

Айви Вордс

*Слова, которые
путают на ОГЭ
по английскому*

Слова и фразы для чтения, письма
и говорения



Айви Вордс

**Слова, которые путают на ОГЭ
по английскому. Слова и фразы
для чтения, письма и говорения**

«Издательские решения»

Вордс А.

Слова, которые путают на ОГЭ по английскому. Слова и фразы для чтения, письма и говорения / А. Вордс — «Издательские решения»,

ISBN 978-5-00-693439-9

Вы когда-нибудь задумывались, почему одни и те же слова вызывают ошибки на ОГЭ по английскому? Эта книга помогает понять и правильно использовать часто путаемые слова и выражения. Включены практические примеры, упражнения и тексты, которые развивают навыки чтения, письма и говорения, делая подготовку к экзамену эффективной и осознанной.

ISBN 978-5-00-693439-9

© Вордс А.
© Издательские решения

Содержание

Предисловие	7
School Subjects and Academic Performance	8
Vocabulary Focus	8
Story	10
Useful Words and Expressions	11
Exercises	12
Answer Key	14
Exams and Preparation: Avoiding Common Mistakes	15
Vocabulary Focus	15
Story	17
Useful Words and Expressions	18
Exercises	19
Answer Key	21
Homework and Deadlines: Managing Your Academic Responsibilities	23
Vocabulary Focus	23
Story	25
Useful Words and Expressions	26
Exercises	27
Answer Key	29
School Rules and Discipline: Understanding Key Differences	30
Vocabulary Focus	30
Story	32
Useful Words and Expressions	33
Exercises	34
Answer Key	36
Teachers and Students: Roles and Responsibilities	37
Vocabulary Focus	37
Story	39
Useful Words and Expressions	40
Exercises	41
Answer Key	43
Choosing a Career: Making the Right Decision	44
Vocabulary Focus	44
Story	46
Useful Words and Expressions	47
Exercises	48
Answer Key	50
Skills and Qualities: Understanding What Employers Value	52
Vocabulary Focus	52
Story	54
Useful Words and Expressions	55
Exercises	56
Answer Key	58
Making Decisions About the Future: Planning Your Path	64
Vocabulary Focus	64
Story	66

Useful Words and Expressions	67
Exercises	68
Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.	69

**Слова, которые путают
на ОГЭ по английскому
Слова и фразы для чтения,
письма и говорения**

Айви Вордс

© Айви Вордс, 2026

ISBN 978-5-0069-3439-9

Создано в интеллектуальной издательской системе Ridero

Предисловие

Эта книга создана для того, чтобы сделать изучение английской лексики понятным и системным. В ней собраны слова, выражения и фразовые конструкции, которые чаще всего вызывают трудности у школьников при подготовке к ОГЭ.

Материал книги организован по темам, близким к повседневной жизни и школьной программе: учеба, экзамены, свободное время, дружба, путешествия, здоровье и многие другие. Каждая глава помогает не только запомнить лексику, но и понять, как правильно использовать её в контексте, избегая типичных ошибок.

Особое внимание уделено естественному звучанию языка, устойчивым выражениям, фразовым глаголам, коллокациям и идиомам. Упражнения и тексты разработаны так, чтобы поддерживать постепенное развитие навыков: чтения, письма, говорения и понимания.

Эта книга – практическое пособие для тех, кто хочет уверенно использовать английский язык, выражать свои мысли ясно и готовиться к экзамену максимально эффективно.

School Subjects and Academic Performance

Vocabulary Focus

1) subject vs lesson

Subject – это учебный предмет в целом (математика, история, английский язык).
Lesson – это конкретное занятие (урок), которое проходит в определённое время.

My favourite subject is History.
Мой любимый предмет – история.

We have an English lesson today.
Сегодня у нас урок английского.

Типичная ошибка:
Нельзя говорить I have five subjects today, если вы имеете в виду уроки по расписанию.
Правильно: I have five lessons today.

2) marks vs grades

Mark – это оценка за конкретную работу или тест.
Grade – это итоговая оценка за предмет или период обучения (чаще используется в американском английском).

She got good marks in her Maths test.
Она получила хорошие оценки за тест по математике.

He received a high grade at the end of the term.
Он получил высокую итоговую оценку в конце семестра.

В британском английском чаще используется mark для школьных оценок.

3) pass vs take an exam

Take an exam – сдавать экзамен (процесс).
Pass an exam – сдать экзамен успешно (результат).

I am going to take an English exam tomorrow.
Завтра я буду сдавать экзамен по английскому.

She passed the exam with excellent marks.
Она сдала экзамен на отлично.

Типичная ошибка:
Неправильно: I passed the exam tomorrow.
(Нельзя «сдать» экзамен в будущем, если результат ещё неизвестен.)

Правильно: I will take the exam tomorrow.

4) revise vs review

Revise – повторять материал перед экзаменом (британский вариант).

Review – повторять или просматривать материал снова (чаще американский вариант или более общее значение).

I need to revise for my Biology exam.

Мне нужно повторить биологию к экзамену.

Let's review the main points of the lesson.

Давайте повторим основные моменты урока.

Типичная ошибка:

Не говорите learn again вместо revise/review.

Правильно: I need to revise the material.

Story

Anna has always taken her studies seriously. Her favourite subject at school is English, but she also enjoys History and Literature. This year, she is preparing for several important exams, so she spends a lot of time revising.

Every afternoon, Anna reviews the material she studied during the lesson. She believes that regular revision helps her remember information more effectively. Instead of studying only before exams, she prefers to revise a little every day. As a result, she usually gets good marks in tests and quizzes.

Last month, Anna had to take a Maths exam. She felt nervous because Maths is not her strongest subject. However, she revised carefully and asked her teacher to explain difficult topics again. When the results were announced, she was relieved to learn that she had passed the exam with a good grade.

Anna understands that there is a difference between taking an exam and passing it. For her, success depends not only on natural ability but also on discipline and consistent effort. She believes that regular revision, active participation in lessons, and attention to feedback are the key factors that influence academic performance.

