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Методические указания и задания
по выполнению практических
и самостоятельных работ
по дисциплине:

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

для обучающихся
среднего профессионального образования
по специальности

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Методические указания и задания по выполнению практических и самостоятельных работ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для обучающихся специальности среднего профессионального образования 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность / [сост. Т.В. Романенко, преподаватель, старший лаборант кафедры ОД]; АНООВО Центросоюза ЗИПСибУПК. –Чита, 2023. – 37с.

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Методические указания и задания утверждены и рекомендованы к использованию в учебном процессе кафедрой общеобразовательных дисциплин, протокол от 25 января 2023 г. № 5.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1. Общие положения.....	4
2. Темы и их краткое содержание.....	6
3. Методические указания и задания к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работе.....	10
4. Методические указания к выполнению самостоятельных работ.....	95
5. Список рекомендуемой литературы.....	286
6. Перечень информационных ресурсов	286
7. Учебно-методическое обеспечение.....	287
8. Приложения.....	289

1. ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Методические указания и задания по выполнению практических и самостоятельных работ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» предназначены для работы студентов среднего профессионального образования на практических занятиях, самостоятельного изучения дисциплины на основе литературных источников, приобретения практических навыков употребления тематического словарного запаса в пределах определенных тем, охватывающих различные сферы общественной жизни: быт, национальная кухня, путешествия, денежные отношения, правонарушения и т.д.

Методические указания содержат тематический план дисциплины, таблицу рекомендации по выполнению практических заданий, список рекомендуемой литературы, а также задания для самостоятельной работы.

Целями дисциплины являются:

- повторение знаний по правилам чтения, грамматике и лексике, полученных в средней общеобразовательной школе, их расширение и углубление;
- помощь студентам в овладении грамматическим и лексическим минимумом английского языка;
- совершенствование умений говорить, читать и развитие навыков письменной речи по базовым темам;
- накопление тематического словарного запаса в пределах определенных базовых тем.
- развитие профессионально-ориентированной иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции студентов, то есть их способности и готовности осуществлять непосредственное или опосредованное общение и добиваться взаимопонимания посредством иностранного языка.

Задачами дисциплины являются:

- Развитие языковой компетенции - овладение языковыми средствами в соответствии с отобранными темами и сферами общения.
- Развитие речевой компетенции – четырех основных видов речевой деятельности (говорения, аудирования, чтения и письма) в сфере бытового и профессионального общения.
- Развитие социокультурной компетенции – умений строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно социокультурной специфике, формирование умений выделять общее и специфическое в культуре родной страны и стран изучаемого языка.
- Развитие компенсаторной компетенции – способности восполнять в процессе общения недостаточность знания языка, а также речевого и социального опыта общения на иностранном языке
- Развитие учебно-познавательной компетенции – умения совершенствовать учебную деятельность по овладению иностранным языком, удовлетворять с его помощью познавательные интересы в других областях знания.

Владение иностранным языком является обязательным элементом профессиональной подготовки современного специалиста любого профиля.

Содержание дисциплины характеризуется полифункциональностью: иностранный язык выступает не только как цель обучения, но и как средство приобретения сведений в различных областях знания. В этом реализуются широкие межпредметные связи дисциплины «Иностранный язык» с другими общими и профессиональными дисциплинами.

Изучение иностранного языка содействует общему речевому развитию студентов, расширяет их лингвистический кругозор, способствует формированию культуры общения.

Кроме того, являясь неотъемлемым элементом диалога культур, иностранный язык способствует формированию у учащихся целостной картины мира. Изучение этой дисциплины способствует развитию личности и ее социальной адаптации к условиям постоянно меняющегося поликультурного, полиязычного социального пространства.

2. Темы и их краткое содержание

Тема 1. Правила чтения(Readingrules)

Алфавит английского языка. Долгота и краткость гласных звуков. Правила постановки ударения. Монофтонги, дифтонги, трифтонги.

Система гласных и согласных звуков. Важнейшие фонетические законы английского языка. Типы слогов: открытый, закрытый, условно-закрытый, условно-открытый. Основные буквосочетания. Транскрипционные знаки.

Тема 2. Местоимения (Pronouns)

Личные местоимения Именительного и Объектного падежей. Присоединяемая форма притяжательных местоимений. Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений. Указательные местоимения и их участие в образовании указательных конструкций. Вопросительные местоимения, их местоположение. Возвратные местоимения, правила образования данных местоимений. Неопределенные местоимения, правила употребления.

Тема 3. Глагол tobe (быть)

Формы глагола “tobe” по лицам в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем временах. Краткие утвердительные и отрицательные формы глагола “tobe”. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений с глаголом “tobe”. Краткие формы ответа на общие вопросы с глаголом “tobe”.

Тема 4. Конструкции there is – there are

Правила употребления конструкции thereis – thereare. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений с конструкциями thereis – thereare. Краткие формы ответы на общие вопросы с конструкциями thereis – thereare. Правила перевода предложений с данными конструкциями.

Тема 5. Английские предлоги (Prepositions)

Основные предлоги английского языка. Многозначность английских предлогов. Типы предлогов: простые, производные, составные. Выражение родительного падежа через предлог “of”.

Тема 6. Английские прилагательные (Adjectives)

Прилагательные, описывающие положительные и отрицательные черты характера. Прилагательные-антонимы. Способы образования прилагательных. Суффиксы прилагательных. Степени сравнения прилагательных, правила образования. Исключения.

Тема 7. Внешность человека (Appearance)

Слова, характеризующие внешность человека. Слова, называющие части лица и тела человека. Необходимый запас прилагательных для описания внешности человека.

Тема 8. Неопределенная форма глагола – инфинитив (Infinitive)

Определение инфинитива. Признаки инфинитива. Формы инфинитива: простой, продолженный, совершенный и совершенно-продолженный. Положительная и отрицательная формы инфинитива.

Тема 9. Модальные глаголы (Modalverbs)

Модальный глагол *can/could* для отражения физической или умственной способности, умения. Модальный глагол *may/might* для разрешения. Модальный глагол *must* для выражения непосредственной необходимости или обязанности. Глагол *should* для выражения морального обязательства. Модальный глагол *need* для выражения необходимости. Глагол *ought to* для обозначения совета или морального долга. Глагол *dare* в значении «иметь мужество или наглость что-то сделать, рискнуть». Глагол *would* в вежливых просьбах.

Тема 10. Простое настоящее время (Present Simple Tense)

Употребление Present Simple. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в Present Simple. Правила орфографии образования 3-го лица ед. числа. Краткие отрицательные формы вспомогательных глаголов.

Тема 11. Настоящее продолженное время (Present Continuous Tense)

Употребление Present Continuous. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в Present Continuous. Краткие утвердительные и отрицательные формы вспомогательного глагола “to be”.

Тема 12. Еда и питание (Food and Eating)

Вокабуляры по теме “Food and Eating”. Виды магазинов, занимающихся продажей продуктов питания. Пословицы и поговорки по теме «Еда», употребление их в речи.

Тема 13. Настоящее совершенное время (Present Perfect Tense)

Употребление Present Perfect. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в Present Perfect. Краткие утвердительные и отрицательные формы вспомогательных глаголов “have, has”. Правила орфографии образования 3-х форм правильных глаголов. Таблица неправильных глаголов. Основные маркеры.

Тема 14. Настоящее Совершенное продолженное время (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)

Употребление Present Perfect Continuous. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в Present Perfect Continuous. Краткие утвердительные и отрицательные формы вспомогательных глаголов "have, has". Правила орфографии образования Participle I. Основные маркеры.

Тема 15. Простое прошедшее время правильных глаголов (Past Simple of Regular verbs)

Употребление Past Simple. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в Past Simple. Краткая отрицательная форма вспомогательного глагола "did". Правила орфографии образования форм прошедшего времени правильных глаголов. Основные маркеры.

Тема 16. Простое прошедшее время неправильных глаголов (Past Simple of Irregular verbs)

Употребление Past Simple. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в Past Simple. Краткая отрицательная форма вспомогательного глагола "did". Таблица неправильных глаголов. Основные маркеры.

Тема 17. Фразовые глаголы английского языка (Phrasal verbs)

Определение фразового глагола. Основной список наиболее употребительных фразовых глаголов. Правила присоединения дополнения, выраженного существительным и местоимением.

Тема 18. Медицина и здоровье (Medicine and Health)

Слова и выражения по теме «Здоровье». Устойчивые выражения по теме «Здоровье и медицина». Идиомы.

Тема 19. Прошедшее продолженное время (Past Continuous Tense)

Употребление Past Continuous. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в Past Continuous. Краткие утвердительные и отрицательные формы вспомогательного глагола "to be" в прошедшем времени. Правила орфографии образования Participle I. Сравнительная характеристика Past Simple и Past Continuous.

Тема 20. Путешествия (Travelling)

Вокабуляр по теме «Путешествие». Пословицы и поговорки по теме «Путешествие», употребите их в речи. Сравнительная характеристика видов транспорта, используемых для путешествий.

Тема 21. Будущее время (Future Tense)

Выражение будущего времени через Future Simple, Future Continuous, Present Continuous. Отличительные свойства употребления данных времен для выражения будущности.

Тема 22 Деньги и денежные отношения (Money matters)

Слова и выражения по теме «Деньги». Пословицы и поговорки по теме «Деньги», употребление их в речи. Порядковые и количественные числительные.

Тема 23. Условные предложения (Conditionalsentences)

Типы условных предложений: первое (реальное), второе (нереальное), третье (невыполненные условия в реальном прошлом). Схемы построения условных предложений.

Тема 24. Страдательный залог (PassiveVoice)

Сравнительная характеристика действительного и страдательного залогов. Формы страдательного залога. Таблица неправильных глаголов. Правила орфографии образования ParticipleII правильных глаголов. Трансформация предложений действительного залога в страдательный и наоборот.

Тема 25. Преступления и наказание (Crimesandpunishment)

Слова и выражения по теме “Crimesandpunishment”. Слова по теме «Судебное разбирательство» (Trial). Аргументы за и против смертной казни.

3. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ И ЗАДАНИЯ К ЗАНЯТИЯМ СЕМИНАРСКОГО ТИПА И САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЕ

Самостоятельная работа является одним из видов учебной деятельности обучающихся, способствует развитию самостоятельности, ответственности и организованности, творческого подхода к решению проблем учебного и профессионального уровня. Самостоятельная работа проводится с целью:

- систематизации и закрепления полученных теоретических знаний и практических умений обучающихся;
- углубления и расширения теоретических знаний;
- формирования умений использовать специальную литературу;
- развития познавательных способностей и активности обучающихся: творческой инициативы, ответственности и организованности;
- формирования самостоятельности мышления, способностей к саморазвитию, самосовершенствованию и самореализации.

Аудиторная самостоятельная работа по учебной дисциплине проводится на учебных занятиях под непосредственным руководством преподавателя и по его заданию (перечень заданий приведен ниже). Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа выполняется по заданию преподавателя без его непосредственного участия для обучающихся очной и заочной форм обучения.

Основными видами аудиторной самостоятельной работы являются:

- обсуждение вопросов грамматики и решение практических задач по темам дисциплины;
- работа с текстами на английском языке и другими источниками информации, в том числе электронными.

Решение задач осуществляется на практических занятиях в соответствии с графиком учебного процесса. Для подготовки к практическому занятию обучающиеся должны изучить соответствующую главу основного учебного пособия, работать со словарем.

Практические задания должны иметь четкую формулировку. Критерии оценки правильности выполнения заданий должны быть известны всем обучающимся.

Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа выполняется по заданию преподавателя, но без его непосредственного участия. Перед выполнением внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы преподаватель проводит консультацию с определением цели задания, его содержания, сроков выполнения, ориентировочного объема работы, основных требований к результатам работы, критериев оценки, форм контроля и перечня литературы. В процессе консультации преподаватель предупреждает о возможных типичных ошибках, встречающихся при выполнении задания.

Видами заданий для внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы могут быть:

- конспектирование текста; выписки из текста; работа со словарями и справочниками;
- письменный перевод неадаптированных текстов;
- заучивание пословиц, поговорок и крылатых выражений общекультурной тематики;
- подготовка сообщений к выступлению на семинаре, конференции; подготовка рефератов, докладов; презентация проектов.

При выполнении внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы обучающийся имеет право обращаться к преподавателю за консультацией с целью уточнения задания, формы контроля выполненного задания. Контроль результатов внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы студентов может проводиться в письменной, устной или смешанной форме.

3.1. Вопросы для самоподготовки по темам дисциплины

1. История развития английского языка. Алфавит английского языка.
2. Транскрипционные знаки. Долгота и краткость гласных звуков. Правила постановки ударения. Монофтонги, дифтонги, трифтонги.
3. Типы слогов: открытый, закрытый, условно-закрытый, условно-открытый. Основные буквосочетания.
4. Личные местоимения Именительного и Объектного падежей.

5. Присоединяемая форма притяжательных местоимений. Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений.
6. Указательные местоимения и их участие в образовании указательных конструкций.
7. Вопросительные местоимения, их местоположение.
8. Возвратные местоимения, правила образования данных местоимений.
9. Неопределенные местоимения, правила употребления.
10. Формы глагола “to be” по лицам в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем временах. Краткие утвердительные и отрицательные формы глагола “to be”.
11. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений с глаголом “to be”. Краткие формы ответа на общие вопросы с глаголом “to be”.
12. Правила употребления конструкции there is – there are. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений с конструкциями there is – there are. Краткие формы ответы на общие вопросы с конструкциями there is – there are. Правила перевода предложений с данными конструкциями.
13. Основные предлоги английского языка. Многозначность английских предлогов. Типы предлогов: простые, производные, составные. Выражение родительного падежа через предлог “of”.
14. Прилагательные, описывающие положительные и отрицательные черты характера. Прилагательные-антонимы. Способы образования прилагательных. Суффиксы прилагательных. Степени сравнения прилагательных, правила образования. Исключения.
15. Слова, называющие части лица и тела человека. Прилагательных для описания внешности человека.
16. Определение инфинитива. Признаки инфинитива. Формы инфинитива: простой, продолженный, совершенный и совершенно-продолженный. Положительная и отрицательная формы инфинитива.
17. Модальные глаголы *can/could, may/might, must, should, need, ought to, dare, would*. Правила употребления. Построение предложений с модальными глаголами.
18. Употребление Present Simple. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в Present Simple. Правила орфографии образования 3-го лица ед. числа. Краткие отрицательные формы вспомогательных глаголов.
19. Употребление Present Continuous. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в Present Continuous. Краткие утвердительные и отрицательные формы вспомогательного глагола “to be”.
20. Вокабуляр по теме “Food and Eating”. Виды магазинов, занимающихся продажей продуктов питания. Пословицы и поговорки по теме «Еда».
21. Употребление Present Perfect. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в Present Perfect. Краткие утвердительные и отрицательные формы вспомогательных глаголов “have,

- has ”. Правила орфографии образования 3-х форм правильных глаголов. Таблица неправильных глаголов. Основные маркеры.
22. Употребление PresentPerfectContinuous. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в PresentPerfectContinuous. Краткие утвердительные и отрицательные формы вспомогательных глаголов “have, has ”. Правила орфографии образования ParticipleI. Основные маркеры.
23. Употребление PastSimple. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в PastSimple . Краткая отрицательная форма вспомогательного глагола “did ”. Правила орфографии образования форм прошедшего времени правильных глаголов. Основные маркеры.
24. Употребление PastSimple. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в PastSimple . Краткая отрицательная форма вспомогательного глагола “did”. Таблица неправильных глаголов. Основные маркеры.
25. Определение фразового глагола. Основной список наиболее употребительных фразовых глаголов. Правила присоединения дополнения, выраженного существительным и местоимением.
26. Слова и выражения по теме «Здоровье». Устойчивые выражения по теме «Здоровье и медицина». Идиомы.
27. Употребление PastContinuous. Построение утвердительного, вопросительного, отрицательного предложений в PastContinuous. Краткие утвердительные и отрицательные формы вспомогательного глагола “to be” в прошедшем времени. Правила орфографии образования ParticipleI. Сравнительная характеристика PastSimple и PastContinuous.
28. Вокабуляр по теме «Путешествие». Пословицы и поговорки по теме «Путешествие».
29. Выражение будущего времени через Future Simple, Future Continuous, Present Continuous. Отличительные свойства употребления данных времен для выражения будущности.
30. Слова и выражения по теме «Деньги». Пословицы и поговорки по теме «Деньги». Порядковые и количественные числительные.
31. Типы условных предложений: первое (реальное), второе (нереальное), третье (невыполненные условия в реальном прошлом). Схемы построения условных предложений.
32. Сравнительная характеристика действительного и страдательного залогов. Формы страдательного залога. Таблица неправильных глаголов. Правила орфографии образования ParticipleII правильных глаголов.
33. Слова и выражения по теме “Crimes and punishment”. Слова по теме «Судебное разбирательство» (Trial).
34. Герундий (Gerund). Формы герундия. Употребление герундия.
35. Причастие (Participle). Формы причастия. Причастные обороты.

3.2. Задания для занятий семинарского типа и самостоятельной работы

Задание №1.

Выберите одно слово из четырех, которое читается не так, как остальные

mean sea season meant	said paid afraid pain	cut shut put such	cover son move mother	want plan man hand	loud touch shout count	order world more north
troop gloom loose blood	where why who wheel	hide smile dive give	care stare are scare	future culture sculpture mature	both mob long song	field priest believe friend

Задание №2.

Самостоятельно подготовьте текст для контрольного чтения объемом 2000 знаков (букв).

Задание №3.

Переведите с русского языка на английский:

1. Я люблю тебя. 2. Ты любишь его. 3. Мы видим их. 4. Они видят нас. 5. Я уважаю ее. 6. Она уважает их. 7. Он ненавидит его (Петра). 8. Они ненавидят его (молоко). 9. Ты обеспечиваешь (supply) нас. 10. Он говорит о нем (проекте).

Задание №4.

Выберите в скобках правильный вариант местоимения.

1. Look at your trainers. ... (It/He/They) are dirty. (Посмотри на свои кроссовки. ... грязные.)
2. Our teacher is old and ... (he/she/they) has a beard. (Наш учитель старый, и ... имеет бороду.)
3. Don't sit on that chair. ... (He/It/We) is broken. (Не садись на тот стул. ... сломан.)
4. I love Anna. ... (It/He/She) is my best friend. (Я люблю Анну. ... — мой лучший друг.)
5. Give me some water. ... (I/We/You) am thirsty. (Дай мне немного воды. ... хочу пить.)
6. Have ... (he/you/she) got a car, Sam? (... имеешь машину, Сэм?)
7. Laura and I play volleyball. ... (They/She/We) do it on Sundays. (Лаура и я играем в волейбол. ... делаем это по воскресеньям.)

Задание №5.

Замените в тексте выделенные слова подходящими личными местоимениями (I, we, you, he, she, it, they, me, us, him, her, them).

Lisa and Roger are in Spain now. **Lisa and Roger** are having their holiday. **Lisa and Roger** live in a hotel. **The hotel** is very comfortable. And the beaches are fantastic. **The beaches** are clean and big. The sea is warm. Roger goes jogging near **the sea** every morning. Lisa doesn't go with **Roger**. **Lisa** wakes up late. **Lisa and Roger** meet their friends there. So Lisa and Roger spend all days with **their friends**.

Задание №6.

Поставьте подходящее личное местоимение (me, us, you, her, him, it, them).

1. Where is Cindy? I can't see(Где Синди? Я не вижу)
2. Peter and Anna need your help. Can you help ...? (Питер и Анна нуждаются в твоей помощи.Ты можешь помочь ...?)
3. Here is your tomato juice. Drink (Вот твой томатный сок. Пей)
4. We are going shopping. Let's go with (Мы идем за покупками. Идемс)
5. Those are my nuts. Don't eat(Там мои орехи.Не ешь)
6. The rat is under the table. Do you see ...? (Крыса под столом.Ты видишь ...?)
7. Robert is ill today. So we shall not see(Роберт болен сегодня. Поэтому мы не увидим)
8. I am very busy. Please don't disturb(Я очень занят. Пожалуйста, не беспокой)
9. Mary and Paul can't open the door. Go and help (Мэри и Павел не могут открыть дверь. Сходи и помоги)
10. It's my sister's birthday today. This is a present for(Сегодня день рождения моей сестры. Вот подарок для)

Задание №7.

Переведете с русского языка на английский.

1. Это наши компьютеры.
2. Возьмите ваши книги и идите домой.
3. Ее дом находится рядом с моим домом.
4. Это не его сумка, он говорит, что это ее.
5. Их родители знают их.
6. Чей это летний коттедж? – Их.
7. Наш дом – твой дом.
8. Это наш стул, его ножки сломаны.
9. Их квартира большая, но ее расположение (location) плохое.
10. Не бери его телефон, возьми мой.

Задание №8.

Употребите подходящее притяжательное местоимение (my, our, your, his, her, its, their).

1. You should play with ... own toys.
2. Robert couldn't use ... notebook because it was broken.
3. The funny cat tried to catch ... tail.
4. I hope you'll enjoy ... meal.
5. Anna drove ... children to school.
6. I had ... chest X-rayed.
7. We can bring ... own instruments.
8. They often go to the Crimea because they love ... nature.
9. She can't find ... glasses.
10. He didn't give me ... number.

Задание №9. Выберите из скобок подходящее местоимение. Переведите предложения.

1. Whose slippers are these? Are they ... (my, mine) or ... (your, yours)? – They are ... (her, hers).
2. ... (Our, Ours) car is cleaner than ... (their, theirs).
3. Look at this girl. She is ... (his, him) wife.
4. It's not ... (her, hers) lipstick. ... (Her, hers) is darker.
5. ... (My, Mine) life, ... (my, mine) rules.
6. Was ... (your, yours) trip exciting? — ... (My, Mine) was boring.
7. Can I use ... (their, theirs) hair-drier? — ... (Our, Ours) is out of order.
8. Mrs. Novak is a friend of ... (his, him).
9. Sometimes she waters ... (my, mine) flowers and I water ... (her, hers).
10. I remember the street but I don't remember ... (it, its, her, his) name.

Задание №10.

Выберите правильное местоимение

1. This / These trousers are black.
2. That / Those shirt is very nice.
3. That / Those shoes are comfortable.
4. This / These skirt is old.
5. This / Those T-shirt is my brother's.
6. That / Those T-shirt is very small.

Задание №11.

Вставьте правильное слово

1. This _____ is easy. a) questions b) homework
2. These _____ are my neighbors. a) women b) man
3. What are you doing _____ afternoon? a) that b) this
4. These are my glasses and _____ are hers. a) those b) that
5. We are going to the seaside _____ summer. b) this a) that
6. _____ man over there is a famous politician. b) These a) That

Задание №12.

Переведите с русского языка на английский

1. Это были самые красивые розы, какие я когда-либо видел.
2. Посмотрите, кто это? — Это один из наших студентов.
3. Я где-то видел этого человека. — Это один из наших спортсменов. — Да, теперь я узнаю, это он.
4. Кто там? — Откройте, это я.
5. Какие это были чудесные цветы!

Задание №13.

Подставьте правильное местоимение

1. ___ this man? - He is our manager.
2. ___ is your brother's name?
3. ___ color is that car? - It is green.
4. ___ is near the window? - It's Mark.
5. ___ is on the sofa? - It is my book.
6. ___ is this letter from? - This letter is from Kate.
7. ___ do you like? - I like music.
8. ___ pen is this? - This is Tom's pen.

Задание №14

Переведите следующие фразы и предложения с возвратными местоимениями.

1. Help yourself. 2. Enjoy yourselves. 3. Dress yourself. 4. I have cut myself. 5. Don't blame yourself. 6. She likes to talk to herself. 7. Kids, behave yourselves!
8. Make yourselves comfortable. 9. He hurt himself. 10. Let me introduce myself. 11. We can't defend ourselves. 12. Fashion often repeats itself. 13. I taught myself to swim. 14. They carried all their luggage themselves. 15. We always design our clothes ourselves.

Задание №15.

Поставьте в предложения подходящие возвратные местоимения

1. Dinner is ready! Sit down and help to the chicken. (Ужин готов! Присаживайтесь и угощайтесь курицей.)
2. Tom built the house (Том сам построил дом.)
3. They amused by telling anecdotes. (Они развлекались, рассказывая анекдоты.)
4. Kate hurt while she was playing volleyball. (Кейт поранилась во время игры в волейбол.)

5. I really enjoyed at the seaside. (Я действительно отдохнул на море.)
6. She has to buy a new blouse tomorrow. (Ей нужно купить себе новую блузку завтра.)
7. My granny knits all her socks and scarves (Моя бабушка вяжет все свои носки и шарфы сама.)
8. It's very delicious! Did you invent the recipe? (Очень вкусно! Ты сама придумала рецепт?)
9. We painted the walls of our kitchen (Мы сами покрасили стены нашей кухни.)
10. He chose the car (Он сам выбрал машину.)
11. They were proud of (Они гордились собой.)
12. We wished good luck before the exam. (Мы пожелали себе удачи перед экзаменом.)
13. They devoted to their children. (Они посвятили себя своим детям.)
14. In my dreams I often see on a beautiful island. (В своих снах я часто вижу себя на красивом острове.)
15. The pirate found in a strange place. (Пират оказался в странном месте.)

Задание №16.

Составьте из данных слов предложения. Переведите.

1. some – the kitchen – I – for – want – furniture – to buy.
2. aren't – the table – cakes – on – there – on – any.
3. have – I – please – can – some – butter?
4. there – any – casinos – in – are – Berlin?
5. take – book – you – any – can – here.
6. lives – the west – Mary – somewhere – in.
7. something – talk – let's – else – about.
8. loves – our family – fish – in – nobody.
9. on TV – interesting – is – nothing – tonight – there.
10. anybody – my dictionary – has – seen?

Задание №17.

Поставьте подходящее слово

1. Would you like ... (some/any/no) milk?
2. You can leave at ... (some/any/no) time.
3. Could you give me ... (some/any/no) help, please?
4. We must buy ... (some/any/no) vegetables for dinner.
5. I haven't got ... (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.
6. I think ... (something/anything) is burning.
7. ... (Somebody/Anybody) told me about his job.
8. I couldn't find my umbrella ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere).

9. Sorry, I can do ... (someone/anyone/nothing) for you.
10. There was ... (something/anything/nobody) to answer the phone in the office.

Задание №18.

Переведите предложения:

1. The speed at *which* the car was moving was too high.
2. The temperature at *which* measurements are made should be constant.
3. Everybody knows *that* two and two are four.
4. The suggestion was made *that* all the distances were equal.
5. I will explain the rule to you *in order that* you should know it.
6. It's common knowledge *that* water is a liquid.
7. It is not to be expected *that* these two numbers should be equal.
8. It was our strong will *that* helped find the solution to the problem.
9. The way in *which* this was achieved is not exactly what we have in mind.
10. The man *who* is speaking is my brother.
11. The book *which* you have taken is well known.
12. I have read all the books *that* you gave me.
13. The minimum wage will be increased, *which* will cause the price rise.

