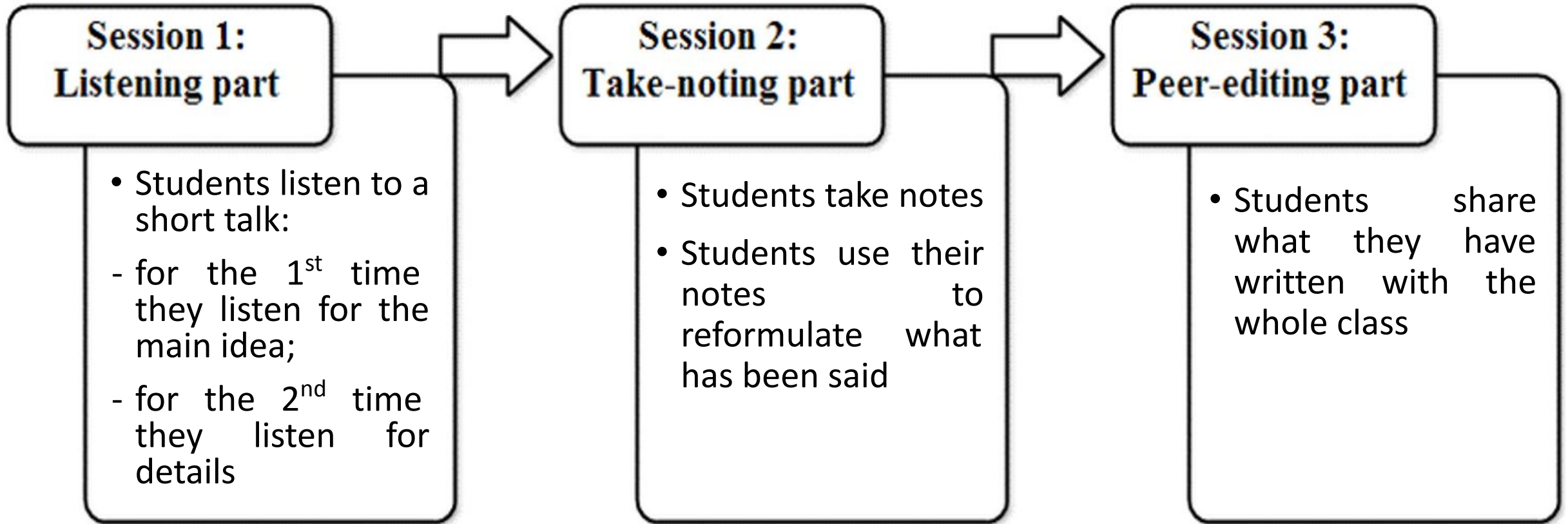


ОГЭ-2024 + Методика

занятие 4:

Чтение

Dictogloss



Dictogloss: Listen and complete the table with as much info about Adam as possible.

Numbers	15 16 3 30th
Activities	Vol, team games
Subjects	
Jobs	
Languages	

Now we are ready to start.

Interviewer: Well... First of all I would like to thank you for your agreement to take part in our survey.

Respondent: Oh, it's OK. Go ahead, ask your questions. My name is Adam... Adam Lambertt. With double T at the end.

Interviewer: Nice to meet you, Adam, but I do not need your name for the survey. It's anonymous. What I need to know is **your age**. You are **sixteen or seventeen**, aren't you?

Respondent: I'm **fifteen**, in fact. I'm turning **sixteen** in three weeks.

Interviewer: Which means you are celebrating your birthday **at the end of March**..., right?

Respondent: Right. On the 30th of **March**.

Interviewer: You look very fit and even athletic. I bet, you exercise a lot.

Respondent: No, I wouldn't say so. But I really **enjoy team games** and I play **volleyball** for our school team. And since there's a volleyball pitch near my house, I often play there with my friends. Just for fun.

Interviewer: I see. And what about your school activity? What school subject do you find the most difficult?

Respondent: **Chemistry**. It's not that it's really difficult... but I can't understand it well enough and my grades are pretty low.

Interviewer: And in what subject have **you got the highest grades**?

Respondent: **Maths**. I like it and I even participated in the math contest. Successfully.

Interviewer: Congratulations. Any ideas about your future career? What would you like to be?

Respondent: My grandparents have been asking me this question since I turned four. My answer changed every year of course! At first, **I wanted to be a driver, then a pilot**...

Interviewer: **And now?**

Respondent: **Now I'm thinking about getting a Diploma as an engineer**.

Interviewer: Yeah, engineers are always in demand. It's very practical.

Respondent: And interesting!

Interviewer: I see. Do you speak any foreign languages?

Respondent: I speak **German** a bit. **But I really want to learn Italian**.

Interviewer: Italian? Why?

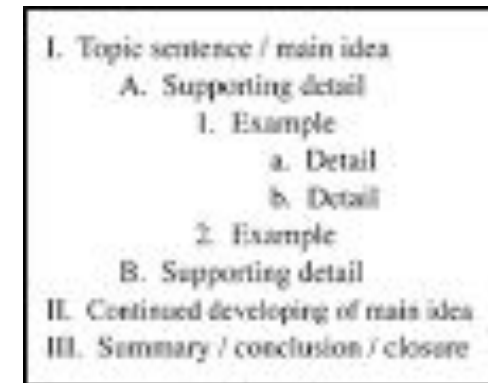
Respondent: It's the language lots of inventors and engineers of the past spoke. Then... I love how it sounds... And, actually, I've got some Italian roots.

Interviewer: I see... A few more questions...

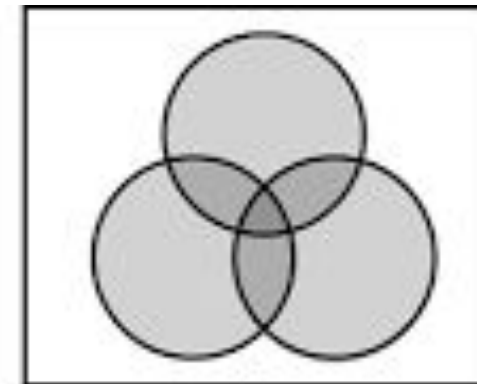
Dictogloss activities.

1. You read a long sentence or a short text (it has to be well-structured). Students listen and take notes.
2. You ask students some general questions about the text.
Who/what the text is about?
Who is the main character of the story?
Where does the main character live?
...
3. You read the text again with students taking notes.
4. In groups students negotiate and work together to write the text using their notes.
5. Students compare their text with the original and make corrections.

