

**ОГЭ. Английский язык.
Тренажер по отработке
навыков чтения.
8 класс**

Подготовка к ОГЭ английский язык

Данный тренажер позволяет в режиме времени, отведенного на экзамене, отрабатывать навыки чтения

8 класс

Чтение текста вслух

- Полезно вначале прочитать текст задания про себя; выделить трудные для произношения слова; разметить интонацию; прочитать текст шепотом, а потом вслух, обращая внимание на слитность и беглость речи.
- Читая текст, избегайте необоснованных пауз в речи, верно расставляйте ударения и правильно используйте интонацию, не нарушайте нормы произношения слов.

Критерии оценивания

- **26-** 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
- **16-** 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

1

1 An English wedding

There are a number of traditions for weddings that have survived into the 21st century. It is still traditional for the bride and groom to have their own parties the night before getting married. The groom's party is called a 'Stag party', while the bride's is known as a 'Hen party'.

On the morning of the wedding, the groom should not see the bride. If he does, this is bad luck. The bride puts on her special wedding dress, which is usually white. She also needs to wear 'something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue'. At the church, or registry office, the bride and groom exchange rings before walking together back down the aisle. When they get outside, the bride throws her bouquet in the air. Tradition says that whoever catches it will be the next person to get married. But it's not only the bride who throws something. All the people at the wedding throw confetti and rice over the happy couple. Finally, after the reception, the bride and groom drive off to have their honeymoon.

1

Read the text aloud

1 An English wedding

There are a number of traditions for weddings that have survived into the 21st century. It is still traditional for the bride and groom to have their own parties the night before getting married. The groom's party is called a 'Stag party', while the bride's is known as a 'Hen party'.

On the morning of the wedding, the groom should not see the bride. If he does, this is bad luck. The bride puts on her special wedding dress, which is usually white. She also needs to wear 'something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue'. At the church, or registry office, the bride and groom exchange rings before walking together back down the aisle. When they get outside, the bride throws her bouquet in the air. Tradition says that whoever catches it will be the next person to get married. But it's not only the bride who throws something. All the people at the wedding throw confetti and rice over the happy couple. Finally, after the reception, the bride and groom drive off to have their honeymoon.



2

2 The Tunguska explosion

At 7:17 a.m. on the morning of June 30, 1908, there was a mysterious explosion in the skies over Siberia. One theory is that it was caused by the impact of a large meteorite, about 6 km above the earth. Because the object exploded up in the atmosphere, instead of hitting the ground, it left no crater. The effect on the ground was limited to the devastation of a large forest. At the centre of the impact tree branches were stripped, leaving trunks standing up. But at distances from 5 to 15 km, the trees were blown over, lying with tops pointed away from the blast. No one was close to the blast. The closest humans were probably people camping in tents roughly 30 km from the explosion. In 1945 a new theory about Tunguska was suggested. Aleksander Kazantsev was one of the first Russian scientists to evaluate the atomic bomb explosion at Hiroshima, Japan. He was also intrigued by the mystery of the Tunguska blast and quickly found connections between the two. The strange forest of trees, stripped of branches, but still standing, was found at Hiroshima too. The American atomic bomb had exploded at high altitude and the downward rushing shock wave had left the trees directly beneath standing, while flattening trees and houses further out in a radiating pattern

2

Read the text aloud

2 The Tunguska explosion

At 7:17 a.m. on the morning of June 30, 1908, there was a mysterious explosion in the skies over Siberia. One theory is that it was caused by the impact of a large meteorite, about 6 km above the earth. Because the object exploded up in the atmosphere, instead of hitting the ground, it left no crater. The effect on the ground was limited to the devastation of a large forest. At the centre of the impact tree branches were stripped, leaving trunks standing up. But at distances from 5 to 15 km, the trees were blown over, lying with tops pointed away from the blast. No one was close to the blast. The closest humans were probably people camping in tents roughly 30 km from the explosion. In 1945 a new theory about Tunguska was suggested. Aleksander Kazantsev was one of the first Russian scientists to evaluate the atomic bomb explosion at Hiroshima, Japan. He was also intrigued by the mystery of the Tunguska blast and quickly found connections between the two. The strange forest of trees, stripped of branches, but still standing, was found at Hiroshima too. The American atomic bomb had exploded at high altitude and the downward rushing shock wave had left the trees directly beneath standing, while flattening trees and houses further out in a radiating pattern