Useful Words and Expressions

take studies seriously – относиться к учёбе серьёзно

prepare for exams – готовиться к экзаменам

spend time doing something – тратить время на что-то

revise for an exam – повторять к экзамену

review material – повторять материал

remember information – запоминать информацию

as a result – в результате

get good marks – получать хорошие оценки

take an exam – сдавать экзамен

feel nervous – нервничать

strongest subject – самый сильный предмет

explain a topic – объяснять тему

announce results – объявлять результаты

pass an exam – сдать экзамен

get a good grade – получить хорошую итоговую оценку

natural ability – природные способности

consistent effort – постоянные усилия

academic performance – успеваемость

pay attention to feedback – обращать внимание на обратную связь

key factor – ключевой фактор

Exercises

Exercise 1. Choose the correct option.

We have five _____ today, including Maths and English.

- a) subjects
- b) lessons

She got high _____ in her Physics test.

- a) marks
- b) points

I am going to _____ an exam next week.

- a) pass
- b) take

He studied hard and finally _____ the exam.

- a) took
- b) passed

I need to _____ for my History exam tonight.

- a) revise
- b) learn again

Exercise 2. Match the word with its meaning.

subject

lesson

mark

pass an exam

revise

- a) to study again before a test
- b) a specific class at school
- c) a school discipline such as Maths or History
- d) to complete an exam successfully
- e) a result for a piece of work

Exercise 3. Answer the questions (2—3 sentences each).

What is the difference between a subject and a lesson?

Why is it important to revise regularly?

What is the difference between taking and passing an exam?

Which subject is your strongest one and why?

What helps improve academic performance?

Answer Key

Exercise 1

b) lessons

a) marks

b) take

b) passed

a) revise

Exercise 2

1 – c

2 – b

3 – e

4 – d

5 – a

Exercise 3 (Sample Answers)

A subject is a school discipline such as Maths or History, while a lesson is a specific class that takes place at a particular time.

It is important to revise regularly because it helps consolidate knowledge and improve long-term memory. Regular revision reduces stress before exams.

Taking an exam refers to the process of completing it, while passing an exam means achieving a successful result.

My strongest subject is English because I practise regularly and pay attention during lessons. I also revise systematically before tests.

Academic performance improves when students revise consistently, attend lessons regularly, and follow their teacher's feedback.

Vocabulary Tip

Обращайте внимание на разницу между процессом и результатом: take an exam (процесс) – pass an exam (результат).

Также учите лексику в устойчивых сочетаниях: get good marks, revise for an exam, strongest subject, academic performance.

Exams and Preparation: Avoiding Common Mistakes

Vocabulary Focus

1) prepare for vs be ready for

Prepare for – готовиться к чему-то (процесс подготовки).

Be ready for – быть готовым к чему-то (результат подготовки).

I am preparing for my English exam.

Я готовлюсь к экзамену по английскому.

I feel ready for the exam now.

Теперь я чувствую, что готов к экзамену.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: I am ready for my exam for two weeks.

(Нельзя использовать be ready для описания процесса.)

Правильно: I have been preparing for my exam for two weeks.

2) cheat vs copy

Cheat – списывать или использовать нечестные способы на экзамене (общее понятие).

Copy – списывать у конкретного человека или из конкретного источника.

He cheated in the test by using his phone.

Он списывал на тесте, используя телефон.

She tried to copy her friend's answers.

Она пыталась списать ответы у подруги.

Важно: Cheat – более широкое понятие. Можно cheat on a test, cheat in an exam.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: He copied in the exam.

Правильно: He cheated in the exam.

3) retake

Retake (an exam) – пересдавать экзамен.

She failed the Maths exam and had to retake it.

Она не сдала экзамен по математике и должна была пересдавать его.

Обратите внимание:

retake + object (retake the test / retake the exam)

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: She made the exam again.

Правильно: She retook the exam. (прошедшая форма)

4) fail vs miss

Fail (an exam) – не сдать экзамен (получить неудовлетворительный результат).

Miss (an exam) – пропустить экзамен (не прийти).

He failed the Biology exam.

Он не сдал экзамен по биологии.

She missed the exam because she was ill.

Она пропустила экзамен, потому что болела.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: I missed my exam because it was too difficult.

(Если было трудно, значит вы его не сдали.)

Правильно: I failed my exam because it was too difficult.

Story

Tom had been preparing for his final exams for several months. Every day after school, he revised his notes and completed practice tests. Although he sometimes felt tired, he wanted to be ready for every subject.

A week before the exams, Tom realised that preparation was not only about studying. It was also about managing stress and organising his time effectively. He created a detailed schedule to make sure he was fully prepared.

During the Maths exam, Tom noticed that one of his classmates was trying to copy answers. Another student was clearly cheating by looking at his phone. Tom felt nervous, but he decided to focus on his own work. He believed that cheating could lead to serious consequences.

When the results were announced, Tom was relieved. He had passed most of his exams with good marks. However, he failed Physics. Instead of feeling discouraged, he decided to retake the exam. He understood that failing an exam was not the end of the world, but missing an opportunity to improve would be a bigger mistake.

In the end, Tom learned that consistent preparation and honesty were more important than short-term success.

Useful Words and Expressions

final exams – выпускные экзамены

revise notes – повторять конспекты

practice test – пробный тест

feel tired – чувствовать усталость

be ready for – быть готовым к

manage stress – справляться со стрессом

organise time – организовывать время

detailed schedule – подробное расписание

fully prepared – полностью подготовленный

copy answers – списывать ответы

cheat in an exam – списывать на экзамене

serious consequences – серьёзные последствия

announce results – объявлять результаты

feel relieved – почувствовать облегчение

fail an exam – не сдать экзамен

retake an exam – пересдавать экзамен

feel discouraged – чувствовать разочарование

opportunity to improve – возможность улучшить

short-term success – краткосрочный успех

consistent preparation – системная подготовка

Exercises

Exercise 1. Choose the correct option.