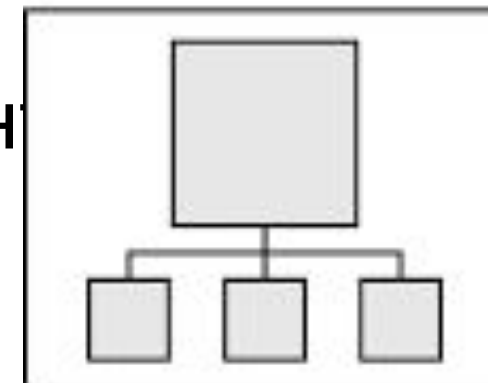
- История (сюжет, герои)
- Повествование (последовательность)
- Причинно-следственные связи
- Объяснение (причины, ...)
- Сравнение (плюсы/минусы)
- Проблема – решение
- Полемика (аргумент + контраргумент)
- Типология



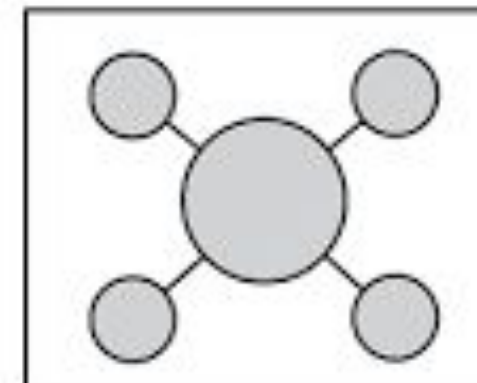
Basic outline



Venn diagram



Hierarchical topical organizer



Bubble topical organizer

Activities to practice retelling

1. Study the words below.

...
...
...
...
...
...

2. Listen to the story. Which of the (past tense) **verbs** / **adjectives** / **words** do you hear in the story? Tick the words.

...
...
...
...
...
...

3. Listen again and try to catch the sentences that contain these words.

4. a) Retell the story using the verbs / adjectives / words on the handout.

b) With your partner, retell the story using the verbs on the handout.

c) Write the story. It doesn't have to be the same words but it should contain the verbs/words from the handout.

5. a) Compare your story with the original. What is different?

b) Compare what you have written with your partner's story. What is different?

Изменения в экзаменационной работе 2020 г. по сравнению с 2019 г.

В экзаменационной работе 2020 г. были внесены изменения **в разделы 2 («Задания по чтению»):**

- было изменено задание 9: участникам ОГЭ предлагается **осуществить информационный поиск** и определить, в каком из шести письменных текстов содержится **ответ на предложенный вопрос** (в задании есть один лишний вопрос). Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение задания – 6;
- уменьшен объём текста для чтения к заданиям на определение соответствия утверждений прочитанному тексту;
- уменьшено до 7 количество **заданий на определение соответствия утверждений прочитанному тексту (соответствует / не соответствует / в тексте не сказано)**. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий 10-16 – 7.

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–G, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1–8. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

1. **A huge diamond of water**
 2. **A famous Russian toy**
 3. **Named after a famous scientist**
 4. **Getting higher than the sky**
 5. **The fresh air producer**
 6. **Famous for its size**
 7. **A great source of knowledge**
 8. **Spoken all over the world**
- A. Russia, also officially known as the Russian Federation, is the largest country in the world. Its territory is 17,075,400 square kilometers. According to scientists, the country's territory would almost cover the surface of the planet Pluto. It is the only country which is washed by 3 oceans and 12 seas. Russia is considered to be a European country, but two-thirds of the country are in Asia. However, most of the population lives in the European part of Russia.
- B. Siberian Lake Baikal is the largest pool of fresh water on the planet. All the 12 major rivers of the world (the Volga, the Don, the Yenisei, the Ob, the Ganges, the Amazon, etc.) would need to flow almost a year to fill a pool equal to the volume of Lake Baikal. Another impressive fact is that even if all the rest of the planet's fresh water supply were to disappear, there would be enough fresh water left in Lake Baikal to supply the people of the Earth for up to 50 years.
- C. Russia is the country with the largest forest reserves in the world. 45% of its territory is covered in green forests. The forests are located in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. Forests play an important role in the life and welfare of people. Russian forests are the biggest 'lungs' of the Earth. They produce oxygen and clean the atmosphere of carbon dioxide and other pollutants.
- D. There are more than five thousand languages in the world. Russian is one of the five major world languages. 280 million people around the world speak Russian and it is one of the most widely spoken native languages in Europe. The United Nations uses Russian as one of the official languages of the organization. It is also used in international commerce, politics, academic and cultural life.

- E. For its collection of books, the Russian State Library is considered to be the biggest in Europe and one of the largest in the world. The Russian State Library was founded in 1862, in Moscow. The library has over 275 km of shelves with more than 43 million items, including books, journals and magazines, art publications, music scores and sound records, maps and other things. There are items in 247 languages of the world.
- F. Russia is known all over the world for its space programmes. In 1957 the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1, the first artificial satellite in the world. Four years later, in 1961, human space flight was accomplished. Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin was the first man to journey into space. He orbited the Earth and landed the same day. There are other impressive space achievements of the country like the first long space flight, the first woman cosmonaut in space, and the first spacewalk.
- G. One of the most popular souvenirs tourists buy in Russia is the Matryoshka. It is a doll made of wood and painted with colourful ornaments. Although the Matryoshka is called a doll, it is actually a set of dolls of different sizes placed inside one another. The Matryoshka has big black eyes, red healthy cheeks and a friendly smile. She wears a national Russian costume, and often has some flowers or a basket of fruit in her hands.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов А–F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1–7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. Where can we see the best Gzhel collection and see how it is made?
2. Who can become a Gzhel artist?
3. What do we call Gzhel?
4. What is the technique of Gzhel painting?
5. What is the traditional Gzhel ceramics design?
6. What is the origin of the word *Gzhel*?
7. How were the first Gzhel products used?

A. Gzhel is a famous type of Russian ceramics. It comes from the region with the same name, which is situated about sixty kilometers away from Moscow. Gzhel is not one place, to be exact. There are about 27 villages in the area which are involved in Gzhel ceramic production. The place can be easily reached by railroad and it is often visited by tourists.