3

3 Our solar system: Where we live

When you look at the sky at night you can see millions of stars, which are known as the Milky Way. Our Sun is one of the 100 billion stars in our galaxy. More than a million Earth-sized planets could fit into the Sun. The Earth and the other planets in our solar system orbit the Sun and get light and heat from it. It takes eight minutes for light to travel from the Sun to Earth, five and a half hours for it to reach Pluto and more than four years to reach the next star, Alpha Centuria.

Each planet moves on its own orbit around the Sun. It takes the Earth one year to go around the Sun and it takes Pluto 248 Earth-years to do the same. Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun. Venus spins the opposite way to the Earth, so the Sun rises in the west and sets in the east. The next planet is ours. It's the only planet that we know has life - maybe there is life on another planet but we don't know yet. Mars is like a bright red star. Jupiter is the biggest planet in our solar system and has fifteen more moons than the Earth.

3

Read the text aloud

3 Our solar system: Where we live

When you look at the sky at night you can see millions of stars, which are known as the Milky Way. Our Sun is one of the 100 billion stars in our galaxy. More than a million Earth-sized planets could fit into the Sun. The Earth and the other planets in our solar system orbit the Sun and get light and heat from it. It takes eight minutes for light to travel from the Sun to Earth, five and a half hours for it to reach Pluto and more than four years to reach the next star, Alpha Centuria.

Each planet moves on its own orbit around the Sun. It takes the Earth one year to go around the Sun and it takes Pluto 248 Earth-years to do the same. Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun. Venus spins the opposite way to the Earth, so the Sun rises in the west and sets in the east. The next planet is ours. It's the only planet that we know has life - maybe there is life on another planet but we don't know yet. Mars is like a bright red star. Jupiter is the biggest planet in our solar system and has fifteen more moons than the Earth.



4

4 Leisure in Britain

Britain is a country of leisure, with people spending more and more time and money on having fun and relaxing. In a recent survey there are some interesting facts. British people spend an average of 16 hours a week listening to the radio and more than 24 hours watching TV. In 1999 British people bought 160 million CDs and borrowed 500 million books from public libraries. Going to the cinema is very popular, with 112 million visits. That is two visits for each person in Britain! At home, gardening and DIY (do it yourself) are very popular, but playing computer games is now top. One in four families now owns a computer and one in ten people says this is the main topic of conversation! More than 25 million people in England alone take part in some sport or active recreation at least once a month. Across Britain, walking is the most popular physical activity, followed by swimming, keep fit, cycling, football, golf, running and tenpin bowling.

4

Read the text aloud

4 Leisure in Britain

Britain is a country of leisure, with people spending more and more time and money on having fun and relaxing. In a recent survey there are some interesting facts. British people spend an average of 16 hours a week listening to the radio and more than 24 hours watching TV. In 1999 British people bought 160 million CDs and borrowed 500 million books from public libraries. Going to the cinema is very popular, with 112 million visits. That is two visits for each person in Britain! At home, gardening and DIY (do it yourself) are very popular, but playing computer games is now top. One in four families now owns a computer and one in ten people says this is the main topic of conversation! More than 25 million people in England alone take part in some sport or active recreation at least once a month. Across Britain, walking is the most popular physical activity, followed by swimming, keep fit, cycling, football, golf, running and tenpin bowling.



5

5 Television

Television has many advantages and disadvantages. First the advantages: it keeps us informed about the latest news. You don't have to buy a newspaper to know about the current news or weather forecast. Secondly, television provides entertainment in the home; you can watch a movie that you like without going to the cinema, or you can enjoy various music channels when you come back home tired. Besides this, it helps us to know more about the world, the people that live in it, and the cultures that they represent. All of these widen people's outlook. On the other hand, television has been blamed for the violent behaviour of some young people. The violent movies that are shown on TV affect teenagers badly. In addition, television encourages children to sit indoors, instead of taking exercise. Research shows that in the past two decades, children's interest in reading has decreased by 45%. Some people believe that television has killed the art of conversation. In conclusion, we can say that television has both good and bad features. One thing is sure, it has definitely brought changes to our lives