I have been _____ for this exam for a month.

- a) ready for
- b) preparing for

She felt confident because she was _____ the test.

- a) ready for
- b) preparing for

He was caught trying to _____ his classmate's answers.

- a) cheat
- b) copy

She was ill and _____ the exam.

- a) failed
- b) missed

If you don't pass, you can _____ the exam next month.

- a) retake
- b) remake

Exercise 2. Match the word with its meaning.

prepare for

be ready for

cheat

fail

miss

- a) not attend
- b) not pass successfully
- c) get ready in advance
- d) use dishonest methods
- e) be fully prepared

Exercise 3. Answer the questions (2—3 sentences each).

What is the difference between preparing for an exam and being ready for it?

Why is cheating a serious problem?

What should a student do if they fail an exam?

Is failing an exam worse than missing it? Why or why not?

What helps you feel ready for an important test?

Answer Key

Exercise 1

b) preparing for

a) ready for

b) copy

b) missed

a) retake

Exercise 2

1 – c

2 – e

3 – d

4 – b

5 – a

Exercise 3 (Sample Answers)

Preparing for an exam refers to the process of studying, while being ready means feeling fully prepared and confident before the test.

Cheating is a serious problem because it is dishonest and may lead to serious consequences, such as failing the exam or disciplinary action.

If a student fails an exam, they should analyse their mistakes and prepare more carefully before retaking it.

Failing and missing are different situations. Failing means you tried but did not succeed, while missing means you did not attend at all. In many cases, missing may require an official explanation.

I feel ready for an important test when I revise regularly, complete practice tasks, and manage my time effectively.

Vocabulary Tip

Запомните простую схему:

prepare → process

be ready → result

Также различайте:

fail = не сдать

miss = пропустить

Такие различия часто проверяются в заданиях на выбор слова в ОГЭ, поэтому важно учить их в контексте, а не отдельно.

Homework and Deadlines: Managing Your Academic Responsibilities

Vocabulary Focus

1) do vs make homework

Правильное выражение – do homework.

Слово homework – неисчисляемое, и с ним используется глагол do, а не make.

I have to do my homework tonight.

Мне нужно сделать домашнюю работу сегодня вечером.

She always does her homework on time.

Она всегда делает домашнюю работу вовремя.

Типичная ошибка (прямой перевод с русского):

Неправильно: make homework

Правильно: do homework

Важно: мы говорим make a mistake, но do homework.

2) hand in

Hand in – сдавать работу преподавателю.

Please hand in your essays by Friday.

Пожалуйста, сдайте сочинения до пятницы.

He handed in his project two days late.

Он сдал проект на два дня позже.

Частая ошибка:

Неправильно: give homework

Правильно: hand in homework / hand in an assignment

3) meet a deadline

Meet a deadline – уложиться в срок.

She worked hard to meet the deadline.

Она усердно работала, чтобы уложиться в срок.

It is important to meet all deadlines at school.

Важно соблюдать все сроки в школе.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: finish the deadline

Правильно: meet a deadline

Мы также говорим: miss a deadline – пропустить срок.

4) be due

Be due – быть запланированным к сдаче/выполнению в определённую дату.

The essay is due on Monday.

Сочинение нужно сдать в понедельник.

My project is due next week.

Мой проект нужно сдать на следующей неделе.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: I must give the project on Monday.

Правильно: The project is due on Monday.

Story

Daniel used to have problems with homework and deadlines. He often forgot when his assignments were due and sometimes handed them in late. As a result, his marks were lower than expected.

One Monday, his teacher reminded the class that a history essay was due on Friday. Daniel decided to organise his time more effectively. Instead of waiting until the last minute, he started to do his homework the same day it was assigned. He created a simple schedule to make sure he would meet the deadline.

During the week, Daniel worked on his essay step by step. He checked the requirements carefully and made sure he understood the topic. Two days before the deadline, he finished writing and reviewed his work. On Thursday morning, he handed in the essay.

When the results were announced, Daniel was pleased. He had received one of the highest marks in the class. He realised that the problem was not his ability but his time management. From that moment on, he promised himself to do homework regularly, pay attention to deadlines, and never miss an important due date again.

Useful Words and Expressions

take responsibility for – брать ответственность за
assignment – задание
hand in late – сдавать с опозданием
as a result – в результате
lower than expected – ниже ожидаемого
remind someone – напоминать кому-то
be due – быть назначенным к сдаче
organise time – организовывать время
at the last minute – в последний момент
create a schedule – составить расписание
meet the deadline – уложиться в срок
step by step – шаг за шагом
check the requirements – проверять требования
review one's work – проверить свою работу
announce results – объявлять результаты
receive a mark – получать оценку
time management – управление временем
promise oneself – пообещать себе
miss a deadline – пропустить срок
due date – срок сдачи

Exercises

Exercise 1. Choose the correct option.

I need to _____ my homework before dinner.

- a) make
- b) do

The project is _____ next Monday.

- a) due
- b) ready

Please _____ your essays by email.

- a) hand in
- b) give

She stayed up late to _____ the deadline.

- a) finish
- b) meet

He forgot about the test and _____ the deadline.

- a) lost
- b) missed

Exercise 2. Match the word or phrase with its meaning.

hand in

meet a deadline

be due

miss a deadline

do homework

- a) fail to finish on time
- b) complete tasks given by a teacher
- c) submit work
- d) be scheduled for a specific date
- e) finish work before the required time

Exercise 3. Answer the questions (2—3 sentences each).

Why is it important to meet deadlines at school?

What happens if students hand in homework late?

How can students organise their time effectively?

What does it mean if an assignment is due tomorrow?

Do you usually do homework immediately or at the last minute? Why?

Answer Key

Exercise 1

b) do

a) due

a) hand in

b) meet

b) missed

Exercise 2

1 – c

2 – e

3 – d

4 – a

5 – b

Exercise 3 (Sample Answers)

It is important to meet deadlines because it demonstrates responsibility and good time management. It also positively influences academic performance.