B. It is believed that the place where Gzhel ceramics is produced was named after the river Gzhelka, a small river flowing through the area. However, linguists still argue about where the word comes from. Some of them say it has Baltic roots. Others claim that the name is connected with the technological process. The word *gzhel* is similar to an old Russian word which means burn. Indeed, the clay should be burnt to become hard before it is good enough for pottery.

C. The clay production in Gzhel started to develop in the 17th century when the Russian monarch ordered the delivery of different sorts of clay to Moscow. Gzhel clay was found to be the best for making pots and containers for pharmacies. The doctors and pharmacists valued it a lot. They preferred to keep most of the medicine and herbs in ceramic pots to keep them fresh and effective for a long time.

D. Gzhel ceramics can be easily identified by its beautiful white and blue coloured decoration. White means pure snow and moonlight. Light and dark blue symbolize the calm sky and rivers. Though the images on ceramics are usually flowers, they are all unique. Every item is a handmade picture with a unique combination of lines. Blue and white Gzhel ceramics are well-known all over the world.

E. You may think that Gzhel painters create their works freely, using their imagination. Although the talent of an artist and creativity are certainly important, the painter needs to follow a very strict technological scheme. Each ornament represents an image or a story that is given a code. All the codes are listed in catalogues and kept in the factory library. Technologists use catalogues to modernize production and organize training for new painters.

F. The Gzhel museum is a special attraction. The finest items from the 15th century to the present are displayed there. The collection of the museum contains about two thousand pieces and presents a great variety of bowls, vases, tea sets, toys and statues. The place is good for a family day out – apart from enjoying the displays and buying souvenirs you can watch the production process or take classes in sculpture or painting.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F
Вопрос						

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **10–17** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

The Best Job in the World

Have you ever heard of the Great Barrier Reef? It is the world's largest coral reef system along the eastern coast of Australia. In February 2009 an extraordinary position was advertised by the Australian Tourism Office. The advertisement ran that the Great Barrier Reef needed a caretaker for half a year. It was for a special person who would look after the Reef.

The job offered a large salary, free accommodation in a luxury villa, and transportation there and around the islands. All expenses would be paid: the winner wouldn't need to spend any extra money on anything.

The job's duties were pretty simple. You could only dream of such requirements. First, the person had to speak English and swim well. Second, on the island his responsibility included writing a weekly Internet blog. That's right, weekly, not even daily! The job description also required the successful applicant to explore the islands of the Great Barrier Reef, swim, make friends with the locals and generally enjoy the tropical climate and lifestyle. A real dream!

Within the first 2 days of the contest, the tourism office received more than seven thousand online applications. All told, 34,000 people of all different nationalities applied. Each made and presented a 60-second video resume. They had to be creative and they were. In the end 16 people were chosen, who flew to Australia for the final selection. The candidates were interviewed and the winner was Ben Southall from the UK.

Ben greatly enjoyed the dream job he had got. He realised that people knew very little about our planet and its treasures. Living in big cities, they forgot how important the flora and fauna of this world were. Every time Ben went outdoors, he could discover something new. "Every time I dived or went underwater, I forgot about all the troubles above water and concentrated on living in the moment. It was a good way to clean the mind and build respect for the natural world," Ben said.

Ben's life on the island was not just fun. It was very busy, busier than most people imagined, and certainly busier than Ben himself had imagined. He worked seven days a week and up to 19 hours a day. *The Best Job* included travelling to over 60 islands of the Reef almost every day. It was not just looking after the Reef, Ben had a lot of meetings, press conferences and interviews. He was getting a lot of attention all the time and he couldn't get away from it. That was probably the hardest part of the job.

Moreover, any adventure has a certain degree of risk. Swimming and diving on the Great Barrier Reef was not different. Ben had to deal with whales, sharks and other huge sea creatures. Surprisingly, the most dangerous thing was a small jellyfish about the size of a little finger. It's considered to be extremely poisonous and Ben was stung by it. He had to spend a couple of days in hospital but luckily recovered after a course of antibiotics.

Ben often says that the project has taught him a few valuable lessons. Working with the Internet is one of those jobs you can do 24 hours a day. Ben

2019

realised it was hard to separate life and work, but this he had to do. He also said: "I've learned that we get one life on earth so we have to use it. There'll always be other countries to visit, other people to meet and other adventures to meet. This is what I wish to do. I'm planning to go to Asia in a few years time".

- 10** The Australian Tourism Office employs a new caretaker twice a year.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:
- 11** There was no Internet on the islands of the Great Barrier Reef.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:
- 12** People from different countries applied for the job.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:
- 13** Ben Southall was a good swimmer.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:
- 14** While working as a caretaker Ben Southall had lots of free time.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:
- 15** To do his job Ben Southall had to communicate with journalists.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:
- 16** Ben Southall was taken to hospital after a shark attack.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:
- 17** Ben Southall is going to make a film about his work on the islands.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 9–17 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответа в задание 9 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке с соответствующим приведённым ей бланком обрешетки.

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 10–16 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру выбранного Вами ответа.

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The job offered a large salary, free accommodation in a luxury villa, and transportation there and around the islands. All expenses would be paid: the winner wouldn't need to spend any extra money on anything.

The job's duties were pretty simple. You could only dream of such requirements. First, the person had to speak English and swim well. Second, on the island his responsibility included writing a weekly Internet blog. The job description also required the successful applicant to explore the islands of the Great Barrier Reef, swim, make friends with the locals and generally enjoy the tropical climate and lifestyle. A real dream!

Within the first 2 days of the contest, the tourism office received more than seven thousand online applications. All told, 34,000 people of all different nationalities applied. The candidates were interviewed and the winner was Ben Southall from the UK.

Ben greatly enjoyed the dream job he had got. He realised that people knew very little about our planet and its treasures. Living in big cities, they forgot how important the flora and fauna of this world were. Every time Ben went outdoors, he could discover something new. Ben's life on the island was not just fun. It was very busy, busier than most people imagined. He worked seven days a week and up to 19 hours a day. The Best Job included travelling to over 60 islands of the Reef almost every day. It was not just looking after the Reef, Ben had a lot of meetings, press conferences and interviews. He was getting a lot of attention all the time and he couldn't get away from it. That was probably the hardest part of the job.

