



## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие предназначено для учащихся 8–9-х классов общеобразовательных школ, а также для всех тех, кто хочет самостоятельно подготовиться к успешной сдаче основного государственного экзамена по английскому языку (ОГЭ). Издание может быть полезно учителям, которые смогут использовать его на занятиях для отработки необходимых экзаменационных навыков.

Книга включает в себя 10 тематически организованных уроков, за каждым из которых следуют тренировочные задания к разделам «Задание по письму» и «Устная часть», максимально приближенные к формату ОГЭ. Материалы для уроков отобраны в соответствии с кодификатором ОГЭ и школьной программой, что позволит использовать их в сочетании с учебно-методическими комплектами, рекомендованными Министерством просвещения Российской Федерации.

Каждый из 10 уроков включает в себя широкий спектр упражнений, нацеленных на увеличение лексического запаса учащихся, а также на формирование навыков применения изученных лексических единиц для выполнения разделов «Задание по письму» и «Устная часть» в формате ОГЭ по английскому языку. Кроме того, а каждом уроке есть задания на перевод с русского языка на английский, выполнение которых поможет учащимся успешно справиться с заданиями письменной и устной частей экзамена. В книге также приводятся ответы к упражнениям.

Автор надеется, что данное учебное пособие поможет учащимся средних классов школы успешно подготовиться к сдаче основного государственного экзамена по английскому языку (ОГЭ).

Для скачивания цветных фотографий перейдите по ссылке [http://addons.eksmo.ru/it/OGE-2024\\_Eng\\_TTZ.zip](http://addons.eksmo.ru/it/OGE-2024_Eng_TTZ.zip) или воспользуйтесь QR-кодом:



*Желаем удачи!*

## Урок 1. ДЕНЬГИ, ПОКУПКИ И МАГАЗИНЫ

- 1 List all the clothes and accessories you can think of in sixty seconds. Try to write at least one item for each letter of the alphabet.

an apron, a belt, a cap, a dress ...

- 2 Match the definitions with the phrases.

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1) a piece of paper which is given as a proof of purchase  | a) good value for money |
| 2) a person who looks for a place to buy something at a price that is cheaper than usual                             | b) special offer        |
| 3) how good or useful something is in relation to its price  | c) promotion            |
| 4) a plastic or paper card given to customer by a particular shop, usually to reward them for buying goods from them | d) bargain hunter       |
| 5) people in a company who answer customers' questions, exchange goods that are faulty, etc.                         | e) refund               |
| 6) a product that is sold at a lower than usual price in order to encourage people to buy it                         | f) receipt              |
| 7) an activity to advertise something  | g) customer service     |
| 8) an amount of money that is given back to you when you return something back to the shop                           | h) loyalty card         |

- 3 Complete the sentences with a suitable word from Ex. 2.

- 1) There was a \_\_\_\_\_ in the supermarket, and they were giving away free fizzy drinks with every purchase.
- 2) My favourite shop does not give a physical \_\_\_\_\_ card but does everything electronically. My account is connected to my phone number.
- 3) A skilled \_\_\_\_\_ hunter can find real treasure in this little second-hand shop, but that's not my idea of an exciting weekend.
- 4) I took the radio back to the shop and was immediately given a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) If you have your \_\_\_\_\_, you can usually exchange the goods or get a refund.
- 6) The hotel provides free breakfast, friendly staff and good \_\_\_\_\_ for money.
- 7) They are a huge company known for their terrible \_\_\_\_\_ service.
- 8) We are making a special \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone who sign up for this course before the end of the summer.

- 4 Do the pairs of expressions below have similar meaning?

- 1) earn money / win money
- 2) check / receipt
- 3) send something back to the shop / take something back to the shop
- 4) get a refund / get your money back
- 5) borrow money / lend money
- 6) a priceless painting / a valueless necklace
- 7) valueless jewelry / valuable advice
- 8) a shopping mall / a department store

**5**

Use eleven of the given verbs to complete the sentences. Don't forget to put them into the correct form.

waste / spend / earn / win / lose / find / give / lend / borrow / owe / buy /  
cost / charge / pay / save

- 1) Michael and Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ this flat for 55 750 \$ last year, but they have already \_\_\_\_\_ over seven thousand \$ on repairs.
- 2) My sister has \_\_\_\_\_ her money on this dress. It doesn't suit her, and she has never worn it.
- 3) My dad's new car \_\_\_\_\_ him 20 000 \$, but he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the whole amount at once.
- 4) Helen \_\_\_\_\_ some money from me and never paid it back.
- 5) Mr. Johns \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money in his new job.
- 6) Adam's parents \_\_\_\_\_ him pocket money every Saturday. He usually spends half of it and \_\_\_\_\_ the rest for the future.
- 7) Last week my friend \_\_\_\_\_ a prize in a game on TV! Unbelievable.
- 8) Don't forget — you \_\_\_\_\_ me 500 rubles!