If students hand in homework late, they may receive lower marks or negative feedback. In some cases, the teacher may refuse to accept the work.

Students can organise their time by creating a schedule, setting priorities, and starting assignments early instead of waiting until the last minute.

If an assignment is due tomorrow, it must be submitted by tomorrow. The student should hand it in before the deadline.

I usually try to do homework as soon as possible because it reduces stress. However, sometimes I postpone difficult tasks until the deadline approaches.

Vocabulary Tip

Запомните устойчивые сочетания:

do homework

hand in an assignment

meet a deadline

be due on Monday

School Rules and Discipline: Understanding Key Differences

Vocabulary Focus

1) rule vs law

Rule – правило, установленное в школе, организации или группе.

Law – закон, установленный государством и обязательный для всех.

Our school has strict rules about mobile phones.

В нашей школе строгие правила по поводу мобильных телефонов.

It is against the law to steal.

Воровать запрещено законом.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: It is against the school law.

Правильно: It is against the school rules.

Запомните: в школе – rules, в стране – laws.

2) allow vs let

Allow – разрешать (более формально, часто используется в письменной речи и правилах).

Let – позволять (более разговорный вариант).

The teacher does not allow students to use phones in class.

Учитель не разрешает ученикам пользоваться телефонами на уроке.

My parents let me stay out late on weekends.

Родители разрешают мне гулять допоздна по выходным.

Грамматическая разница:

allow + object + to + verb

let + object + verb (без to)

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: The teacher let us to leave early.

Правильно: The teacher let us leave early.

3) punish vs blame

Punish – наказывать за нарушение правил.

Blame – обвинять, считать кого-то виноватым.

The school punished him for cheating.

Школа наказала его за списывание.

The teacher blamed him for the broken window.

Учитель обвинил его в разбитом окне.

Разница:

Punish – есть наказание.

Blame – есть обвинение, но не обязательно наказание.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: He was punished for the accident, but it wasn't his fault.

(Если не его вина, логичнее использовать blamed.)

4) behave vs act

Behave – вести себя (о поведении в целом).

Act – вести себя определённым образом в конкретной ситуации.

Students must behave properly during lessons.

Ученики должны вести себя надлежащим образом на уроках.

He acted politely when he spoke to the head teacher.

Он вел себя вежливо, когда разговаривал с директором.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: He behaved angry.

Правильно: He acted angrily.

Или: He behaved badly.

Story

At Greenfield School, students are expected to follow clear rules. These rules are designed to create a safe and respectful learning environment. For example, students are not allowed to use their phones during lessons, and they must behave appropriately at all times.

One day, a group of students decided to ignore the rules. They were talking loudly and acting irresponsibly during a science lesson. The teacher warned them several times, but they did not change their behaviour. Eventually, the head teacher became involved.

The students were punished for breaking the school rules. They had to stay after school and write an essay about the importance of discipline. One of the students tried to blame his classmate, but the teacher explained that everyone was responsible for their actions.

The head teacher reminded them that school rules are not the same as laws, but they are still important. Rules help students develop responsibility and respect for others. After the incident, the students promised to behave better in class.

They realised that discipline is not about punishment, but about learning how to act appropriately in different situations.

Useful Words and Expressions

follow rules – соблюдать правила
learning environment – учебная среда
be allowed to – быть разрешённым
at all times – всегда
ignore rules – игнорировать правила
act irresponsibly – вести себя безответственно
warn someone – предупреждать кого-то
be involved – быть вовлечённым
break the rules – нарушать правила
stay after school – остаться после уроков
importance of discipline – важность дисциплины
blame someone – обвинять кого-то
be responsible for – быть ответственным за
remind someone – напоминать кому-то
develop responsibility – развивать ответственность
respect for others – уважение к другим
incident – инцидент
promise to behave – пообещать вести себя
appropriate behaviour – надлежащее поведение
take responsibility for actions – брать ответственность за свои действия

Exercises

Exercise 1. Choose the correct option.

It is against the school _____ to run in the corridors.

- a) law
- b) rules

The teacher does not _____ students to eat in class.

- a) allow
- b) let

He was _____ for breaking the rule.

- a) punished
- b) blamed

Students should _____ properly during exams.

- a) behave
- b) act

The government makes _____, not schools.

- a) rules
- b) laws

Exercise 2. Match the word with its meaning.

rule

law

allow

punish

behave

- a) to give a penalty for something wrong
- b) to permit officially
- c) to act in a particular way
- d) a regulation in a school or organisation
- e) an official system of regulations in a country

Exercise 3. Answer the questions (2—3 sentences each).

What is the difference between a rule and a law?

Why do schools have strict rules?

When should we use «allow» instead of «let»?

What is the difference between punishing and blaming someone?

Why is it important to behave properly at school?

Answer Key

Exercise 1

b) rules

a) allow

a) punished

a) behave

b) laws

Exercise 2

1 – d

2 – e

3 – b

4 – a

5 – c

Exercise 3 (Sample Answers)

A rule is a regulation within a school or organisation, while a law is an official regulation established by the government. Laws apply to all citizens.

Schools have strict rules to ensure safety, discipline, and respect among students. Rules create a positive learning environment.

«Allow» is more formal and often used in written rules or official contexts, while «let» is more informal and used in everyday speech.

Punishing means giving a penalty for wrongdoing, while blaming means saying that someone is responsible for a problem. Punishment does not always follow blame.

It is important to behave properly at school because respectful behaviour helps create a productive and safe learning environment.

Vocabulary Tip

Запоминайте пары через контраст:

rule – school

law – country

Также обращайтесь внимание на грамматические модели:

allow someone to do

let someone do

Teachers and Students: Roles and Responsibilities

Vocabulary Focus

1) teacher vs tutor

Teacher – учитель в школе или преподаватель, который работает с группой учеников.

Tutor – репетитор или преподаватель, который обычно работает индивидуально или с небольшой группой.

Our English teacher gives us homework every week.