2020

10

The Australian Tourism Office needed a caretaker for six months.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

11

There was no Internet on the islands of the Great Barrier Reef.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

12

People from different countries applied for the job.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

13

While working as a caretaker Ben Southall had lots of free time.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

14

To do his job Ben Southall had to communicate with journalists.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

15

Ben Southall was taken to hospital after a shark attack.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

16

Ben Southall is going to make a film about his work on the islands.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

Чтение, Задание 12:

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

12

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов A–F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1–7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. Where can we see the best Gzhel collection and see how it is made?
 2. Who can become a Gzhel artist?
 3. What do we call Gzhel?
 4. What is the technique of Gzhel painting?
 5. What is the traditional Gzhel ceramics design?
 6. What is the origin of the word Gzhel?
 7. How were the first Gzhel products used?
- A. Gzhel is a famous type of Russian ceramics. It comes from the region with the same name, which is situated about sixty kilometers away from Moscow. Gzhel is not one place, to be exact. There are about 27 villages in the area which are involved in Gzhel ceramic production. The place can be easily reached by railroad and it is often visited by tourists.
- B. It is believed that the place where Gzhel ceramics is produced was named after the river Gzhelka, a small river flowing through the area. However, linguists still argue about where the word comes from. Some of them say it has Baltic roots. Others claim that the name is connected with the technological process. The word Gzhel is similar to an old Russian word which means burn. Indeed, the clay should be burnt to become hard before it is good enough for pottery.
- C. The clay production in Gzhel started to develop in the 17th century when the Russian monarch ordered the delivery of different sorts of clay to Moscow. Gzhel clay was found to be the best for making pots and containers for pharmacies. The doctors and pharmacists valued it a lot. They preferred to keep most of the medicine and herbs in ceramic pots to keep them fresh and effective for a long time.
- D. Gzhel ceramics can be easily identified by its beautiful white and blue coloured decoration. White means pure snow and moonlight. Light and dark blue symbolize the calm sky and rivers. Though the images on ceramics are usually flowers, they are all unique. Every item is a handmade picture with a unique combination of lines. Blue and white Gzhel ceramics are well-known all over the world.

- E. You may think that Gzhel painters create their works freely, using their imagination. Although the talent of an artist and creativity are certainly important, the painter needs to follow a very strict technological scheme. Each ornament represents an image or a story that is given a code. All the codes are listed in catalogues and kept in the factory library. Technologists use catalogues to modernize production and organize training for new painters.
- F. The Gzhel museum is a special attraction. The finest items from the 15th century to the present are displayed there. The collection of the museum contains about two thousand pieces and presents a great variety of bowls, vases, tea sets, toys and statuettes. The place is good for a family day out – apart from enjoying the displays and buying souvenirs you can watch the production process or take classes in sculpture or painting.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F
Вопрос						

Чтение, Задания 13-19:

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 13–19 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

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Moreover, any adventure has a certain degree of risk. Swimming and diving on the Great Barrier Reef was not different. Ben had to deal with whales, sharks and other huge sea creatures. Surprisingly, the most dangerous thing was a small jellyfish about the size of a little finger. It's considered to be extremely poisonous and Ben was stung by it. He had to spend a couple of days in hospital but luckily recovered after a course of antibiotics.

Ben often says that the project has taught him a few valuable lessons. He said, "I've learned that we get one life on earth so we have to use it. There'll

always be other countries to visit, other people to meet and other adventures to have. This is what I wish to do. I'm planning to go to Asia in a few years' time."

- 13 The Australian Tourism Office needed a caretaker for six months.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:
- 14 There was no Internet on the islands of the Great Barrier Reef.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:
- 15 People from different countries applied for the job.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:
- 16 While working as a caretaker Ben Southall had lots of free time.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:
- 17 To do his job Ben Southall had to communicate with journalists.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:
- 18 Ben Southall was taken to hospital after a shark attack.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:
- 19 Ben Southall is going to make a film about his work on the islands.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 12–19 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответа на задание 12 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

Грамматика и лексика, Задания 20-28, 29-34

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 20–28.

- 20 Once there were four children whose names were Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy. This story happened to _____ when they had to leave their home city, London, during the war. THEY
- 21 They _____ to the house of an old Professor who lived in the country, ten miles from the nearest railway station. SEND
- 22 He _____ a wife and he lived in a very large house with a housekeeper. NOT HAVE
- 23 He himself was a very old man with white hair which grew over most of his face as well as on his head. The children liked him almost at once. Only Lucy, who was the _____ of them, felt a little afraid of him. YOUNG
- 24 On their _____ evening, after dinner, they said good night to the Professor and went upstairs. It was the largest house they had ever seen, so Peter suggested exploring it in the morning. ONE
- 25 When the next morning came, there was a steady rain falling. "I wish the weather _____ more cheerful!" said Edmund. BE
- 26 "Stop complaining, Ed," said Susan. "I think the weather _____ soon." IMPROVE
- 27 "We were going to explore the house," Peter reminded them. He _____ a sandwich at the moment and was absolutely happy with the whole situation. EAT
- 28 Everyone nodded and at that point their amazing adventures _____ . BEGIN

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 29–34.

- 29 People travel a lot nowadays. Planes are considered to be the most _____ means of transport but for some people airports can be a nightmare. COMFORT
- 30 There are _____ queues when you check in and you waste lots of time if your flight is delayed. END
- 31 However, there are some airports where you can _____ enjoy yourself. ACTUAL
- 32 For example, you'll never be bored at Hong Kong's international airport. There are thousands of people from _____ countries here but the passengers never experience any problems because everything is well organised. DIFFER
- 33 There are attendants in red coats, who help you to get from one place to another. It's very good for people with no sense of _____. DIRECT
- 34 The attendants are always very polite and _____. HELP

По окончании выполнения заданий 20–34 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов буквы записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую букву пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.



Проверьте, чтобы каждый ответ был записан рядом с номером соответствующего задания.

Рекомендуемое время

- ❑ Раздел 2 (**Чтение**) содержит 8 заданий на понимание прочитанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела – **30 минут**.
- ❑ Раздел 3 (**Грамматика и лексика**) состоит из 15 заданий. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела – 30 минут.

Реалистичное время:

- ❑ Раздел 2 (**Чтение**) – 40 / 45 минут.
- ❑ Раздел 3 (**Грамматика и лексика**) – 20 / 15 минут.