**6**

Use the given words and complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

rent / borrow / cost / afford / earn / waste / owe / pay / charge / save

- 1) How much did you pay for your new smartphone?  
How much did your new smartphone \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2) My dad's salary is about 1000 \$ a month.  
My dad \_\_\_\_\_ about 1000 \$ a month.
- 3) Could you lend me this book?  
Can I \_\_\_\_\_ this book?
- 4) This computer game is not worth buying. It's boring.  
This computer game is a \_\_\_\_\_ of money.
- 5) The dress is too expensive for me. I just don't have enough money.  
I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ this dress.
- 6) The Smiths are going to let their flat to some relatives while they are away on holiday.  
While the Smiths are on holiday, their relatives are going to \_\_\_\_\_ their flat.
- 7) You shouldn't spend all your money.  
You should \_\_\_\_\_ at least some of it.
- 8) How much did your shoes cost?  
How much did they \_\_\_\_\_ you for these shoes?
- 9) I used a credit card to pay for my new trainers.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ for my new trainers with a credit card.
- 10) My brother lent me 1000 rubles last week.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ my brother 1000 rubles.

7

Answer the questions orally (with a partner if possible). Then write your answers down as if you were doing task 35 (an email to a friend).

- 1) Where do you usually go shopping? Which is your favourite shop? Is good service important for you? Why?
- 2) Do you keep receipts? Why are they important? Have you ever sent an item back to the shop or returned it to the shop yourself? What happened?
- 3) Does your favourite shop provide special offers? How can you get a discount there? When was the last time you got a discount? How much was it?
- 4) Do you like going round the shops with your friends? Do you enjoy trying on clothes? Which is better: going to regular shops or shopping online?
- 5) What is the most expensive item you have bought? Where is the cheapest clothes shop in your town? Do you get annoyed if people spend ages deciding what to buy?

8

Complete the names of the shops (1–10) and match them with the things that you can buy there (a–j). Then make sentences and write them in your notebook.

**Example:** *You can buy bread, cakes and biscuits at the supermarket.*

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1) b_tch_r's         | a) bread, cakes, biscuits                      |
| 2) ch_m_st's__       | b) fruit, vegetables                           |
| 3) _l_ctr_c_l st_r__ | c) books, maps                                 |
| 4) n_es_g_nt's       | d) meat, sausages                              |
| 5) gr_ngr_c_r's      | e) rings, a necklace                           |
| 6) p_st_ff_c__       | f) almost everything                           |
| 7) b_k_r's           | g) newspapers, magazines                       |
| 8) b_ksh_p           | h) stamps, envelopes                           |
| 9) s_p_rm_rk_t       | i) camcorder, game console                     |
| 10) j_w_ll_r's       | j) medicine, baby products, cosmetics, perfume |

**9** Choose the right option to complete the text.

If you decide to get round Moscow by underground, you can 1) \_\_\_\_\_ your ticket at the nearest underground station using a 2) \_\_\_\_\_. It's a great idea to 3) \_\_\_\_\_ your underground ticket from a machine if you want to avoid 4) \_\_\_\_\_ time in a queue. In order to 5) \_\_\_\_\_ some money on the 6) \_\_\_\_\_, you can 7) \_\_\_\_\_ a special travel card which is called Troika. You can 8) \_\_\_\_\_ it on any public transport in Moscow. Luckily, the public transport system in the capital of Russian is constantly developing, so if you don't manage to buy a 9) \_\_\_\_\_, you can 10) \_\_\_\_\_ for your journey with a credit card by pressing it to special validators.