5

Read the text aloud

5 Television

Television has many advantages and disadvantages. First the advantages: it keeps us informed about the latest news. You don't have to buy a newspaper to know about the current news or weather forecast. Secondly, television provides entertainment in the home; you can watch a movie that you like without going to the cinema, or you can enjoy various music channels when you come back home tired. Besides this, it helps us to know more about the world, the people that live in it, and the cultures that they represent. All of these widen people's outlook. On the other hand, television has been blamed for the violent behaviour of some young people. The violent movies that are shown on TV affect teenagers badly. In addition, television encourages children to sit indoors, instead of taking exercise. Research shows that in the past two decades, children's interest in reading has decreased by 45%. Some people believe that television has killed the art of conversation. In conclusion, we can say that television has both good and bad features. One thing is sure, it has definitely brought changes to our lives



6

6 The future of news

A few hundred years ago it was difficult to know what was happening in the next village or town let alone on the other side of the world. Nowadays, the opposite is true.

The advances in technology, and especially in communications, have been so great that it is now almost impossible not to know what's going on. TV companies and newspapers now have reporters in many countries and are kept informed about the latest developments almost by the minute.

However, these 'advances' in news haven't just come about by the increased technology. They have also been fuelled by an 'appetite' for news and gossip which seems to be impossible to satisfy. You can now watch news programmes 24 hours a day, buy newspapers in the morning, afternoon and evening, and, if that is not enough, click on to the Internet and get instant access to the whole globe.

So, what about the future? Well, who knows? Maybe we'll be able to get news on our wristwatches, or perhaps through headphones that we wear all the time. In this modern age it is difficult to predict what exactly will happen next - but then that's not news!

6

Read the text aloud

6 The future of news

A few hundred years ago it was difficult to know what was happening in the next village or town let alone on the other side of the world. Nowadays, the opposite is true.

The advances in technology, and especially in communications, have been so great that it is now almost impossible not to know what's going on. TV companies and newspapers now have reporters in many countries and are kept informed about the latest developments almost by the minute.

However, these 'advances' in news haven't just come about by the increased technology. They have also been fuelled by an 'appetite' for news and gossip which seems to be impossible to satisfy. You can now watch news programmes 24 hours a day, buy newspapers in the morning, afternoon and evening, and, if that is not enough, click on to the Internet and get instant access to the whole globe.

So, what about the future? Well, who knows? Maybe we'll be able to get news on our wristwatches, or perhaps through headphones that we wear all the time. In this modern age it is difficult to predict what exactly will happen next - but then that's not news!



7

7 The Hare and the Tortoise

Once upon a time there lived a tortoise and a hare. The tortoise was old and slow, but very wise. The hare was young and fast. He was also a show-off.

One fine summer's day, the hare went up to the tortoise and said, 'You're old and slow. I bet you I could beat you in a race.'

The tortoise was fed up with the hare always showing off, so he said 'OK then, tomorrow we'll race.' Well, the next day came and they went to the starting line.

Off they went. Immediately, the hare raced off into the distance. The tortoise, on the other hand, plodded slowly along. After a while the hare became sleepy, so he decided to take a quick nap. He looked back down the road and couldn't see the tortoise, so he thought it would be safe. He lay down in the grass and soon he was fast asleep. Meanwhile the tortoise carried walking slowly on his way. He passed the hare sleeping at the side of the road but he didn't say anything. A few hours passed and the hare woke up.

He noticed the sun sinking over the hills. 'Oh dear!' he thought 'I've slept all day!' Then suddenly he remembered the race. Quickly he ran, but he was too late. When he arrived at the finish, he found the tortoise already there. The tortoise had won. The moral of the story is: It is better to be slow but steady, than quick but make mistakes.

7

Read the text aloud

7 The Hare and the Tortoise

Once upon a time there lived a tortoise and a hare. The tortoise was old and slow, but very wise. The hare was young and fast. He was also a show-off.

One fine summer's day, the hare went up to the tortoise and said, 'You're old and slow. I bet you I could beat you in a race.'