Раздел «Чтение»

Контролируемые умения:

- ❖ умение читать и понимать **основное содержание текстов**, содержащих отдельные неизученные языковые явления; определять, в каком из ряда письменных текстов содержится ответ на предложенный вопрос;
- ❖ умение читать (про себя) и понимать **запрашиваемую информацию** в тексте, содержащем отдельные неизученные языковые явления.

Чтение, Задание 12:

✓ умение определять, в каком из ряда письменных текстов содержится ответ на предложенный вопрос:

a) умение понять вопрос, понять «фокус» вопроса + какую информацию нужно найти

b) обращать внимание на сигналы при поиске ответа на вопрос

Характеристика текстов

- ✓ **Высоко информативные:** информационные, научно-популярные, публицистические, художественные
- ✓ 1 текст, разделенный на отрывки -> структура /
короткие тексты на общую тему -> разные аспекты одного явления
- ✓ Тематическая лексика
- ✓ Грамматика:
 - *Passive voice*
 - *Complex sentences*
 - *Conditionals*
 - *Infinitive / Gerund*
 - *Participle*

Основное содержание - ?

- ✓ **Синонимы, антонимы**
- ✓ **Слова одного смыслового поля**
- ✓ **Предложение/фраза, содержащая ключевую мысль**

Типичные трудности

- Неспособность понять вопрос / его фокус / ограничители
- Незнакомые слова
- Экзаменуемые могут запутаться в деталях/ обращать внимание на несущественные детали

Типичные трудности

- Информация в вопросе и тексте может быть выражена разными словами
- Невладение лексикой: синонимы / антонимы, перефразирование

Алгоритм выполнения

1) Внимательно прочитайте и проанализируйте каждый вопрос:

- Вопросительное слово
- Фокус вопроса, ограничители
- Грамматическое время

2) Сформулируйте, какую информацию нужно найти

Алгоритм выполнения

- 3) Прочтите первый текст, обращая внимание на слова, совпадающие со словами из вопросов / их синонимы
- 4) Определите фокус текста – о чём именно текст (просто о внешности или о сходстве с кем-то?)
- 5) Удостовериться, что в тексте точно есть ответ на вопрос
- 6) Переходите к следующему тексту, тексты читайте по порядку

Стратегия обучения

- 1) Выделять цветом
- 2) Рефлексия
- 3) Устранение языковых и смысловых трудностей
- 4) «Подвести» учащихся к ответу

Работа с ключевыми словами

1. Look at the questions. Choose the key information / words in each question and decide what information you should look for in each short text.
2. After you have decided what the key words are in a heading, you can then scan the paragraph for any words or phrases that match those key words.

Extension activity

- ✓ Самим составить вопрос/вопросы к каждому тексту

Как называется?



How ... ?

He runs – how? – fast.

She reads – how? – slowly.

I call it – how???



I call it **WHAT!**

Как называется ... ?

=

What do you call ... ?

- What do you call the thing we use to...

brush our teeth?

open cans?

- What do the pictures have in common?



- I. Unjumble the sentences to make questions.*
- II. What do the questions have in common?*

1. the best Gzhel collection / see / where / we / can / and how / made / it / is
2. become / can / who / a Gzhel artist
3. call / what / we / do / Gzhel
4. Gzhel painting / is / what / of / the technique
5. traditional / the / Gzhel ceramics design / is / what
6. is / what / the word Gzhel / the origin
7. were / how / the / Gzhel products / first / used

II. Highlight the key parts of the questions.

1. **Where** can we see **the best Gzhel collection** and see how it is made?
2. **Who** can become **a Gzhel artist**?
3. **What** do we call Gzhel?
4. What is **the technique** of Gzhel painting?
5. What is **the traditional** Gzhel ceramics **design**?
6. What is **the origin** of **the word *Gzhel***?
7. How were the first Gzhel **products used**?

III. What kind of information do we have to look for in order to find answers to these questions?

1. **Where** can we see **the best Gzhel collection** and see how it is made? -> **a place**
2. **Who** can become **a Gzhel artist**? -> **a person, details; adjectives, adverbs**
3. **What** do we call Gzhel? -> **a definition + description, distinct features**
4. What is **the technique** of Gzhel painting? -> **how Gzhel painters create their works, process, steps**
5. What is **the traditional** Gzhel ceramics **design**? -> **description, colours, patterns, ...**
6. What is **the origin** of **the word Gzhel**? -> **the past, originate, come from, mean**
7. How were the first Gzhel **products used**? -> **spheres of life (everyday life, special occasions, science, building, ...) + verbs**

IV. Match the questions and the sentences in which you can find the answers.

1. **Where** can we see **the best Gzhel collection** and see how it is made? -> **a place**
2. **Who** can become **a Gzhel artist**? -> **a person / people**
3. **What** do we call Gzhel? -> **a definition**
4. What is **the technique** of Gzhel painting? -> **how Gzhel painters create their works**
5. What is **the traditional** Gzhel ceramics **design**? -> **description, colours, patterns, ...**
6. What is **the origin** of **the word Gzhel**? -> **the past, originate, come from, mean**
7. How were the first Gzhel **products used**? -> **spheres of life (everyday life, science, building, ...)**

- A. Gzhel is a famous type of Russian ceramics.
- B. ... the place where Gzhel ceramics is produced was named after the river *Gzhelka*, a small river flowing through the area.
- C. Gzhel clay was found to be the best for making pots and containers for pharmacies.
- D. Gzhel ceramics can be easily identified by its beautiful white and blue coloured decoration.
- E. ... the painter needs to follow a very strict technological scheme. Each ornament represents an image or a story that is given a code.
- F. The collection of the museum contains about two thousand pieces and presents a great variety of bowls, vases, tea sets, toys and statuettes.

V. Find the sentences in the text and highlight them. What role do the sentences play?

A. 1) Gzhel is a famous type of Russian ceramics. 2) It comes from the region with the same name, 2) which is situated about sixty kilometers away from Moscow. 4) Gzhel is not one place, to be exact. There are about 27 villages in the area which are involved in Gzhel ceramic production. 5) The place can be easily reached by railroad and it is often visited by tourists.

B. It is believed that the place where Gzhel ceramics is produced was named after the river Gzhelka, a small river flowing through the area. However, linguists still argue about where the word comes from. Some of them say it has Baltic roots. Others claim that the name is connected with the technological process. The word *gzhel* is similar to an old Russian word which means burn. Indeed, the clay should be burnt to become hard before it is good enough for pottery.