Задание №19. Выучите английскую рифмовку, в которой местоимение *that* употребляется как с одушевленными, так и с неодушевленными предметами

This is a house that Jack built.

This is a moth (моль) that lay (лежала) in the house that Jack built.

This is a rat (крыса) that ate the moth that lay in the house that Jack built.

This is a cat that killed the rat that ate the moth that lay in the house that Jack built.

Задание №20.

Выберите правильную форму глагола **to be**:

You... the best friend I ever had

- a) am b) is c) are

There ... another solution to the problem.

- a) are b) were c) is

Chess and aerobics...not as exciting as skydiving and figure skating

- a) is b) was c) are

There ... a certain rule to be used in this case.

- a) was b) is c) were

There ... a lift in the house.

- a) are b) is c) were.

My friend ... preparing to enter the University.

a) will b) were c) is
 There ... a few things I want to make clear.
 a) were b) are c) is
 I ... going to the concert with my friend.
 a) am b) will be c) were.
 There ... a lot of fruit in our garden.
 a) are b) is c) was.
 The students ... in the reading hall.
 a) is b) am c) are.
 How many students ... there in your group?
 a) will be b) are c) is.
 I ... glad to meet my friend.
 a) am b) is c) were.
 Such problems ... discussed at our meeting.
 a) will b) was c) are.
 ...your little sister in bed now?
 a) are b) was c) is

Задание №21.

Вставьте пропущенные формы **to be** в настоящем времени (am, is, are) и определите его функцию. Глагол может быть в своем истинном значении (быть, есть, находиться) или быть глаголом-связкой.

1. I ... busy now. Come to my place tomorrow.
2. My husband works in the hospital. He ... a doctor.
3. ... Mary and Ann in Moscow? Yes, they...
4. These students ... in the classroom.
5. ... you ready to answer? No, we ... not.
6. My mother and I ... sure that he ... wrong.
7. Do you think your wife ... right?
8. Where ... your children? They ... at school.
9. My grandfather ... proud of his grandchildren.
10. Who ... absent today? John, Nick and Ann ... absent.
11. His aunt ... happy to live in the country.
12. Why ... you so stupid? You don't understand anything.
13. I .. always in time for my work.
14. What ... you so angry about?
15. She ... delighted with this present.
16. ... you disappointed with your examination results?
17. I ... not ashamed of what I do. In fact I .. quite proud of it.
18. Why ... you always so jealous of other people?
20. The city centre ... crowded with tourists.
21. Who ... this man? He ... my brother.
22. Why ... they always late?
23. What colour ... the walls in this room?

24. ... your friend in London? Yes, he
25. What ... his wife? She ... an economist.
26. Hey! Taxi! ... you free?
27. These ... trees. They ... green.
28. ... your family big? Yes, it
29. ... your sister married? Not yet. But she ... engaged already.
30. What ... your problem?
31. How old ... your granny? She ... 75 years old.
32. What ... your mother's name?
33. My friend and I ... ready to help you.
34. ... you a student? No, I ... not.
35. The book ... very interesting. I like it very much.
36. My daughter ... smart and pretty.
37. ... those men friends? Yes, they
38. Which ... the right way to London Bridge?
39. ... you satisfied with your work?
40. What time ... it now?

Задание №22.

Закройте один из столбиков и воспроизведите незакрытый столбик на английском/русском языке

№	Предложения из текста	Перевод на английский язык
1	My name's Sasha	Меня зовут Саша
2	I'm an English teacher	Я учитель английского
3	I'm 26	Мне 26
4	My students are very hard-working	Мои студенты очень трудолюбивые
5	Their progress is usually big	Их прогресс обычно большой
6	I'm from Moscow	Я из Москвы
7	This city is very beautiful	Этот город очень красивый
8	I'm a patriot of my country	Я патриот своей страны
9	These aren't just words	И это не только слова
10	My English knowledge is for everyone	Мои знания английского для каждого
11	It is great to realize that you do good to other people	Прекрасно осознавать, что делаешь добро другим людям

Задание №23.

Переведите текст, начиная перевод каждого предложения с его конца.

In my the fridge (Вмоемхолодильнике)

There is some food in the fridge. There is some cheese on the shelf. There are some sausages to the right of the cheese. There are two cucumbers on the shelf. There is a red tomato to the left of the cucumbers. There is some cabbage behind the tomato.

Задание №24.

Напиши каждое предложение в отрицательной и вопросительной форме.

1. There are many pupils in the classroom.
2. There is some meat on the plate.
3. There are four parks in the city.
4. There is a sofa in the room
5. There are two cups of tea on the table

Задание №25.

Вставьте пропущенные конструкции

1. _____ a girl called Tabatah in my class.
2. _____ cows in the field.
3. _____ some very big ships in the harbor (гавань, бухта).
4. _____ a girl in my class who can walk on her hands.
5. _____ nothing to do when it rains.
6. In our park _____ a fountain where we can drink water.
7. _____ a computer in the classroom.
8. _____ any plants in that garden?
9. _____ a cinema in my town?
10. _____ some fantastic beaches at the Costa del Sol.
11. _____ (not) a swimming pool in town.
12. _____ (not) many tigers left in the world.
13. _____ a lot of noise coming from next door.
14. _____ nobody here.
15. _____ many stars in the sky?

Задание №26.

Прочитайте и переведите текст, обращая внимание на конструкции there is, there are. Составьте описание своей комнаты.

My bedroom

Hi, this is my bedroom. There is a carpet on the floor. It is grey and I like it very much. There is a large bed in the room too. It is very comfortable. There is a nightstand on the left of the bed and there's a lamp on it. I often use it, because I like to read before I fall asleep.

On the left of the nightstand there is a chest of drawers, where I keep my clothes. There are some pictures on my chest of drawers. They are some photos of me and my friends. On the right of the chest of drawers and on the left of the nightstand there's a picture on the wall. There are several colorful flowers in a vase. I painted this picture myself at an art class, and that's why I keep it in my room. There's a lamp on the ceiling of my bedroom. But I don't use it very often, because I like the lamp on the nightstand more. There are two arm-chairs in the corners of the room. I love my room, because it's a place where I can relax and stay in privacy for some time. In addition, it's very comfortable and I designed its interior myself. It's my favorite place in the house!

nightstand – прикроватная тумбочка; chest of drawers – комод; ceiling – потолок

Задание №27.

Прочитайте и переведите текст, составьте к нему вопросы

At school

This is our classroom. It is light, clean and large. The room is nice. Its ceiling and walls are white, its floor is brown. There is one door and three windows in it. When it is warm, they are open. When it is cold, they are shut. The door is always shut when we have our lessons. There is a blackboard on the wall. We write on it. On the blackboard there are some words. They are English words. We read them: «We want to know English.»

We sit on chairs in front of desks. The desks are nice and green. The teacher's desk is near the blackboard. There are not many students in our class. There are only seventeen in it. Today fifteen students are present, two are absent.

We learn many subjects at school. They are: Russian, English, history, literature, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography and physical training (or PT).

Задание №28.

Прочитайте вместе с переводом. Закройте английский вариант и воспроизведите его.

1. В городе много небоскрёбов. (There are many skyscrapers in the city).
2. There are many parks and squares in our city (В нашем городе много парков и площадей).
3. There are many museums and some picture galleries in the city (В городе много музеев и нескольких картинных галерей).

4. There are no horses and cows on the streets of the city. (На улицах города нет лошадей и коров).
5. There is a big supermarket in this part of the city (Вэтомрайонегороданаходитсябольшойсупермаркет).
6. There are many restaurants and cafes in our city where you can sit with your friends or with your family. (В нашем городе много ресторанов и кафе, где вы можете посидеть со своими друзьями или с семьей).
7. Our city is green, there are many trees and flowers along the streets and in the parks and squares. (Наш город зеленый, вдоль улиц, в парках и скверах много деревьев и цветов).
8. В парках всегда много детей. (There are always a lot of kids at the parks).
9. There are three bridges across the river which flows in our city. (Через реку, которая протекает в нашем городе, перекинута три моста).
10. Our city is a cultural centre; there are many theatres, cinemas, libraries, cathedrals and churches, show places, clubs and so on. (Наш город – это культурный центр, в нем много театров, кинотеатров, библиотек, соборов и церквей, выставочных залов, клубов и т.д.).
11. Our city is an industrial centre; there are many plants, factories and enterprises. (Наш город – промышленный центр, в нем много заводов, фабрик и предприятий).
12. Our city is a transportation hub; there are two airports, a bus station, a river port and four railway stations (Нашгород – транспортныйузел, внемимеются два аэропорта, автовокзал, речнойпортичетырестанции).
13. There is much traffic in our city and in the day time there are often traffic jams in the main streets. (В нашем городе интенсивное движение транспорта и в дневное время часто случаются транспортные пробки на главных улицах).
14. There is a subway in our city (Внашемгородеестьметро).
15. There are some cars on the highway. (Натрассеимногомашин).
16. Our city is an educational centre; there are a lot of Universities, institutes, colleges and thousands of schools in it. (Наш город – образовательный центр, в нем много университетов, институтов, колледжей и тысячи школ).

Задание №29.

Напишите эссе (200 слов) о своем родном населенном пункте, используя конструкции there is, there are

Задание №30.

Выберите подходящий предлог и переведите предложения

1. The clock hangs on the wall, the table. (above/under/on)
2. He has played Hamlet ... the stage many times. (on/in/next to)
3. The bank is ... the post-office and the beauty salon. (behind/at/between)
4. The ball has rolled ... the bed. (on/under/above)

5. Bob and Jane were sitting in the café ... each other. (between/behind/in front of)
6. The gym is ... my college. (next to/on/between)
7. The monument is ... the right. (in/at/on)
8. The office address is ... the top of the page. (in/at/above)
9. He spends all his life ... work. (in/at/on)
10. The kettle is boiling ... the kitchen. (in/at/on)

Задание №31.

Вставьте соответствующие предлоги времени вместо пропусков, закрыв ответы рукой.

- 1 Jennifer is going to come here ... the eighth of December. – Дженнифер собирается приехать сюда восьмого декабря.
- 2 Our pupils had the last test ... Wednesday. – Последняя контрольная работа была у наших учеников в среду.
- 3 Jane's elder brother was born ... January, 1999. – Старший брат Джейн родился в январе 1999 года.
- 4 My relatives will fly to Tunisia ... five days. – Мои родственники полетят в Тунис через пять дней.
- 5 Our children will stay in the swimming-pool ... two hours. – Наши дети останутся в бассейне на два часа.
- 6 George got up ... 04.40 a.m. a day before yesterday. – Позавчера Джордж встал в 04.40 утра.
- 7 Renate was going to the library ... classes. – После уроков Рената собиралась пойти в библиотеку.
- 8 Their boss will be busy ... 16.00 ... 19.00. – Их босс будет занят делами с 16.00 до 19.00.
- 9 Your parents will stay there ... the performance. – Во время представления твои родители будут находиться там.
- 10 Jack wants to go to Africa ... the long cold winter. – Перед долгой холодной зимой Джек хочет съездить в Африку.
- 11 You will get your invitation ... noon. – Ты получишь свое приглашение в районе полудня.
- 12 My cousin has been working in this famous company ... 2005. – Мой двоюродный брат работает в этой знаменитой компании с 2005 года.
- 13 Sarah will not be able to read that report ... such a short break. – Сара не будет в состоянии прочитать тот доклад в течение такого короткого перерыва.
- 14 They came back to their hotel ... seven o'clock p.m. – В районе семи часов вечера они возвратились в свой отель.
- 15 Gloria helped them ... 06.00 a.m. that morning. – В то утро Глория помогала им с шести часов (утра).
- 16 He has driven ... five hours. – Он ездит на машине уже пять часов подряд.

17 That person went to Germany ... seven weeks. – Тот человек ездил в Германию на семь недель.

Задание №32.

Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский, используя конструкции *there is; there are*:

1. Позади нашего дома расположен красивый парк.
2. Вокруг сквера находятся современные здания.
3. Во время войн всегда имеются жертвы.
4. Напротив кинотеатра расположены несколько кафе и ресторанов.
5. Около нашего университета расположен большой кинотеатр.
6. На столе стоит ваза с цветами.
7. Между почтой и магазином расположена библиотека.
8. В нашем городе есть много площадок для детей.
9. В наших магазинах много вещей из Китая.
10. Под столом расположилась собака.

Задание №33.

Поставьте существительное в правильную форму.

1. Принесите мне стакан воды, пожалуйста. Bring me a (glass – стакан; water – вода), please.
2. Мы вынуждены отменить сегодняшнее совещание. We have to cancel (today – сегодня) meeting.
3. Машина моего брата очень дорогая. My (brother – брат; car – машина) is very expensive.
4. Сколько бутылок пива ты уже выпил? How many (bottle – бутылка; beer – пиво) have you already drunk?
5. Она осталась в доме своих родителей позавчера. She stayed at her (parents – родители; house – дом) the day before yesterday.
6. Я купил квартиру в центре города. I bought an apartment in the (center – центр; city – город).
7. Мы видели природу Африки в прошлом году. We saw (landscapes – пейзажи, природа; Africa – Африка) last year.
8. Он лучший студент университета. He is the best (student – студент; University – университет).
9. Не трогай ноутбук моего начальника! Don't touch my (laptop – ноутбук; boss – начальник).
10. Доход нашей компании очень низкий в этом месяце. The (income – доход; company – компания) is very low this month.
11. Я только что нашёл чью-то сумку. I have just found (somebody – кто-то; bag – сумка).
12. Почему ты ешь мой кусочек торта? Why are you eating my (piece – кусочек; cake – торт)?

13. В начале весны мы, обычно, уезжаем из (покидаем) города. (beginning – начало; spring – весна) we usually leave the town.
14. Она никогда не звонила мне посреди ночи. She has never called me (in the middle – посреди; night – ночь).
15. Он съел только ломтик сыра вчера. He ate only a (slice – ломтик; cheese – сыр) yesterday.
16. Как зовут девушку (имя девушки), которую я видел с тобой вчера? What is the (name – имя; girl – девушка) who I saw with you yesterday?
17. Самолёты этой авиакомпании очень старые. The (plane – самолёт; airline – авиакомпания) are very old.
18. Моя девушка любит запах цветов в офисе. My girlfriend likes the (smell – запах; flower – цветок) in the office.
19. Обоножкистоласломаны. Both (leg – ножка; table – стол) are broken.
20. Мне не нравится голос моей тёщи. I don't like my (mother-in-law – тёща; voice – голос).

Задание №34.

Переведите с русского языка на английский, употребляя предлог **of**

1. Сад моего соседа, гнездо птицы, владелец дома, рассказы Редьярда Киплинга, он один из друзей Боба, он наш друг (один из наших друзей), это не ваше дело, крыша дома, ножка стола, семья из восьми человек, женщина сорока лет, коллекция картин, сборник стихов, связка ключей, структура общества, в комнате пахло мышами, здесь пахнет кухней/газом/непросохшей краской, доктор медицины, к югу от Лондона, первое мая, месяц июнь, полный воды, любовь матери, много времени.

Задание №35.

Соотнесите прилагательные в первом столбике с определениями во втором

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1) talkative | a) likes to give orders |
| 2) bossy | b) has good manners |
| 3) shy | c) talks a lot |
| 4) selfish | d) shares things with friends |
| 5) lazy | e) is interested only in himself |
| 6) outgoing | f) does not like working |
| 7) polite | g) does not say much in front of other people |
| 8) honest | h) likes to be around people |

Задание №36.

Переведите с русского языка на английский

Моя группа

Наша группа небольшая, она маленькая. Все студенты дружные. Староста нашей группы отзывчивый и честный парень. Моя подруга Татьяна искренняя девушка, она не лицемерная и всегда говорит правду. Дима упрямый, но добрый, а Алекс общительный, он всегда заставляет нас смеяться. Ксения очень аккуратная девочка, все студенты уважают ее. Рома и Николай ленивые, но когда у нас физкультура, они превращаются (turn into) в трудолюбивых спортсменов. Мне нравится, что Ольга уверена в себе, любит людей, не жадная и не высокомерная. Петр иногда угрюмый, но под этой маской находится щедрый и искренний человек. Я счастлива, что в нашей группе нет наглых и эгоистичных людей.

Задание №37.

Напишите эссе (200 слов) или составьте рассказ о своей группе.

Задание №38.

Выучите пары прилагательных-антонимов.

Английский вариант	Русский вариант
good – bad	хороший – плохой
big – small	большой – маленький
old – young	старый – молодой
cheerful – sad	веселый – грустный
thick – thin	толстый – тонкий
rich – poor	богатый – бедный
kind – angry	добрый – злой
clever, smart – silly	умный – глупый
cute – ugly	красивый – некрасивый
lazy – hard working	ленивый – трудолюбивый
cheap – expensive	дешевый – дорогой
interesting – boring	интересный – скучный
high – low	высокий – низкий
long – short	длинный – короткий
wide – narrow	широкий – узкий
light – heavy	легкий – тяжелый
light – dark	светлый – темный
fast – slow	быстрый – медленный
difficult – easy	трудный – легкий
cold – hot	холодный – горячий
hard – soft	твердый – мягкий
dry – wet	сухой – мокрый, влажный
sweet – bitter	сладкий – горький
pleasant – disgusting	приятный – неприятный
awful, terrible – beautiful	ужасный – прекрасный
dangerous – safe	опасный – безопасный

lucky – unlucky	везучий – невезучий
clean – dirty	чистый – грязный
hungry – full	голодный – сытый
sick – healthy	больной – здоровый
useful – harmful	полезный – вредный
single – married	холостой – женатый
weak – strong	слабый – сильный
drunk – sober	пьяный – трезвый

Задание №39.

Поставьте слово в скобках в правильную форму

1. Мой лучший друг живёт в этом доме. My (good) friend lives in this house.
2. Кит больше и тяжелее чем слон. A whale is (big) and (heavy) than an elephant.
3. Задайте мне более сложный вопрос, пожалуйста. Ask me a (difficult) question please.
4. Зимой дни короче, а ночи длиннее. In winter the days are (short) and nights are (long).
5. Какое самое опасное животное на планете? What is (dangerous) animal on the planet?
6. Обычно, наш начальник менее занят по четвергам. Usually our boss is (busy) on Thursdays.
7. Это самое старое здание в нашем городе. This is (old) building in our city.
8. Моя машина дороже и быстрее чем ваш мотоцикл. My car is (expensive) and (fast) than your motorcycle.
9. Мой старший брат немного выше и сильнее меня. My (old) brother is a bit (tall) and (strong) than me.
10. Это были самые счастливые дни в её жизни. Those were (happy) days in her life.
11. Вы выбрали наименее эффективное решение этой проблемы. You chose (effective) solution to this problem.
12. В море плавать легче, чем в реке. It is (easy) to swim in the sea than in the river.
13. Я недавно посетил одно из самых красивых мест в нашей стране. I have recently visited one of (beautiful) places in our country.
14. Ей следует быть более осторожной здесь ночью. She should be (careful) here at night.
15. Это худшая книга, которую я когда-либо читал. This is (bad) book I have ever read.
16. Кто самый опытный работник в вашей компании? Who is (experienced) worker in your company?

17. Я говорю по-английски хуже, чем мой лучший друг. I speak English (bad) than my (good) friend.
18. Сегодня я мой брат чувствует себя намного лучше. Today my brother feels much (good).
19. Это самая смешная история, которую я когда-либо слышал. This is (funny) story I have ever heard.
20. Фильм менее интересный, чем книга. The movie is (interesting) than the book.
21. Собаки, обычно умнее кошек. Dogs are usually (smart) than cats.
22. Этот роман более увлекательный, чем тот. This novel is (exciting) than that one.
23. Я хочу купить самый новый мобильный телефон для своей жены. I want to buy (new) cell phone for my wife.
24. Вам следует быть более вежливым с клиентами. You should be (polite) to clients
25. Мне нужно больше времени. I need (much) time.
26. Он был самым трудолюбивым молодым человеком, которого я когда-либо встречал. He was (hard-working) young man I have ever met.

Задание №40.

Раскройте скобки, образуя сравнительную степень прилагательного, добавляйте необходимые слова там, где нужно. Значок (–) обозначает, что нужно выразить меньшую степень признака, (+) – большую степень признака, а (=) – равную степень признака, которая выражается конструкцией as...as (такой же... как), например, Helen is as tall as her sister (Хелен такая же высокая, как ее сестра).

1. This highway is ... than that highway. (wide)
2. That is the ... building in the city. (high)
3. The situation is getting ... every day. (bad)
4. It is the ... book I have ever read. (interesting)
5. The ... the (soon, good)
6. Hamburgers are ... fish and chips. (– expensive)
7. Rolls Royces are ... Toyotas. (+ expensive)
8. A pound of plums is ... a pound of peaches. (= heavy)
9. John is ... in cars ... you are. (+ interested)
10. France is nearly ... Spain. (= large)
11. Dogs are ... cats. (+ friendly)
12. This exercise is much ... the other one. (– difficult)
13. I'm ... at English ... you! (+ good)
14. You must work ... if you want to pass the exam. (+ hard)

Задание №41.

Выучите слова, называющие части лица и тела человека

лицо – face	брови – brows
глаза – eyes	грудь – chest
уши – ears	талия – waist
шея – neck	плечи – shoulders
волосы – hair	руки – arms; hands
подбородок – chin	пальцы – fingers
щеки – cheeks	колени – knees
лоб – forehead	зад – backside
веснушки – freckles	ноги – legs
губы – lips	ступни – feet (foot)
ресницы – eyelashes	подмышки – armpits
морщины – wrinkles	усы – moustache
голова – head	спина – back
пресс, кубики на животе – abs	живот – belly, stomach
прыщи – pimples	родинка – birthmark
мышцы – muscles	бедро – hip, thigh

Задание №42.

Выучите слова, характеризующие внешность человека

face (лицо)	pale (бледное); ruddy (румяное); ugly (уродливое); oval (овальное); round (круглое); pretty (симпатичное); handsome (красивое – о мужчине)
hair (волосы)	red (рыжие); grey (седые); blond (светлые); brown (шатен, каштановый); bald (лысый); straight (прямые); wavy (волнистые); curly (кудрявые); plait (коса)
build (телосложение)	slim (стройный); petite (миниатюрный); lean (худощавый); plump (полный); overweight (полный); slender (стройный – о мужчине); short (низкого роста); tall (высокий); skinny (тощий); broad-shouldered (широкоплечий)
nose (нос)	straight (прямой); snub (курносый); aquiline (орлиный); fleshy (мясистый); flat (приплюснутый)
lips (губы)	thin (тонкие); thick (толстые); compressed (сжатые); protruding (выступающие вперед)
eyes (глаза)	brown (карие); narrow (узкие); wide (широкие); cross-eyed (косоглазый); bulging (навыкате)
chin (подбородок)	dimpled (с ямочкой); flat (плоский); pointed (острый); square (квадратный); protruded (выступающий); beard (борода)
forehead (лоб)	high (высокий); broad (широкий); doomed (выпуклый)

skin (кожа)	complexion (цвет лица); cream-white (белоснежная); sunburnt (загорелая); tanned (загорелая); sluggish (дряблая); elastic (упругая)
hands (руки)	soft (мягкие); tender (нежные); puffy (пухлые); strong (сильные); hairy (волосатые)
teeth (зубы)	even (ровные); huge (огромные); sparse (редкие); rotten (гнилые); uneven (неровные); false (вставные); perfect (отличные); sharp (острые)

Задание №43.

Вставьте в описание подходящие по смыслу прилагательные

I want to describe you a friend of my mother. She is slim and beautiful. Her face is _____. There are no _____ and _____ on her face; I think she takes care of it. Her eyes are _____, and when she smiles, her eyes smile too. Her nose is _____ and _____. Her lips are _____ like petals (лепестки) of a rose. Her complexion is always fresh and her cheeks are _____. Her chin is _____ and her forehead is _____. Her hair is _____ and _____. She likes visiting a gym near our house, that is why she is _____. Her waist is _____ and her legs are _____. I can not say that she is in her forties. Her husband also goes in for sports. He has a _____ build. His shoulders are _____ and his arms are _____. I admire them.

Задание №44.

Переведите с русского языка на английский

а). У меня есть друг Антон. Антон очень интересный молодой человек. У него короткие чёрные волосы и синие глаза. У Антона тонкие брови и прямой нос. На работе он носит тёмных костюмы, белые рубашки и галстуки. Дома он всегда надевает простую одежду (casualclothes). Вот он сейчас в джинсах и футболке. Мой друг занимается спортом. Его руки и ноги сильные и мускулистые (muscled). И все говорят, что он кровь с молоком (milkandroses). На него всегда приятно смотреть. Его щеки всегда румяные. Но в последнее время его не узнать (recognize). Что с ним случилось? Почему он так изменился? У него появились синяки под глазами (bluecirclesunderhiseyes). Он похудел (lostweight) и побледнел. Может, он болен? А может, влюблён? (fallinlovewithsmb.– влюбиться).

б).Моя подруга очень симпатичная девушка. Она среднего роста (hight). Она не худая и не полная (neither... nor). У неё большие карие глаза и прямой маленький нос. Она очень стройная. У неё тонкие чёрные брови и светлые волнистые волосы. Девушка с карими глазами и светлыми волосами — это очень красиво. Правда? Моя подруга всегда одевается с большим вкусом (isalwayselegantlydressed). Вот и сегодня посмотри! Она в коротком зелёном платье. Платье очень идёт ей (Thisdressbecomesher). Она

любит украшения (pretty-pretties). Иногда она носит бусы (beads) и серьги (earrings). А сегодня она в красивом браслете.

Задание №45.

Поставьте в предложения следующие словосочетания:

longnails (длинные ногти); bigfeet (большие ступни); lovelycomplexion (хороший цвет лица); hairychest (волосатая грудь); badskin (плохая кожа); deervoice (звучный, низкий голос); longlegs (длинные ноги); thinlegs (тонкие ноги)

1. Size 12! Are these your shoes? You've got _____, haven't you?
2. You've got such _____. Would you like to move the seat back a bit?
3. I've never seen you in shorts before. You've got such _____. You should go running and try to build up them up a bit!
4. My boyfriend's got a really _____. It's like being with a gorilla.
5. You've got such lovely _____. Are they real?
6. He's got such a _____. I find it very sexy when he speaks to me on the phone.
7. Keith's new girlfriend must spend a fortune on face cream to have such a _____.
8. Poor Tim. He's had really _____ since he was 13.

Задание №46.

Опишите внешность и одежду известных людей по плану, не называя их имен. Студенты должны догадаться, о ком идет речь.

- 1) Theirsizeandheight (их размер и рост);
- 2). Their faces and hair (ихлицоиволосы);
- 3). The clothes and accessories the persons normally wear (одеждуиаксессуары, которыеониобычноносят);
- 4). Their personality (особенностихарактера).