Наш учитель английского задаёт нам домашнее задание каждую неделю.

She has a private tutor to prepare for her exams.

У неё есть частный репетитор для подготовки к экзаменам.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: My tutor at school teaches 25 students.

(Если это обычная школа – скорее teacher.)

2) educate vs teach

Teach – преподавать предмет, объяснять материал.

Educate – давать образование в более широком смысле, формировать знания и ценности.

She teaches Maths at secondary school.

Она преподаёт математику в средней школе.

Schools educate young people and prepare them for adult life.

Школы дают образование молодым людям и готовят их к взрослой жизни.

Разница:

Teach – процесс объяснения предмета.

Educate – более широкий и формальный термин.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: She educates us English.

Правильно: She teaches us English.

3) learn vs study

Learn – учить (ся) и усваивать знания, получать результат.

Study – заниматься изучением предмета (процесс).

I am studying Biology this year.

Я изучаю биологию в этом году.

I have learned a lot about environmental problems.
Я многое узнал об экологических проблемах.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: I learn at school every day English.

Правильно: I study English at school every day.

4) attend vs visit

Attend – посещать занятия, мероприятия (регулярно или официально).

Visit – посещать место или человека (обычно ненадолго).

She attends school five days a week.

Она посещает школу пять дней в неделю.

We visited our former teacher last year.

Мы навестили нашего бывшего учителя в прошлом году.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: I visit school every day.

Правильно: I attend school every day.

Story

Mrs Carter has been a teacher for over twenty years. She teaches English at a secondary school and is respected by both students and colleagues. She believes that a good teacher should not only teach a subject but also educate young people.

In her lessons, she encourages students to ask questions and think independently. She understands that students study in different ways, so she tries to use a variety of methods. Some students prefer to study quietly at home, while others learn better through discussion and group work.

One of her students, Alex, was preparing for an important exam. In addition to attending school regularly, he decided to work with a private tutor. The tutor helped him revise difficult topics and improve his writing skills.

Over time, Alex realised that studying regularly helped him learn more effectively. He attended every lesson, completed all assignments, and actively participated in class activities. As a result, he made significant progress.

Mrs Carter was proud of his achievements. She knew that education is not only about passing exams but also about developing confidence and responsibility.

Useful Words and Expressions

be respected by – пользоваться уважением
colleagues – коллеги
encourage students – поощрять учеников
think independently – мыслить самостоятельно
a variety of methods – разнообразие методов
prefer to do something – предпочитать что-то делать
group work – групповая работа
prepare for an exam – готовиться к экзамену
private tutor – частный репетитор
revise difficult topics – повторять сложные темы
improve writing skills – улучшать навыки письма
study regularly – заниматься регулярно
learn effectively – эффективно усваивать
attend lessons – посещать уроки
complete assignments – выполнять задания
participate in class activities – участвовать в занятиях
make progress – добиваться прогресса
be proud of – гордиться
achievements – достижения
develop confidence – развивать уверенность

Exercises

Exercise 1. Choose the correct option.

Our English _____ explains grammar very clearly.

- a) tutor
- b) teacher

Schools aim to _____ children, not only to teach facts.

- a) educate
- b) teach

I am _____ for my Maths test tonight.

- a) learning
- b) studying

She has _____ a lot from her mistakes.

- a) studied
- b) learned

He _____ school regularly and never misses lessons.

- a) visits
- b) attends

Exercise 2. Match the word with its meaning.

tutor

educate

learn

study

attend

- a) to gain knowledge
- b) to go to classes regularly
- c) to give individual lessons
- d) to give education in a broad sense
- e) to spend time working on a subject

Exercise 3. Answer the questions (2—3 sentences each).

What is the difference between a teacher and a tutor?

Why is education more than just teaching a subject?

How can regular study help students learn more effectively?

Why is it important to attend lessons regularly?

Do you prefer to study independently or with a tutor? Why?

Answer Key

Exercise 1

b) teacher

a) educate

b) studying

b) learned

b) attends

Exercise 2

1 – c

2 – d

3 – a

4 – e

5 – b

Exercise 3 (Sample Answers)

A teacher usually works with a group of students at school, while a tutor often provides individual instruction. Tutors typically focus on specific needs or exam preparation.

Education includes developing values, critical thinking, and social skills, not only learning academic subjects. It prepares students for adult life.

Regular study helps students organise information and improve long-term memory. As a result, they learn more effectively.

Attending lessons regularly ensures that students do not miss important explanations and assignments. It also helps maintain discipline.

I prefer to study independently because it allows me to manage my own schedule. However, working with a tutor can be helpful when preparing for important exams.

Vocabulary Tip

Обращайте внимание на разницу между процессом и результатом:
study (процесс) → learn (результат).

Также запомните устойчивые сочетания:
attend school, private tutor, teach a subject, educate young people.

Choosing a Career: Making the Right Decision

Vocabulary Focus

1) job vs work vs career

Job – конкретная работа, должность, место работы.

Work – работа как процесс или деятельность (неисчисляемое существительное).

Career – профессиональный путь в долгосрочной перспективе.

She found a part-time job during the summer.

Она нашла подработку на лето.

I have a lot of work to do today.

У меня сегодня много работы.

He wants to build a successful career in law.

Он хочет построить успешную карьеру в юриспруденции.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: I have many works.

Правильно: I have a lot of work.

2) profession vs occupation

Profession – профессия, требующая специального образования и квалификации (врач, юрист, учитель).

Occupation – род занятий, официальное обозначение деятельности (более формальное слово, часто в документах).

Teaching is a respected profession.

Преподавание – уважаемая профессия.

Please state your occupation in the form.

Пожалуйста, укажите род занятий в анкете.

Разница:

Profession чаще используется в разговоре о карьере.

Occupation – более формальное и общее слово.

3) apply for

Apply for – подавать заявление на работу, курс или должность.

She decided to apply for a job at a local company.

Она решила подать заявление на работу в местной компании.

He applied for a place at university.
Он подал документы в университет.