C. The clay production in Gzhel started to develop in the 17th century when the Russian monarch ordered the delivery of different sorts of clay to Moscow. Gzhel clay was found to be the best for making pots and containers for pharmacies. The doctors and pharmacists valued it a lot. They preferred to keep most of the medicine and herbs in ceramic pots to keep them fresh and effective for a long time.

D. Gzhel ceramics can be easily identified by its beautiful white and blue coloured decoration. White means pure snow and moonlight. Light and dark blue symbolize the calm sky and rivers. Though the images on ceramics are usually flowers, they are all unique. Every item is a handmade picture with a unique combination of lines. Blue and white Gzhel ceramics are well-known all over the world.

E. You may think that Gzhel painters create their works freely, using their imagination. Although the talent of an artist and creativity are certainly important, the painter needs to follow a very strict technological scheme. Each ornament represents an image or a story that is given a code. All the codes are listed in catalogues and kept in the factory library. Technologists use catalogues to modernize production and organize training for new painters.

F. The Gzhel museum is a special attraction. The finest items from the 15th century to the present are displayed there. The collection of the museum contains about two thousand pieces and presents a great variety of bowls, vases, tea sets, toys and statuettes. The place is good for a family day out – apart from enjoying the displays and buying souvenirs you can watch the production process or take classes in sculpture or painting.

VI. Fill in the blanks using the words from the text.

1. Gzhel is a ... type of ... ceramics.
2. The place where Gzhel ceramics is ... was named after the river Gzhelka, a small ... flowing through the area.
3. Gzhel clay was ... to be the best for making pots and containers for pharmacies.
4. Gzhel ceramics can be easily ... by its beautiful white and blue ... decoration.
5. The painter needs to ... a very strict technological Each ornament represents an image or a story that is ... a code.
6. The collection of the museum ... about two thousand pieces and ... a great variety of bowls, vases, tea sets, toys and statuettes.

VI. Compare your notes with what your partner has written.

VII. Compare your text(s) with the original and make corrections.

(VIII. Try to retell the text / story looking at the text given below.)

Gzhel is a f... type of R... c... . +

The place w... Gzhel c... is p ... was n... after the r... Gzhelka, a s... r... f... through the a... . +

Gzhel c... was ... to be the b... for m... p... and c... for pharmacies.

Gzhel c... can be easily ... by its b... w... and b... c... d... .

The painter needs to f... a very s... t... p... . Each o... r... an i... or a s... that is g... a c... .

6. The collection of the m... c... about two t... p... and p... a great v... of b..., v..., t... sets, t... and s... .

Чтение, Задание 13-19:

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 13–19 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

The Best Job in the World

Have you ever heard of the Great Barrier Reef? It is the world's largest coral reef system along the eastern coast of Australia. In February 2009 an extraordinary position was advertised by the Australian Tourism Office. The advertisement ran that the Great Barrier Reef needed a caretaker for half a year. It was for a special person who would look after the Reef.

The job offered a large salary, free accommodation in a luxury villa, and transportation there and around the islands. All expenses would be paid: the winner wouldn't need to spend any extra money on anything.

The job's duties were pretty simple. You could only dream of such requirements. First, the person had to speak English and swim well. Second, on the island his responsibility included writing a weekly Internet blog. The job description also required the successful applicant to explore the islands of the Great Barrier Reef, swim, make friends with the locals and generally enjoy the tropical climate and lifestyle. A real dream!

Within the first 2 days of the contest, the tourism office received more than seven thousand online applications. All told, 34,000 people of all different nationalities applied. The candidates were interviewed and the winner was Ben Southall from the UK.

Ben greatly enjoyed the dream job he had got. He realised that people knew very little about our planet and its treasures. Living in big cities, they forgot how important the flora and fauna of this world were. Every time Ben went outdoors, he could discover something new. Ben's life on the island was not just fun. It was very busy, busier than most people imagined. He worked seven days a week and up to 19 hours a day. The Best Job included travelling to over 60 islands of the Reef almost every day. It was not just looking after the Reef, Ben had a lot of meetings, press conferences and interviews. He was getting a lot of attention all the time and he couldn't get away from it. That was probably the hardest part of the job.

Moreover, any adventure has a certain degree of risk. Swimming and diving on the Great Barrier Reef was not different. Ben had to deal with whales, sharks and other huge sea creatures. Surprisingly, the most dangerous thing was a small jellyfish about the size of a little finger. It's considered to be extremely poisonous and Ben was stung by it. He had to spend a couple of days in hospital but luckily recovered after a course of antibiotics.

Ben often says that the project has taught him a few valuable lessons. He said, 'I've learned that we get one life on earth so we have to use it. There'll

always be other countries to visit, other people to meet and other adventures to have. This is what I wish to do. I'm planning to go to Asia in a few years' time.'

- 13 The Australian Tourism Office needed a caretaker for six months.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:
- 14 There was no Internet on the islands of the Great Barrier Reef.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:
- 15 People from different countries applied for the job.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:
- 16 While working as a caretaker Ben Southall had lots of free time.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:
- 17 To do his job Ben Southall had to communicate with journalists.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:
- 18 Ben Southall was taken to hospital after a shark attack.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:
- 19 Ben Southall is going to make a film about his work on the islands.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
Ответ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 12–19 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответа на задание 12 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

Чтение, Задание 2: True / False / Not Stated

- Читать, обращая внимание на детали
- Дифференцировать информацию
- Выявлять синтаксические и логические связи
- Следить за развитием логической аргументации
- Прогнозировать развитие замысла
- Находить предложение, соответствующее вопросу из задания
- Перефразировать
- Понимать смысл отрицательных предложений / сравнений

Стратегия работы:

- 1) isolated sentences
- 2) parts of a text
- 3) the whole text

!!! Turn into a question

- 13 The Australian Tourism Office needed a caretaker for six months.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:
- 14 There was no Internet on the islands of the Great Barrier Reef.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:
- 15 People from different countries applied for the job.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:
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1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:
- 17 To do his job Ben Southall had to communicate with journalists.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:
- 18 Ben Southall was taken to hospital after a shark attack.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:
- 19 Ben Southall is going to make a film about his work on the islands.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
ОТВЕТ:

Isolated sentences

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

1. **Why** is the musical about Shrek **successful**?
2. **What** makes Shrek **different** from traditional fairy tale characters?
3. **The voices of which celebrities** can we hear in the cartoons about Shrek?
4. **What famous films** do the cartoons about Shrek remind us of?
5. **Why** do **children** **like** the cartoons about Shrek?
6. **Why** can Shrek's story be **interesting** to computer gamers?
7. **What person** does Shrek **look like**?