Например, She is a famous singer. She is young, but very confident. She is pretty. She's got straight black hair. Her eyes are large and brown. She is tall and slim. She usually wears short shirts, jeans, vests or blouses. Sometimes she has a hat on. She wears earrings, bracelets and a lot of rings. She hasn't got a nose-stud (пирсингноса) or a tattoo, but I think she is very fashionable.

Задание №47.

Подготовьте эссе (200 слов) на тему «Внешность моей подруги/друга»

Задание №48.

Прочитайте примеры употребления инфинитива и воспроизведите английский вариант, закрыв русский

1. *To smoke* is harmful – *Курить* вредно.
2. *To live* is to struggle – *Жить* значит бороться.
3. *To learn* English is not difficult – *Учить* английский нетрудно.
4. It is easy *to make* mistakes – Легко *делать* ошибки.
5. It was difficult *to sell* my car – *Продать* мою машину было трудно.
6. It isn't safe *to cross* the bridge at night – *Переходить* через мост ночью небезопасно.
7. Our task is *to do* the work well – Наша задача состоит в том, чтобы *сделать* эту работу хорошо.
8. He asked *to change* the ticket – Он попросил *поменять* билет.
9. Try *to understand* me – Постарайтесь *понять* меня.
10. I want *to use* your dictionary – Я хочу *воспользоваться* твоим словарем.
11. They managed *to do* it – Им удалось *сделать* это.
12. When she begins *to talk*, everyone wants *to leave* – Когда она начинает *говорить*, всем хочется *уйти*.
13. He is afraid *to miss* the train – Он боится *опоздать* на поезд.
14. I don't know what *to answer* him – Я не знаю, что *ответить* ему.
15. I want him *to come* in time – Я хочу, чтобы он *пришел* вовремя.
16. He has a great desire *to travel* – У него большое желание *путешествовать*.
17. I have no money *to buy* a ticket – У меня нет денег, чтобы *купить* билет.
18. He tries to find a way *to earn* a little money – Он старается найти способ *заработать* немного денег.
19. The children have a good garden *to play* in – У детей есть хороший садик, чтобы *играть*.
20. I have nothing *to tell* you – Мне нечего *сказать* вам.

Задание №49.

Составьте предложения, используя данные слова по образцу:

It is wholesome (полезно) to eat fruit.

1. milk, wholesome, to drink
2. pleasant, music, to listen
3. arm-chair, comfortable, to sit
4. interesting, plants, to grow
5. English, easy, to study
6. dangerous, thin ice, to walk
7. vegetable garden, useful, to work
8. necessary, the school-mates, to help

Задание №50.

Поставьте, где необходимо частицу **to**

1. Make him ... speak louder.
2. Help me ... carry this bag.
3. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the theatre.
4. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
5. Let me ... help you with your work.
6. We had better ... stop to rest a little.
7. Why not ... sleep a little?
8. I don't know what ... do.
9. I cannot ... go there now; I have some work ... do.
10. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
11. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
12. Would you rather ... learn shorthand (скорось) than typewriting?
13. Here is the book for you ... read.
14. Let me ... help you with your work.
15. We should not ... leave him alone.

Задание №51.

Выучите устойчивые инфинитивные конструкции и переведите предложения в русского языка на английский

To tell the truth – по правде говоря

To say nothing of – неговоря уже

To cut a long story short – короче говоря

To say the least of it – по меньшей мере

To begin with – начнем с того, что; для начала (обычно в конце предложения)

To put it mildly – мягко выражаясь

She is pleasant to look at – Нане приятно смотреть

Leaves much to be desired – оставляет желать много лучшего

He is difficult to deal with – С ним трудно иметь дело

He is to blame – Он виноват

He is hard to please – Ему трудно угодить

It is out of the question to go there – Неможесть речи о том, чтобы идти туда

She has nobody to speak with – Ей не с кем поговорить

What is to be done? – Что делать?

He was the first (last) to come. – Он пришел первым (последним).

Задание №52.

Переведите с русского языка на английский

1. Для начала она открыла все окна.
2. С моим соседом трудно иметь дело.
3. По правде говоря, я очень устал.
4. Его поведение оставляет желать много лучшего.
5. Мягко выражаясь, вы меня удивили.
6. На их

детей приятно смотреть. 7. Короче говоря, они поженились. 8. «Трое в лодке, не считая собаки» – известная книга. 9. Вам трудно угодить. 10. По меньшей мере, мы были удивлены. 11. Мягко выражаясь, она была невежлива. 12. Ваша работа оставляет желать лучшего. 13. Сказать по правде, я не люблю бокс. 14. Вашей сестре трудно угодить. 15. Начнем с того, что он занят. 16. На него было приятно смотреть. 17. Короче говоря, он не сдал экзамен. 18. Мы все были рады, не говоря уже о маме: она сказала, что это самый счастливый день в ее жизни. 19. Это очень странно, по меньшей мере. 20. Она такая одинокая, ей не с кем даже поговорить. 21. Мягко выражаясь, он был не очень умен. 22. Он так ждал эту вечеринку, что пришел первым.

Задание №53.

Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.

1. John ... tell us the rules of the game: we know them.
a) should b) couldn't c) needn't.
2. ...you speak any foreign languages?
a) may b) could c) can.
3. You look tired. You go to bed.
a) must b) would c) should.
4. Something was wrong with the car: he ... not start it.
a) might b) need c) could.
5. You have just had lunch. You be hungry.
a) can't b) mustn't c) shouldn't.
6. You ... not smoke here.
a) can b) may c) must.
7. He... speak Chinese.
a) may b) could c) can.
8. He ... not be late.
a) must b) would c) should.
9. ... you help me with this report, please?
a) could b) can c) should.
10. I ... like to see her.
a) would b) can c) should.
11. Do you know this man? He ... be our new teacher.
a) have to b) are to c) has to.
12. You ... learn this poem by Wednesday.
a) are to b) had to c) have to.
13. She asked me if she ... use my telephone.
a) could b) should c) must.

Задание №54.

Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Вы должны бросить курить.
2. Вечеринка была замечательная. Вам следовало прийти.
3. Ты можешь решить эту проблему.
4. Тебе следует навестить своего больного друга.
5. Не хотите еще чая?
6. Я вынужден был сделать это.
7. Я не знаю, почему мы спешили. Нам не нужно было спешить.
8. Я бы хотел пойти с тобой.
9. Ты можешь делать все, что хочешь.
10. Ольге нужно уделить больше внимания занятиям по английскому языку.
11. Я не уверен, но возможно он неправ.
12. Ему разрешили взять машину своего отца в прошлую пятницу.
13. Я могу писать смс (totext) очень быстро.

Задание №55.

Переведите английские пословицы, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы. Постарайтесь вспомнить русские эквиваленты пословиц, где это возможно.

1. A man can do no more than he can.
2. Anyone who has to ask the price cannot afford it.
3. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at their neighbors.
4. You must learn to walk before you can run.
5. He who falls today may rise tomorrow.
6. A bird may be known by its song.
7. He who laughs at crooked men should need to walk very straight.
8. Talk of the devil and he is to appear.
9. A tree must be bent while young.
10. The wind can't be caught in a net.

Задание №56.

Заполните пропуски необходимой формой глагола «to have»

1. My best friend _____ a lot of spare time every day because he doesn't work.
2. _____ you _____ a minute? I'd like to talk to you.
3. I wonder where Peter is. He _____ some work to do.
4. Tom _____ an appointment (встреча) with his future boss.

5. What about going to the cinema? – I _____ enough money.
6. Call the police, they _____ his address!
7. Don't call her she _____ an exam.
8. I decided to _____ a pet in my house because I'm very fond of them.
9. We _____ a party today. Will you join us?
10. I am going on a business trip to London. – _____ a ticket?
11. _____ some urgent business today?
12. He _____ the desire to communicate with me. I don't know why?
13. She _____ a large flat in the center of the city.
14. I am really very tired after this working week. I need to _____ a rest.

Задание №57.

Вставьте have got, has got, haven't got or hasn't got в утверждения о себе:

1. I _____ long fair hair.
2. My mum _____ big blue eyes.
3. My dad _____ short dark hair.
4. I _____ a little mouth.
5. My brother _____ little ears.
6. My friend _____ a big nose.
7. My granny _____ a small face.
8. My teacher _____ short hair.

Задание №58.

Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Present Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. Jack (to take a shower) every day.
9. We often (visit) this café.
10. They (to call) me every day.

Задание №59.

Поставьте глагол в форму Настоящего простого времени (Present Simple)

1. One fly (муха) _____ (to fly), two flies _____ (to fly).
2. One girl _____ (to cry), four girls _____ (to cry).
3. When a wolf _____ (to see) the moon, it _____ (to begin) to howl (выть).

4. Wolves and sheep ____ (to be) never friends.
5. Our hens (курицы) ____ (to lay (откладывать)) a lot of eggs.
6. Boys ____ (to fight) and ____ (to shout).
7. That boy ____ (to try) to catch some balls.
8. These girls ____ (to try) to run away from an angry turkey (индейка).
9. If one goose (гусь) ____ (to have) one tooth, how many teeth ____ (to have) thirteen geese?

Задание №60.

Раскройте скобки и перескажите получившийся текст «Мой распорядок дня»

Myroutine (Мой обычный день)

1. My day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. After that I (to take a shower).
4. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
5. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
6. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
7. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
8. I (to take taxi, not) usually, only when I (to be) late.
9. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
10. Classes (to begin) at eight.
11. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
12. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.
13. After that I often (to walk) with my friends in the city.
14. My friend Mike (to work out – тренироваться) after classes.
15. Sometimes he (to take) me with him to the gym.
16. At 5 p.m. I (to prepare) for my classes and (to work) on a computer.
17. I (to watch TV, not) in the evening, but my granny (to watch) her films.
18. From time to time I (to help) my parents about the house.
19. I (to cook, not) the dinner, but I (to put things in order).
20. I usually (to go) to bed at 11 p.m.

Задание №61.

Напишите эссе (200 слов) и представьте его в устной форме по теме «Мой распорядок дня» (Myroutine)

Задание №62.

Прочитайте и перескажите тексты в простом настоящем времени

My sister

Ann, my sister, is fourteen and I share a room with her. I think she is impossible. She never tidies. I think she likes a mess. When she gets up in the morning, she tries on all her clothes. She never knows what she wants to wear. She is always late. She runs to school and leaves her clothes all over the room, even on my chair and my bed. Our room is always a mess. Mum and dad never tidy it. «It's your room», they say. «You must tidy it together». I try to keep my half of the room tidy. Sometimes Ann tidies the room. Then I know that her two best friends, Pat and Mary, are coming. They sit on the floor and drink tea. They play cassettes and talk. I can't go in. They tell me to go out and play. «You are just a kid», they say. When I am outside they talk and giggle together. I wonder what they talk about. I wish I had my own room.

Pets

(Домашние животные)

You know a lot of families have pets. English people like animals very much. There are about five million dogs and five million cats in England. A lot of Englishmen have dogs, birds, cats and aquarium fish and a lot of exotic pets in their houses. They love pets, take care of them and give them human names such as Bob and Jack, Tim and Sally. Boys and girls like to play with them. Very often parents and their children walk with their pets in the parks.

In America there are still more pets. About 90 million. A lot of people take them to the theatre. They spend a lot of money on food for their pets. There are even special shops where you can buy food for pets.

Задание №63.

Прочитайте текст и задайте вопросы к нему

The Whites

(Семья Вайтов)

Mr. and Mrs. White live in a big house near the beach. Their house has two floors. There are a sitting room and a kitchen on the first floor and some bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. All rooms are big and comfortable. The family likes their house and the garden near it. Mrs. White likes to work in the garden; she grows flowers and some vegetables there. Her children Helen and Alex help their parents about the house. Helen is 9 and Alex is 14. Helen doesn't like to read books, and Alex reads a lot. They are schoolchildren and every morning Mr. White drives them to school. After school at 2 p. m. he takes them back home and on their way back they often buy food in the supermarket.

Mrs. White is a doctor, she works in the hospital. She likes her work very much. But most of all she likes to spend her time with the family.

She is gentle and good-looking, but she doesn't like to cook. Mr. White is a manager in a large firm. He is handsome and serious. He is very busy and works a lot. He is fond of playing computer games. At the weekends he plays games with children. He helps his children with their homework and his wife with housework. His children think that he is the best dad in the world. Sometimes he has no time to take children from school and Mrs. White does it.

Parents have different views on music, books, and films. For example, the father likes horror films, he is a football fan and Mrs. White doesn't like sports.

In the evenings they often gather in the kitchen by the cup of tea, chat, laugh and discuss the events of the day. Those evening are the best of all. But sometimes children have problems with their parents. The parents don't like the clothes Helen and Alex wear, the music they listen to and the friends they bring home.

When it is summer they go to the beach, lie in the sun and swim in the sea. They love their granny, but don't visit her very often, because she lives far from them. Their relatives (родственники) and friends like to come to their place. Mr. and Mrs. White are very hospitable (гостеприимный), everybody feels at home in their house.

Задание №64.

Прочитайте и переведите текст, сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

The Russian Federation (Российская Федерация)

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

Russia has a big variety (разнообразие) of scenery and vegetation. It has steppes in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia. There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena — flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more

water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers belong to the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

Задание №65.

Переведите предложения в настоящем продолженном времени.

1. Елена покупает помидоры на рынке.
2. Маленький Том плачет в спальне.
3. Идет дождь.
4. Мы играем в теннис с друзьями.
5. Мама готовит куриный суп.
6. Обезьянки едят бананы на дереве.
7. Мой брат учит стишок.
8. Куда идет твой отец?
9. Что ты читаешь?
10. Почему он спит сейчас?
11. Где играют твои дети?
12. Поезд не движется.
13. Мальчики не танцуют.
14. Джек и Джейн не помогают мне.
15. Учитель не смотрит на нас.

Задание №66.

Раскройте скобки, выбрав формы Present Simple (настоящее простое) или Present Progressive (настоящее продолженное)

1. I have just applied for a job in the local hospital, now I (wait) for an answer from them.
2. We usually (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we (not / grow) any.
3. My parents (live) in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where (your / parents / live)?
4. How long (you know) Jerry? - But I don't know him at all. I have never met him.
5. The River Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.
6. Jim is very untidy. He (always / leave) his things all over the place.

7. About 85 percent of American students (attend) public schools, which are supported by state and local taxes.
8. Jack is in London at the moment. He (stay) at the Park Hotel. He (always /stay) there when he's in London.
9. Today the world (change) so rapidly; things never stay the same.
10. What Jack (do) now? He (have breakfast).
11. Water (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.
12. Look! Somebody (climb up) that tree over there.
13. The moon (go) round the earth.
14. Look! That man (try) to open the door of your car.
15. Mr. Black (dance) with me every Sunday.
16. I usually (go) to work by car.
17. Usually I (enjoy) parties but I (not / enjoy) this one very much.
18. John and I (stay) in a beautiful hotel.
19. She (live) with her parents?

Задание №67.

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы после него

Television: How It Affects Us (Телевидение: как оно влияет на нас)

Television is useful to people who carefully choose the shows which they watch. There are many interesting programs which help us understand science, medicine, and the arts and so on.

For very old and sick people who can not often leave their house television is an opportunity to know what happens in the world. It entertains them, makes them feel not lonely. People who watch English programs learn new words and have practice in listening. It gives them a pleasant way to relax and spend free time, discuss films and programs with the members of their families. They become closer to each other.

On the other hand television has some disadvantages (недостатки). In some countries people watch the «boob tube» (ящик) for six hours and more every day. Many children sit in front of a TV screen for more hours each day than they study and sleep. They don't go out, don't play games and don't communicate with other people. Of course, it is harmful for them.

Television can lead to (приводить) poor concentration. Children who view a lot of TV can often concentrate on something for only fifteen to twenty minutes. People often become dissatisfied (неудовлетворенный) with their own lives. Real life doesn't seem (казаться) so exciting (увлекательный) to these people as the lives of actors on the screen. To many people, TV becomes more real than reality, and their own lives seem boring. Also, many people get upset (расстроенный) and depressed when they can't solve problems in real life as

quickly as TV actors on the screen during the program or a thirty-second commercial рекламный ролик).

Before a child is fourteen years old, he or she views eleven thousand murders (убийства) on the boob-tube. He or she begins to believe that there is nothing strange about fights, killings, and other kinds of violence (насилие). Many studies show that people become more violent after certain programs. They even do the things which take place in the show. After the movie «Deer Hunter» (Охотника на оленей) in the United States, twenty-nine people tried to kill themselves in a way similar (похожий, одинаковый) to an event in the film.

The most negative effect of the «boob-tube» is that people become addicted (пристраститься) to it. People often feel a strange and powerful need to watch TV even when they don't enjoy it. Addiction (зависимость, пристрастие) to a TV screen is similar to drug or alcohol addiction.

1. Do you come home from school or work and immediately turn on the TV set?
2. Do you watch more than ten hours of TV a week?
3. Do you feel closer to actors on the screen than to real people in your own life?
4. Do you feel lazy and sleepy when you watch TV programs?
5. Do you believe that the products you see on commercials can make you happier?
6. Do you feel sometimes dissatisfied with your life because it isn't so exciting as on TV?

Задание №68.

Прочитайте текст о роли Интернета в жизни современного человека. Перескажите его, выразив свое отношение к проблеме

Internet in our life (Интернет в нашей жизни)

Internet was a military experiment in the USA in 1960s, but soon it became clear that everyone in the world can use it.

Now computers are almost in each family. We have got used to (привыкли) them and we do not imagine our lives without this miracle-machine. With the help of computers the Internet has entered into our lives. It became an integral (неотделимая) part of a life of each person. Now people cannot live a day without checking of mail and visiting their favourite sites. The Internet is not only the assistant in daily work, it is also the other world in which there are mail boxes, libraries, photo galleries, games, shops. By means of the Internet people can travel to different cities, visit tourist places, communicate with people. You can find a friend with common interests in such social networks (сети) as Facebook, Odnoklassniki, VKontakte. Internet helped many people find their love. A lot of families thank Internet for happy marriages (браки).

It is a large source of information. If you want to make a report or write a scientific paper (научная работа) you have to consult a lot of sites which will give you the necessary information. It will not take much time.

Recently (в последнее время) many people ask a question: "Is Internet harmful or useful?». There is no certain answer on this question. Actually (на самом деле), on the one hand Internet is a very good and useful thing. And on the other hand it has many negative features (черты): dependence, the waste of time, money, health. A person becomes addicted (пристраститься, получить зависимость) to it. Instead of (вместо) communicating with real people, relatives and friends, he or she spends many hours talking with strangers (незнакомцы) forgetting about their dearest and nearest (самые близкие люди – семья). Internet contains much pornographic materials which are harmful for children and youngsters (подростки).

Certainly (конечно), the net can be the excellent assistant in information search. But if we spend a lot of time there we lose a touch (терять связь) with the real world, get in a full dependence on a computer. It is important to learn to distinguish (различать) a real life and a life on the net. For that it is necessary to understand, what is really important on the Internet and what is not. And then the Internet will be not the terrible enemy (враг), but the helpful assistant.

Задание №69.

Выучите слова по теме «Еда», расположенные в таблице

свежий – fresh	икра – caviar	креветки – shrimps, prawns
сырой – raw	колбаса – wurst, sausage	лососина – salmon
созревший – ripe	кукурузные хлопья – corn flakes	сельдь – herring
сгнивший – rotten	масло сливочное – butter	форель – trout
горький – bitter	масло растительное – oil	булочка – bun, roll
соленый – salty	сметана – sour cream	конфета – candy
кислый – sour	яйца вмятку – soft-boiled eggs	мед – honey
острый – spicy	зеленый горошек – green pea	печенье – cookies
сладкий – sweet	капуста – cabbage	толстеть – put on weight
безвкусный – tasteless	лук – onion	худеть – lose weight
вкусный – delicious	огурцы – cucumbers	ожирение – obesity
обед из	фасоль – beans	чеснок – garlic

полуфабрикатов – TVdinner		
наливать, лить – pour	биточки – meatballs	творог – cottage cheese
наполнить – to fill	отбивная котлета – chop, cutlet	грибы – mushrooms
дыня – melon	пельмени – meat dumplings	ягоды – berries
гречка – buckwheat	здоровый – wholesome, healthy	угощаться – help yourself
крупа – cereal	сгущенное молоко – condensed milk	консервы – tinned food
предпочитать – to prefer	готовить – to cook	варить – to boil
жарить – to fry, to roast	мука – flour	пахнуть – to smell
индейка – turkey	булка, буханка – loaf	утка – duck

Задание №70.

Вставьте в пропуски подходящие по смыслу слова из таблицы

1. Usually for my breakfast I eat...
2. My favorite milk product is...
3. My favorite seafood is...
4. I don't like... because it is bitter.
5. My younger brother prefers... to ...
6. Ann is on a diet, she tries to...
7. I don't like Indian cuisine, it is very...
8. If you want to fry fish you must put it in the ... first.
9. I think that ... is wholesome food.
10. My mother tries to avoid (избегать) sweet food, such as...

Задание №71.

Распределите продукты по магазинам

The butcher (мясной магазин), the grocer (бакалея; продуктовый магазин), the greengrocer (овощи и фрукты), the dairy (молочный магазин), the confectioner (кондитерский магазин), the fishmonger (рыбный магазин), the bakeshop (хлебный магазин).

Задание №72.

Прочитайте текст и задайте к нему вопросы в парах

English meals

(Английскаяеда)

Some people criticize English food. They say it's boring, tasteless (безвкусная), it consists of chips with everything and totally overcooked (переваренные) vegetables. The basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavor (аромат, вкус) that British don't use sauces to disguise (маскировать) their natural taste. What can be compared with fresh pees or new potatoes just boiled and served with butter? Why should you put spring lamb in wine or cream and spices, when it is absolutely delicious with just one or two herbs (травы)?

If you ask foreigners to name some typical English dishes, they will probably say «Fish and chips» then stop. It is disappointing, but the truth is that, there is no tradition of eating in restaurants in England, because they think that cooking must take place at home. So it is difficult to find a good English restaurant with reasonable (разумные) prices.

Cynics will say that this is because English have no their own cuisine, but this is not quite true.

Traditional British cuisine includes fish and chips, roast beef, steak, mashed potatoes, and probably famous pudding. Certainly we may find different kinds of food in any restaurant in England, but these are the most popular, because many Englishmen, answering the question about their gastronomy stereotype, will name these things.

A real British cuisine is famous for high quality of food and high prices or low prices if you are satisfied with fast food cafes. A lot of bistros, snack bars, and pubs provide us with sandwiches as well as dishes of the European cuisine.

Small cozy (уютный) restaurants became more popular than big ones. You may have a snack in Fast Food Shops, where you will find pizza and hamburgers which are also available in some small fast-food bars. If you have a wish, you may make a culinary voyage in London. Indian cuisine, Chinese cuisine, American cuisine, and even African cuisine are represented in the restaurants of London.

Задание №73.

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы после него

American Food (Американскаяеда)

What is «American» food? The answer is that it is part Italian, part British, part German, part Mexican, part Chinese... When people from other countries came to live in the US, they brought different cooking traditions. Some of them opened restaurants. Today Americans enjoy food from all over the world.

Over the years some foreign dishes changed a little. Doughnuts (пончики) were originally from Holland. In 1847 a young American boy told his mother that her doughnuts were never cooked in the middle. He cut out the centre and his mother cooked them — and they were very tasty!

Maybe the US is most famous for «fast foods». The first fast food restaurants served hamburgers, but now they serve other kinds of food too. Inside there is often a «salad bar», where you can help yourself (угощаться) to as much salad as you want.

Americans eat a lot, and when they go to a restaurant, they don't expect to be hungry afterwards (послеэтого). Most restaurants will put a lot of food on your plate – sometimes it can be too much. But if you can't finish it all, don't worry: they will give you a «doggy bag» and you can take it home.

Most Americans now have a light breakfast instead of the traditional eggs, bacon, toast, orange juice and coffee. But on weekends there is more time, and a large late breakfast or early lunch is often eaten with family or friends.

1. What is American food?
2. How doughnuts were invented?
3. What did the first fast food restaurants serve?
4. Do Americans eat much?
5. What is a doggy bag?
6. What do Americans usually have for breakfast?

Задание №74.

Выучите пословицы и поговорки по теме «Еда».

1. No bees, no honey; no work, no money. – Без пчел не получишь меда, без работы не получишь денег.
2. When wine is in, wit is out. – Виновашло, разумвышел.
3. All sugar and honey. – Весьизсахараимеда.
4. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. – Кушайпояблокувденьидокторнепонадобится.
5. Don't put all your eggs in one basket. – Некладивсехяицводнукорзину.
6. Too many cooks spoil the broth. – Слишкоммногоповаровпортятпохлебку.
7. Every cook praises his own broth. – Каждыйповарсвоюпохлебкухвалит.
8. You catch more flies with honey than with vinegar. – Намедпоймаешьбольшемух, чемнауксус.
9. Milkandroses – Кровь с молоком.
10. Squeezedorange – Выжатый лимон.

Задание №75.

Сделайте предложения отрицательными и вопросительными

1. I have already posted the letter (Я уже отправил письмо).
2. She has already started her new job (Она уже приступила к своей новой работе).
3. He has gone to America (Он уехал в Америку).
4. They have visited India twice (Они дважды посетили Индию).
5. He has smoked five cigarettes today (Он выкурил две сигареты сегодня).

6. My mother has always worked hard (Моя мать всегда интенсивно работала).
7. I have seen a lot of my former classmates recently (Я повидался недавно со многими моими бывшими одноклассниками).
8. Tom has lost all his money (Том потерял все свои деньги).
9. Oh, I have forgotten about my Dad's birthday! (О! Я позабыл о дне рождения своего отца!).
10. Mr. Black has just retired from his job (Мистер Блэк только что ушел на пенсию с работы).

Задание №76.

Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.

Например, I never ... (be) to Australia. – I have never been to Australia. (Я никогда не был в Австралии.)

He ... (pass) the exam? – Has he passed the exam? (Он сдал экзамен?)

1. We just ... (meet) an American actor. (Мы только что встретили американского актера.)
2. Your husband ... (sell) the house? (Твой муж продал дом?)
3. I ... (not start) my new job yet. (Я еще не начала свою новую работу.)
4. You ... (be) to New York before? (Вы были в Нью-Йорке раньше?)
5. Ann ... (not choose) the dessert yet. (Аня еще не выбрала десерт.)
6. They ... (do) the shopping today. (Они сделали покупки сегодня.)
7. Tom ... ever (visit) Disneyland? (Том когда-либо посещал Диснейленд?)
8. I just ... (see) a horror film. (Я только что посмотрела фильм ужасов.)
9. She ... (not find) her coat. (Она не нашла свое пальто.)
10. The cat already ... (eat up) the fish. (Кошка уже доела рыбу.)

Задание №77.

