by ... o'clock/next month/2020 etc
Perfect Continuous (продолжительно- совершенные)	Have/has + Ving since, for, how long	Had been + Ving when + for	Will have been + Ving for + when

Упражнения на тему Past Simple, Past Continuous и Present Perfect

Past Simple - Past Progressive - Present Perfect
regular and irregular verbs

**Put the verbs in brackets in proper forms —
Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect.**

1. He spent (to spend) his last summer holidays in the Crimea.
2. I was (to be) so happy to meet him at school have seen (to see) each other for a long time as he broke (to break) his leg two months ago.
3. She has read (to read) an exciting book this month.
4. Mrs Smith hasn't spoken (to speak) to me since she checked (to check) my test.
5. They were discussing (to discuss) the grammar rules for about 15 minutes at yesterday's English lesson.
6. My classmate hadn't learnt (not, to learn) the material well that's why he got (to get) a bad mark at the exam.
7. By the time the student had graduated (to graduate) from the university, he got (to get) his first job offer. opened saw
8. When the director had already (to open) the door of the classroom, he were writing (to see) that the teacher had already (already, to come) and the pupils were writing (to write) a dictation.

Reflexive Pronouns

I	● myself	I sometimes talk to myself .
you (singular)	● yourself	Do you ever ask yourself this question?
you (plural)	● yourselves	Please take good care of yourselves .
he	● himself	He hurt himself with the knife.
she	● herself	She looked at herself in a mirror.
it	● itself	The cat licked itself .
we	● ourselves	We will clean the room ourselves .
they	● themselves	They had a nice time. They enjoyed themselves .

Note: Reflexive pronouns are used in three situations:

(1) Reflexive Pronouns are used when the subject and object are the same.

Example: "The cat licked **itself**."

(2) Reflexive pronouns are used as the object of a preposition, when the subject and object are the same.

Example: "I sometimes talk to **myself**."

(3) Reflexive pronouns are used to emphasize the subject.

Example: "We will clean the room **ourselves**."

Упражнения

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate reflexive pronouns.

1. I'll do my homework myself .
2. My brother and I get to school ourselves . Nobody gives us a ride.
3. Maria is very busy with her studies. She manages the time herself without anyone's help.
4. Tim did well in the English exam. He prepared for it himself .
5. The children are old enough. They can sharpen their pencils themselves .
6. You can apply for the grammar course yourself .
7. He injured himself during the last PE lesson.
8. During the breaks they amused themselves in the school canteen.
9. Don't blame yourself for a bad mark at the exam. You didn't feel well.
10. Children! You are to take an exam tomorrow. Pull yourselves together and you will pass it successfully.

Future Action

Future simple	Be going to
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For predictions about the future <i>Hope, think, believe, expect, imagine, I am sure, I'm afraid, probably. Perhaps</i> • For promises (обещание) • For on-the-spot decisions (решение на месте) • For threats (угроза) • For hopes, fears, offers, warnings, predictions, requests (запрос) • For things we are not sure or not decided to do yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To talk about future plans and intentions <i>She is going to go shopping tomorrow.</i> • To make predictions based on what we see or know <i>There are black clouds in the sky. It looks like it is going to rain.</i>

Упражнения

Put the verbs in brackets in proper forms.
Choose between Future Simple and to be going to.

- Emily is sure that she will pass (to pass) her exams successfully.
- Jack is going to join (to join) an English-speaking club next year.
- The class will soon have (to have) soon a progress check.
- Her parents think that Ann will get (to get) a degree in medicine one day.
- Mark is going to attend (to attend) extracurricular classes next year regularly.
- He is in his final form at school now. He is going to enter university (to enter) university next year.
- We know our schedule for this year. We will have (to have) only five lessons on Fridays.

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.

Extracurricular activities are an important factor for college admissions today. Colleges look for applicants who are motivated outside of the classroom. Many colleges weigh participation in extracurriculars because activities outside the classroom bolster the development of the “whole student”. But extracurricular activities are beneficial for all students, regardless of their post-high school plans. Extracurricular activities include sports, community service, employment, arts, hobbies, and educational clubs. They all complement an academic curriculum. Participating in high school extracurricular activities is a great way to widen your teen’s social circle, expand their interests, and build leadership skills. Studies show that involvement in high school extracurricular activities leads to positive long-term outcomes. Beyond demonstrating your teen’s interests and individuality, extracurricular activities prove they can make meaningful contributions, maintain a commitment, and manage their time and priorities.

Task 1
Variant 10

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.

Electronic assistant: Hello! It's the electronic assistant of the educational centre. School life is cool. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out what teenagers think about school. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous — you don't need to give your name. So, let's get started.

1. How many lessons a day do you usually have?
2. Do you like your school? Why or why not?
3. What afterschool activities does your school provide?
4. Do you attend any extracurricular clubs at your school? Why?
5. What sport facilities are there in your school?
6. What would you like to change in your school? Why?

Task 2
Variant 10

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:

- why going to school is very important for modern teenagers;
- what your school looks like;
- whether you like your school or not, and why;
- what your attitude to compulsory education is.

You have to talk continuously.

Task 3
Variant 10



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