- 1) sell / buy / win / pay
- 2) receipt / cheque / credit card / change
- 3) purchase / earn / win / pay
- 4) staying / wasting / saving / standing
- 5) save / spend / earn / win
- 6) cost / bill / fare / cheque
- 7) buy / sell / win / lend
- 8) borrow / use / rent / owe
- 9) change / bill / ticket / fare
- 10) pay / charge / cost / spend

**10** Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions where necessary.

for / for / from / from / on / to

- 1) Can you lend \_\_\_\_\_ me some money?
- 2) I sold my old smartphone \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin last week.
- 3) I'm afraid I don't have any cash with me. Who's going to pay \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?
- 4) Helen spent all her pocket money \_\_\_\_\_ this fashion magazine.
- 5) I think part-time job is not what want to do in the summer. If I need more money, I just borrow it \_\_\_\_\_ my parents. Easy! Luckily, I don't have to pay them back.
- 6) Thanks a lot. How much do I owe \_\_\_\_\_ you?
- 7) The sandwiches cost 200 rubbles. It turned out they charge extra \_\_\_\_\_ if we eat here.
- 8) I bought this awesome tracksuit \_\_\_\_\_ this new shop round the corner. It was a bargain.

**11** Which do you prefer and why?

- 1) going to regular shops or shopping online?
- 2) shopping in a big department store or a small shop?
- 3) buying brand new things or second hand goods?
- 4) shopping with your parents or with your friends?
- 5) spending all your money or saving some of it for a rainy day?
- 6) giving money or gifts as birthday presents to your friends?

**12** Decide which of the sentences below tend to refer to shopping online (SO) and which to real shops (RS).

- 1) You don't have to leave the house.
- 2) You can ask a shop assistant to help you.
- 3) You can see and touch the goods.
- 4) Goods are usually cheaper.
- 5) There is usually a wider choice of goods.
- 6) You can shop at any time you like.
- 7) You can easily return faulty goods.
- 8) You can pay in cash.

Now, use some of the sentences above and your own ideas to write down sentences with the following phrases:

One advantage of ... is that ...

One disadvantage of ... is that ...

**Example:** *One advantage of online shopping is that there is usually a wider choice of goods and free delivery service if you spend a certain amount of money.*

**13** Express the following in English.

- 1) Ты знаешь, моё любимое место для покупок — это уличный рынок. Основным преимуществом я считаю тот факт, что тебе не нужно много денег.
- 2) Больше всего я люблю ходить за покупками в наш местный торговый центр. Летом там подрабатывают знакомые одноклассники, которые всегда хорошо меня обсуживают. Мне кажется, это важно.
- 3) Общеизвестно, что на нашей планете слишком много мусора и это большая экологическая проблема. Я думаю, то, что каждый из нас может сделать, это покупать меньше. Если твой телефон прекрасно работает, зачем тебе приобретать новый каждый год?
- 4) Я не фанат онлайн-шопинга, и на это у меня есть несколько причин. Во-первых, я считаю, что сегодня мы слишком много времени проводим дома за компьютером. Это приводит к тому, что мы мало двигаемся, набираем лишний вес, испытываем нехватку свежего воздуха (lack of fresh air), и, естественно, всё это плохо для нашего здоровья. Таким образом, поход в магазин может считаться и прогулкой, и минимальной физической нагрузкой.
- 5) Во-вторых, у меня, к сожалению, не очень хорошее воображение и мне часто сложно визуализировать то, что я вижу на экране компьютера. Для меня важно прийти в магазин, потрогать понравившуюся вещь, примерить её, если есть необходимость.
- 6) Мой любимый день недели — суббота. Каждую субботу я встречаюсь с моими лучшими подругами в местном торговом центре. Мы начинаем день с чашки кофе и десерта в нашей любимой кофейне на первом этаже. Пока мы сидим и наслаждаемся напитками, мы просматриваем сайты журналов мод и различных магазинов одежды.

## Употребление предлогов

**1** Check you understand words below.

be keen on / be proud of / be afraid of / be crazy about /  
be good at / be interested in

**2** Match the sentence halves.

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1) Robert is keen      | a) of touching lizards. She finds them disgusting.                             |
| 2) Marisha is crazy    | b) in building sand castles on the beach. It's his favourite holiday activity. |
| 3) My sister is afraid | c) of herself. She has completed the task successfully.                        |
| 4) Kevin is interested | d) at solving riddles.   |
| 5) Julia is good       | e) about reading horror stories at night.                                      |
| 6) Luisa is very proud | f) on listening to rock music.   |

**3** Complete the sentences with the suitable preposition.

- 1) Unfortunately, her father was very keen \_\_\_ the importance of time keeping.
- 2) Many people are afraid \_\_\_ losing their jobs.
- 3) He is very good \_\_\_ getting what he wants from other people.
- 4) My cousin was crazy \_\_\_ our local football team when he was eleven.
- 5) Mark didn't seem very interested \_\_\_ what I was saying.
- 6) Diana's parents were really proud \_\_\_ their daughter when she joined the swim team.