Выберите правильный вариант:

1. a) We haven't had lunch yet.
b) We didn't have lunch yet.
2. a) I have broken my arm.
b) I broke my arm.
3. a) You have done the work very well.
b) You did the work very well.
4. a) Have you ever been to Spain?
b) Were you ever to Spain Italy?
5. a) Have you done the work yet?
b) Did you do the work yet?
6. a) I've never thought about it.
b) I never thought about it.
7. a) The reason I look so brown is that I have just come back from Greece.

- b) The reason I look so brown is that I just came back from Greece
8. a) I have never smoked a cigarette ever since.
b) I didn't smoke a cigarette ever since.
9. a) The Titanic sank in 1912.
b) The Titanic has sunk in 1912.
10. a) When was the last time you ate apples?
b) When was the last time you have eaten apples?
11. a) I knew him for ages.
b) I have known him for ages.
12. a) I have visited Italy last year.
b) I visited Italy last year.
13. a) I have already cleaned the room.
b) I already cleaned the room.
14. a) I have seen this cartoon before.
b) I didn't see this cartoon before.
15. a) I haven't been to Moscow since last year.
b) I wasn't in Moscow since last year.
16. a) I saw three movies last week.
b) I have seen three movies last week.
17. a) He has already finished his project.
b) He already finished his project.

Задание №78.

Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму PresentPerfectContinuous.

1. The vegetables ... (boil) since 10 o'clock. (Овощиварятся 10 часов.)
2. He ... (wait) for her answer for six months. (Он ждет ее ответа в течение 6 месяцев.)
3. My sister ... (send) job applications for 3 months. (Моя сестра рассылает заявления о приеме на работу в течение 3 месяцев.)
4. I ... (try) to find my documents since last Sunday. (Я пытаюсь найти свои документы с прошлого воскресенья.)
5. They ... (learn) Japanese for a couple of years. (Они изучают японский язык пару лет.)
6. Father ... (drill) holes in the wall since noon. (Папа сверлит отверстия в стене с полудня.)
7. My brother ... (play) computer games for 3 hours. (Мой брат играет на компьютере в течение 3 часов.)
8. I ... (listen) to you very carefully. (Я слушаю тебя очень внимательно.)
9. He ... (not take) his medicine for the last week. (Он не принимает лекарство в течение последней недели.)
10. We ... (save) the money for a holiday for a year. (Мы копим деньги на отпуск в течение года.)

Задание №79.

Ответьте на вопросы, используя одно из предлагаемых ниже действий в Present Perfect Continuous.

Например: Why are you angry? (Почему ты рассержен?) – Because I've been waiting for a bus for a long time. (Потому что долго жду автобус.)

- wait for a bus for a long time
- wash the floors
- decorate a Christmas tree
- use expensive creams for a couple of years
- peel the onions
- make a snowman in the garden
- play football on the grass

1. Why are you angry?
2. Why is she crying? (Почему она плачет?)
3. Boys, why are your shorts dirty and green? (Мальчики, почему ваши шорты грязные и зеленые?)
4. Why are you sweating? (Почему ты потеешь?)
5. Why are your hands so cold? (Почему у тебя такие холодные руки?)
6. Why are the children so excited? (Почему дети так взволнованы?)
7. Why does she look so young? (Почему она выглядит так молодо?)

Задание №80.

Поставьте в предложения for или since.

1. Bob has been playing hockey ... he was a small boy.
2. She's been driving that car ... five years.
3. We have been planning our vacation ... last month.
4. He has been talking on the phone ... 8 o'clock.
5. You have been telling the same anecdotes ... many years.
6. I have been feeling ill ... a couple of days.

Задание №81.

Опишите каждую ситуацию одним предложением, используя *for* или *since* и глаголы в Present Perfect Continuous.

Например: I started writing an article last month and I'm still writing it. (Я начал писать статью в прошлом месяце, и до сих пор пишу ее.) – I have been writing an article since last month. (Я пишу статью с прошлого месяца.)

1. Tom started playing chess when he was 6 and he still plays it.
2. Martha started looking for a job 4 months ago and she is still looking for it.
3. Mother started cooking chicken in the morning and she is still cooking it.

4. It started snowing 3 days ago and it's still snowing.
5. Kate went to bed last night and she is still sleeping.

Задание №82.

Образуйте утвердительные, вопросительные и отрицательные предложения с правильными глаголами в Простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple).

1. Children (dress) quickly. (Дети оделись быстро).
2. I (help) my parents in the kitchen. (Я помогал своим родителям на кухне).
3. They (wash) their clothes in the bathroom. (Они стирали свою одежду в ванной).
4. Students (work) in the garden yesterday. (Студенты работали в саду вчера).
5. The team of our school (play) basketball matches last week. (Команда нашей школы сыграла баскетбольные матчи на прошлой неделе).
6. It (rain) a lot last autumn. (Прошлой осенью часто шел дождь).
7. Alice (thank) them for wonderful presents. (Эллис поблагодарила их за прекрасные подарки).
8. Olga and Alex (want) to spend their holidays together. (Ольга и Алекс хотели провести свои каникулы вместе).
9. She (skate) all winter on our skating-ring. (Она всю зиму прокаталась на коньках на нашем катке).
10. This sportsman (jump) very well last season. (Этот спортсмен прыгал очень хорошо в прошлом сезоне).

Задание №83.

Задайте вопросы к следующим предложениям, используя данные вопросительные слова

1. The boys played games out of doors last Sunday
(Мальчики играли в игры на улице в прошлое воскресенье).
a) Who? b) Where? c) When? d) What?
2. The children stayed at the seaside for two weeks a year ago
(Дети остались на побережье на две недели год назад).
a) Who? b) Where? c) When? d) How long?
3. They watched action-film (боевик) with their granny in the evening yesterday.
a) Who? b) What? c) With whom? d) When?

Задание №84.

Переведите предложения на русский язык. Помните, что вы имеете дело с правильными глаголами.

- a) Ты навестила свою бабушку в прошлое воскресенье? Ты не навестила свою бабушку в прошлое воскресенье? Моя сестра навестила нашу

бабушку в прошлое воскресенье. Я не навестила бабушку в прошлое воскресенье.

b) Он обманул своих родителей. Он занял деньги у своего друга. Они хотели пожарить картошки и решили попробовать. Они не заработали много денег. Вы заработали много денег?

c) Она не пыталась унижить его. Ты наслаждался отпуском? Завод выпустил новые машины. Они сомневались в успехе. Вы сомневались в успехе?

d) Он избегал ее на прошлой неделе. Почему он избегал ее? Они не пытались избежать трудностей. Он торопился поздравить нас. Она торопилась на железнодорожный вокзал?

e) Они развлекали гостей во время вечеринки. Он не ожидал счастливого конца. Поезд не прибыл вовремя. Почему они смеялись весь вечер? Что ты хотел?

Задание №85.

Повторите и выучите формы наиболее употребляемых неправильных глаголов:

Настоящее время	Прошедшее время	Страдательное причастие	Русский перевод
be	was; were	been	быть
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
break	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
cost	cost	cost	стоять
come	came	come	приходить
do	did	done	делать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	водить
eat	ate	eaten	есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	бороться
find	found	found	находить
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти
have	had	had	иметь

know	knew	known	знать
leave	left	left	оставлять
lend	lent	lent	занимать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
run	ran	run	бежать
see	saw	seen	видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	посылать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	красть
swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
weep	wept	wept	плакать
win	won	won	выигрывать
write	wrote	written	писать

Задание №86.

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в PastSimple (Простое прошедшее время)

1. She (bring) some cakes to the party.
2. I (read) three books last week.
3. They (speak) French to the waitress.
4. He (understand) during the class but now he doesn't understand.
5. I (forget) to buy some milk.
6. She (have) a baby in June.
7. Ann (lose) her keys last week.
8. They (swim) 500 meters.
9. I (give) my mother a vacuum-cleaner for her birthday.
10. At the age of 23 she (become) a doctor.
11. I (know) the answer the day before yesterday.
12. He (tell) me that he lived in Toronto.

13. We (lend) Tom \$ 2000.
14. She (drink) too much coffee yesterday.
15. The children (sleep) in the car.
16. They (drive) to Beijing (Пекин).
17. He (keep) his promise.
18. I (choose) salmon for dinner.
19. We (leave) the house at 7 p.m.
20. She (feel) terrible after eating much cake.

Задание №87.

Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в правильную форму Past Simple, советуясь с таблицей вверху. Помните, что некоторые глаголы в тексте являются правильными

Night in mountains (Ночь в горах)

On the 15-th of October, two men (to try) to get to the top of Everest. They (to make) their camp at the bottom of the mountain. They (to feel) very well in it. It (to be) the highest camp on the mountain. The night before the climb, they (to drink) tea and had supper. They (to discuss) what to take with them to the top. They (to decide) to leave their sleeping bags and tents behind because the equipment (оборудование) (to be) too heavy. Early in the morning they (to have) breakfast and (to get) dressed.

Then they (to start) to go up the mountain. It (to be) extremely difficult. The snow (to be) very deep. After a long, hard fight they (to reach - достигать) the top together. They (to laugh), (to shout) and (to take) some photographs. Then the sun (to disappear - исчезать) and the two men (to understand) that they (to be) on the top of Everest and it (to be) almost night.

Their camp (to be) too far to reach (добраться). They (to go) a little way down the mountain, but there (to be) no moon and it (to be) too dangerous. They (to have) to spend the night on the mountain, at about 10,000 meters, with no tent, sleeping bags or food. They (to believe) it (to be) possible. They (to make) a hole in the snow, and (to bury – закопать, похоронить) themselves. They (not to sleep). It (to be) -30 °C.

When the light (to come) at last they (to begin) climbing down, and soon they (to get) to their camp. Everybody (to be) happy.

Задание №88.

Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский, помня, что выражения «в прошлом году», «на прошлой неделе», «в прошлом месяце» употребляются без предлога: last year, last week, last month.

1. Эта команда выиграла матч на прошлой неделе. Они не выиграли матч вчера. Когда они выиграли матч?

2. Он думал о ней прошлым вечером. Она не думала о нем. Что ты подумал об этом?
3. Он не понял меня. Она все поняла. Что ты понял.
4. В прошлом году он потратил деньги на машину. Что он купил в прошлом году? Он не купил дом в прошлом году.
5. В прошлом месяце они продали дом. Они не продали гараж в прошлом месяце. Что они продали в прошлом месяце?
6. Я видел этот спектакль на прошлой неделе. Я не видел ее вчера. Где ты ее видел?
7. Она потеряла ключи вчера. Что она потеряла вчера? Она ничего не потеряла.
8. Вчера вечером он ел пиццу и пил Кока-колу. Что он ел вчера? Он не ел фрукты и овощи на прошлой неделе.
9. Он спал два часа вчера. Как долго он спал? Она не спала прошлой ночью.

Задание №89.

Прочитайте текст, поставьте глаголы в скобках в PastSimple (Простое прошедшее время). Помните, что глаголы могут быть правильными и неправильными.

Staying Alive! (Остаться живых)

Maralyn and Maurice (to marry) in 1963. In February 1973 after twenty years of their long and happy family life they (to decide) to make a sea-voyage. They (to buy) a yacht and (to leave) England. The couple (супруги) (to want) to swim to New Zealand.

They (to pass) safely (благополучно) through the Panama Canal in February and (to be) on their way to the Galapagos Islands.

In the morning of 4 March a big whale (кит) (to hit) their yacht and (to damage) it. Their yacht (to begin) to sink. The man and his wife (to bring) all necessary things to an inflated raft (надувной плот). They (to take) some food, a compass, and other supplies (припасы).

The most important thing which they (to take) with them (to be) a machine to make drinking water from salt water. With tears on their eyes the couple (to watch) as the yacht (to disappear – исчезать) under the dark waves of the sea.

Then the water-machine (to get) out of order, they (to collect) rainwater and it (to help) them survive. The weather (to be) terrible, it (to rain) several days long and they (to have) to endure (пережить) several severe storms.

When they (to run out of) food, they (to begin) eating sea creatures such as turtles (черепахи), seabirds and fish caught by hand. The wife (to make) fishing hooks from her safety pins (булавки) and (to catch) several big fish which they (to eat) raw.

As they drifted (дрейфовать, плыть по течению) in the open Pacific, the couple (to see) seven different ships, but they (to be) unable to attract these ships' attention because their signal flares (сигнальные ракеты) (to be) out of order and they (to have not) a signalling mirror. Their life raft (надувной плот) (to begin) to deflate (спускать; выпускать воздух) and (to need) often inflation. At the beginning they (to read) and (to play) card games, (to tell) funny stories to support each other. But later the Baileys (to suffer) terribly from hunger and sores (болячки) which (to be) worsening due to the wet conditions in the raft. They (to see) sharks and (to think) they (to want) to eat them, because the (to feel) death.

After traveling some 2,400 km, the Baileys (to be) rescued by the crew of a Korean fishing boat. Sailors on the ship (to bring) the couple aboard in a very bad state. The husband and his wife (to lose) many kilograms of weight and their legs (to be, not) able to walk. The Baileys (to return) to England and (to write) account of their voyage in a book entitled *117 Days Adrift (Staying Alive!)* in the U.S.), which was published in 1974. The following year, they (to return) to the sea in their new yacht, which they (to buy) on money from their book.

Задание №90.

Прочитайте текст-интервью немецкой женщины, вспоминающей свое спасение после крушения самолета. Обратите внимание на употребление Простого прошедшего времени (Past Simple). Подготовьтесь к его пересказу

17-year girls survived in jungle

(Семнадцатилетняя девочка выжила в джунглях)

It was Christmas Eve 1971 and everyone was eager to get home, we were angry because the plane was seven hours late.

Suddenly we entered into a very heavy, dark cloud. My mother was anxious (встревожена) but I was OK, I liked flying.

Ten minutes later it was obvious (очевидно) that something was very wrong. There was very heavy turbulence (болтанка) and the plane was jumping up and down, parcels and luggage were falling from the locker (камера хранения), there were gifts, flowers and Christmas cakes flying around the cabin. When we saw lightning (молния) around the plane, I was scared (испугаться).

My mother and I held hands but we were unable to speak. Other passengers began to cry and weep and scream.

After about 10 minutes, I saw a very bright light on the left. My mother said very calmly: «That is the end, it's all over» Those were the last words I ever heard from her.

Suddenly the noise stopped and I was outside the plane. I was in a freefall, strapped (привязанный) to my seat bench and hanging head-over-heels (вверх тормашками). The whispering (шептание) of the wind was the only noise I could hear.

I could see the jungle spinning (вертеться) towards me. Then I lost consciousness (сознание) and remember nothing. Later I learned that the plane had broken into pieces about two miles above the ground.

I woke the next day and looked up into the sky. The first thought I had was: «I survived an air crash». I shouted out for my mother but I only heard (слышала) the sounds of the jungle. I was completely alone.

I had broken my collarbone (ключица) and had some deep cuts on my legs but my injuries (раны) weren't serious. Before the crash, I learned a lot about life in the rainforest (тропический лес) from my parents. I could hear the planes overhead searching for the wreck (крушение) but it was a very dense (густой) forest and I couldn't see them.

I was wearing a very short, sleeveless (безрукавов) mini-dress and white sandals. I lost one shoe and my glasses. I found a small creek (небольшой залив) and walked in the water because I knew it was safer.

At the crash site (место крушения) I had found a bag of sweets. When I had finished them I had nothing more to eat and I was very afraid of starving (умереть от голода).

It was very hot and very wet (влажно) and it rained several times a day. But it was cold in the night and to be alone in that mini-dress was very difficult.

When I turned a corner in the creek, I found a bench with three passengers. I was paralyzed by panic. It was the first time I saw a dead body.

I thought my mother could be one of them but when I touched the corpse (труп) with a stick, I saw that the woman's toenails (ногти на ногах) were painted – my mother never polished her nails.

By the 10th day I couldn't stand properly and I drifted (передвигаться) along the edge (край) of a larger river I had found. I felt so lonely, like I was in a parallel universe (вселенная) far away from any human being.

But then I saw a small path (тропа) into the jungle where I found a hut (хижина) with a palm leaf roof, and a liter of gasoline in it.

I had a wound (рана) on my upper right arm. It was infested (кишела) with maggots (личинка, червь) about one centimeter long. I remembered our dog had the same infection and my father had put kerosene in it, so I sucked the gasoline out and put it into the wound. The pain was intense as the maggots tried to get further into the wound. I pulled out about 30 maggots and was very proud of myself. I decided to spend the night there.

The next day I heard the voices of several men outside. It was like hearing the voices of angels. When they saw me, they were alarmed (встревожены) and stopped talking. They thought I was a kind of water goddess (богиня) — a figure from local legend who is a hybrid of a water dolphin and a blonde, white-skinned (белокожая) woman.

But I introduced myself (представилась) in Spanish and explained (объяснила) what had happened. They treated (лечить) my wounds and gave me something to eat and the next day took me back to civilization.

The day after my rescue (спасение), I saw my father. He could barely (едва) talk and in the first moment we just held each other. For the next few days, he frantically (неистово) searched for news of my mother. On 12 January they found her body. Later I found out that she also survived the crash but was badly injured and she couldn't move. She died several days later. I dread (бояться) to think what her last days were like.

Задание №91.

Вставьте глаголы в прошедшем времени

1. Juliane and her mother (fly) to Lima to celebrate Christmas with her father.
2. The plane (break) up in the storm.
3. Juliane (fall) 3 000 meters strapped in the seat.
4. She was not killed when the seat (hit) the ground.
5. The next morning Juliane (look) for pieces of the plane and (call) for her mother.
6. She (find) nothing but a small plastic bag of sweets.
7. She (have) deep cuts on her arms and legs.
8. But she (decide) to get out of the jungle.
9. She (know) that if she (stay) there she would die.
10. She (find, not) anything to eat.
11. One day she (find) three seats and (see) dead bodies in them.
12. Juliane (walk) and (swim) down the river for 5 days.
13. At last she (come) to a hut.
14. Nobody (be) there but the next afternoon, four men (arrive) and (take) her to a doctor.
15. She (make) her way through the jungle for about 10 days before being rescued.

Задание №92.

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы после него

Christmas presents (ПодаркинаРождество)

One dollar and eighty-seven cents. That was all. Three times Della counted it. Ad tomorrow will be Christmas. She sat down on the old sofa and burst into tears (разразиласьслезами). She had saved every penny for months and this was the result. Twenty dollars a week doesn't go far. Only \$ 1.87 to buy a present for Jim. She had spent hours planning to buy something nice for him.

She went to the mirror and let down (распустила) her hair. She let it fall to its full length, bellow her knees.

There were two possessions (собственность) of which the Dillinghams were very proud. One was Jim's gold watch which belonged to (принадлежал) his grandfather. The other was Della's hair.

She put her hair up (подобрала) again nervously and cried a little again. Then she put on her old brown jacket, her old brown hat and went down the stairs to the street.

She stopped at a sign (вывеска) which read: «Madam Sofronie. Hair Goods (товары) of All Kinds». She ran up the stairs.

«Will you buy my hair? » asked Della. «Take your hat off, – said Madam Sofronie, – and let me look at it». She let her hair down.

«Twenty dollars», – said Madame. – «Give it to me quickly», – said Della and the woman began to cut off Della's beautiful long hair.

For the next two hours Della searched for a present for Jim. Then she found it. It was a platinum chain (цепочка) for Jim's watch. As soon as she saw it, she knew it was right for him. It was like him. Quiet and valuable (ценный, добропорядочный человек). It cost \$ 21.

When Della got home, she started to curl her hair. After half an hour, her head was covered in small curls (кудри).

At seven o'clock the front door opened and Jim came in. Della whispered (шептала) to herself: «Please God, make him think I am still pretty». Jim looked thin and serious. Poor Jim! He was only twenty-two! His eyes fixed upon (остановились на) Della and there was an expression on his face which frightened her.

«Jim, darling, don't look at me like that. My hair will grow again. I cut it off and sold it because I wanted to buy you a present. I have got a beautiful present for you».

«You have cut your hair», – said Jim slowly.

«Yes, but I am still me without my hair, aren't I? »

«Your hair is gone», – he said again, almost like idiot. He took a package from his coat pocket and threw it on the table.

Della tore (разорвала) at the string and paper. First, an enthusiastic (восторженный) scream. Then, hysterical tears. For (потому что) there lay the combs (гребни, расчески) – the set (набор) of beautiful tortoiseshell (черепаховый панцирь) hair combs which she had wanted for so long. She knew they were very expensive.

She hugged them closely and said: «My hair grows very fast, Jim». Then she jumped up and gave him her present. The platinum chain flashed in the light.

«Isn't it beautiful, Jim? Give me your watch; I want to see how it looks on it».

Jim sat down on the sofa and smiled. «Dell, – he said, – let's put our Christmas presents away and keep them for a while, They are too nice to use at present. I sold the watch to buy your combs. Now let's have supper».

1. What two possessions did Della and Jim value most highly?
2. How much did Della have to spend on Christmas present for Jim?
3. How did she manage to buy him a present?

4. What did she buy for him?
5. What did Jim buy for her?
6. How did he get the money to buy it?

Задание №93.

Выучите наиболее употребительные фразовые глаголы из таблицы и составьте с ними предложения

put on – надевать что-то	run out of – израсходовать, истощить запас
take off – снимать (одежду)	shut up – заткнуться
get up – просыпаться, вставать	turn into – превратиться в кого/что-либо
look after – ухаживать, заботиться	turn on/off – включать/выключать; заводится от чего-либо
carry out – выполнять	work up – выработать; тренироваться
come across – случайно натолкнуться на что-то, встретиться с кем-то	make up – гримировать; мириться с кем-либо
fall out – ссориться; выпадать (о волосах)	look for – искать что/кого-либо
get along with – ладить с кем-либо	grow up – вырастать, становиться взрослым
hang around – слоняться без дела	wash up – мыть посуду
keep on – продолжать	bring up – воспитывать
look forward to – очень хотеть, стремиться	check in – зарегистрироваться
put up with – мириться с чем-либо	pass away – умереть
drop in – заглянуть к кому-то в гости	hang up – закончить телефонный разговор
fill in – заполнять что-либо (анкету)	hit on – «клеиться», флиртовать
give up – сдаваться, бросать делать что-либо	lay off – снять с работы
go in for – заниматься чем-либо (спортом)	let down – подвести кого-то
pay off – выплатить долг, рассчитаться	see off – провожать кого-либо
pick up – познакомиться с кем-то, подцепить кого-то	show off – выпендриваться; красоваться
take after – походять на кого-то; быть похожим	try on – примерять одежду
tell off – сильно ругать, бранить	use up – израсходовать, истратить
sort out – разобраться, решить	give in – сдаваться

проблему	
pissoff – бесить; раздражать (ся); отстань, да пошел ты!	grow up – вырасти, повзрослеть

Задание №94.

Переведите с английского языка на русский

1. Keep on cleaning the room and I'll wash the car.
2. While carrying out the report, we found out a number of mistakes.
3. We sorted things out after a call from Mr. Jones.
4. Giving up smoking was his best decision ever.
5. Ok, I give in! Tell me who your new roommate is.
6. Let's see off Tom and his family.
7. He picked up a girl at the party.
8. His face got all red-colored when he was pissed off.
9. First, we checked in the hotel, and then we took a taxi to the center of the city.
10. It is raining outside. Put on your jacket when you go shopping.
11. Can you drop in tonight?
12. They have to fill in the form at the hotel.
13. Sarah never could get along with her cousin.
14. The boys decide to fight until one of them gives up.
15. His children will grow up in the USA.
16. Alan hung about for three hours there.
17. Sarah always lets me down.
18. Alice looks forward to playing volleyball on the beach.
19. John was looking for the cat in her room.
20. Kiss him and make up!
21. Alice passed away in the morning.
22. I will never put up with this nonsense.
23. The tourists ran out of money.
24. Alice is always showing off when he comes.
25. He goes in for table-tennis.

Задание №95.

Вставьте в пропуски подходящие фразовые глаголы

1. Can I ... these sandals, please? (Можно примерить эти сандалии?)
2. It's too cold outside. ... a warm coat and a hat. (На улице слишком холодно. Надень теплое пальто и шапку.)
3. It's too hot inside. Can I ... my jacket? (В помещении слишком жарко. Могу я снять куртку?)
4. Mary is going to become a doctor when she (Мэри собирается стать врачом, когда вырастет.)

5. Don't forget to ... the light when you leave the bathroom. (Не забудь выключать свет, когда выходишь из ванной.)
6. Please ... this registration form. (Пожалуйста, заполните этот регистрационный бланк.)
7. We're ... to meeting your wife. (Мы с нетерпением ждем встречи с твоей женой.)
8. Ann is so tolerant and kind. She likes ... children and old people. (Аня так терпелива и добра. Ей нравится ухаживать за детьми и пожилыми людьми.)
9. Sorry. Are you ... me? (Извини. Ты что клеишься ко мне?)
10. He is ... a job as a lawyer. (Он ищет работу на должность юриста.)
11. Bob smoked for 20 years but he ... six months ago. (Боб курил 20 лет, но бросил 6 месяцев назад.)
12. I'd like to watch the news. Could you ... the TV, please? (Я бы хотел посмотреть новости. Не мог бы ты включить телевизор?)
13. There is such a mess in the kitchen. Youhaveto ... (В кухне такой беспорядок. Тебенадовымытьпосуду.)
14. John so arrogant, he is difficult to ... (Джон такой высокомерный, с ним трудно ладить.)
15. Oh god! We have ... all the money. (О боже! Мы истратили все деньги.)

Задание №96.

Выучите слова и выражения по теме «Здоровье»

to catch a cold –простудиться	to sneeze – чихать
to have a headache (earache, stomachache and soon) – иметь головную боль (боль в ухе, боль в животе и т. д.)	fever – лихорадка, жар
to have a running nose – иметь насморк	to listen to one's heart and lungs – слушать сердцебиение и лёгкие
to have a cough –кашлять, иметь кашель	to check up kidneys (liver, stomach, eyesight, hearing) –проверять почки (печень, желудок, зрение, слух)
to test blood pressure – измерять артериальное давление	to X-ray – делать рентген
to keep thermometer under an armpit - держать градусник подмышкой	to write out a prescription for some medicines - выписывать рецепт на лекарства
pills – таблетки; powder – порошок; ointment – мазь; drops – капли; mixture –микстура, раствор	to recover from illness (disease) – выздороветь

the ambulance – скорая помощь; the first aid – первая помощь	an injury – рана; a scrape – царапина; a cut – порез
a broken bone – перелом; a burn – ожог	to take deep breaths – глубоко дышать
to have a sore throat – иметь больное горло	pain – боль
the chemist's; the drugstore – аптека	medical insurance card – медицинская страховка
to charge fees for treatment – взимать плату за лечение	strip to the waist – раздеться до пояса
I'll give you an injection – я сделаю вам укол	It does not hurt here – здесь не болит; It hurts here – здесь болит
I need a doctor (quickly) – мне срочно нужен врач	illness, sickness; disease – болезнь; food poisoning – пищевое отравление
to give up smoking, to stop/quit smoking – бросать курить	health – здоровье; healthy – здоровый
harmful, injurious (to health) – вредный для здоровья	to fall ill (with), to be taken ill (with) – заболеть
stroke – инсульт; heart attack – инфаркт	bruise, black eye – синяк
to be badly/seriously ill – быть тяжело больным	to complain about – жаловаться на
I feel dizzy – у меня кружится голова	surgery, operation – операция

Задание №97.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выскажите свое мнение о здоровом образе жизни

Healthy way of life (Здоровый образ жизни)

People nowadays more and more understand that good health is above wealth. To be healthy we should avoid different bad habits that can affect our health. In my opinion, smoking and drinking too much alcohol, are the worst habits. They can make our lives shorter. Smoking, for example, can lead to heart and lung diseases, and cancer. Besides, it makes your teeth yellow and skin unhealthy. Fortunately, today more and more young people give up smoking. Some companies don't employ (нанимать) people who are smokers. Smoking is banned in most public places because everyone agrees it does harm to our health

Smoking and drinking are joined by less dangerous habits, such as skipping (пропускать) meals, eating unhealthy food, or even overeating (переедание). Of course, they are not as dangerous as smoking or drinking alcohol, but they also affect our health.