Типичная ошибка:
Неправильно: apply on a job
Правильно: apply for a job

4) be suitable for

Be suitable for – подходить для чего-либо (соответствовать требованиям).

This position is suitable for someone with experience.
Эта должность подходит человеку с опытом.

The course is suitable for beginners.
Курс подходит для начинающих.

Типичная ошибка:
Неправильно: I am suitable to this job.
Правильно: I am suitable for this job.

Story

Choosing a career is one of the most important decisions in a young person's life. Many students start thinking about their future job while they are still at school. However, it is important to understand the difference between a job and a career. A job may be temporary, while a career is a long-term professional path.

Emma had always been interested in science. She considered medicine as a possible profession because she wanted to help people. After finishing school, she decided to apply for a medical university. She knew that the profession of a doctor requires years of hard work and dedication.

When filling in official documents, she had to state her parents' occupations. This made her realise how different occupations can be. Some people change jobs several times, but they still follow the same career path.

Before submitting her application, Emma carefully considered whether she was suitable for such a demanding profession. She understood that choosing a career means accepting responsibility and being ready for continuous learning.

In the end, she applied for the university and began working towards her goal. She believed that success depends not only on talent but also on determination and effort.

Useful Words and Expressions

choose a career – выбрать карьеру
make a decision – принять решение
future job – будущая работа
long-term path – долгосрочный путь
be interested in – интересоваться
consider a profession – рассматривать профессию
apply for university – подать документы в университет
require hard work – требовать упорного труда
fill in a form – заполнять анкету
state an occupation – указывать род занятий
career path – карьерный путь
change jobs – менять работу
submit an application – подать заявление
be suitable for – подходить для
demanding profession – требовательная профессия
accept responsibility – принимать ответственность
continuous learning – непрерывное обучение
work towards a goal – двигаться к цели
determination and effort – решимость и усилия
achieve success – добиться успеха

Exercises

Exercise 1. Choose the correct option.

She found a summer _____ as a shop assistant.

- a) work
- b) job

He wants to build a successful _____ in IT.

- a) career
- b) work

Teaching is a respected _____.

- a) occupation
- b) profession

She decided to _____ a position at a large company.

- a) apply for
- b) apply on

This course is _____ students with basic knowledge.

- a) suitable for
- b) suitable to

Exercise 2. Match the word with its meaning.

job

career

profession

apply for

occupation

- a) a long-term professional path
- b) to formally request a position
- c) a specific position of employment
- d) a type of work requiring special education
- e) a formal term for someone's type of work

Exercise 3. Answer the questions (2—3 sentences each).

What is the difference between a job and a career?

Why do some professions require special education?

What should a person consider before applying for a job?

How can someone understand if they are suitable for a profession?

Is it better to choose a stable job or follow your career ambitions? Why?

Answer Key

Exercise 1

b) job

a) career

b) profession

a) apply for

a) suitable for

Exercise 2

1 – c

2 – a

3 – d

4 – b

5 – e

Exercise 3 (Sample Answers)

A job is a specific position of employment, while a career is a long-term professional path that may include several jobs.

Some professions require special education because they involve responsibility and specialised knowledge. For example, doctors and lawyers must complete formal training.

Before applying for a job, a person should consider their skills, interests, and whether they are suitable for the position.

A person can understand if they are suitable for a profession by analysing their strengths, interests, and long-term goals.

In my opinion, it is important to combine stability with personal ambition. A successful career often requires both practical decisions and long-term planning.

Vocabulary Tip

Запоминайте три уровня:

job – конкретная работа

career – профессиональный путь

profession – квалифицированная профессия

Также всегда используйте правильный предлог:

apply for a job

be suitable for a position

Ошибки в предлогах – одна из самых частых проблем на ОГЭ.

Skills and Qualities: Understanding What Employers Value

Vocabulary Focus

1) skill vs ability

Skill – приобретённая способность делать что-либо хорошо, обычно после обучения или практики.

Ability – природная способность или потенциал что-то делать.

She has excellent communication skills.

У неё отличные коммуникативные навыки.

He has the ability to solve problems quickly.

У него есть способность быстро решать проблемы.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: He has many skills to run fast.

Правильно: He has the ability to run fast.

Запомните: skill чаще связана с практикой, ability – с природным талантом или потенциалом.

2) experience vs experiment

Experience – опыт, знания или навыки, полученные через практику или события.

Experiment – эксперимент, научное или практическое испытание.

She has a lot of teaching experience.

У неё большой опыт преподавания.

The students conducted a chemistry experiment.

Студенты провели химический эксперимент.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: I have many experiments in this field.

Правильно: I have a lot of experience in this field.

3) responsible vs reliable

Responsible – ответственный, готовый принимать ответственность за свои действия.

Reliable – надёжный, на кого можно положиться.

Teachers expect students to be responsible for their homework.

Учителя ожидают, что ученики будут ответственны за домашнюю работу.

She is very reliable; she always meets deadlines.

Она очень надёжная; всегда успевает к сроку.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: He is responsible; you can trust him completely.

Правильно: He is reliable; you can trust him completely.

4) patient vs sympathetic

Patient – терпеливый, умеющий спокойно ждать или выносить трудности.

Sympathetic – сочувствующий, понимающий чувства других.

A good teacher must be patient with all students.

Хороший учитель должен быть терпеливым со всеми учениками.

She was sympathetic when I explained my problems.

Она была сочувствующей, когда я рассказал о своих проблемах.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: The teacher is sympathetic when students make mistakes.

Правильно: The teacher is patient when students make mistakes.

Story

At Greenfield High, teachers often discuss the skills and qualities students need to succeed. Emma wanted to improve both her academic performance and her personal qualities. She realised that having abilities alone was not enough; she needed to develop practical skills through study and practice.

During the school year, Emma took part in several projects. Each project gave her valuable experience and helped her learn how to manage her time effectively. She experimented with different study techniques to find the most efficient approach.