A. Unlike previous heroes Shrek looked ugly and scary but had a big, kind heart. In 2001, DreamWorks studio made the first animated Shrek cartoon.

B. The cartoons present an amusing mixture of traditional fairy tales and real-life events familiar to everyone. All that made the story of the troll very **popular**, especially with **children**.

C. Maurice Tillet was a famous professional French boxer and wrestler of the 20th century. Few people know that Shrek's **appearance** **copies** that of Maurice Tillet.

D. Several scenes in cartoons about Shrek are based on scenes from famous movies.

E. The success of the musical is also based on a nice combination of new and old popular songs.

F. Computer games about Shrek have attractive design and dynamic plots, so gamers and fans will not be bored.

Parts of a text

1. Why is the musical about Shrek **successful**?

B. All the characters of the cartoons about Shrek are easy to remember and have a good sense of humour. The cartoons are full of episodes about friendship, good and evil, love and family values. The cartoons present an amusing mixture of traditional fairy tales and real-life events familiar to everyone. All that made the story of the troll very **popular**, **especially with children**.

E. The famous story was also made into a Broadway show, 'Shrek the Musical'. Technically, **the musical** show is not the same as the film but it has its advantages. Children and adults enjoy seeing celebrities in the roles of Shrek and Princess Fiona. The **success** of the musical is also based on a nice combination of new and old popular songs.

The whole text

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

1. Why is **the musical** about Shrek **successful**?
2. What makes Shrek **different** from traditional fairy tale characters?
3. **The voices of which celebrities** can we hear in the cartoons about Shrek?
4. What **famous films** do the cartoons about Shrek remind us of?
5. Why do children **like** the cartoons about Shrek?
6. Why can Shrek's story be **interesting** to computer gamers?
7. **What person** does Shrek **look like**?

A. Somewhere in a far-away magical kingdom, there lived a beautiful princess, a prince and animals who could talk like humans. This is a typical plot for many fairy tales. In 1990, a short story for children about Shrek, a big green troll, appeared. **Unlike previous heroes** he **looked** ugly and scary but had a big, kind heart. In 2001, DreamWorks studio made the first animated Shrek cartoon.

B. All the characters of the cartoons about Shrek are easy to remember and have a good sense of humour. The cartoons are full of episodes about friendship, good and evil, love and family values. The cartoons present an amusing mixture of traditional fairy tales and real-life events familiar to everyone. All that made the story of the troll very popular, especially with children.

C. **Maurice Tillet** was a famous professional French boxer and wrestler of the 20th century. Unfortunately, at the age of twenty he got a rare disease which changed his body and appearance. It made him **look like** a huge troll. Few people know that Shrek's **appearance** copies that of Maurice Tillet. **However, in contrast to** the cartoon character, Maurice Tillet was highly intelligent – he spoke fourteen languages and was good at writing prose.

D. Several scenes in cartoons about Shrek are based on scenes from **famous movies**. For example, the 'Welcome to Duloc' song sounds like the popular Disney tune 'It's a Small World'. During the fight between Fiona and Robin Hood's men, the camera moves as in '**The Matrix**'. There are hints of the '**The Lord of the Rings**' and '**Mission Impossible**'.

E. The famous story was also made into a Broadway show, 'Shrek the Musical'. Technically, **the musical** show is not the same as the film but it has its advantages. Children and adults enjoy seeing celebrities in the roles of Shrek and Princess Fiona. The **success** of the musical is also based on a nice combination of new and old popular songs.

F. The stories about the green troll and his friends are for all ages. Teenagers and grown-ups may **enjoy** modern **computer games** about Shrek. Computer stories have attractive design and dynamic plots, so **gamers and fans** will not be bored. Though the images of Shrek and Fiona are a bit different from the film, they are easily recognizable.

- **True** = the statement says and means the same as the info in the text.
- **False** = the statement contradicts the information in the passage (a mismatch).
- **Not stated** = the statement is neither confirmed nor contradicted by the information in the text; the statement has information that is not in the passage.

Turn statements into questions



a) Mike bought a burger and Dan bought a pizza.

Dan's favourite food is pizza.



False?

Not stated?

b) Mike bought a burger and Dan bought a pizza.


Dan bought a burger.



False?

Not stated?

b) Mike bought a burger and Dan bought a pizza.

Dan bought a burger.  False?
Not stated?

-> Did Dan buy a burger? – No, he bought a pizza.

The Best Job in the World

Have you ever heard of the Great Barrier Reef? It is the world's largest coral reef system along the eastern coast of Australia. In February 2009 an extraordinary position was advertised by the Australian Tourism Office. The advertisement ran that the Great Barrier Reef needed a caretaker for half a year. It was for a special person who would look after the Reef.

13

The Australian Tourism Office needed a caretaker for six months.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

Ответ:

Not stated

- 1) В тексте вообще нет информации о том, что заявлено в утверждении:

*Is **McDonald's** cheaper than other fast food restaurants?*

Fast food should play a small role in your life. If you don't have a way out, have a fast food meal in one of **McDonald's restaurants** but choose the healthier dishes. You should be aware of what you eat and try to develop healthy eating habits.

2) В тексте есть информация о том, что заявлено в утверждении, но ее недостаточно для того, чтобы согласиться или НЕ согласиться с утверждением:

Alan Trevor was a world famous painter. -> Was Alan Trevor a world famous painter?

One morning, on his way to Laura's house, Hugh dropped in to see a great friend of his, Alan Trevor. Alan was a brilliant artist: a real master. His paintings were wonderful and sold very successfully.

3) В тексте есть информация, но она **не о том**, что заявлено в утверждении:

*A trip to **the** mountain gave Adi the idea for Adidas logo. -> Did a trip to the mountain give Adi the idea for Adidas logo?*

Adi stayed with family business and renamed the company **Adidas**. He developed the 3-stripe **logo** in 1941 and registered it as Adidas' brand. Adi wanted to make **a symbol** that could be easily recognized by other people and three stripes was a good idea. The stripes show **a** mountain. You have to climb it if you want to reach the peak or achieve anything.