If we eat too much, we'll become obese, and obesity (ожирение) leads to serious health problems. A lot of people like drinking coca cola and coffee, and enjoy pizzas and hamburgers. But what is tasty is not always healthy. Fast food makes you fat, that's why Americans are the fattest people in the world.

In recent years people eat less fat food and prefer fruits and vegetables. Salads, beans, and apples have taken the place of steak and ice cream. The fashion for health food is growing all the time.

Many people feel they are too fat, even if their doctors say that they are normal. And a lot of people try to improve their physical form. There are a lot of ways to lose weight (похудеть) and avoid gaining it. Perhaps the most popular of them is to sit on a diet. If you want to lose weight, you should cut out snacks and desserts, check up calories and energy value of your food. But excessive dieting may be dangerous, too. Some people refuse to eat meat as they consider it harmful. They say a vegetarian diet reduces the risk of cancer and vegetarians live longer than others.

To my mind, the most important way to stay healthy and to keep fit (быть в форме) is to go in for sports. Regular exercise and being in the open air make your heart healthier, your muscles and bones stronger, reaction times faster, and resistance (сопротивляемость) to various illnesses better. Besides, you can eat and drink as much as you want because you are burning (сжигать) it all off.

It is useful to go for a walk before going to bed, or to air the room. Sleeping eight or nine hours, getting up early, having regular meals, a healthy diet and going in for sports is really a good way to live.

Задание №98.

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы после него

Extraordinary Doctor

(Необычный доктор)

Dr James Barry graduated from the all-male Edinburgh College of Medicine in 1812 at the age of 17. After the college, James Barry joined the British Army as a medical officer and was sent to South Africa, where he got a reputation as a first-class surgeon. He was the first doctor who made a successful caesarean operation (кесарево сечение) in 1826 saving the lives of mother and baby.

He was famous for high speed in operation. It was very important because there were a lot of infections and medicine didn't know anesthesia (обезболивание). He insisted on washing hands and using gloves during operations, it saved a lot of lives preventing (предохраняя) patients from infections.

Barry died in 1865 in London, and after his death it was discovered (обнаружено), that he in fact was a she. His real name was Margaret Ann Bulkley and this secret was broken after 46 years working as a talented army medical officer.

Her mother Mary-Ann was a sister of James Barry, professor of painting at London's Royal Academy. Her mother, her uncle and some friends of her family decided to give Margaret medical education. The only way into medical school in the early 1800s was to disguise (маскироваться, изменять внешность) herself as a man.

Why did she join army? A strange choice for someone with such a secret to hide. After her death it was discovered that she was even pregnant (беременная) several years ago.

If she had come clean (признаться, расколоться) and said she was a woman she couldn't have done anything in Britain. Many times her colleagues noticed the smooth (гладкая) skin of her face and high voice but nobody seriously thought of his being a female (женщина).

This truth (правда) was a scandal to Victorian Britain that is why for years it was closed to public. The military agency kept this «terrible» fact in secret for 100 years, because Barry was not only an ordinary doctor, she was a general-inspector (генерал-инспектор), that is the main head (начальник) of the whole military medicine.

1. What institution did James Barry graduate from?
2. What was Barry famous for?
3. What was discovered after his death?
4. Why did she have to disguise herself as a man?
5. Does she deserve (заслуживать) a monument?

Задание №99.

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. I opened the window. The cars were passing my house and a man was standing at the traffic lights.
2. When I returned she was still sitting on the sofa.
3. I was looking for a flat for a long time when I first came to Paris.
4. - What were you doing in Africa? - We were treating the sick people, but I don't want to go there again.
5. I was cooking the whole evening yesterday.
6. We were trying to open the door while the firemen were fitting the ladder to get into the flat through the window.
7. I was walking along the street when suddenly I heard a woman's cry.
8. As he was taking a shower, somebody knocked at his door.
9. He entered the door. The candles were burning in the corners and the smell of cigarettes was filling the room.

Задание №100.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Continuous.

1. Around me people (to talk) German, Italian and English.
2. Robert (to talk) to some of the other guests on the terrace when Hardy came.
3. Michael (to look) at his watch.
4. All night long the stars (to glitter).
5. Lizzie (to eat) and didn't raise her head.
6. He drank some of the wine and ate several chunks of bread while he (to wait) for his dinner to come up.
7. The family (to prepare) for the party.
8. She (to argue) that only Belinda knew how to treat men.
9. A few minutes later Dixon (to hurry) through the streets to his bus stop.
10. They moved across the room, which (to start) to fill up, to a vacant corner.

Задание №101.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Continuous.

1. They (to write) the test at this time yesterday.
2. He (to work) in the garden from two till five o'clock.
3. We (to watch) television the whole evening.
4. You (to play) football at six o'clock?
5. You (to drink) tea at seven o'clock?
6. He (to draw) from three till four o'clock?
7. Who (to listen) to the radio at this time?
8. It (to rain) the whole day yesterday?
9. They (to skate) at three o'clock?
10. She (not to help) mother about the house from two till six.

Задание №102.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Подготовьте краткий пересказ его содержания

A Good Lesson
(Хороший урок)

Once a rich Englishwoman called Mrs Johnson decided to have a birthday party. She invited a lot of guests and a singer. The singer was poor, but he had a very good voice.

The singer got to Mrs Johnson's house at exactly six o'clock as he had been asked to do, but when he went in, he saw through a door that the dining-room was already full of guests, who were sitting round a big table in the middle of the room. The guests were eating, joking, laughing, and talking loudly. Mrs Johnson came out to him, and he thought she was going to ask him to join them,

when she said, «We're glad, sir, that you have come. You will be singing after dinner, I'll call you as soon as we're ready to listen to you. Now will you go into the kitchen and have dinner, too, please?»

The singer was very angry, but said nothing. At first he wanted to leave Mrs. Johnson's house at once, but then he changed his mind and decided to stay and teach her and her rich guests a good lesson. When the singer went into the kitchen, the servants were having dinner, too. He joined them. After dinner, the singer thanked everybody and said, «Well, now I'm going to sing to you, my good friends.» And he sang them some beautiful songs.

Soon Mrs Johnson called the singer.

«Well, sir, we're ready.»

«Ready?» asked the singer. «What are you ready for?»

«To listen to you,» said Mrs. Johnson in an angry voice.

«Listen to me? But I have already sung, and I'm afraid I shan't be able to sing any more tonight.»

«Where did you sing?»

«In the kitchen. I always sing for those I have dinner with.»

Задание №103.

Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.

1. I (read) the report when you (ring).
2. I (see) Paul at the airport. He (wait) for his brother's plane to arrive from Canada.
3. They (move) to a new flat last year.
4. While the kids (play) in the garden, their mother was hurriedly cooking dinner.
5. He (pass) her a message when the teacher (look / not)
6. Simon (play) on the computer while his brother (watch) TV.
7. While I (sit) in a meeting, my mobile suddenly (ring).
8. Yesterday at six o'clock, Colin (play) football.
9. Yesterday we (dance) much in the night club.
10. I (see) a famous celebrity when I (shop) on Oxford Street yesterday.
11. Last year London (see) cold winter.
12. James Ellis (go) on a business trip last week.
13. Where you (go) yesterday when I (see) you?
14. Tom (burn) his hand when he (cook) dinner.
15. When Tom (arrive), we (have) dinner.
16. It (rain) when I (get up) this morning.
17. I (fall) asleep when I (watch) television.

Задание №104.

Выучите слова по теме «Путешествия»

baggage, luggage – багаж	railway station / train station –
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	вокзал
ticket – билет; return ticket – билет в обратном направлении; to book a ticket in advance – забронировать билет заранее	sights, attractions – достопримечательности; to go sightseeing – осматривать достопримечательности
jet-lag – дискомфорт, связанный со сменой часовых поясов при перелете	border, frontier – граница; abroad – за границей
backpack – рюкзак; backpaker – тот, кто путешествует налегке с рюкзаком	to miss, to long / yearn (for) – скучать (по)
to see off – провожать	resort – курорт
annual vacation – ежегодный отпуск	unspoiled nature – нетронутая природа; environment – окружающая среда
to be on vacation; to rest, to be resting – отдыхать	journey, voyage – путешествие
suitcase – чемодан; porter – носильщик	package tour / holiday – путешествие по туристической путевке; buy a package tour – купить туристическую путевку
departure – отправление; arrival – прибытие	leave on time / on the dot – отправляться по расписанию; keep on schedule / timetable – идти по расписанию (о транспорте)
board (a train, plane, a ship) – сесть (на поезд, самолет, корабль); get off (a train, a plane) – сойти с (поезда, самолета)	single room – одностельный номер; double room – двухместный номер
to fill in / out the registration form – заполнить регистрационный бланк	to check in – зарегистрироваться; to check out – выписаться
to go through the customs – пройти таможенный досмотр	duty-free – не подлежащий обложению таможенными пошлинами
fill in / out a customs declaration – заполнить таможенную декларацию	inn – небольшая гостиница, чаще в сельской местности; hotel – гостиница; hostel – студенческое общежитие
to fasten seat-belt – привязать ремни	air hostess (flight attendant) – стюардесса
compartment – купе; car – вагон	fare – стоимость

	железнодорожного билета
upperbunk/berth – верхняя полка; lowerbunk/berth – нижняя полка	ferry – паром; deck – палуба
crew – команда, экипаж; steward – дежурный по каютам	call at a port – зайти в порт
beseasick – страдать от морской болезни; tossing – качка	totravelbyboat/train/plane/car – путешествовать на пароходе, поезде, на самолете, на машине; onfoot – пешком
ticket office, booking-office –касса	cancelled – отменен; delayed – отложен
destination – пункт назначения	business trip –командировка

Задание №105.

Составьте диалог по теме «Путешествие на машине», используя следующие фразы:

1. Я могу взять напрокат машину? Can I rent a car?
2. Какие документы мне нужно иметь с собой? What papers do I need with me?
3. Вот мои международные водительские права. This is my international driving permit (license).
4. Я хотел бы взять эту машину напрокат на два дня. I'd like to rent this car for two days.
5. Где можно припарковаться? Where can I park?
6. В этом районе есть гостиница? Is there a hotel in this area?
7. Где самый короткий путь на пляж? Which is the shortest way to the beach?
8. Дорога до озера хорошая? Is the road to the lake a good one?
9. Сколько километров (миль) до ближайшей заправочной станции? How many kilometers (miles) is to the nearest gas station?
10. Мне нужно сорок литров бензина. I would like to have ten gallons of gas.
11. Добавьте, пожалуйста, воды в радиатор. Would you please add some water to the radiator?
12. Помойте, пожалуйста, машину. Can I have the car washed?
13. Двигатель не заводится. The engine won't start.
14. Двигатель перегревается. The engine gets very hot.
15. Оно очень шумит. It is noisy.
16. У вас есть запчасти? Do you have spare parts?
17. У нас кончился бензин. We're out of gas.
18. Машина сломалась. Пришлите кого-нибудь за ней. The car broke down. Please send someone for it.
19. Вы можете починить машину? Can you repair/fix the car?
20. Мне кажется, это Ваша вина. I think it was your fault.
21. Не похоже, чтобы ущерб был большой. There doesn't seem to be much damage.

22. Давайтерешимвопросмеждунами. Can we settle the matter between ourselves?

23. Пустькто-нибудьвызоветполицию. I would like somebody to call the police.

24. Яиностранец. Вотмоиводительскиеправа. I ' m a foreigner. Here's my driver's license.

Задание №106.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Сделайте сообщение по теме «Путешествия»

Travelling (Путешествия)

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient (древние) towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque (красочные) places, or just for a change of scene (перемена мест). It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different music.

What choice to make? It's up to you to decide. There is a great variety of choice available for you.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers (горожане) usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and lie in the sun.

Most travelers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them – the sights of a city, old churches and castles (замки), views of mountains, lakes, valleys (долины), plains (равнины), waterfalls, forests, different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, the photos will remind them of the happy time they once had.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. You have to go to other countries to take part in different negotiations (переговоры), to sign (подписывать) contracts, to participate (участвовать) in different exhibitions (выставки), in order to push (чтобы продвигать) the goods produced by your firm or company. Travelling on business helps you to get more information about achievements (достижения) of other companies, which will make your own business more successful.

There are a lot of means of travelling: by sea, by plane, by car, on foot. Tastes differ (Вкусам не спорят). That is why it is up to you to decide which means of travelling you would prefer. All means of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages.

No wonder (неудивительно) that more and more people prefer travelling by plane. It combines both (оба) comfort and speed and you will reach (добираться) the place of destination very quickly. But if you are airsick the flight may seem not so nice to you. Unfortunately sometimes the flights are delayed because of unfavourable weather conditions, and one more inconvenience is jet-lag.

I have to notice that travelling by train is very popular in Russia. Nowadays, modern trains have very comfortable cars and seats. There is also the dining-car in each train. You can see many interesting places and enjoy the nature, looking through the window.

Travelling by ship is not as popular as travelling by plane or train, but still some people like it.

Travelling by car is also very popular in Russia. Many people choose this means of transportation. They don't need to buy tickets, book hotels and etc. They can stop whenever they wish, rest, take a walk and stay at the same place as much time as they want.

Hiking is a very popular means of travelling, but not as popular as abroad. Generally, young people prefer this kind of travelling. Walking tours are very exciting.

If we are fond (увлекаться, любить) of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

Задание №107.

Прочитайте текст, подготовьте его краткий пересказ

Mistaken Identity

(Ошибочноеопознание)

by Mark Twain

Years ago I arrived one day in New York, where I had to change trains and take the sleeper (спальныйвагон). There were crowds of people on the platform, and they were all trying to get into the long sleeper train which was already packed. I asked the young man in the booking-office if I could have a sleeping-berth (полка) and he answered: «No.» I went off and asked another local official if I could have some poor little corner somewhere in a sleeping-car, but he interrupted (перебил) me angrily saying, «No, you can't, every corner is full. Now, don't bother me any more,» and he turned his back and walked off. I felt so hurt that I said to my companion, «If these people knew who I was, they...». But my companion stopped me there,— «Don't talk such nonsense, we'll have to put up with (смириться) this,» he said, «If they knew who you

were, do you think it would help you to get a vacant seat in a train which has no vacant seats in it?»

This did not improve (улучшать) my condition at all, but just then I noticed that the porter of a sleeping-car had his eye on me. I saw the expression of his face suddenly change. He whispered to the uniformed conductor, pointing to me, and I realized I was being talked about. Then the conductor came forward, his face all politeness. «Can I be of any service to you?» he asked. «Do you want a place in a sleeping-car?»

«Yes,» I said, «I'll be grateful (благодарен) to you if you can give me a place, anything will do.»

«We have nothing left except the big family compartment,» he continued, «with two berths (полки) and a couple of armchairs in it, but it is entirely (полностью) at your disposal (распоряжение). Here, Tom, take these suitcases aboard!»

Then he touched his hat, and we moved along. I was eager (очень хотеть) to say a few words to my companion, but I changed my mind. The porter made us comfortable in the compartment, and then said, with many bows (поклоны) and smiles:

«Now, is there anything you want, sir? Because you can have just anything you want».

«Can I have some hot water?» I asked.

«Yes, sir, I'll get it myself».

«Good! Now, that lamp is hung too high above the berth. Can I have a better lamp fixed just at the head of my bed below the luggage rack, so that I can read comfortably?»

«Yes, sir. The lamp you want is just being fixed in the next compartment. I'll get it from there and fix it here. It'll burn all night. Yes, sir, you can ask for anything you want, the whole railroad will be turned inside out to please you».

And he disappeared (исчез).

I smiled at my companion, and said:

«Well, what do you say now? Didn't their attitude (отношение) change the moment they understood I was Mark Twain? You see the result, don't you?» My companion did not answer. So I added, «Don't you like the way you are being served? And all for the same fare (плата).»

As I was saying this, the porter's smiling face appeared in the doorway and this speech followed:

«Oh, sir, I recognized you the minute I set my eyes on you. I told the conductor so».

«Is that so, my boy?» I said handing him a good tip. «Who am I?»

«Mr McCleilan, Mayor (мэр) of New York», he said and disappeared again.

Задание №108.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте список незнакомых слов для заучивания.

Journey's End
(Конец путешествия)
by Jan Carew

Tom Smith was a nice young man. He wanted a job, but he couldn't find one. Many people wanted to work, and there weren't many jobs. Tom felt sad because he never had money for clothes or the cinema.

When he was younger, Tom wanted to be a footballer. He was good at football, and at tennis, too. He was good at every sport. But there were other, better players.

Now Tom had a new idea. He thought, 'Perhaps I can find a job in a sports shop. I'll be happy then and I'll have money.' But it was only an idea. It never happened.

He tried hard to find a job. He looked in the newspapers every day and he wrote letters for jobs — a lot of letters. But he never found a job.

One day he saw something in the newspaper about a fair in the park near his house.

'That will be interesting,' he thought. 'It's next Saturday. I think I'll go. Yes, I'll go. I'm not doing anything this weekend, and it won't cost much.'

On Saturday Tom walked to the park and bought a ticket for the fair. It was a warm summer day. The sky was blue, and the park was very pretty. There were a lot of flowers — blue, yellow and red. Tom felt happy when he saw them.

The fair was good, too. There were a lot of people there, and many different games. Tom played some games. He won a box of fruit and a book about sport. Then he bought an ice-cream because he was hot and thirsty,

'I'm having a good day!' he thought. He sat down and ate his ice-cream. 'Now, what shall I do next?'

Suddenly he saw, in large letters:

«Madame Zelda knows the future. Do you want to know about your future? Come in and talk to Madame Zelda»

Tom Smith thought very hard. 'Shall I go in?' he thought. 'Why not? I'm not afraid of the future. Perhaps it will be interesting. Yes, I'll go in and have a conversation with Madame Zelda.'

So he went in. It was very dark inside. An old woman with grey hair and a kind face smiled at Tom.

'Hello, young man!' she said. 'Sit down and I will tell you about your future.'

Tom sat down. The old woman looked at some cards on the table.

'Take three cards,' she said.

Tom took the cards and gave them to her. The woman looked at the cards for a long time. Then she spoke. She didn't smile now.

'Listen!' she said. 'I have to tell you something VERY important.

Do not go anywhere next Friday. Make a journey next Friday, and you will never arrive! Something will happen on the way. Don't forget now. I can tell you nothing more. Be careful, young man.'

Tom left. The sun was very hot on his face. He had no more money, and he wanted to go home. 'I'm not afraid,' he thought. 'I don't go on journeys. I won't go anywhere next Friday. Every day is the same to me. I haven't got a job, so I don't go anywhere.'

But on Thursday Tom had a letter. It was an answer to one of his letters! There was a job in a town thirty kilometers away. It was in a sports shop. The boss wanted to meet Tom the next day.

Tom felt very happy. 'I'll have to take a train there,' he thought. 'I can't walk thirty kilometers.'

Suddenly he remembered the old woman at the fair, and he felt afraid. 'Do not go anywhere next Friday,' she told him.

'But what can I do?' Tom thought sadly. 'I can't lose this job. It's too important to me. I'll have to take the train tomorrow. And what can an old woman know about the future? Nothing!'

But he wasn't very happy about it. And he didn't sleep well that night.

The next day was Friday, and Tom went to the station. He bought a ticket at the ticket office. The train arrived, and he climbed on it.

An old man sat down next to Tom. His face was intelligent under his white hair. He had a bad leg, and Tom felt sorry for him.

The train left the station and went through the country. A waiter came round with some food and the old man bought a sandwich. Then he smiled at Tom and said, 'Are you thirsty? I've got some tea with me. Would you like some?'

He took out a cup and gave Tom some tea, 'He's a kind man!' Tom thought. 'I really like him.'

He smiled at the old man and said, 'Thank you. I'm Tom Smith. Are you going a long way?'

But the old man couldn't answer. Suddenly there was a very loud noise and the train stopped. What was wrong? The people on the train were afraid. They all looked out of the windows, but they couldn't see anything.

'Don't be afraid,' Tom told his new friend. 'I'll go and see. Perhaps it's an accident. Stay here and you'll be OK.'

The old man smiled. 'Thank you, my young friend,' he said. 'I will stay here. My old legs are very weak.'

Tom found the guard. 'What's wrong?' he asked him. 'Why did we stop?'

The guard looked at Tom unhappily. 'There's a large tree in front of the train,' he said. 'We'll have to move it, but we can't do it quickly. So this is the end of the journey for you. You'll have to get off the train and walk.'

'Walk where?' Tom asked.

The guard looked at a map. 'There's a village near here. You can go there and perhaps find a restaurant or a cafe. I have to stay here with the train. I'm very sorry about your journey. But you'll get your money back.'

Tom thought, 'The money isn't important. I really wanted that job!' And he felt very sad.

Tom didn't say anything about the job to the old man. He helped his friend off the train and carried his case to the village.

‘Thank you very much,’ the old man said to Tom. ‘I know that my case is heavy. There’s a computer in it, and there are a lot of papers.’

Tom smiled. ‘It’s all right,’ he said. But inside he was very sad. ‘I was stupid,’ he thought. ‘I didn’t listen to the old woman, but she was right. I won’t get that job now.’

The old man saw Tom’s sad face and asked him, ‘What’s wrong, my young friend?’

So Tom told him the story about the job in the sports shop.

Then a strange thing happened. The old man smiled, and then he laughed! Why did he laugh? Tom didn’t know and he felt a little angry. The old man was his friend, but this was a bad day for Tom. It wasn’t funny!

Tom couldn’t speak or smile. The old man saw this and he stopped laughing. Then he said, ‘Listen to me, Tom, and don’t be sad. I’m a rich man. I’ve got a lot of shops in different towns, and they’re all sports shops. I want an intelligent young man to work in my new shop. It’s also my biggest shop! Will you work for me? I think I know you now. You were very kind to me on the train. You’re the right person for the job. What’s your answer?’

‘This is wonderful,’ Tom said with a happy smile. ‘This is the best day of my life, not the worst!’

Задание №109.

Вставьте сокращенные формы будущего времени I’ll, we’ll, he’ll, she’ll, they’ll, it’ll.

1. I'd like to see animals. I think ____ go to the zoo today.
2. Wendy likes dinosaurs. I think ____ go to the Natural History Museum.
3. We like dancing. I think ____ go to the disco.
4. My parents want to buy presents. I think ____ go to the gift shop. '
5. Jim likes walking. I think ____ go to the park.
6. Put on your scarf and hat. I think ____ be cold today.
7. I want to watch a cartoon. I think ____ go to the cinema tomorrow.
8. Mike is ill. I don't think ____ go for a walk with him.

Задание №110.

Переведите предложения, используя будущее время глаголов.

1. Я поеду домой в начале декабря.
2. Вечером мой брат напишет письмо своему другу в Америке.
3. В пятницу наш офис будет закрыт.
4. Мы будем сдавать экзамен по истории на следующей неделе.
5. Ты найдешь свой подарок под новогодней елкой.
6. Песни твоей сестры будут очень популярными.
7. Я уверен, что Ник скоро передумает (to change his mind).
8. Мы не останемся в этом дешевом отеле.
9. Мэри никогда не забудет свою первую любовь.

10. Завтра не будет облачно. Мы не будем брать зонт.
11. Доктор не разрешит (to allow) Инне выходить на улицу.
12. Вы пообедаете со мной? – Да. Пойду, помою руки. – Что вы будете: мясо или рыбу? – Я буду рыбу.
13. Что мы купим на папин день рождения? – Мы подумаем об этом завтра утром.
14. Во сколько начнется твоя любимая телепередача? – Она начнется через полчаса.
15. Ты выйдешь за меня замуж? – Да!

Задание №111.

Прочитайте текст о том, как проводит свой обычный день известный актер. Замените форму глаголов в настоящем времени на будущее и напишите, что будет происходить с актером завтра

Tom gets up very late. He goes jogging in the park. Then he takes a shower and has a toast and a cup of coffee. He makes some phone-calls. He drives to his studio and works there. Then he has lunch in a restaurant. Tom spends evenings with his partners and fans. He watches TV news before going to bed. In bed he usually reads his thick favorite book.

Задание №112.

Раскройте скобки, поставив заключенный в них глагол в форму Future Continuous (will be sitting).

1. This time next year I (not/work) for this company any more. (This time next year I will not be working for this company any more)
2. I (sit) at home. You can come at six tomorrow.
3. At nine o'clock the day after tomorrow, she (study) at the university.
4. We won't be at home this evening as we (look) after our neighbor's baby.
5. He (have) breakfast at ten o'clock, so, please. Do not disturb him.
6. Jacob can give the papers to him as he (see) him this evening.
7. I will meet you tomorrow. I (wait) for you at eleven at the station.
8. He can help you in the library tomorrow as he (prepare) his work anyway.
9. My parents (paint) the house all the weekend.
10. They can't visit you on Tuesday because they (play) volley-ball then.
11. My parent this time tomorrow (fly) to Canada.
12. Between 11 and 12 I (have) lunch tomorrow.
13. Rebecca (talk) to her tomorrow so she can ask about your situation.
14. Next week at this time Tom (leave) for Russia.
15. My parents (drive) to the railway station next Saturday so they can give you a lift.
16. We can't go to the cinema with you tomorrow as we (prepare) for exams all day.

17. This time next month Matt (sail) with his brother to Europe.
18. Tomorrow evening I (meet) my great parents, so I just can help you.
19. My boss (work) now so we have to ask him in the evening.
20. I will thank George for you as I (call) him tomorrow morning.

Задание №113.

Раскройте скобки, употребив конструкцию to be going to.

1. Why have you taken the water? I ... (wash) a car.
2. I want to paint my room. – What colour you (paint) it?
3. Did you send a letter? No, I forgot. I ... (do) it now.
4. I have bought the manual of the phone and I (read) it.
5. I ... (leave) you soon. My holidays are over.
6. Let's go inside. It (rain).
7. Where are you going? – I (buy) some bread for dinner.
8. My car is broken and I (repair) it.