**4** Write down the adjectives with prepositions into your notebook and think of your own examples with them.







# Тренировочные задания в формате ОГЭ к разделу «Устная часть»

## Вариант 1

**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.

The Dubai Mall, situated in Downtown Dubai, is the most visited retail and lifestyle destination in the world — welcoming over 100 million visitors every year. It is also the largest shopping centre in the world by total area. A mall like no other, the Dubai Mall has more than 1,200 retail outlets, along with over 200 international dining experiences and a wide range of entertainment and leisure attractions for families to enjoy. Explore more than 150 luxury shopping at Fashion Avenue. Even if you are not keen on purchasing a designer outfit, the place is worth visiting. When you get bored and need to take a break from your shopping spree, welcome to the mall's aquarium and underwater zoo, which is a home for thousands marine species.

**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.

### Tapescript for task 2

**Electronic assistant:** Hello! It's the electronic assistant of the Bargain Hunters Club. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out how people feel about shopping. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous — you don't have to give your name. So, let's get started.

**Electronic assistant:** How often do you go shopping?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** How much money do you spend on clothes per month?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** What kind of shopping do you dislike?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** Do you prefer to shop alone or with other people? Why?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** Think about the most expensive thing you have bought. What was it?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** When is the best time to go shopping?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** This is the end of the survey. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

**Task 3.** You are going to give a talk about shopping. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes.



Remember to say:

- why people tend to buy more and more things today;
- what teenagers in Russia usually buy with their pocket money;
- why it is important to save money for the future;
- if shopping can be a hobby.

You have to talk continuously.

## Вариант 2

**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.

For as long as civilization has existed, banking has existed. It is impossible to say exactly when banking properly began. However, there is evidence that it may have started to properly occur around 8000 BC, although these were not banking in the way that we see things now. It was more record keeping of trades that were being made. Banks really started to come to what they look today during the medieval period. Most of these banks were merchant banks. The earliest banks were in Italy. Bankrupt comes from the word “banca rotta” in Italian. When a trade failed to deliver on their promised route, then they would have been declared “banca rotta”. The first bank to offer banknotes was the Bank of England. Bank notes were, initially, promissory notes. You would deposit cash into the bank and be offered a note to say that it was there.

**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.

### Tapescript for task 2

**Electronic assistant:** Hello! It's the electronic assistant of the Shopping Lovers Club. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out how people feel about pocket money. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous — you don't have to give your name. So, let's get started.

**Electronic assistant:** Do your parents give you pocket money?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** On what conditions do you get money from your parents?  
Do you have to study hard?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** What do you usually spend your money on?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** Do you save your pocket money or do you spend it immediately?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** Have you ever lent money to your friends? Did they pay you back?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** Have you ever borrowed money? What for?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** This is the end of the survey. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

**Task 3.** You are going to give a talk about going to regular shops. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes.



Remember to say:

- your favourite shops and things you usually buy there;
- the advantages of going to regular shops;
- the drawbacks of going shopping;
- why people go shopping less often these days.

You have to talk continuously.

## Вариант 3

**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.

Most teenagers in Britain receive pocket money (a small amount of money each week) from their parents. A report by the Bank of Scotland interviewed over 1,000 young people in Britain and found that 77% get pocket money. Different families give different amounts of pocket money, of course. The average for eight- to fifteen-year-olds in the UK is about £6 a week. Children in Scotland receive more than the national average, and Londoners get the most. Teenagers, logically, get more money than younger children. Some fifteen- to nineteen-year-olds receive more than £100 a month. The report found that many children save at least a quarter of their weekly pocket money and that more boys than girls save their money. Lots of young people have to do chores to get their pocket money. They help at home with jobs like cleaning, cooking, washing up, taking out the rubbish and ironing.

**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.

### Tapescript for task 2

**Electronic assistant:** Hello! It's the electronic assistant of the Modern Teens Club. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out how people feel about online shopping. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous — you don't have to give your name. So, let's get started.

