**Образовательный минимум по английскому языку,**

**1 триместр, 2019-2020 уч.года, 9 класс**

**1. Говорение**

**1.Тема: «Социально-бытовая сфера. Межличностные отношения».**

**Составить связный рассказ по теме: «Трудный выбор подростка: семья или друзья»**

(А)Family means a lot to me. It’s not just two, three or seven people living together, but a unity of people who support each other in different situations. Anything can happen in this life, but I know that the only people who will always love and understand me are my family. Blood is thicker than water. That’s why family is much more important to me than friends. Friends can betray you. There are lots of books and films about this. They can envy your success at school and your success with girls, and even your cool jeans or a bike can make them feel jealous. It doesn’t matter that I don’t have many friends. And if I get into trouble, the people I ask for advice are my parents.

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(В) Friends are everything to me. Life isn’t worth living without friends. My family… they don’t care about me, and frankly speaking. I don’t care much about them either. The only things they care about are their jobs and making money. Even my grades at school don’t worry them much. Sometimes they ask me about my progress, but I’m never sure if they hear my answer. I would feel absolutely lonely if I did not have friends. We often gather at my place or somewhere else to speak about life, listen to music and have fun. Sometimes we quarrel, but I don’t believe that my friends mean to hurt me. Life is cool with them.

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**2. Составить связный рассказ по теме: «Правила совместного проживания со сверстниками вдали от родителей»**

I think sharing a room with a person your age is a great experience. You learn to live in the world of adults where you have to take care of yourself and have everything depend on you. Unlike your mum or dad, your roommate is not going to accept all your "nice and lovely" habits and support you in every situation. You have to earn his or her friendship and any good feelings he or she has for you. This means that you shouldn't do anything that hurts your roommate. The law of coexistence is very simple: you can do anything you like but not at other people's expense. In other words, you can enjoy yourself as long as it doesn't hurt other people. Observe this law yourself, make your roommate do the same and everything will be all right.

**3. Тема: «Социально-культурная сфера. Досуг и увлечения.»**

**Составить связный рассказ по теме: «Культурная жизнь столицы. Места проведения досуга: театры, музеи, цирк»**

There is no need to rack ones brains about outings in Moscow as the cultural life is intense. A lot of famous theatres and galleries are there. The Bolshoi and the Maly Theatres are in the centre of Moscow in Teatralnaya Square. Just round the corner there is the Moscow Art Theatre (the MkhAT). The Operetta Theatre is a two-minute walk from the Teatralnaya Square as well. It is incredible, but there are about ninety theatres in Moscow, more than seventy museums and a great number of exhibitions of all kinds. One of these places is the fairy world of the Yury Nikulin Old Circus on Tsvetnoi Boulevard. It is one of the oldest circuses in Russia. Today, more than 2000 spectators can watch amazing programmes. Wild animals, like tigers and elephants, often take part in the performances. If you want to see sea animal performances, you will have to go to another kind of circus: the Moscow Dolphinarium. It is the best opportunity for those who want to see marine mammals, such as dolphins, sea lions and seals. Moscow has about 75 museums and many art galleries. The Tretyakov Gallery is the foremost museum of Russian art in the world. It houses priceless works that appear in every fundamental text about Russian art. View portraits of historical figures, famous landscape scenes, and illustrations of cultural life in Russia through the centuries. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts is Moscow's best museum for non-Russian art. Works from ancient Egypt and Rome through the 21st century are represented here. The Moscow State Symphony and other orchestras perform at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow. Over 1,200 main libraries operate in Moscow. The Russian State Library is the largest library in Russia, and it ranks as one of the largest libraries in the world.

**4. Тема: «Путешествие как способ познать мир»**

**Составить связный рассказ по теме « Путешествия расширяют кругозор»**

Our world is a great mixture of places, people, things, built by humans, or other, created by nature. It is like a huge whirlpool, twirling you in its deep layers of knowledge. It is fascinating that now you can travel to every spot in the world. First of all, to travel means to discover. To discover new and unknown facts and images, which are so drily described in books and on television. Some people say that there is no difference between visiting a place and reading about it. But imagine what will be the feeling when you read about the beauty of Venice and see some photos of its canals and squares, compared to the one when you are there. Even this little experience imprints a sweet memory in your mind, making you smile whenever it shows on the surface of your thoughts. Secondly, when you travel you not even see the country but and communicate with people who lives there. You can meet lots of different, unique people, which bring with themselves the knowledge for their cultures, traditions, habits, preferences, ideas...They show you their views for life, their likes and dislikes... And everything has its charming side. And all of it is special, broadens your own sight towards the less or more important things, which surround us. Personally I love travelling. I want to visit as much countries as possible. I am dreaming about Maldives beaches or exotic places to visit. I like adventures and by travelling I can get them. To sum up, and all what is left, is to pack our luggage and head to a new journey.

**2. Грамматика**

**1).Пассивный залог (страдательный залог)**- показывает, что лицо или предмет не сам совершает действие, а над ним совершают действие.

Пример: The house was bought- Дом купили (дом был куплен).

Пассивный залог образуется при помощи to be в нужной форме и 3 формы глагола.

**2).Модальные глаголы (modal verbs)**

В английском языке глаголы can, may, must, ought to, should, need , to have to, to be to относятся к группе так называемых модальных глаголов. Модальные глаголы не употребляются самостоятельно, а только в сочетании с инфинитивом, образуя составное глагольное сказуемое.

Значение модальных глаголов:

1. Can (Could)

1. Умственная и физическая способность

2. May ( Might)

1. Разрешение 2. Предположение:

3. Must

1. Долженствование.2. Предположение (должно быть)

4. To have to

1. Выражает необходимость совершения действия в силу определённых обстоятельств (не для приказа или совета)

5. To be to

1. Необходимость по договорённости, приказу или плану

6. Need

1. Нуждаться

7. Should/ ought to

1. Следовало бы

**3).Артикль the с географическими названиями**

**(THE with geographical names)**

Правило 1. Перед названиями стран и континентов

Исключения:

the RF (the Russian Federation) the UK (the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) the USA (the United States of America) Исключения: the Crimea (Крым), the Far East, the Middle East, the Midlands, the Highlands, the Lowlands (собирательная функция артикля the, см. окончание –s на конце)

Правило 2. С названиями городов артикль the НЕ употребляется

Исключение: the Hague –Гаага

Правило 3. Перед названиями сторон света

the East, the West, the South, the North

Правило 4. Перед названиями водных пространств: океанов, морей, рек, каналов, проливов, озер, кроме заливов.

The Atlantic Ocean – Атлантический океан The Red Sea – Красное море The Volga – Волга (река))

Но Lake Baikal, Lake Seliger

Исключения: названия заливов

Hudson Bay – Гудзонский залив

Правило 5. Перед названиями горных цепей и архипелагов островов

the Urals, the Caucasus, the Rocky Mountains, the British Isles, the Kurilas

Исключения: горные пики Elbrus, Everest, Ben Nevis, etc. одиночные острова Cuba, Cyprus, Haiti, etc.

Правило 6. Перед названиями пустынь: the Gobi, the Sahara, the Kara-Kum, the Kalahari