Her teachers noticed that she was responsible and reliable. She always completed assignments on time and helped her classmates when needed. In addition, Emma was patient when working on difficult problems and sympathetic to peers who struggled with certain tasks.

By the end of the year, Emma's efforts paid off. She had developed important skills, gained experience, and strengthened personal qualities that would help her in future studies and her career. Emma understood that success is a combination of natural ability, learned skills, and positive personal qualities.

Her experience taught her that working on both skills and qualities is essential to achieve goals and be a supportive member of any team.

Useful Words and Expressions

skills – навыки
ability – способность
experience – опыт
experiment – эксперимент
responsible – ответственный
reliable – надёжный
patient – терпеливый
sympathetic – сочувствующий
academic performance – учебные достижения
take part in projects – участвовать в проектах
manage time effectively – эффективно управлять временем
study techniques – методы обучения
complete assignments – выполнять задания
help classmates – помогать одноклассникам
pay off – приносить результат
develop skills – развивать навыки
gain experience – получать опыт
strengthen qualities – укреплять качества
achieve goals – достигать целей
supportive member – поддерживающий участник

Exercises

Exercise 1. Choose the correct option.

She has excellent communication _____.

- a) ability
- b) skills

He has the _____ to solve complex problems.

- a) skill
- b) ability

The students conducted a science _____.

- a) experiment
- b) experience

The teacher is very _____; you can trust her completely.

- a) responsible
- b) reliable

Good teachers must be _____ with students.

- a) sympathetic
- b) patient

Exercise 2. Match the word with its meaning.

skill

experience

responsible

reliable

sympathetic

- a) capable of being trusted
- b) knowledge or practice gained over time
- c) understanding other people's feelings
- d) learned ability to do something well
- e) ready to accept responsibility

Exercise 3. Answer the questions (2—3 sentences each).

What is the difference between a skill and an ability?

How does experience differ from an experiment?

Why is it important to be both responsible and reliable?

Give an example of a situation where patience is needed.

How can being sympathetic help in school or at work?

Answer Key

Exercise 1

b) skills

b) ability

b) experiment

b) reliable

b) patient

Exercise 2

1 – d

2 – b

3 – e

4 – a

5 – c

Exercise 3 (Sample Answers)

A skill is a learned ability developed through practice, while an ability is a natural or innate capacity to do something.

Experience is knowledge or skills gained over time, while an experiment is a test or trial to discover something new.

Being responsible ensures you take accountability for actions, while being reliable means others can trust you. Both qualities are important in school and work.

Patience is needed when learning a difficult subject, waiting for exam results, or helping someone understand a new concept.

Being sympathetic helps build good relationships, support peers in difficult situations, and create a positive environment at school or work.

Vocabulary Tip

Запоминайте пары через контраст:

skill – ability (learned vs natural)

experience – experiment (опыт vs эксперимент)

responsible – reliable (ответственность vs надёжность)

patient – sympathetic (терпение vs сочувствие)

Используйте примеры из истории или личного опыта – это помогает лучше запомнить правильное применение слов.

Chapter Title

Success and Achievement: Striving for Your Goals

Vocabulary Focus

1) achieve vs succeed

Achieve – достигать чего-либо, выполнять задачу, особенно после усилий.

Succeed – добиваться успеха, иметь положительный результат в деле или цели.

She achieved excellent results in her exams.

Она достигла отличных результатов на экзаменах.

He succeeded in completing the project on time.

Ему удалось завершить проект вовремя.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: He achieved in finishing the work.

Правильно: He succeeded in finishing the work.

Запомните:

achieve – фокус на цели/результате;

succeed – фокус на успешности действия или попытки.

2) reach a goal

Reach a goal – достичь цели, получить желаемый результат после усилий.

After months of hard work, she finally reached her goal.

После месяцев упорной работы она наконец достигла своей цели.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: She reached to her goal.

Правильно: She reached her goal.

3) fail to

Fail to – не удаваться, не суметь что-то сделать.

He failed to submit his assignment on time.

Он не смог сдать задание вовремя.

Students sometimes fail to understand difficult concepts at first.

Иногда ученики не могут сразу понять сложные концепции.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: He failed submitting the task.

Правильно: He failed to submit the task.

4) make progress

Make progress – продвигаться, улучшать результаты, развиваться в чём-либо.

She is making progress in learning English.

Она делает успехи в изучении английского языка.

Regular practice helps students make progress in mathematics.

Регулярная практика помогает ученикам продвигаться в математике.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: She makes a progress.

Правильно: She makes progress.

Story (200—220 words)

Tom was a student who dreamed of becoming an engineer. At first, he struggled with some subjects, especially Physics and Mathematics. He often failed to understand difficult problems and felt frustrated. However, Tom did not give up.

He decided to set clear goals and work hard every day. He spent extra hours revising topics, solving exercises, and asking his teachers for guidance. Over time, he began to make progress. His understanding of complex concepts improved, and he gained confidence.

After months of dedication, Tom succeeded in passing his final exams with high marks. Achieving this goal gave him a sense of pride and motivation for future challenges. He realised that success is not only about talent but also about persistence, effort, and careful planning.

Tom also learned that failing at first is normal. What matters is learning from mistakes and continuing to work towards goals. By the end of the school year, he had reached his long-term goal and felt ready to start a new chapter in his education.

He knew that every small step of progress contributes to overall success and that dedication and perseverance are key qualities for achievement.

(211 words)

Useful Words and Expressions

achieve a goal – достигать цели

succeed in – преуспеть в

reach a goal – достичь цели

fail to – не суметь

make progress – продвигаться, добиваться успеха

struggle with – испытывать трудности с

difficult concepts – сложные концепции

feel frustrated – чувствовать разочарование
set clear goals – ставить чёткие цели
work hard – усердно работать
extra hours – дополнительные часы
revise topics – повторять темы
solve exercises – решать задания
ask for guidance – просить совета
understanding improved – понимание улучшилось
gain confidence – обрести уверенность
persistence – настойчивость
effort – усилие
careful planning – тщательное планирование
dedication – преданность делу
perseverance – упорство

Exercises

Exercise 1. Choose the correct option.