**Electronic assistant:** What was the last thing you bought online?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** Have you ever had to send back anything that didn't fit you?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** What do teenagers in Russia usually buy online?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** Do your parents prefer to shop online or in regular shops?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** Do you think you spend less or more money when you choose online shopping?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** Why is it important to check websites where you want to buy goods?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** This is the end of the survey. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

**Task 3.** You are going to give a talk about online shopping. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes.



Remember to say:

- your experience of online shopping;
- the advantages of buying things via Internet;
- the bad things about shopping online;
- why online shopping has become so popular.

You have to talk continuously.



## Вариант 4

**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.

In the late 19th and early 20th century, certain large department stores, especially Macy's, began holding Thanksgiving parades on the Friday after Thanksgiving. It gave the stores an ideal opportunity to market their Christmas goods and was the opening of a very important period each year: the Christmas shopping season. Black Friday started out as pure commercialism even without the name. As time went on, that single day grew to the point when many companies made a large percentage of their income, if not all of it, within just one month. Although the common belief is that Black Friday is the most successful sales day of the year, it was not always so. Prior to 2001, Black Friday came in between fifth and tenth place, with the Saturday before Christmas taking top honors as procrastinators finally opened their checkbooks. In 2003, though, Black Friday came in at number one and has done so every year since (with the exception of 2004, when it took second).

**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.

### Tapescript for task 2

**Electronic assistant:** Hello! It's the electronic assistant of the Teens Round the World Club. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out how people feel about saving and spending money. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous — you don't have to give your name. So, let's get started.

**Electronic assistant:** Are you saving money to buy something? What for?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** Are you good at saving money?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** Do you compare prices at different stores when you shop?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** When you don't have money, do you still go window shopping? Why?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** Do you think money can buy friends?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** Do you have a credit card?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Electronic assistant:** This is the end of the survey. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

**Task 3.** You are going to give a talk about charity. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes.



Remember to say:

- what charity organizations are;
- why they are important;
- how an average teenager can help them;
- your personal experience of dealing with charity.

You have to talk continuously.

## Урок 2. МИР СПОРТА

- 1** List all sport and leisure activities you can think of in sixty seconds. Try to write at least one item for each letter of the alphabet.

archery, baseball, cricket, darts ...

Now complete the chart below with the words from your list.

| GO<br>(mostly verbs + ing) | PLAY<br>(mostly team sports and ball games) | DO<br>(the rest) |
|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| swimming                   | football                                    | karate           |

- 2** Complete the sentences with the right form of the verbs go, play or do.

- 1) In the summer I \_\_\_ a lot of water skiing. In the winter I \_\_\_ skiing.
- 2) My cousin doesn't \_\_\_ football very well because he doesn't \_\_\_ enough practice.
- 3) I can't \_\_\_ jogging with you today because I'm \_\_\_ basketball in an hour with my team.
- 4) He \_\_\_ tennis with his best friend on Saturdays, but he has no time to \_\_\_ any other sports.
- 5) Mark is planning to \_\_\_ sailing next month.
- 6) Angie wants to lose some weight, but she is too lazy to \_\_\_ morning exercises or any other sport activities.

- 3** Check you understand the words below and complete the chart. Add 3 more words to each category.

stadium / shorts / swimming / coach / ball / puck / baseball / court /  
 car racing / field / bat / opponent / table tennis / goggles / clubs / team /  
 stick / referee / shuttlecock / helmet / boxing / slope / ski / trunks /  
 pool / trainers / whistle / gloves / badminton / umpire / track /  
 ice hockey / competitor

| SPORT | PLACE | EQUIPMENT | PEOPLE |
|-------|-------|-----------|--------|
|       |       |           |        |

Choose the words from different columns to get logical groups and write down sentences.

**Example:** *To play ice-hockey you have to wear a helmet and special uniform. You will also need a puck, a stick and a pair of skates. Now you are ready to go to the nearest skating rink.*

**4** Complete the names of the sports (1–10) and match them with the things that you need to do them (a–j).

|                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) sq__sh         | a) a bat                      |
| 2) b_s_b_ll       | b) a puck and a stick         |
| 3) c_cl_ng        | c) a net and a racket         |
| 4) t_bl_t_nn_s    | d) a racket and a ball        |
| 5) _c_h_ck_y      | e) a bike and a helmet        |
| 6) s_rf_ng        | f) a shuttlecock and a racket |
| 7) w__ght-l_ft_ng | g) a club                     |
| 8) b_dm_nt_n      | h) a bat and a glove          |
| 9) g_lf           | i) a bar and some weights     |
| 10) t_nn_s        | j) a board                    |

**5** Choose one word that does NOT usually collocate with the words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1) compete in / lose / win / score                    | A RACE           |
| 2) lose / hit / win / miss /                          | A MATCH / A GAME |
| 3) miss / score / lose / kick                         | A GOAL / A POINT |
| 4) hit / throw / catch / kick / pass / bounce / enter | A BALL           |

Now complete the sentences with the correct collocation in the right form.