Задание №114.

Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

1. You can't see this film on TV tonight; they (show) it only next Sunday.
2. I (study) at 9 tomorrow evening.
3. I am reading an English book now. It is so interesting that by the end of the day I (read) it.
4. At what time you (be) here?
5. I (wait) for you at 3 o'clock tomorrow.
6. If I (meet) George tomorrow, I will tell him to come and see you.
7. I won't leave the house before the postman (bring) mail.
8. I won't give you a definite answer until I (hear) from my bank.
9. A month from now he (finish) all his exams.
10. According to the weather forecast it (rain) tomorrow all day long.
11. Don't worry! I (help) you with this problem.
12. Jack (meet) Tom tomorrow afternoon.
13. I don't know his address, but I (get) it for you, if you want it.
14. This time tomorrow I (fly) to Germany.
15. Tomorrow at this time, I (take) my English language exam.
16. I think he (return) next week.
17. She (not, go) to the party with us.
18. He (leave) on Tuesday.
19. He (go) to leave on Tuesday.
20. The bank (open) at 10:00 a.m.

Задание №115.

Выучите слова и выражения по теме «Деньги»

debt – долг	exchange rate обменный курс
to lend money – давать деньги в займы	Foreign Exchange (Forex) – валютная биржа
to borrow money – брать деньги в займы	insurance – страхование
currency – валюта	to deposit money on an account – положить деньги на счет
to owe – быть должным	to withdraw money – снять деньги со счета
payment – платеж; price – цена; discount – скидка	ATM (Automatic Teller Machine) – банкомат
loan – заем; to pay the bill – платить по счету	purse – кошелек; wallet – бумажник
solvency – платежеспособность; solvent – платежеспособный	to go bankrupt; to go bust – обанкротиться
devaluation – обесценивание; девальвация	receipt – чек, квитанция
to transfer money – переводить деньги; to earn money – зарабатывать деньги	to pay off a loan – выплатить кредит
to live from hand to mouth – жить впроголодь, бедно	hardly make both ends meet – едва сводить концы с концами
I can't afford it – я не могу себе этого позволить; securities – ценные бумаги; shares – акции	salary – заработная плата, ежемесячный должностной оклад; wage – заработная плата, обычно выплачивается ежедневно или раз в неделю
broke – безденежный; extravagant – расточительный	to go on the dole – получать пособие по безработице
cash – наличные деньги; cash machine – банкомат	refund – возмещение; компенсация
tips – чаевые	coin – монета; change – сдача
currency exchange – пункт обмена валюты	interest rate – процентная ставка
mortgage – ипотека	free of charge – бесплатный
current account – текущий счет	piggy bank – копилка

Задание №116.

Выучите пословицы и поговорки по теме «Деньги»

1. Money has no smell – Деньги не пахнут.

2. Money is a good servant but a bad master – Деньги – хороший слуга, но плохой хозяин. Смысл: человек должен распоряжаться деньгами, а не деньги человеком.
3. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain – Деньги, истраченные на образование, никогда даром не пропадают.
4. Muck (навоз, дрянь) and money go together – Мерзость и деньги всегда вместе. Смысл: богатство можно нажить только нечестным путем.
5. A fool and his money are soon parted – Дурак быстро расстается со своими деньгами
6. Riches have wings – У богатства есть крылья.
7. Money makes the world go round – Деньги правят миром (Деньги заставляют мир вертеться).
8. Money talks – Деньги говорят сами за себя (С деньгами всего можно добиться, не подмажешь – не поедешь; кто платит, тот и музыку заказывает).
9. Money is the root of all evil – Деньги – источник всех зол.
10. Time is money – Время – деньги.

Задание №117.

Прочитайте текст, подготовьтесь к его пересказу. Выскажите свое отношение к деньгам и богатству

Money (Деньги)

People often use the proverb “Money talks” to say that money is important in every person’s life. And, indeed, with the help of money we can buy all kinds of things, such as food, clothes, accommodation, cars, mobile phones, computers, make-up, medicines, and many other goods and services.

Money doesn’t buy happiness but it helps at some extent (в определенной степени). In other words, money is means of exchange (средство обмена), which is presented by coins and notes. Almost every country has its currency. Most European countries use Euros and Dollars.

In primitive societies (общества) people used a system of barter. Barter is a direct exchange of goods without using money. People used to (когда-то) exchange cattle, grain, salt, tobacco, vegetables and other products to something of an equal value (равная ценность). Salt, shells (раковины), amber (янтарь), furs (меха), fabric (ткань), animals performed (играли) the function of money in different times.

Coins and paper money were invented (изобретены) in ancient (древний) China. First coins were made of copper (медь) with a hole in the middle, so that they could be put together like a chain.

Officially, the first paper money was used by the Bank of Sweden in 1661. Today, there are so many other ways to save (сберегать) money and to spend it. There are traveler’s cheques, credit cards, deposits, loans, securities etc. They

replace (заменяют) paper notes and coins. Some developed countries even have stores where cash is no longer accepted.

There are two points of view on money matters. Some people suppose that money makes people satisfied (удовлетворенный) but others find money the evil (зло).

On the one hand, there are a lot of things that we can buy for money, for example different conveniences (удобства). It helps us make our life more comfortable. Secondly, what is really important is that only money can give us the feeling of independence (независимость). We create our future and if we want to live without problems we should have money. On the other hand, money is only a symbol of wealth. To begin with, money is only paper, but it has been given too much importance and it has become people's new God. In addition, money can spoil people. For instance, it's not rare when rich people start using their money for evil purposes thinking that everything can be bought and everybody can be controlled. People around get envious and your life becomes more dangerous.

To sum up, money is really important for modern world nowadays and plays a great role, but thinking of it and earning it people should save their human face.

Задание №118.

Прочитайте текст и перескажите его

One of the Richest Men in the World (Один из самых богатых людей в мире)

Some years ago the Sultan of Brunei gave a birthday party for his eleven-year-old daughter. It was in the ballroom of Claridges Hotel, London, the most expensive hotel in the world. The party cost him £ 100 000, but for the Sultan this is not a great amount of money. He is so rich that he can buy everything he wants.

A few years ago he built the biggest palace in the world. It has 1,788 rooms, 5 swimming pools, 257 toilets, 44 staircases and 18 lifts. The dining room can seat 4 000 people. There are 564 chandeliers (люстры) with 51 490 light bulbs (лампочки). A servant is employed full time to change bulbs – about 200 a day.

The total cost of the palace was \$ 400 million. The Sultan invited his friends to see it but they didn't like it – they said it looked more like a multi-storey car park than a palace. What could the Sultan do? You guessed (догадались) – he built another one.

Brunei is one of the smallest but richest countries in the world. Its wealth (богатство) comes from oil and gas. It sells the oil and gas to Japan, and earns \$2 billion a year – that is \$ 229,000 every hour. And the beauty is that there are so few people to share (делиться) all this money. The population of Brunei is only 23,000 people. The Sultan and his brothers are the government.

Despite (несмотря на) all this money and power the Sultan is a very shy (застенчивый) man. He is in his forties but still looks like a schoolboy. He says very little at international meetings.

When he was nineteen he married his cousin, Princess Saleha, who was then sweet, pretty, and only sixteen. Time passed and she became more and more reserved (замкнутая)/ In 1980 the Sultan met a flight-attendant (стюардесса) called Miriam Bell, who is half Bruneian, a quarter Japanese, and a quarter English. She is much more outgoing (общительная) in her manner than most native (местные) girls, and the Sultan fell in love with her. He married her, too, and now he has two wives and two families, all living happily in the new palace.

The Sultan's total wealth is more than \$ 25 billion. He owns (владеет) hotels all round the world: in London, in Los Angeles and in Singapore. He has a fleet (флот) of private planes, including an airbus. One of his London houses has the biggest garden in the city, except for (несчитая) Buckingham Palace. With all this, is he a happy man? Nobody asks him that.

Задание №119.

Прочитайте и переведите текст

ADogandThreeDollars

(Собака и три доллара)

by Mark Twain

I have always believed that a man must be honest. «Never ask for money you have not earned», I always said.

Now I shall tell you a story which will show you how honest I have always been all my life.

A few days ago at my friend's house I met General Miles. General Miles was a nice man and we became great friends very quickly.

«Did you live in Washington in 1867? » the general asked me.

«Yes, I did, » I answered.

«How could it happen that we did not meet then?» said General Miles.

«General», said I. «We could not meet then. You forget that you were already a great general then, and I was a poor young writer whom nobody knew and whose books nobody read. You do not remember me, I thought, but we met once in Washington at that time.»

I remember it very well. I was poor then and very often I did not have money even for my bread. I had a friend. He was a poor writer too. We lived together. We did everything together: worked, read books, went for walks together. And when we were hungry, we were both hungry. Once we were in need of three dollars. I don't remember why we needed these three dollars so much, but I remember well that we had to have the money by the evening.

«We must get these three dollars,» said my friend. «I shall try to get the money, but you must also try.»

I went out of the house, but I did not know where to go and how to get the three dollars. For an hour I was walking along the streets of Washington and

was very tired. At last I came to a big hotel. «I shall go in and have a rest,» I thought.

I went into the hall of the hotel and sat down on a sofa. I was sitting there when a beautiful small dog ran into the hall. It was looking for somebody. The dog was nice and I had nothing to do, so I called it and began to play with it.

I was playing with the dog, when a man came into the hall. He wore a beautiful uniform and I knew at once that he was General Miles. I knew him by his pictures in the newspapers. «What a beautiful dog!» said he. «Is it your dog?»

I did not have time to answer him when he said, «Do you want to sell it?» «Three dollars», I answered at once.

«Three dollars?» he asked. «But that is very little. I can give you fifty dollars for it.»

«No, no. I only want three dollars.»

«Well, it is your dog. If you want three dollars for it, I shall be glad to buy your dog.»

General Miles paid me three dollars, took the dog and went up to his room. Ten minutes later an old man came into the hall. He looked round the hall. I could see that he was looking for something.

«Are you looking for a dog, sir?» I asked.

«Oh, yes! Have you seen it?» said the man.

«Your dog was here a few minutes ago and I saw how it went away with a man,» I said. «If you want, I shall try to find it for you.»

The man was very happy and asked me to help him.

«I shall be glad to help you, but it will take some of my time and...»

«I am ready to pay you for your time,» cried the man. «How much do you want for it?»

«Three dollars,» answered I.

«Three dollars?» said the man. «But it is a very good dog. I shall pay you ten dollars if you find it for me.»

«No sir, I want three dollars and not a dollar more,» said I.

Then I went up to General Miles's room. The General was playing with his new dog. «I came here to take the dog back,» said I.

«But it is not your dog now – I have bought it. I have paid you three dollars for it,» said the General.

«I shall give you back your three dollars, but I must take the dog back,» answered I. «But you have sold it to me, it is my dog now.»

«I could not sell it to you, sir, because it was not my dog.»

«Still you have sold it to me for three dollars.» «How could I sell it to you when it was not my dog? You asked me how much I wanted for the dog, and I said that I wanted three dollars. But I never told you that it was my dog.»

General Miles was very angry now.

«Give me back my three dollars and take the dog,» he shouted. When I brought the dog back to its master, he was very happy and paid me three dollars with joy. I was happy too because I had the money, and I felt I earned it.

Now you can see why I say that honesty is the best policy and that a man must never take anything that he has not earned.

Задание №120.

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму, помните, что вы имеете дело с I типом условных предложений

1. If Peter ____ (come) to my place, we _____ (go) to play in the yard.
2. If Peter ____ (not come) to my place, I _____ (watch) TV.
3. If Frank's parents ____ (have) their holidays in summer, they ____ (go) to the seaside.
4. If they ____ (have) their holidays in winter, they ____ (stay) at home.
5. If the fog ____ (thicken), Harold ____ (put up) the tent for the night.
6. When I ____ (finish) my work, I _____ (go) to the cinema.
7. We ____ (buy) this book as soon as our mother ____ (give) us some money.
8. When we ____ (come) to your place you ____ (show) us your present.
9. I ____ (return) you your ring when you ____ (ask) me.
10. I ____ (wait) for my friend until he ____ (come) from the shop.
11. My father ____ (start) writing before the sun ____ (rise).
12. As soon as you ____ (finish) your study I ____ (present) you with a new flat.

Задание №121.

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную форму I типа условных предложений

Maria is a girl from your country. She is studying English and she would like to visit an English-speaking country.

If Maria (go) abroad, she (go) to England or America. She (visit) London if she (go) to England. If she (stay) in London, she (spend) much money. She (not be able) to stay for long if she (spend) all her money. If her holiday (be) very short, she (not practice) her English. It (be) a pity if she (not try) to speak English.

Задание №122.

Соедините части условных предложений II типа

If he arrived,	I would tell her the story.
If I earned more,	I would go to the beach.
If we had a car,	I would travel round the world.
If I saw her,	I would go on vacation.
If I finished the work this week,	I would see a doctor.
If I got rich,	he would hear the news.
If the weather were nice now,	I would plant the vegetables.
If it rained next week,	we would go to the country.
If I were you,	I wouldn't trust you.

If I didn't know you,	I would buy a car.
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Задание №123.

Переведите условные предложения II типа на английский язык

1. Если бы он закончил свой проект, он бы принял участие в конференции.
2. На вашем месте я бы посетил пожилую даму.
3. Что бы ты сделал, если бы ты выиграл приз?
4. Я бы согласилась, если бы меня пригласили путешествовать по миру.

Задание №124.

Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях II типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

1. If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job. (Если бы у тебя были водительские права, ты бы получил эту работу.)
2. My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive. (Моей собаке исполнилось бы 20 лет сегодня, если бы она была жива.)
3. I ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you. (Я бы обратился в полицию на твоём месте.)
4. If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer. (Если бы люди не покупали оружие, мир стал бы безопаснее.)
5. Tom ... (not eat) much «fast food» if his wife ... (cook) at home. (Том не ел бы много «фастфуда», если бы его жена готовила дома.)

Задание №125.

Прочитайте и переведите условные предложения II типа

1. I would be very much grateful (благодарный) to you if you gave me a helpful hand.
2. If you knew him better you would change your opinion.
3. You would be one of the best students if you worked harder.
4. She would be glad if you invited her.
5. Would you join me if I got the tickets to the theatre?
6. If there were no clouds we would enjoy the sun.
7. What would you do if you were me?
8. If I were you I wouldn't wait.
9. No man could tell what he would do if he were in your place.
10. If she were here she would help me.
11. If I could live my life again I would be a teacher.
12. Had I more money I would buy a yacht.
13. If I could help you I would certainly do so.
14. If it were hotter we could go swimming.

Задание №126.

Закончите условные предложения II типа

1. If I were a boy, I would...

2. If I were a girl, I would...
3. If I had \$ 3 million, I would...
4. If I had a magic stick, I would...
5. If I were a president of USA, I would...
6. If I were on a desert island, I would take...
7. If I were immortal (бессмертный), I would...
8. If I could fly, I would...
9. If I had a cap of invisibility (шапка-невидимка), I would...
10. If I had a genie (джин) with three wishes, I would ask... ff

Задание №127.

Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях III типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

1. I ... (visit) Sarah yesterday if I ... (know) that she was ill. (Я бы навеситил Сару вчера, если бы знал, что она больна.)
2. If you ... (go) with me to Paris last month, you ... (see) the Eifel Tower too. (Если бы ты поехал со мной в Париж в прошлом месяце, ты бы тоже увидел Эйфелеву башню.)
3. We ... (not get wet) if you ... (take) an umbrella. (Мы бы не промокли, если бы ты взяла зонт.)
4. If Mum ... (not open) the windows, our room ... (not be) full of mosquitoes. (Если бы мама не открыла окна, наша комната не была бы полна комаров.)
5. Nick ... (not be) so tired this morning if he ... (go to bed) early last night. (Ник не был бы таким уставшим этим утром, если бы рано лег спать прошлой ночью.)

Задание №128.

Переведите условные предложения всех типов.

1. Если бы у меня был отпуск сейчас, я бы поехал на озеро Байкал.
2. Я посмотрю этот фильм, если он понравится тебе.
3. Если бы ты подписал документы вчера, мы бы отослали их сегодня.
4. Если бы Джон не потерял номер телефона, он бы позвонил ей.
5. Марк был бы здоровым мужчиной, если бы не курил.
6. Если я пойду в магазин, я куплю новый телефон.

Задание №129.

Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.

1. Yesterday the terrible news shocked everyone.
2. This is a large hall, we hold many parties here.
3. Somebody is using the computer at the moment.

4. People don't use this road very often.
5. A small red car hit the dog.
6. People advised us not to go out alone.
7. Tom has lost his key.
8. You must return this book by the 12th of December.
9. In more than 200 years the USA has changed its Constitution 26 times.

Задание №130.

Составьте предложения в пассивном залоге.

Например: 10 schools/ build/last year. – 10 schools were built last year. (10 школ было построено в прошлом году.)

1. The museum/open/in 2005. (Музей был открыт в 2005 г.)
2. 3000 books/sell/every week. (3000 книг продается каждую неделю.)
3. The parcel/deliver/tomorrow morning. (Посылку доставят завтра утром.)
4. The flight/not cancel/because of the rain. (Рейс не отменили из-за дождя.)
5. This wine/not produce/next year. (Это вино не будет производиться в следующем году.)
6. Paper/make/from wood. (Бумагу изготавливают из дерева.)
7. Coffee/not grow/in Russia. (Кофе не выращивают в России.)
8. The New Year tree/decorate/last night. (Елку украсили вчера вечером.)
9. The airport/surround/by soldiers. (Аэропорт окружен солдатами.)
10. I/tell/to keep silent. (Мне сказали молчать.)

Задание №131.

Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму пассивного залога Present Simple.

Например: Their first child ... in Paris. (bring up) – Their first child is brought up in Paris. (Их первый ребенок воспитывается в Париже.)

1. Ice hockey ... in Canada. (play) (В хоккей на льду играют в Канаде.)
2. The money ... in the safe. (keep) (Деньги хранятся в сейфе.)
3. Chicken sandwiches ... for children. (make)
(Сэндвичи с курицей готовят для детей.)
4. The washing-machine ... everyday. (use) (Стиральная машина используется каждый день.)
5. All his holidays ... in the countryside. (spend) (Все его отпуска проводятся в сельской местности.)

Задание №132.

Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму пассивного залога Past Simple.

Например: Your credit card ... on the floor. (find) – Your credit card was found on the floor. (Твоя кредитная карточка была найдена на полу.)

1. The monuments ... in 1943. (ruin) (Памятники были разрушены в 1943.)
2. A big bunch of flowers ... for her birthday. (send)

(Большой букет цветов был послан к ее Дню рождения.)

3. The novel «War and peace» ... by Leo Tolstoy. (write) (Роман «Война и мир» был написан Львом Толстым.)

4. The famous painting «Sunflowers» ... by Van Gogh. (paint) (Знаменитая картина «Подсолнухи» была написана Ван Гогом.)

5. The coats ... in the wardrobe. (leave) (Пальто были оставлены в гардеробе.)

Задание №133.

Употребите правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге.

1. The roads (cover) with the snow. – Дороги покрыты снегом.
2. Chocolate (make) from cocoa. – Шоколад изготавливается из какао.
3. The Pyramids (build) in Egypt. – Пирамиды были построены в Египте.
4. This coat (buy) four years ago. – Это пальто было куплено 4 года назад.
5. The stadium (open) next month. – Стадион будет открыт в следующем месяце.
6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting. – Твои родители будут приглашены на собрание.
7. Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment. – Где твоя машина? – В данный момент она ремонтируется.
8. The books already (pack). – Книги уже упакованы.
9. The castle can (see) from a long distance. – Замок можно увидеть издалека.
10. The guests must (meet) at noon. – Гости должны быть встречены в полдень.

Задание №134.

Подготовьте сообщения по следующим темам на выбор:

1. Money in my life (Деньги в моей жизни)
2. I am a patriot of my country (Я патриот своей страны)
3. Why is it important to know English (Почему важно знать английский язык)
4. My eating habits (Как я питаюсь)
5. My hobby (Мое хобби)
6. National stereotypes (Национальные стереотипы)
7. My favorite cuisine (Моя любимая кухня)
8. Studying and working (Совмещаю учебу и работу)
9. Russia is my Motherland (Россия – моя родина)
10. USA. How I see it (Как я представляю США)
11. China. How I see it (Как я представляю Китай)
12. Great Britain. How I see it (Как я представляю Великобританию)
13. Japan. How I see it (Как я представляю Японию)
14. Internet in my life (Интернет в моей жизни)

15. Job I dream of (Работа, о которой я мечтаю)
16. Good and bad manners (Хорошие и плохие манеры)
17. Television in my life (Телевидение в моей жизни)
18. Young Russian people (Российская молодежь)
19. Alcoholism is a big problem (Алкоголизм – большая проблема)
20. Traditions of different nations (Традиции разных стран)
21. My favorite way of travelling (Мой любимый способ путешествия)
22. Life without drugs is a choice of new generation (Жизнь без наркотиков – выбор нового поколения)
23. Friendship in my life (Дружба в моей жизни)
24. Globalization. Is it good or bad? (Глобализация – за и против)
25. My plan to improve myself (Что я хочу улучшить в себе)

Задание №135.

Выучите слова и выражения по теме

to commit a crime – совершать преступление	smuggling — контрабанда; libel – клевета в печати
kidnapping – киднеппинг; похищение людей; blackmail — шантаж	assault – вооружённое нападение, разбойное нападение, умышленное нанесение телесных повреждений
felony – тяжкое преступление; misdemeanor, petty crime, minor crime – мелкое преступление	to break the law – нарушить закон; to violate human rights – нарушать права человека
hijacking – захват самолета или судна	to confess – сознаваться, признаваться
fraud – мошенничество, подделка; forgery – фальшивомонетничество; подделка денежных знаков и документов	to charge – обвинять в нарушении закона; fault – вина; he is not to blame – он невиновен
money laundering – отмывание денег	to catch red handed – поймать поличным
assassination – заказное убийство	capital punishment, death penalty – смертная казнь;
bigamy – двоеженство; sexual harassment – сексуальное домогательство	to deserve punishment – заслужить наказание
long-term imprisonment – долгосрочное тюремное заключение; short-term – краткосрочное	evidence – доказательство, улика; victim – жертва; trial – судебный процесс; court – суд (помещение)
bribery – взяточничество; to take bribes – брать взятки; embezzlement – растрата	fine – штраф; imprisonment – тюремное заключение; to put into prison/jail – посадить в тюрьму
burglary – кража со взломом;	guilty – виновный; innocent –

to convict – признать виновным, осудить; convict – осужденный	невинный; to acquit – оправдать
child abuse – жестокое обращение с ребенком	illegal – незаконный; unlawful – незаконный, противозаконный
manslaughter – непредумышленное убийство; murder – преднамеренное убийство	to investigate – расследовать; investigator – следователь; attorney; public prosecutor – прокурор, обвинитель
rape – изнасилование; interrogate – допрашивать	sentence – приговор; to sentence – приговаривать
robbery – ограбление; shoplifting – воровство в магазинах; mugging – уличное ограбление; theft – воровство; pickpocket – карманная кража	probation – испытательный срок; suspended sentence – условный приговор; to release on bail – освободить под залог
to suspect – подозревать; suspect – подозреваемый	witness – свидетель; defendant – обвиняемый; judge – судья; jury – суд присяжных
to be accused of – быть обвиненным в чем-либо; to allege – обвинять без доказательств; allegation – обвинение	lawyer – адвокат, юрист; barrister – адвокат в высших инстанциях; solicitor – адвокат в низших инстанциях

Задание №136.

Вставьте в пропуски подходящее слово из скобок

1. The child was kidnapped by a notorious ... of robbers (crew, gang, staff, team).
2. The police caught the thief ... (in black and white; in the red, red-handed, true blue).
3. This was one of the few crimes he did not ... (achieve, commit, make, perform).
4. The ... are still holding twelve people hostage (заложники) on the plane (guerillas, bandits, hijackers, kidnappers).
5. The man jumped out of the window and committed ... (death, homicide, murder, suicide).
6. Look, Officer. I'm not drunk. I'm as ... as a judge (calm, clear, sober, steady).
7. He offered me \$500 to break my contract. That's... (blackmail, bribery, compensation, reward).
8. The judge agreed to ... her on bail (acquit, release, leave, take).
9. The ... found Jones guilty (judges, jury, police, inspector).
10. It was decided that Timothy was innocent and he was ... (arrested, accused, indicted, acquitted).
11. ... exists in some parts of the USA (probation, capital punishment, treason, forgery).

12. The judge gave him a suspended ... (punishment, sentence, verdict, probation).
13. When you travel on public transport, always keep your bag carefully closed in case of ... (hijackers, pickpockets, robbers, muggers).
14. He ... his father's signature on \$20 000 worth of cheques (forged, smuggled, hijacked, killed).
15. The jury acquitted him, because his ... was not proved (fault, guilt, blame).
16. ... is the most general word for a person, who advises people about laws (lawyer, barrister, solicitor).
17. There was neither intent (намерение) nor malice (умысел) on her side, so it is ... (murder, homicide, manslaughter, assassination).
18. Kate was ashamed of ... money from her father's purse (mugging, stealing, robbing, blackmailing).
19. He ... the girl, threatening with a knife (mugged, burgled, shoplifted, murdered).

Задание №137.

Расположите в правильном порядке слова по теме «Судебное разбирательство» (Trial)

accused (to accuse – обвинять);
arrested (to arrest – арестовывать)
charged (to charge – официально предъявлять обвинение)
convicted (to convict – признать виновным, вынести обвинительный приговор);
interrogated (to interrogate – допрашивать);
paroled (to parol – давать показания);
sent to prison (to sent to prison – посадить в тюрьму);
suspected (to suspect – подозревать);
tried (to try – расследовать дело).

Задание №138.

Прочитайте текст, выпишите незнакомые слова, составьте с ними предложения

Crime

(Преступность)

Crime is around us. Every day when we open a newspaper or turn on TV almost all we read or hear is about criminals and their illegal actions. According to the law (согласно закону), people who commit a crime must be punished (наказан), imprisoned or even sentenced to a death penalty. Without punishment our life in the society would be less secure.

Some kinds of crimes are as old as the human society (such as stealing, pick-pocketing, vandalism, assault or domestic violence, murder and manslaughter), others are a more recent phenomenon (недавнее явление). Armed robbery of stores and banks, hacking into computers (so called “cyber frauds”), corruption or forgery of money and documents, for instance, are some of them. The 20th century saw organized crimes such as drug-trafficking, drug-smuggling and hijacking. Statistics show an alarming rise of violent crimes and crimes to do with the illegal sale of arms across the world. Unfortunately women and children often become the victims of crime. Sometimes criminals kidnap rich people or their kids and ask for a ransom (выкуп) to be paid for them.