4) В тексте **есть что-то, что побуждает предположить**, что информация = true/false, но это не так

- **Fast food dishes can help when you feel stressed out. -> Can fast food dishes help when you feel stressed out?**

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

There is no problem with eating fast food from time to time. If you really are dreaming about a hamburger, go and get it. But if you're having a **stressful** day, remember that lunch in a fast food restaurant is not a good choice. Doctors strongly recommend avoiding all fast food and takeaways these days. You can occasionally allow yourself a fast food meal. However, if you are eating it more than once a week, think of giving up.

False:

1. Информация из вопроса противоречит информации из текста 

2. Info 1 Info 2

Louis Armstrong taught Joe Oliver to play the trumpet.

1

2

... Joe Oliver, who became young Louis's teacher.

2

1

False?



Not stated?

Did the burger museum show hamburger making equipment?

So he decided to start a “burger museum” to show everyone that these cheeseburgers and hamburgers don't decompose.

He started collecting burgers, one every year. He kept them on bookshelves in his living room in the open air. These burgers looked exactly the same, the bun, the meat, the cheese, the special sauce, the cucumber, even the lettuce. They all kept their shape and colour for over five years!

False?



Not stated?

- Did a Chinese Emperor send tea to the British royal family as a present in the 17th century ?

A legend says that tea was discovered in China in the third millennium BC. When a Chinese Emperor was having breakfast in his garden, a tea leaf fell into his cup with hot water. The water became coloured and the Emperor was delighted with the taste of the new drink. To Britain, tea came much later. It happened in the 17th century, when the British ships landed on the shore of China and came back with a load of tea.

When did tea come to Britain?

How did tea come to Britain?

Where did tea come to Britain from?

Алгоритм выполнения:

1. Прочитать заголовков текста.
2. (Бегло просмотреть все утверждения.) Прочитать 1-е утверждение внимательно, превратить его в вопрос и проанализировать:
 - What kind of information do we have to find?
 - What exactly? (identify the **focus**)

Alan Trevor was a world famous painter.

The author and Johnny Price saw the film 'Superman' more than once.

The author had a newer, cooler bike than Johnny.

3. Начать читать текст и найти в тексте место/предложение, в котором есть информация, связанная с ответом на вопрос, подчеркнуть его и определить, есть ответ или нет.
4. Ответ есть – True/False; ответа нет – Not stated.

Common traps

- All – some
- The majority – some
- Often, always, occasionally, never
- Comparisons
- Отрицательные предложения; hardly, barely, scarcely, nearly
- Time and date referencing
- Expressions of uncertainty (is likely / might / probably)
- Fact VS Speculation
- Prerequisites and the real state of events

Важно:

1. Осуществить в тексте поиск информации из вопроса.
2. Провести сопоставление.
3. **Find evidence and Explain!**



Explain it!

Solutions:

- Same or Different?
- Positive or Negative?
- Sentence transformations
(<https://www.english-grammar.at/worksheets/key-word-transformation/key-word-transformation-index.htm>)
- Making questions

Same or Different?

- Jim is the tallest boy in class.



- Jim is taller than the other boys in his class.

- I have had this car for 5 years.



- I bought this car 5 years ago.

- Jane isn't happy with her test results.



- Jane is disappointed with her test results.

- Her parents weren't rich enough to pay for her education.



- Her parents were too poor to pay for her education.

Positive or Negative?

• The people living the seen a happier comm

Отрицательные предложения и утвердительные предложения с отрицательным смыслом

🔊 (1.18)

Вы услышите шесть предложений с отрицательным смыслом. Определите, верны ли приведенные ниже утверждения (1–6). Отметьте правильный ответ в таблице. Вы услышите каждое предложение дважды.

	True	False
1. Susan is disappointed with her tests results.		
2. She can't swim very well.		
3. Tom's parents were too poor to pay for his studies.		
4. She enjoys her work a lot.		
5. I have eaten much for my breakfast.		
6. I can speak German to all.		

• I can't deny she is € colleague if she wasn with.

spite this, I have never ow to enjoy life.

She could be an ideal her impossible to work


• State Exam Maximiser (Е.П. СОЛОВОВА)



Positive or Negative?


- State Exam Maximiser (Е.Н. Соловова), p. 75

Отрицательные предложения и утвердительные предложения с отрицательным смыслом

 (1.18)

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 (1.19)

Вы услышите шесть предложений с отрицательным смыслом. Определите, верны ли приведенные ниже утверждения (1–6). Отметьте правильный ответ в таблице. Вы услышите каждое предложение дважды.

	True	False
1. Ann is not very pretty.		
2. Peter didn't do what his teacher wanted him to.		
3. We can't have a longer conversation now.		
4. We liked his performance.		
5. Even when everybody arrived there still were a lot of empty seats.		
6. We have scarcely any bread left.		

Sentence Transformations

- *Steven Spielberg directed Jurassic Park.*

Jurassic Park _____ Steven Spielberg.

+ *Jurassic Park was directed by Steven Spielberg.*

- Snowboarding is more dangerous than tennis.

AS

Tennis is not as dangerous as snowboarding.

Sentence Transformations

- State Exam Maximiser (Е.Н. Соловова), p. 76

Сравнения

7

Перефразируйте приведенные предложения (1–6) так, чтобы смысл высказывания остался прежним, но новые предложения начинались с данных слов. В некоторых случаях возможны несколько вариантов.

1. The yellow apples are less expensive than the red ones.
The yellow apples _____
2. They arrived too late to get a good seat.
They _____
3. It is the best movie I have ever seen.
I _____
4. I wasn't able to do it as quickly as you.
I did _____
5. I don't cook as well as my mother.
My mother _____
6. Don't you have a better record?
Is _____

8

Перефразируйте приведенные предложения (1–6) так, чтобы смысл высказывания остался прежним, но новые предложения начинались с данных слов. В некоторых случаях возможны несколько вариантов.

1. My father couldn't afford to buy the car.
The car _____
2. If you work carefully, you won't make so many mistakes.
The _____
3. My car is cheaper than the others.
Mine _____
4. You studied too little to pass the test.
You _____
5. It'll take me at least twenty minutes to finish the letter.
I won't _____
6. This task isn't much easier than the next one.
The next _____

Matching Meaning

- ... is being V3
- At the moment, ...