- 1) Carl Lewis \_\_\_ in four Olympic Games and \_\_\_ nine gold medals.
- 2) Mark Ruffalo \_\_\_ the winning goal in the 2016 World Cup Final.
- 3) James Carson \_\_\_ the ball to Jones, who \_\_\_ the ball into the basket.
- 4) Jenkins scored two goals, but Spain still \_\_\_ the match.
- 5) Max Urzhakov \_\_\_ a penalty against Poland in 2018. The match finished 2:2.

**6** Choose the correct option. Give explanation.

- 1) enter a competition / join a competition
- 2) win a match / score a match
- 3) give a game / lose a game
- 4) win the other team / beat the other team
- 5) join a club / enter a club
- 6) have a go at something / join a go at something
- 7) give (someone) the chance / join (someone) the chance
- 8) miss an opportunity to do something / lose an opportunity to do something

7

Write the letters in the correct order to make verbs. Then add words from the list below to get collocations. Use Ex. 6 for help.

a club / gym, a competition/tournament, a go at something, a goal / point, a game / match, a prize / medal / game / match, (someone) the chance, the opportunity, the other team

- 1) neetr
- 2) vieg
- 3) onji
- 4) sism
- 5) teab
- 6) soel
- 7) ahev
- 8) csoer
- 9) niw

Now complete the sentences with the correct collocation in the right form.

- 1) Jake \_\_\_\_\_ a tennis tournament last year.
- 2) Linda's parents are very proud of their daughter. Her team \_\_\_\_\_ a goal and \_\_\_\_\_ the match.
- 3) Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ a go at surfing? You can borrow my board if you like.
- 4) 2014 was a great year for Brazil. They \_\_\_\_\_ the other team in the World Cup Final.
- 5) My sister has just \_\_\_\_\_ a gym because she wants to get fit and lose some weight.
- 6) While I was away, my favourite football team took part in a charity event. Unfortunately, I \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity to see the match.
- 7) Mike trains hard for this competition: he is eager to \_\_\_\_\_ a medal so, he can wear it round his neck.

8

Match the definitions with the words.

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1) a person who wants a particular team to win  | a) substitute       |
| 2) a person who watches a sporting event  | b) participant      |
| 3) something very good and difficult that one has succeeded in doing                          | c) break the record |
| 4) a player who is sent onto the pitch/court to replace another player                        | d) spectator        |
| 5) a person who takes part in a competition or tournament                                     | e) supporter        |
| 6) a person who is in the same team as you  | f) relay            |
| 7) a race between teams of several members, each of whom goes a part of a distance            | g) achievement      |
| 8) to do something better than the best known speed / time / number, etc. previously achieved | h) teammate         |

**9****Complete the sentences with a suitable word from Ex. 8 in the right form.**

- 1) Last year was very successful for Williams. He managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the world record, and now he is the fastest runner in the world.
- 2) Thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ have travelled to London for the cup final.
- 3) An Olympic silver medal is a remarkable \_\_\_\_\_ for such a young fellow.
- 4) I guess my dad is a very wise person. Once he said that a winning \_\_\_\_\_ isn't about who runs the fastest. And I totally agree with him.
- 5) Dayton was a \_\_\_\_\_ for Williams in the second half of the game.
- 6) The game is an international sporting event with more than three thousand \_\_\_\_\_, who are mostly professional athletes.
- 7) Though Anna was seriously injured during the match, she was the happiest person that day: all her \_\_\_\_\_ came to visit her in hospital.

**10****Which do you prefer and why?**

- 1) individual sports or team sports?
- 2) indoor sports or outdoor sports?
- 3) winter sports or summer sports?
- 4) doing sports or watching sports?
- 5) sport or no sport?