Besides violent crimes, there are so called “white-collar crimes” in our modern society. These are frauds when a person isn’t physically threatened or hurt. Among them are tax evasion (уклонение от уплаты налогов) (when people are accused of not paying taxes on purpose), bribery, identity theft (хищение персональных данных) (when a criminal steals personal information of another person in order to use his credit cards or bank accounts, for example).

We must regret (сожалеть) that today a great deal of crimes is committed by teenagers who want to become independent (независимый) as soon as possible and to find a royal road (легкий путь) to getting much money. Teenagers use drugs and drink alcohol, so they can’t control themselves. Moreover, modern TV programs and films containing much violence and sex often have huge and negative influence on teenagers.

In conclusion we should say that crime prevention in our society is an extremely difficult task because we should change our social and moral principles at large (в целом).

Задание №139.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Подготовьте краткий пересказ.

Emperor Bokassa (Император Бокасса)

Emperor of Central African Republic general Bokassa was a son of a village chief. He lost his father at age of 12.

He got education in mission schools (миссионерские школы для бедных). After school he joined the French colonial army in 1939, participated in the war in Indochina and got medals for it.

When French Equatorial Africa gained its independence (независимость) as the Central African Republic in 1960, the new president Dasco, his cousin, invited Bokassa to head (возглавить) the armed forces. In 1966, Bokassa used his position to oust (свергнуть) Dacko and declared (объявил) himself president. He then began a period of terror.

He personally supervised (надзирать) public punishments and beatings. Did he enjoy violence? Definitely (определенно), yes. He was either (либо) a madman

or a bloodthirsty (кровожадный) dictator. He introduced (ввел) a rule that thieves would have an ear cut off for the first two offenses and a hand for the third. He formed a "morality brigade" in the capital to monitor bars and dance halls.

People said that he was fond of eating human flesh (мясо, плоть), thinking that if he eats the scientist, he will be more intelligent, and if he eats a young person, he will be more energetic. There were people who witnessed (видели) photographs of butchered (разделанных) bodies hanging in the dark cold-storage rooms of Bokassa's palace. The security chief of the palace told that he had cooked human flesh stored (хранимые) in the freezers and served (подавалкстолу) it to Bokassa on an occasional basis (времяотвремени). There were rumors (слухи) that Bokassa had served the flesh of his victims to French President Giscard d'Estaing and other visiting dignitaries (почетныйгость).

It is strange, but heads of governments of Western countries knew about these maniac inclinations (наклонности) of Bokassa, but still supported (поддерживали) him.

The Central African Republic was an extremely poor country. But in 1977 the president crowned himself (короновал) Emperor of the Cenral African Empire in a ceremony costing \$ 20 million (more than the annual budget (годовойбюджет) of the country), which practically bankrupted the country. The crown was covered with diamonds, which cost \$ 5 million and the Emperor sat on the throne made of solid (чистый) gold.

The French Defense Minister sent a battalion to secure the ceremony; he also lent (передал) 17 aircraft to the new Central African Empire's government, and even assigned (поручил) French Navy (ВМС) personnel to support the orchestra.

In 1978 Bokassa visited the Soviet Union and had friendly and warm talks with Brezhnev. Leonid Brezhnev invited him to the pioneer camp Artek where Bokassa was deeply impressed by soviet children. After his return from the Soviet Union he ordered (приказал) to introduce school uniform as it was in «lovely USSR». Poor African families couldn't afford (позволить) even half price of this uniform which was made in a factory he owned (владел). They refused to buy it. In 1979 hundreds of schoolchildren were arrested and put into prison. Those who went on a protest demonstration were killed, and the Emperor personally supervised the massacre (резня) of 100 of the schoolchildren.

After his overthrow (свержение) he was sent to exile (ссылка) to France. He returned from exile on 24 October 1986 and was immediately arrested by the Central African authorities (власти) as soon as he stepped off the plane and was tried for 14 different charges, including treason (государственнаяизмена), murder, cannibalism, illegal use of property (собственность), assault and battery (нанесениепобоев), and embezzlement (присвоениесобственности, растрата).

They say, Bokassa was weeping (плакал) silently (тихо) as Judge Franck sentenced him to death.

4. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

Каждый вариант самостоятельной работы для студентов очного отделения состоит из четырех блоков заданий (Reading, Vocabulary, Grammar, Writing). Студент должен выполнить один из вариантов самостоятельной работы. Задание самостоятельной работы определяется студентом

согласно таблице по двум последним цифрам личного дела (шифра). В таблице по вертикали и горизонтали размещены цифры от 0 до 9, где по вертикали – предпоследняя цифра шифра, а по горизонтали – последняя цифра шифра.

Например: шифр М-98-28. Пересечение второй строчки и восьмого столбца дадут номер варианта самостоятельной работы – 4.

Таблица для определения номера задания самостоятельной работы

Предпоследняя цифра шифра	Последняя цифра шифра									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2
5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
7	23	24	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	4

1. Выполнять письменную работу следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради пишутся фамилия, инициалы, шифр, адрес, номер самостоятельной работы. В конце необходимо указать список использованной литературы.
2. Контрольная работа должна быть написана чернилами, аккуратным четким почерком либо набрана на компьютере. При выполнении самостоятельной работы необходимо оставлять широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецензента.
3. После проверки преподавателем на самостоятельной работе делается пометка «к собеседованию» или «на доработку». Пометка «к собеседованию» означает, что студент допускается к устной защите своей самостоятельной работы. Пометка «на доработку» требует исправления всех отмеченных ошибок и повторной проверки самостоятельной работы.
4. К зачету допускаются студенты, успешно защитившие контрольную работу.
5. Процедура зачета предполагает устные ответы на вопросы, указанные в программе, либо письменное выполнение теста.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Hi! I'm John and I'm 15 years old. I go to school on weekdays, so I don't have a lot of free time for activities. I spend six hours at school, and then I have English and French lessons. After that I go home and study. If I have some free time in the evening I watch TV or play a game on my computer. Apart from games, I also like to chat online with my friends. We only have one computer, so I have to share it with my sister. She likes to surf the Internet and watch music videos.

On weekends I like to spend my time outside. I play football with my friends at a pitch near my house. We have a team and we are training for the championship this year! It is hard work but it is very fun. In the evenings I usually go to the cinema with my friends or sister. If the movies are boring I go out in the evening with my friends and we play and talk. Sometimes we go to a fast food restaurant and eat. Usually, the food isn't very good though.

I have a lot of free time during the summer when school is closed. I go to my parents' village in Crete. I like to go to the beach and swim everyday. I also water ski. I think it is fun and very exciting when the boat goes fast. Next year, I want to try other extreme sports too. Like bungee jumping! I think it is very frightening but I want to do it anyway. I don't think my parents will let me, though.

This Christmas holiday I want to go snowboarding. I think it is very exciting and I want to try something new. Usually we stay in Athens. Hopefully, my parents will take me somewhere where there is snow like Parnassus.

1 Write true (T) or false (F). [10 points]

- 1 John likes to watch music videos online. ____
- 2 John doesn't have a lot of free time on weekends. ____
- 3 John sometimes goes to the cinema with his sister. ____
- 4 John thinks water skiing is frightening. ____
- 5 John goes snowboarding every Christmas. ____

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

reading, sky diving, go out, snowboarding, playing games, collecting things

- 1 I like _____ online with my friends on my computer.
- 2 If you live near a mountain with snow you can go _____ every day.
- 3 Jack loves _____ like stamps and football cards.
- 4 I don't like extreme sports. I prefer staying indoors and _____.
- 5 I wouldn't go _____. I prefer sports on the ground!
- 6 On weekends I usually _____ with my friends.

3 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I think rock climbing is very _____.
a frightened b frightening
- 2 The movie she was watching was _____.
a amused b amusing
- 3 The teacher is always _____ when students get good grades.
a thrilled b thrilling
- 4 Some people think that reading is _____ but, I love it!
a bored b boring
- 5 The new song by *Pink* is _____!
a amazed b amazing
- 6 My brother isn't _____ with computer games. He likes extreme sports.
a satisfied b satisfying

4 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 Rock climbing is an example of a(n) **extreme / special** sport.
- 2 "What's the **score / total**?" "It's Lakers 76 and Bulls 68"
- 3 Michael went to play baseball but he forgot his **net / bat**.
- 4 My cousin Maria makes a lot of money as a(n) **amateur / professional** athlete.
- 5 In volleyball you must **kick / hit** the ball over the net.
- 6 Our school has a new basketball **pitch / court**.

5 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

train, medal, contact, communicate, professional, championship

- 1 Chatting online is a good way to stay in _____ and _____ with friends who live far away.
- 2 _____ athletes _____ very hard every day.
- 3 Usain Bolt won the gold _____ in the 100 meter race.
- 4 Last year our team won the _____. This year it will be more difficult.

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

Marie: Hi, Anthony. What **1) do you do / are you doing** here?

Anthony: I **2) help / am helping** Bill get ready for Monica's birthday party.

Marie: So am I! Right now I **3) make / am making** biscuits.

Anthony: They **4) look / are looking** great!

Marie: Thank you. I **5) see / am seeing** people coming. They're our friends!

Anthony: Can I help you?

Marie: Yes, please. I **6) need / am needing** soft drinks. Can you bring some?

Anthony: No problem!

7 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verb in brackets. [5 points]

1 I _____ (enjoy) reading a book before I go to bed.

2 Janet _____ (study) for her test on Friday.

3 I _____ (play) cricket every Saturday.

4 Paul can't come to the park right now, he _____ (eat)

5 Michael _____ (train) from 5.00 to 7.00 every Wednesday and Friday with his volleyball team.

8 Complete the diagram with the words from the box. [5 points]

always	occasionally	sometimes
hardly ever	often	usually

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

100%-----

Writing

9 Read the following announcement from your neighborhood volleyball team. Then write your profile. Use the ideas given to help you. Write 100-140 words. [20 points]

The Tigers volleyball team is accepting new members to the team. If you are interested in making friends, exercising and being a part of a team, please send us a profile about yourself!

Be sure to include:

- details about yourself (name, age, where you live)
- what you like about volleyball and sports
- how someone can contact you

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Holidays

a

We went to Cairo, Egypt last year with my family. We had a fantastic time. Cairo is over 4000 years old and there are many attractions to see. First we visited the Egyptian museum and learned a lot about ancient Egyptian culture. Then we went to the Pyramids and the Sphinx. The Pyramid of Giza is 4500 years old and is 139 meters tall. It used to be even taller standing at 146 metres! We also took a ride on camels. The Cairo market is very exciting. There are so many people trying to sell you things. My brother was shopping all day long when we went.

b

My family and I wanted to be outdoors. We didn't feel like running around visiting museums and other attractions all day long. That's why we went to the Pyrenees Mountains in France for a walking holiday. There are different walking programmes to choose from. Some are very difficult and some are easier. We walked through the mountains for one week. We saw forests, flowers, wild life and bridges. We would spend our nights in hotels in different villages. We had a guide with us and she made sure that we didn't get lost. She also told us about the local history of the area.

c

We took a trip to Berlin for our Christmas holiday. Berlin is the capital of Germany and it is an amazing city! There are beautiful buildings, parks and many other attractions to see. The hotel we checked into was near Alexanderplatz and there were many cafés, restaurants and clubs we could go to. We visited the Dahlem Museum complex and saw many works of art from all over the world. For New Year's Eve we went to the Brandenburg Gate and celebrated with many people. We had a lot of fun and one day I want to go again!

d

Last summer we went to my mother's village Gerolimenas in Mani. We stayed there for one month and relaxed. We go every summer and have a lot of fun. I have many friends there and am very happy to see them. We have a place to stay and we don't have to worry about checking in, checking out, passports, waiting at taxi ranks or missing our flight. The weather is always sunny and we swim every day. Every evening we go out with our friends and walk around the harbour. The only thing I don't like about going is coming back to Athens when school starts!

1 Write the letter of the text(s) which talk(s) about... [14 points]

1 a teenager who saw art work from different countries. ____

2 teenagers who visited many attractions. ____ and ____

3 teenagers who didn't spend their time in cities. ____ and ____

- 4 a teenager who is going back to the same place next year. ____
 5 a teenager who didn't go abroad on holiday. ____
 6 a teenager who celebrated. ____
 7 a teenager who didn't check into a hotel. ____

Vocabulary

2 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 I saw a big ship at the **port** / **station** today.
 2 We couldn't get on the plane because dad lost our **fares** / **boarding passes**.
 3 We showed our passports before crossing the **border** / **harbour** into France.
 4 It is very expensive to take your car onto a **tram** / **ferry**.
 5 We were waiting a long time for the train at the **station** / **border**.

3 Complete the sentences with these words. [5 points]

guidebook, attractions, taxi rank, fare, passport

- 1 You need to have a _____ if you travel to a country outside of the European Union.
 2 There are many _____ you can visit in Athens: the Parthenon, the Agora and Monastiraki, for example.
 3 The taxi _____ from London to Heathrow was 40 pounds.
 4 A _____ can help you get around in a country you don't know.
 5 There are many people waiting at the _____ to go home or their hotels.

4 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 Hi, I am from Russia and I _____ in Voronezh.
 a stay b live c station
 2 When I am older I want to take a space _____ to the Moon!
 a trip b voyage c travel
 3 Anna likes to _____ a lot. She visited three countries this year.
 a voyage b travel c journey
 4 We took a short _____ to the sea this weekend.
 a journey b travel c trip
 5 My cousin went on a long _____ by train to Siberia this summer.
 a trip b voyage c journey

5 Complete the dialogue with one word in each gap. [5 points]

Anna: Hi Peter, it's me Anna. Are you ready for our 1) _____ to London?

Peter: Hi Anna! Yes, I am. I have packed my things and am taking a 2) _____ to the airport from the 3) _____ near my house.

Anna: I am very excited! Last year I went on a long 4) _____ to

Egypt by ferry and I had a very good time. There are a lot of

5) _____ to see in Egypt!

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 I **went** / **was going** to all the attractions yesterday.

2 I **was packing** / **packed** my things when Janet called.

3 We **travelled** / **were travelling** around Europe last winter.

4 I **was checking** / **checked** in at the airport when I realized that I lost my passport.

5 As I **was getting** / **got** off the train, I realized it was the wrong stop.

6 My father **drove** / **was driving** from Manchester to London yesterday.

7 Complete with the past simple or past continuous form of the verb in brackets. [5 points]

My Trip to Lefkada

Last summer my family **1)**_____ (go) to Lefkada. You don't have to take a ferry to get there, so we **2)**_____ (drive) there with our car. The first thing we **3)**_____ (do) was check into our hotel. It was beautiful and right next to the beach! We went to all the attractions like Porto Katsiki beach and even **4)**_____ (see) a waterfall! We swam everyday. One day when I **5)**_____ (swim) I saw an octopus! The food is very good there too. On our last night there we went to a very nice tavern.

8 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 When I was younger, I **used to** / **didn't use to** like salad. Now I love it!

2 My brother **would go** / **was going** to the cinema every Saturday.

3 Last year my mother **didn't use to** / **used to** let me go to the cinema on school nights. This year she does if I don't have homework.

4 He **would study** / **was studying** when his mum called him for dinner.

5 Usually we **would go** / **were going** to the village every summer. Now we go to other places for holiday.

Writing

9 Write a story about your most exciting holiday. You can make it up. (100–140 words) [20 points]

Give information about:

- where you went
- who you went with
- description of the place
- what happened

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №3

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Flight attendant, more than a job!

I have been a flight attendant for one year now and wouldn't change my job for all the money in the world. I love it! The flight industry has changed and flight attendants are not only women who are not married. Today men and women with families also apply and become flight attendants. After filling in an application, you must complete intensive training before you become a flight attendant.

It's true that flight attendants serve food and prepare drinks for passengers on planes. Some other customer service responsibilities include offering blankets, pillows, hot towels, magazines, newspapers, headsets to listen to the radio or in-flight movies and other items. In general we make sure that everyone is comfortable.

However, making sure that everyone is comfortable isn't all we do! The most important responsibilities are safety related. Before each flight we have a meeting with the pilot and make sure that the plane is safe before take-off. Then, we make sure that everyone is in their seats and offer help to anyone who might need it like children travelling alone or passengers who are older. We check that safety items such as life vests, torches and fire fighting equipment are on board. After this we do a safety demonstration which lets people know what to do in case of an emergency. During the flight we constantly check that everything is ok and working properly in the cabin. For example, if something is not working properly, or if we something seems strange, we inform the captain.

Flight attendants are highly trained professionals and can take care of many different kinds of emergencies that may happen onboard a plane. In some situations we have to handle passengers who are ill, drunk, injured and aggressive or frightened. We are prepared to handle medical situations like heart attacks, and unexpected events like fires or emergency landings. We also have survival skills in case we land in open water, deserts or jungles! Today most flight attendants also learn self defence.

What I like the most about my job is that you get to meet many different people from all over the world. This is why most flight attendants speak more than one language. It is always helpful when you can communicate with someone who is not from the same country you are. Sometimes when we fly into a country I get to spend some time there. When I am not working I get to travel for free!

Being a flight attendant is hard work, but we do get a lot of holidays and I really enjoy being on the ground after so much flying. However, after a few days at home, I can't wait to be up in the air again!

1 Write true (T) or false (F). [10 points]

1 A flight attendant's most important responsibility is to make sure passengers are comfortable. ____

2 Flight attendants do not communicate with the pilot. ____

- 3 Flight attendants have medical training. ____
- 4 Flight attendants always spend some time in the cities they fly to. ____
- 5 Flight attendants work more days than other people. ____

Vocabulary

2 Fill in the gaps with the words below. [6 points]

flight attendant, nursery teacher, civil engineer, mechanic, animator, computer technician

- 1 She was always good with children. I'm not surprised that she became a ____.
- 2 I am very lucky because my cousin is a ____ and he always helps me when I have problems with my laptop.
- 3 I want to become a ____ so that I can work on building projects to make the city look prettier.
- 4 When my car has a problem I try to fix it myself, if I can't, I take it to a ____.
- 5 People think that a ____ only serves people on a plane. They also have to learn many other things, like first aid.
- 6 Today an ____ must learn how to use a computer when they draw.

3 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I didn't get the job because I didn't have enough ____.
- a retirement b experience c employment
- 2 My brother quit his job after he ____ the lottery.
- a won b earned c applied
- 3 Sarah is very ____ and sells her paintings for a lot of money.
- a inventive b artistic c challenging
- 4 I filled in my ____ and mailed it to the company.
- a qualification b retirement c application
- 5 I am friends with most of my ____ at work.
- a classmates b interviewers c colleagues
- 6 My ____ is very happy with his staff at this company.
- a employee b employment c employer

4 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

employees, salary, close down, set up, application, take on

- My parents 1) _____ a new business last month. They only have four
- 2) _____ so they have to 3) _____ more work until they hire more staff. I work there as well and my parents give me a
- 4) _____. It's not a lot of money but it is good experience for me. We need more help so we handed out 5) _____ forms for people to fill in. I really hope the business does well and we do not have to 6) _____.

Grammar

5 Complete with the past simple or present perfect form of the verb in brackets. [6 points]

- 1 I _____ (join) the team five months ago.
- 2 _____ (you ever be) to a football stadium?
- 3 I _____ (already study) for the exam on Wednesday.
- 4 Tom _____ (eat) this morning and isn't hungry now.
- 5 Christina _____ (just finish) writing a letter and now she is going to post it.
- 6 Tim _____ (run) the marathon last year and he came in twentieth place.

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I have **been training** / **trained** for months for the swimming competition.
- 2 She has **not gone** / **been going** dancing in a long time.
- 3 How long has she **taken** / **been taking** karate classes?
- 4 He has **eaten** / **been eating** his dinner and is now looking forward to dessert!
- 5 Have **you seen** / **been seeing** the new movie Tarantino directed?
- 6 I have **worked** / **been working** since nine in the morning.

7 Complete the questions with question tags. [5 points]

- 1 You are coming to the party tonight, _____?
- 2 This movie is exciting, _____?
- 3 He didn't lose my books, _____?
- 4 Tom has been to the market, _____?
- 5 You'll bring my things tonight, _____?

8 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

[5 points]

- 1 Has he got my MP3 player?
I wonder if _____.
- 2 What are you going to do if you fail the exam?
Do you know _____?
- 3 Do you live near here?
Can I ask you _____?
- 4 What time do we start work tomorrow?
Could you let me know _____?
- 5 Do you have my pencil?
Can you tell me _____?

Writing

9 Write a letter of application for a part-time job at a shop that sells computers. Tell them why you think you should get the job. (100–140 words) [20 points]

The Megabyte Store is looking for young people willing to work

- Are you a student and want to earn some money?
- Can you work on Saturdays?
- Are you a friendly person?
- Are you good with computers?

*If you are interested please email a letter of application to
MB@megabyte.com*

Use the following to help you with your letter:

- Use a greeting. (paragraph 1)
- Let them know why you are writing and where you saw the job advertised. (paragraph 1)
- Give information about all the items the advertisement mentions. (paragraph 2)
- Use indirect questions to ask for more information. (paragraph 3)
- End the letter politely. (paragraph 4)
- Sign off.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №4

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercises 1 and 2.

1 The Norrmalmstorg Robbery

The Norrmalmstorg Robbery in Sweden is one of the most famous robberies in history. On 23 August 1973 Jan Erik Olsson's robbery of Kreditbanken in Stockholm did not go as he had planned. The Swedish police came to the scene immediately and two policemen went inside the bank. Olsson started shooting at them, injuring one of the police officers and taking the other one hostage. He also took four other people in the bank hostage and demanded that his friend Clark Olofsson be brought to the bank. Olofsson was also a criminal and had been in trouble with the law before for violent crimes. The first time he was caught he was only 16 years old. Olsson also demanded 3 million Swedish Kronor (that's about 3,000,000 euro), two guns, bullet-proof vests, helmets and a fast car.

The police said that Olsson and Olofsson could have the car if they let the hostages go. The robbers didn't agree to this and Olsson called Olof Palme, the Prime Minister of Sweden, and told him that he would kill the hostages if they did not bring him what he asked for. The next day one of the hostages also called the Prime Minister and told him that she was very mad at him and that he should let the robbers and hostages go! They remained in the bank for six days.

On August 28 the police used gas to get the robbers out of the bank. Luckily no one was seriously injured and the police were able to arrest them.

After the incident was over, hostages told reporters that they had felt more afraid of what the police would do than the robbers. A court sentenced Olsson to ten years in prison. After he got out he had more problems with the law. His friend Olofsson told the court that he was there to protect the hostages and in the end he did not go to prison. He actually became friends with Kristen Enmark who was one of the hostages. The families also became friends. Psychologists have studied this robbery and believe that when someone is held hostage they sometimes can become 'friends' with the person who was holding them hostage. They call this the 'Stockholm Syndrome'.

Since the robbery people have made movies, songs and written books about the event.

1 Write true (T) or false (F). [5 points]

- 1 At first there were two robbers who went into the bank. ____
- 2 The police agreed to all of Olsson's demands. ____
- 3 Only one of the robbers went to prison. ____
- 4 The hostages became friends with the police that saved them. ____
- 5 Stockholm Syndrome is about the relationship developed between hostages and robbers. ____

2 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 What does 'hostage' mean?

- a someone who robs banks
- b someone taken as a prisoner
- c someone who works with the police

2 Clark Olofsson was ...

- a not a criminal.
- b in trouble with the law before.
- c taken as a hostage.

3 The hostages were ...

- a more afraid of the police than the robbers.
- b more afraid of the robbers than the police.
- c not afraid of anyone..

4 When the police arrested the robbers, ...

- a the hostages were seriously injured.
- b the robbers were seriously injured.
- c no one was seriously injured.

5 Clark Olofsson ...

- a** was not sent to prison.
- b** was sentenced to ten years in prison.
- c** went to prison for the rest of his life.

Vocabulary

3 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 The police found **fingerprints** / **arson** at the scene of the crime and caught the burglar.
- 2 The detective **investigated** / **smuggled** the crime for months.
- 3 The man was accused of the **smuggling** / **robbery** at the bank.
- 4 The woman was arrested for **shoplifting** / **kidnapping** from a supermarket.
- 5 He **accused** / **owned up** to the crime and went to prison for less time.
- 6 The burglars **owned up** / **broke into** the house and stole everything.

4 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

murder, burglary, robbery, kidnapping, smuggling, arson

- 1 She went to prison for _____ after she burned the house down.
- 2 _____ is a very serious crime. Nothing is worse than taking someone's life.
- 3 They thought they could get a lot of money by _____ the rich man's son.
- 4 The _____ of plants into the country is illegal.
- 5 Luckily no one was hurt during the bank _____.
- 6 A lot of paintings were stolen during the museum _____.

5 Complete the table. [5 points]

The crime	The criminal
smuggling	1
shoplifting	2
robbery	3
kidnapping	4
burglary	5

6 Complete the paragraph with these words. [6 points]

run off with, locked up, let him off, got away with, get off, broke into

The burglar who 1) _____ into the villa three months ago went to court yesterday. He had 2) _____ €30,000 worth of jewellery. He thought that he had 3) _____ it but the police caught him two days

later when he was eating at an expensive restaurant. He asked the judge to
4) _____ this time because he had never stolen anything before. The
judge said he wasn't going to 5) _____ with a fine and he got
6) _____ for two years.

Grammar

7 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 They had already stolen the painting when the police **arrived** / **had arrived**.
- 2 The prisoners **escaped** / **had escaped** two weeks ago.
- 3 My sister brought a DVD to watch but I **had already seen** / **already saw** it.
- 4 Tom **had lived** / **lived** in Paris for ten years and loved it there.
- 5 When George went home he realised that someone **had broken in** / **broke in**.
- 6 Janet **hadn't seen** / **didn't see** Anne since they were ten years old.

8 Complete the paragraph with the past simple, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets. [6 points]

The police 1) _____ (investigate) the crime for thirteen weeks before finding a suspect. They found that the door to the villa 2) _____ (not be) damaged and realised that the burglar 3) _____ (use) a key to get in. The police think that the burglar 4) _____ (look) for the jewellery for hours because every room was untidy. The police also found footprints in the house. At first they didn't lead anywhere but then they found the same footprints outside. They 5) _____ (follow) them for twenty minutes when they saw a man jogging past them. When they looked at the ground they saw that he had the same footprints they were following. They realised that the neighbour 6) _____ (steal) the jewellery!

9 Complete the sentences using the comparative or superlative form of these words. [5 points]

good, bad, happy, fast, big

- 1 My brother is the _____ kid in school. No one can beat him.
- 2 This has to be the _____ movie I have ever seen. I hate it!
- 3 I think that Messi is the _____ football player in the world today?
- 4 He felt much _____ living in the countryside rather than in the city.
- 5 Russia is a _____ country than India, but it has fewer people.

Writing

10 Imagine that you have seen a robbery at a museum. Write an email or a letter to the police telling them about it. (100–140 words) [20 points]

Give information about:

- the scene of the crime
- the time
- the robbers (age, appearance, clothes, etc)
- what happened

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №5

Reading

Read the texts. Then do Exercise 1.