The tortoise was fed up with the hare always showing off, so he said 'OK then, tomorrow we'll race.' Well, the next day came and they went to the starting line.

Off they went. Immediately, the hare raced off into the distance. The tortoise, on the other hand, plodded slowly along. After a while the hare became sleepy, so he decided to take a quick nap. He looked back down the road and couldn't see the tortoise, so he thought it would be safe. He lay down in the grass and soon he was fast asleep. Meanwhile the tortoise carried walking slowly on his way. He passed the hare sleeping at the side of the road but he didn't say anything. A few hours passed and the hare woke up.

He noticed the sun sinking over the hills. 'Oh dear!' he thought 'I've slept all day!' Then suddenly he remembered the race. Quickly he ran, but he was too late. When he arrived at the finish, he found the tortoise already there. The tortoise had won. The moral of the story is: It is better to be slow but steady, than quick but make mistakes.



8

8 The British climate

The weather in Britain is always changing and people always complain that the weather forecasters never get it right. But, Britain does not experience extremes - it is never too hot or too cold. In the summer the average temperature is about 24°C, and in the winter it is very unusual for the temperature to fall below -5°C. When it snows, buses, trains and planes are late. Fortunately it doesn't snow very often except in the highlands of Scotland and the hills in Wales.

It is true that people in Britain often talk about the weather - this is because it is so changeable. People often exaggerate by saying that it's the worst weather they can remember. Usually in the summer there are at least two or three weeks of good weather. The best weather is normally in July, August and September. Fog in London is very rare. When you see a film, for example of a Sherlock Holmes story, the fog you see is from the factory smoke. Nowadays most British cities are cleaner and this kind of fog is unusual.

8

Read the text aloud

8 The British climate

The weather in Britain is always changing and people always complain that the weather forecasters never get it right. But, Britain does not experience extremes - it is never too hot or too cold. In the summer the average temperature is about 24°C, and in the winter it is very unusual for the temperature to fall below -5°C. When it snows, buses, trains and planes are late. Fortunately it doesn't snow very often except in the highlands of Scotland and the hills in Wales.

It is true that people in Britain often talk about the weather - this is because it is so changeable. People often exaggerate by saying that it's the worst weather they can remember. Usually in the summer there are at least two or three weeks of good weather. The best weather is normally in July, August and September. Fog in London is very rare. When you see a film, for example of a Sherlock Holmes story, the fog you see is from the factory smoke. Nowadays most British cities are cleaner and this kind of fog is unusual.



9

9 Visual image for sound

What does sound look like? That is a question that record companies actually ask. You might wonder why. Well, ever since 'pop' music became big business in the 1950s, image has been important.

To start with, it was what the singer or the group looked like, and this is certainly still important, and then the 'image' of the band and the way they behaved. Bands like the Rolling Stones used their 'bad boy' image to help sell records.

With a greater number of bands and a 'market' of young people wanting to buy records, the companies started paying more attention to what the product looked like. Although they couldn't do much with the records themselves (coloured vinyl was still quite expensive), they could at least make beautifully designed record covers and sleeves, so that's what they did.

The next innovation was video. The first 'big' music video was made by Queen in 1975 for their mini-opera 'Bohemian Rhapsody'. With video came video TV, or more to Point music TV. The most successful channel has been MTV, which started in 1981 and a worldwide phenomenon.

9

Read the text aloud

9 Visual image for sound

What does sound look like? That is a question that record companies actually ask. You might wonder why. Well, ever since 'pop' music became big business in the 1950s, image has been important.

To start with, it was what the singer or the group looked like, and this is certainly still important, and then the 'image' of the band and the way they behaved. Bands like the Rolling Stones used their 'bad boy' image to help sell records.

With a greater number of bands and a 'market' of young people wanting to buy records, the companies started paying more attention to what the product looked like. Although they couldn't do much with the records themselves (coloured vinyl was still quite expensive), they could at least make beautifully designed record covers and sleeves, so that's what they did.

The next innovation was video. The first 'big' music video was made by Queen in 1975 for their mini-opera 'Bohemian Rhapsody'. With video came video TV, or more to Point music TV. The most successful channel has been MTV, which started in 1981 and a worldwide phenomenon.