She finally _____ her goal after months of hard work.

- a) reached
- b) succeeded

He wants to _____ in his studies and get excellent marks.

- a) achieve
- b) reach

Some students _____ to understand difficult grammar rules.

- a) fail to
- b) make progress

By practising every day, you can _____ in English.

- a) make progress
- b) fail to

Success is a combination of talent, effort, and _____.

- a) achievement
- b) persistence

Exercise 2. Match the word or phrase with its meaning.

achieve

succeed

reach a goal

fail to

make progress

- a) not manage to do something
- b) accomplish a desired result
- c) improve or advance in learning or work
- d) have a successful outcome
- e) attain a target after effort

Exercise 3. Answer the questions (2—3 sentences each).

What is the difference between «achieve» and «succeed»?

How can setting clear goals help students make progress?

Why is it normal to fail at first?

Give an example of a situation where you made progress in school.

What qualities help people reach their goals?

Answer Key

Exercise 1

a) reached

a) achieve

a) fail to

a) make progress

b) persistence

Exercise 2

1 – b

2 – d

3 – e

4 – a

5 – c

Exercise 3 (Sample Answers)

Achieve focuses on accomplishing a specific goal, while succeed emphasizes having a positive outcome in an attempt or action.

Setting clear goals helps students stay focused, organise their efforts, and measure their progress over time.

Failing at first is normal because learning involves trial and error. Mistakes provide valuable lessons.

I made progress in English by reading books regularly and practicing speaking every day.

Persistence, dedication, careful planning, and consistent effort help people reach their goals.

Vocabulary Tip

Запоминайте пары слов через контраст:

achieve – reach a goal (результат цели)

succeed – positive outcome (успех в действии)

fail to – противоположность succeed

make progress – маленькие шаги к цели

Making Decisions About the Future: Planning Your Path

Vocabulary Focus

1) decide vs choose

Decide – принять решение после размышлений или оценки вариантов.

Choose – выбрать один вариант из нескольких.

I decided to study Science at university.

Я решил изучать естественные науки в университете.

She chose the blue dress for the school party.

Она выбрала синее платье для школьной вечеринки.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: I chose to study English yesterday.

Правильно: I decided to study English yesterday.

Запомните:

decide – акцент на процессе принятия решения;

choose – акцент на результате выбора.

2) consider + -ing

Consider + -ing – рассматривать возможность сделать что-то, обдумывать действие.

He is considering studying abroad next year.

Он рассматривает возможность учёбы за границей в следующем году.

Before choosing a career, you should consider all options.

Прежде чем выбрать карьеру, стоит обдумать все варианты.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: I consider to go to university.

Правильно: I consider going to university.

3) plan to

Plan to – планировать сделать что-то в будущем.

I plan to improve my English this summer.

Я планирую улучшить свой английский этим летом.

We plan to start a new project at school next month.

Мы планируем начать новый проект в школе в следующем месяце.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: I plan improving my skills.

Правильно: I plan to improve my skills.

4) be going to

Be going to – выражение будущего намерения или предсказания на основе фактов.

She is going to study Medicine after school.

Она собирается изучать медицину после школы.

Look at the dark clouds! It's going to rain.

Посмотри на тёмные облака! Будет дождь.

Типичная ошибка:

Неправильно: I going to visit my friend tomorrow.

Правильно: I am going to visit my friend tomorrow.

Story

Lisa had always been interested in technology, but she wasn't sure what to do after school. She spent several weeks thinking about her options and considering different careers. She wanted a profession that would challenge her and allow her to develop new skills.

After careful thought, she decided to apply for a course in computer science. She researched universities, compared programs, and planned to attend open days to meet professors and students. Lisa also considered learning additional programming languages to improve her chances of success.

Her parents were supportive and asked her about her future plans. Lisa explained that she was going to study hard, participate in extra projects, and gain practical experience during her studies. She knew that clear planning and thoughtful decision-making were essential for reaching her goals.

By making careful decisions and considering all possibilities, Lisa felt more confident about her future. She realised that planning ahead and setting clear objectives would help her achieve her dreams. Lisa was excited to start the next stage of her life, knowing that she had taken control of her choices and prepared for success.

Useful Words and Expressions

decide – решать
choose – выбирать
consider + -ing – рассматривать возможность
plan to – планировать
be going to – намереваться, собираться
options – варианты
career – карьера
research – исследовать
compare programs – сравнивать программы
attend open days – посещать дни открытых дверей
meet professors – встречаться с преподавателями
learn programming languages – изучать языки программирования
improve chances – повысить шансы
future plans – планы на будущее
participate in projects – участвовать в проектах
gain experience – получать опыт
planning ahead – планирование заранее
set objectives – ставить цели
achieve dreams – достигать мечты
take control of choices – контролировать свой выбор

Exercises

Exercise 1. Choose the correct option.

After thinking carefully, she _____ to study Law.

- a) decided
- b) chose

He wants to _____ the red notebook instead of the blue one.

- a) decide
- b) choose

I am _____ taking a summer course to improve my skills.

- a) considering
- b) consider

We _____ start a new project next term.

- a) are going to
- b) plan to

She _____ to study hard and gain practical experience.

- a) is going to
- b) considered

Exercise 2. Match the word or phrase with its meaning.

decide

choose

consider + -ing

plan to

be going to

- a) to select from several options
- b) to make a decision after thinking
- c) to think carefully about doing something
- d) to intend or aim to do something
- e) to express a future intention based on plans or facts

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

Текст предоставлен ООО «Литрес».

Прочитайте эту книгу целиком, [купив полную легальную версию](#) на Литрес.

Безопасно оплатить книгу можно банковской картой Visa, MasterCard, Maestro, со счета мобильного телефона, с платежного терминала, в салоне МТС или Связной, через PayPal, WebMoney, Яндекс.Деньги, QIWI Кошелек, бонусными картами или другим удобным Вам способом.