**11****Answer the questions orally (with a partner if possible). Then write your answers down as if you were doing task 35 (an e-mail to a friend).**

- 1) Do you go in for sports? What is your favourite sport activity? How often do you do morning exercises?
- 2) What new sport or activity would you like to try? How important is it to do sport regularly? Why do you think people take part in sports competitions?
- 3) Have you ever won a medal in a sports competition? Do you think it's important to be competitive? Is it important to win in a competition?
- 4) What sports do you enjoy watching on TV? Do you support any players/teams? Have you ever been to an international sporting event?
- 5) Why is a healthy lifestyle more popular nowadays? What do you do to keep fit? What else besides sport do young people do to keep fit and healthy?

**12****Do the pairs of expressions below have similar meaning?**

- 1) participate / take part
- 2) competitor / participant
- 3) competition / contest
- 4) referee / umpire
- 5) referee / coach
- 6) teammate / opponent

- 1) Теперь пора ответить на твои вопросы. Я не любитель спорта, где есть большая конкуренция (competitive). Я не думаю, что я когда-нибудь приму участие в Олимпийских играх или побью мировой рекорд. Если есть выбор, я предпочту посмотреть спортивное мероприятие, чем поучаствовать в нём.
- 2) Позволь мне рассказать тебе немного о моём друге Томе. Том научился плавать, когда ему было 7 лет. Затем он записался в клуб любителей гребли (rowing club), а потом решил заняться (take up) виндсёрфингом. В своём первом соревновании по виндсёрфингу Том пришёл к финишу пятым. А уже в 16 лет он смог выиграть международный чемпионат виндсёрферов (windsurfing championship).
- 3) Я не думаю, что женщинам следует заниматься спортом профессионально. Во-первых, спорт может навредить их здоровью, а во-вторых, в спортивном мире женщинам часто недоплачивают. Например, профессиональные игроки в футбол среди женщин зарабатывают очень мало денег. Суммы кажутся особенно смешными (ridiculous) на фоне космических (enormous / exorbitant) зарплат среди мужчин-футболистов.
- 4) В своём электронном письме ты спросил меня о моём любимом виде спорта. На самом деле это зависит от времени года. Летом, когда тепло и светит солнце, я люблю проводить время на улице. Поэтому летние уличные виды спорта занимают (take up) большую часть моего свободного времени. Я могу бегать в парке, играть в бадминтон с друзьями или плавать в озере.
- 5) Теперь я собираюсь немного рассказать о спорте. В наше время многие подростки занимаются спортом. Некоторые делают гимнастику по утрам или бегают в парке, другие увлекаются каким-то конкретным видом спорта: многие мои друзья играют в футбол или баскетбол. Общеизвестно, что занятия спортом помогают быть здоровым и оставаться в хорошей форме. Современные подростки это понимают и поэтому осознанно выбирают физическую активность.
- 6) Я считаю, что мне очень повезло, что в моей школе много разнообразных клубов и кружков, особенно спортивных. Администрация понимает, что нужно подросткам, и старается удовлетворить все их потребности. У нас есть спортивный зал с современным оборудованием, бассейн и теннисный корт.

## Употребление предлогов

**1** Check you understand words below.

date back / be popular with / benefit from / be famous for / leave for / be experienced in

**2** Match the sentence halves.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) The history of this sport dates                             | a) in programming. Let's go and ask him for advice.                  |
| 2) I believe our school will benefit a lot                     | b) for Moscow.   |
| 3) My dad is very experienced                                  | c) back to early 19th century.                                       |
| 4) My home town is famous                                      | d) with kids in Brazil — basically, you need only a ball to play it. |
| 5) Okay, now, when everything is packed, we are ready to leave | e) for its endless avenues and crowded streets.                      |
| 6) Football is particularly popular                            | f) from this new educational program.                                |

**3** Complete the sentences with the suitable preposition.

- 1) The custom of giving gifts on the 25th of December only dates \_\_\_\_\_ to Victorian times.
- 2) As soon as we've buried my father, we must leave \_\_\_\_\_ Rostov.
- 3) I don't think she'll face any problems finding a new job — she is very experienced \_\_\_\_\_ marketing.
- 4) There are wide variations in the way pensioners have benefited \_\_\_\_\_ the system.
- 5) That song was popular \_\_\_\_\_ people from my mother's generation.
- 6) Scotland is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its spectacular countryside.

**4** Write down the adjectives with prepositions into your notebook and think of your own examples with them.