6 A: Dubai Mall

The largest shopping mall in the world is the Dubai Mall. The total area it covers is more than 50 football pitches put together. The Dubai Mall is actually a combination of ten to fifteen malls. It has a total of 1200 stores! So there is shopping for everyone. There are many attractions, as well. The SEGA indoor theme park offering many thrilling rides and games and a twenty-two screen cinema are just two examples. If you are hungry or thirsty you can visit any of the one hundred and sixty restaurants, fast food places or bars. If you feel that one day is not enough to do your shopping or see everything, you can also stay at the mall's luxury hotel and spend the night in any of its 250 rooms.

B: Yiwu Bazaar

The largest market in the world is located in Yiwu, China. It is actually made up of several markets spread across the city, and the total area covered by the market is more than eight hundred football pitches combined. There are hundreds of thousands of goods for consumers to buy. You can find anything from plastic toys to DVD players to eyeglasses and many more. There are more than four hundred thousand different items on sale and they are exported to more than 212 countries. Buyers come from all over the world. Americans, Europeans, Arabs and Africans all come to the Yiwu market to buy products. There are many Pakistani, Korean and Middle-Eastern restaurants for people to eat at and hotels to stay overnight at too.

C: Ima Keithel Women's Market

The Ima Keithel market in Mainpur, India is the only market in the world that is run by women. The Ima Keithel, or 'mother's market', is over one hundred years old and more than three thousand women gather there to sell fresh vegetables, fish, grain, handmade products and other household items. The women who sell their products come from many different communities and have different religions. Most of the products that they sell are from the region of Mainpur. The Ima Keithel is also considered an historical site for visitors to see.

Unfortunately, the government is making changes to the market so that it can look modern and attract more tourists.

D: Floating Market

If you are visiting Thailand, the Damnoen Saduak is a must see. It is a floating market one hundred kilometres west of Bangkok and only takes two hours to drive there. The men and women there sell their goods on the water. People there sell and buy fruits, vegetables, souvenirs and other items from small boats. Tourists from all over the world visit this market when they visit Thailand. While you are there you can see traditional Thai houses, the way the people live and how they travel by boat. Most people who sell their products are farmers. They also use the water there to grow fruit and vegetables. The market is very colourful and exciting. If you like taking pictures you will not be disappointed!

1 Write the letter of the text(s) which talk(s) about the following. [12 points]

- 1 A shopper can spend the night in an expensive hotel. ____
- 2 If you visit this place it is a good idea to bring your camera. ____
- 3 This place is changing and may not look traditional anymore. ____
- 4 These are the biggest of their kind. ____ and ____
- 5 This place can also be a lot of fun for children. ____
- 6 Visitors from other countries come here mostly to buy things. ____

Vocabulary

2 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 The Ima Keithel is an **open air market** / **shopping mall** – everything is outdoors.
- 2 This shirt doesn't fit me but I can't return it. The shop does not give **profits** / **refunds**.
- 3 I prefer having **notes** / **coins** in my pocket because they are lighter.
- 4 Many **consumers** / **products** visit the market every day.
- 5 My uncle makes a **living** / **life** fixing cars.

3 Choose the correct answer. [8 points]

My cousin Tom is a shopaholic. His house is packed with so many different 1)____ which he does not even use. He is always reading 2)____ he gets in the mail, then places orders by telephone. It's a big problem because he is not making a 3)____ and is always asking to 4)____ money from me. Last month I 5)____ him 50 euro. And that's only last month. He 6)____ me 500 euro for all of last year. When he doesn't have cash to pay for something he writes a 7)____. Recently, he took out a 8)____ from the bank. I really think he needs to get help. Soon he won't be able to pay his rent or buy food!

1	a consumers	b products	c profits	d notes
2	a catalogues	b menu	c receipts	d refunds
3	a return	b decision	c loss	d living
4	a borrow	b lend	c save	d pay
5	a borrowed	b lent	c saved	d rented
6	a owes	b lends	c returns	d gains
7	a note	b loan	c cheque	d paper
8	a refund	b catalogue	c loan	d account

4 Complete the sentences with these words. [5 points]

owe, profit, goods, currency, bargain

- 1 The price for that jumper was a real _____. It was so cheap!
- 2 The market has so many different kinds of _____ for sale.
- 3 Business is doing better than last year. This year I am making a big _____.
- 4 I don't want to borrow anymore money. I already _____ Frank too much.
- 5 The national _____ of Greece used to be the drachma. Now all countries in the European Union use the euro.

5 Complete the phrases with these words. [5 points]

go, do, do, make, make

- 1 _____ money
- 2 _____ a living
- 3 _____ business
- 4 _____ karate
- 5 _____ shopping

Grammar

6 Complete the sentences with these words. [5 points]

who, which, why, when, whose, where

- 1 These are the shoes _____ I want to buy.
- 2 This is the teacher _____ always gives us a lot of homework.
- 3 I think I know _____ she likes this movie so much.
- 4 I remember _____ we used to go to the fun park with our parents.
- 5 That's the shop _____ people go for bargains.
- 6 That's the man _____ dog is always barking.

7 Can you remove the relative pronoun? Write yes (Y) or no (N). [5 points]

- 1 This is the restaurant where we ate at last week. _____

- 2 He is the man who found our lost dog. ____
- 3 That was a good example why you should always wear a helmet. ____
- 4 That is the sweater which I want to buy for my girlfriend. ____
- 5 The teacher wanted to know whose mobile phone was ringing. ____

8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

[5 points]

- 1 I wish the bus _____ (not leave) already. Now how will I get home?
- 2 If only she _____ (have) a map, we wouldn't be lost now.
- 3 I wish the market _____ (be) closer.
- 4 If only I _____ (can) pay for these shoes. They're so expensive!
- 5 I bet she wishes she _____ (save) her money instead of spending it all yesterday.

Writing

9 You have ordered a digital camera online from World Electronics. Unfortunately it is not working properly. Write a letter of complaint to World Electronics telling them that you are not happy with the camera. (100– 140 words) [20 points]

Remember to:

- use an appropriate greeting
- tell them why you are writing the letter (paragraph 1)
- tell them what the problem is (paragraph 2)
- ask them for a refund or a new camera (paragraph 3)
- use an appropriate closing expression
- sign off

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №6

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Perhaps the most important reason we have schools is to prepare students to participate in society. Most of our schooling involves the use of our eyes to read and write. What happens though, when a child cannot see? Children who are blind face extra difficulties in understanding things the same way other children do, learning languages and moving around freely. Does this mean that blind children should stay at home and not get an education? Certainly not! Blind children attend schools and follow programmes which use different ways of teaching them how to read, write and do things people who can see do.

The first people we know who showed an interest in the blind are the Ancient Egyptians. They did not only try to understand why people became blind, they also took care of their needs. The first country to have compulsory education for the blind is the United States in the 1880's, and then Britain followed in 1893. Studies have shown that blind children learn best when they are in an open environment that doesn't stop them from learning new things.

Unfortunately, today 85% of all children with special educational needs in poorer countries do not get an education. And for children who are blind, 90% do not get an education. They simply do not have enough schools built especially for their needs. The best solution to this problem is to have blind children and children who can see go to the same state schools. Of course, the state schools would have to be able to meet the needs of the special needs students too.

The blind children in these schools should be given the opportunity to share the same experiences as their classmates who can see. The children and parents in these schools should be encouraged to become friends. There would have to be teachers who are specialised in education for the blind that would give advice to the teachers in the state schools. This relationship between the students and their parents should help show that we are not that different from each other.

Having state schools accept blind children does not mean that we just put them in the same classrooms as children who can see. Blind students have more needs and there are some things that schools must do to be ready to teach them.

Firstly, the schools must work together with people who are specialised in teaching the blind. They would give advice to teachers and prepare lessons and homework. Also, blind students often have to learn to do things differently than other students. For example, in primary school they learn to read using the Braille system. This means that because they can't see, they learn to read special books by using their fingers, not their eyes. In addition, they also learn to move around without the help of other people and become more independent.

All children with disabilities should go to school, get an education and have the same opportunities as children without them. If we all work together, there is nothing that we can not do.

1 Write true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS) if the answer isn't in the text.
[10 points]

- 1 Egypt was the first country to have compulsory education for the blind. ____
- 2 85% of blind children in poorer countries do not get an education. ____
- 3 100% of children without disabilities go to school in rich countries. ____
- 4 Blind children should spend time together with children who can see. ____
- 5 Blind children in state schools learn extra skills. ____

Vocabulary

2 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I enrolled in a ____ course after my father gave me his old camera.
a photography **b** calligraphy **c** geography **d** cookery
- 2 That is a very popular company. They even have a ____ in Moscow.
a degree **b** pass **c** brand **d** branch
- 3 Bob learned all about plants in his ____ class.
a calligraphy **b** woodworking **c** gardening **d** gymnastics
- 4 I got my ____ after I completed my computer course.
a paper **b** certificate **c** exam **d** workshop
- 5 Taking up a ____ is a great way to exercise and learn how to defend yourself.
a martial art **b** subject **c** course **d** degree
- 6 When I finish university I will have a ____ in maths.
a grade **b** degree **c** class **d** tutorial

3 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

boarding school, university, secondary school, state school, home school, nursery, primary school

- 1 My brother was sent to a _____ in France.
- 2 My mother studied for 7 years at _____ before becoming a doctor.
- 3 Some parents prefer to _____ their children rather than send them to state school.
- 4 First, we will send Sarah to _____ before she goes to primary school.
- 5 Students in _____ study hard to get into the university of their choice.
- 6 Students first learn to read, write and do maths in _____.

4 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 She is **taking** / **sitting for** the midterm exam tomorrow.
- 2 If you study hard, you will not **fail** / **pass**.
- 3 We learned about the ancient Egyptians **in** / **at** history class.
- 4 I **studied** / **learnt** a lot of new English words during my stay in Great Britain.
- 5 After I **graduate** / **leave** school today, I will go to the cinema.
- 6 Which is your hardest **subject** / **lesson**? Mine is science.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* or *take*. [6 points]

- 1 We always _____ a good time when Fred comes over.
- 2 She is late because she _____ her time coming here.
- 3 I _____ a Geography lesson at three.
- 4 Sometimes you have to _____ a chance.
- 5 John _____ on too much work and he won't finish in time.

6 The students are _____ trouble with algebra in their maths class.

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 I **might** / **can** make it to the party tonight, but I can't say for sure.
- 2 I am sure you **could** / **should** do better if you tried a little harder.
- 3 She **must** / **may** hand in her homework today, or she will fail the class.
- 4 She doesn't think she **can** / **might** come over tonight.
- 5 He doesn't think he **could** / **should** go to the concert tonight.

7 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first using the words in brackets. [5 points]

- 1 I think he will be able to do it. (could)
I _____ think _____ he _____.
- 2 There is a chance he will pass the exam. (might)
He _____ the exam.
- 3 There is no way he doesn't know the answer. (must)
He _____ the answer.
- 4 I think it's a good idea for us to start studying now. (should)
I think _____ studying now.
- 5 There is a possibility that it will rain today. (may)
It _____ today.

8 Complete the paragraph using one indeterminate pronoun in each gap. [6 points]

Last month I was very nervous about a maths test. I was surprised that 1) _____ in my class was really worried like me. I remember that I could not think of 2) _____ else but that exam. I tried to find 3) _____ to study with but, 4) _____ was available. I spent all week studying by myself. When I went to class ready to take the exam I remembered 5) _____ the teacher said. He said that exam was on the 16th of December, not the 6th! 6) _____ started laughing. Even me!

Writing

9 Write an essay on the topic *Is Physical Education (PE) as important as other subjects in school?* (200–250 words) [20 points]

Include:

- a general statement about the topic (paragraph 1)
- your personal opinion and 2-3 reasons for it (paragraph 2)
- an opposing opinion and 1-2 reasons for it (paragraph 3)
- reasons why you disagree with the opposing opinion (paragraph 4)
- a conclusion restating your position (paragraph 5)

Remember to use connectors to pull your essay together:

Reason and result	Consequently, So that
Contrast	However, Despite (...this / ...the fact that)
Addition	Moreover Besides

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №7**Reading****Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.**

Sports are a great way for teenagers to stay fit and lead sociable lives. Unfortunately, it is often difficult to find fields and areas in the city to practice. There are, however, some sports which do not need a court, a field, or a pitch. They can be practised almost anywhere. Examples of such sport are free running, or parkour and skateboarding.

Although very similar, some say there is a difference between free running and parkour. Free running shares many of the same movements seen in gymnastics, but the difference between them is that free running takes place in cities and rural settings. The main idea behind it is to quickly move across obstacles by using movements such as running, jumping, rolling, swinging and grabbing. Free running comes from the earlier practice of parkour. Free running does not concentrate only on the best way of moving through objects like parkour. Free running encourages people to use moves which they feel express themselves. Foucan, a famous free runner, says that free running is about “following your way” and not trying to follow someone else’s way of doing things. Free running aims for complete freedom of movement. So whether you are trying to find the best way of going through an obstacle or the most complicated way which feels good and looks good to others, it is your choice.

Although free running, or parkour can be done alone, most people hang out with others who do it and form social groups. They encourage and help each other. There is a website for people in Greece, www.parkour.gr, where you can learn about events and find out where people with common interests meet and practice what they love doing.

Another activity which can be done in your city or town is skateboarding. Skateboarding is done by riding and performing tricks on a skateboard. Skateboarding first began somewhere between the 1940's or early 1950's. At first it was something surfers would do when they were not in the water for fun. They would take boxes and attach roller skate wheels to them and ride them. Over the years the boxes turned to planks and the sport of skateboarding began to develop on its own. It wasn't until the 1970's that the skateboarding we know today began to happen. Nowadays, teenagers in countries everywhere can be seen practicing it in cities or skate parks.

Besides also being a means of transportation skateboarding is also very similar to free running and parkour because it is both a recreational activity and an art form. Teenagers feel that they can express themselves when they skateboard. Most of the skateboarders around the world are under the age of 18. And although mostly boys skateboard, girls do too. Even though skateboarding can be done by oneself, it is a very sociable activity like parkour and free running. People who skateboard form friendships, hang out, listen to a lot of the same music and share the same sense of street fashion.

It is important for teenagers to find activities that they can share with people their age. There are more traditional activities someone can get involved with and some which are a little different. What is important is that you get involved with something active or creative, stay safe and are able to share your experiences with others.

1 Answer the questions. [10 points]

1 Why are parkour and free running similar to gymnastics?

2 What does 'follow your way' mean?

3 Who were the first skateboarders?

4 What do skateboarders have in common?

5 Is it important for teenagers to do an activity? Why?

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with these words. [5 points]

ashamed, miserable, skip, dye, pretend

- 1 She has beautiful black hair. She shouldn't _____ it.
- 2 The teacher told him not to feel _____ because he failed the exam.
- 3 My friend told me he was going to _____ maths today because he hadn't studied.
- 4 It's best to let people know you are upset rather than _____ you are not.
- 5 He was _____ because his favourite team had lost.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these words. [5 points]

hang out, break up, make up, get divorced, get married

- 1 I like to _____ with my friends after school.
- 2 We were all very happy when Sally and Tom _____ after their fight.
- 3 We don't think they are going to be together for long. I think they will _____ in a month.
- 4 My mother and father _____ last year, but they are still friends.
- 5 My sister and her boyfriend get on very well. I think they are going to _____.

4 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

I am very 1)_____ and I don't like spending a lot of time in malls or walking around town window shopping. Sometimes my girlfriend buys me clothes because she says I am too 2)_____. She is not like me and is quite 3)_____. She is taking me shopping this weekend because I need clothes for next week. On Monday I am starting work at an office and I have to look 4)_____. Then, on Saturday I am going to my cousin's wedding and I will have to wear 5)_____ clothes. I am not looking forward to either!

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | a casual | b formal | c fashionable |
| 2 | a fashionable | b unfashionable | c smart |
| 3 | a fashionable | b formal | c casual |
| 4 | a fashionable | b casual | c smart |
| 5 | a formal | b trendy | c casual |

5 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 We are going to a formal dinner party and everyone is **getting dressed / dressing up**.
- 2 Don't come in! I am **getting dressed / wearing**!

- 3 I really like what she is **wearing / putting on**.
- 4 I have to **get off / take off** the bus at the next stop.
- 5 I always **try on / put on** clothes before I buy them.

6 Complete the table. [5 points]

positive	negative
kind	
honest	
loyal	
respectful	
reliable	

Grammar

7 Complete the sentences with the correct *-ing or infinitive* form of the verbs in brackets. [5 points]

- 1 Doctors say that _____ is very bad for you. (smoke)
- 2 I forgot _____ my geography book to school today. (bring)
- 3 Everyone needs _____ some food for the party tonight. (cook)
- 4 Our mum knows when we are pretending _____. (study)
- 5 We are _____ forward to volleyball practice this afternoon. (look)

8 Complete the sentences with these modal verbs. [5 points]

should, shouldn't, can't, must, might

- 1 I _____ have gone to the theatre. The show was awful!
- 2 He _____ have studied like he said he did. His mark was terrible.
- 3 She _____ have won the tennis match if she wasn't injured.
- 4 I _____ have gone with you. I was so bored at home.
- 5 You _____ have left your MP3 player at school. I looked everywhere and it's not here.

9 Rewrite these sentences using the modals in brackets. [5 points]

- 1 There is a chance that someone else did it? (may)

Do you think that someone else
_____?

- 2 I wish you had told me about practice on Sunday.

You _____ about practice on Sunday. (should)

3 She probably forgot to call you. (might)

She _____ to call you.

4 I am sure it was John who played the joke on you. (must)

It _____ who played the joke on you.

5 I don't think I was able to help him with his problem. (could)

There was nothing I _____ with his problem.

Writing

10 Read the letter below and write a reply to Sarah. In your letter answer her questions and ask your three questions about the birthday party. (100–140 words) [20 points]

I am having problems in school. I can't make friends. Most of the other kids in my class have friends and do things together in groups. At home I make my parents and cousins laugh but at school I am very shy and not very sociable. What can I do to make friends? Do you have any advice for me?

As for my other news, I am having a birthday party this Saturday!

Sarah

Be sure to:

- thank your pen-friend for writing (paragraph 1)
- give 2–3 pieces of advice (paragraph 2)
- ask your three questions (paragraph 3)
- sign off

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №8

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

The *Lord of the Rings* trilogy was a very successful movie series consisting of three different parts: *The Fellowship of the Ring* (2001), *The Two Towers* (2002) and *The Return of the King* (2003). These films made a lot of money at the theatres. They hold 15th, 8th and 2nd place for being the highest money making films in history. They were also nominated for 30 Academy Awards, of which they won 17 including an award for Best Picture. *Return of the King* alone won 11 awards tying the record previously set by *Ben-Hur* and *Titanic*.

The trilogy is an epic fantasy which takes place in a fantasy land called Middle Earth. The main character is a small hobbit called Frodo who goes on an adventure to destroy a ring of an evil Dark Lord called Sauron. If he destroys the ring, then he also destroys the Dark Lord. The task is very difficult to complete and there are many dangers like evil wizards, orcs, goblins and other monsters. However, Frodo is not alone. He has the help of brave adventurers and together they are called the Fellowship of the Ring. The group gets divided and find themselves in many difficult situations. There are many battles with a lot of different creatures and magic. In the end the group is victorious.

The films are based on the written work of J.R.R. Tolkien. He was a professor of literature at Oxford University and wrote the three books between 1937 and 1949. The trilogy soon became widely read by people all over the world. Even today it remains very popular and is translated into many different languages. Although many fantasy novels had been written before *The Lord of the Rings*, it is this series that made people interested in the genre again. Tolkien is considered by many to be the ‘father of modern fantasy literature’.

The director of the film trilogy is Peter Jackson. He knew he had a very difficult task ahead of him. He knew there was a risk of disappointing a lot of people because the books were loved for many years. Despite the great reception by most, there were some long time fans of the book who were disappointed. They felt he had changed important parts of the written work and didn’t include others. Peter Jackson says that he had to because sometimes what is in a book cannot be shown on the big screen as effectively.

Two amazing features of the films are the soundtrack and the special effects. Howard Shore wrote the music to the movies and the London Philharmonic Orchestra performed most of it! There were many visual artists who worked on the special effects. A lot of work had to be done to bring Tolkien’s fantasy world to life.

Also contributing to the success of the movie were the actors who starred in it. They gave wonderful performances. Some of the actors include Ian McKellen, Christopher Lee, Viggo Mortensen, Elijah Wood, Orlando Bloom and Kate Blanchet just to name a few. Peter Jackson filmed the trilogy in his home

country of New Zealand and it took him eight years to complete all three films with a total budget of 285 million dollars!

1 Write true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS) if the answer isn't in the text.
[5 points]

1 *The Two Towers* won as many awards as *Titanic* and *Ben Hur*. _____

2 The Trilogy is based on the books written by an Oxford University Professor.

3 Everyone liked the film versions of the books. _____

4 It took over 100 people to create the special effects. _____

5 *Return of the King* had a Budget of 285 million dollars. _____

Vocabulary

2 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 I usually like **hearing** / **listening to** music when I study.

2 There are so many amazing things to **watch** / **see** in the Cycladic museum.

3 **See** / **Look at** those clouds! It's going to rain.

4 Can you call me a bit later? I am **watching** / **seeing** a movie now.

5 He hasn't got any hair – he's **ideal** / **bald**.

6 Can you **hear** / **listen to** that noise? I think it is coming from the bedroom.

3 Complete the paragraph with these words. [6 points]

performance, directed, review, actors, action, plot

The **1**) _____ for the new movie *Super Cops* was not very good. Critics thought that it was boring because it had no **2**) _____. The movie was **3**) _____ by John Bleach and had lots of famous **4**) _____ like Jimmy Jones, Sandra Bernard and Mick Jags. The **5**) _____ was difficult to understand, so the movie didn't make sense either. The only good thing about the movie was the amazing **6**) _____ by Sandra Bernard. Let's hope John Bleach does a better job next time.

4 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 I really like watching *Friends*. It's a very funny **episode** / **series**.

2 I prefer **sitcoms** / **dramas** because they are more emotional.

3 The *Star Wars* trilogy has amazing **special effects** / **screens**.

4 The movie *Skyfall* has an amazing **soundtrack** / **sound effects**. I listen to it a lot.

5 It's a very popular movie. You should **close** / **book** tickets.

6 The **soundtrack** / **sound effects** were very good. The monsters sounded real.

5 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 Many people visit the open-air ____ 'Kolomenskoye' each year!
a art gallery b museum c aquarium
- 2 My girlfriend loves to dance, so I am taking her to a(an) ____ tonight.
a ballet b musical c opera
- 3 We didn't sit near the movie ____ because it was so big!
a plot b set c screen
- 4 The ____ really liked the play, so the actors and director were happy.
a audience b plot c review
- 5 There are so many amazing fish to see at the ____.
a aquarium b art gallery c circus
- 6 You mustn't miss the fantastic Picasso exhibit at the ____ this month.
a zoo b art gallery c fun fair

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 The movie *72 Metres* **is directed / directed** by Vladimir Khotinenko.
- 2 My friends **like / are liked** going to the square after school.
- 3 Tickets to the concert **sell / are sold** downtown at Ticket House.
- 4 She is very popular. Everyone **likes / is liked** her.
- 5 At the end of the year prizes **given / are given** to actors who performed well.
- 6 Tatiana Vasilieva always **loves / is loved** performing in front of an audience.

7 Use the passive to complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. [10 points]

- 1 The policeman gave them a ticket for speeding.
They _____ a ticket for speeding.
- 2 My sister will write the music for a short film.
The music for a short film _____ by my sister.
- 3 The journalist reported that a gorilla escaped from the city zoo.
_____ that a gorilla escaped from the city zoo.
- 4 The academy has given the film three different awards for excellence.
The film _____ three different awards for excellence.
- 5 Our friend served us fried rice and spring rolls.
_____ fried rice and spring rolls.

8 Complete the second sentence with the causative in the correct form. [6 points]

- 1 The gardener cuts our grass every day.

-
- 2 A mechanic repaired our car last week.

3 The hairdresser is cutting my mother's hair tomorrow.

4 The computer programmer is installing new software in my computer tonight.

5 Mum is dying my hair tonight.

6 The movers will bring the furniture to our house next week.

Writing

9 You have thought of a great plot for a film. Write a letter to a director telling him / her about the movie you would like them direct. (120–150 words) [20 points]

- What type of film is your plot for – action, comedy, drama, thriller etc (paragraph 1)
- What happens? (paragraph 2)
- How does it end (paragraph 3)
- Who would you like to act in it? (paragraph 4)
- Sign off

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №9

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercises 1 and 2.

The Internet is a network that connects computers from around the world by cable and satellite and it has changed our lives in many ways. **1)** _____

We can send and receive texts, images, video and sound to other computers anywhere in the world. The Internet helps us stay in touch with each other by reducing the amount of time needed to communicate with each other. One does not have to sit down and write a letter, go the post office, mail it, then wait for days for it to get to the address we sent it to. Businesses and professionals have benefitted a lot from the Internet as well. They are able to exchange information quickly and cut down on the amount of time needed to complete work. Also, the Internet makes information available for all users. People using the Internet can look up answers to questions they have quickly from their homes. They can also study many subjects by using the Internet and read newspapers online.

2) _____As the Internet continues to play a more and more important role in our lives, people are becoming more dependent, or addicted to it. **3)** _____In fact,

research done by Dr. Kimberly S. Young showed that internet addiction is very similar to other addictions like gambling at casinos and alcoholism and that using the Internet too much can affect someone's educational, social, economic and professional life.

People who are addicted find that they need more and more time on the Internet in order to be happy. **4)** ____ This often makes things difficult for them in their relationships with others, at their jobs, school or with career opportunities. They use the Internet as a way of escaping their problems rather than dealing with them. If they feel sad, helpless, guilty or nervous they avoid facing these feelings by logging on and visiting different sites, chat rooms or sending emails.

People should not be left with the wrong impression. **5)** ____ It is very important technology and has helped us in more ways than one. It has brought people around the world closer to each other, has helped us professionally and has provided us with access to unlimited amounts of information. The Internet has made our lives easier by assisting, informing and entertaining us, but it should not rule our lives. As the ancient Greeks used to say, all things should be done in good measure.

1 Complete the text with these sentences. [5 points]

- A** Despite the positive aspects of the Internet there are also negative ones.
B Although too much use of the Internet can cause these problems, it is not our enemy.
C When they cannot log on to the Internet they often feel nervous, and cannot stop thinking about what is on the Internet and sometimes have dreams with the Internet in them.
D An addiction is when someone cannot control their need for something and it begins to affect their life in a negative way. Just like with alcohol, cigarettes and drugs, many psychologists say that people are becoming addicted to the Internet.
E Before the Internet, many things we take for granted today, took a lot more of our time and effort in the past.

2 Write true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS) if the answer isn't in the text. [5 points]

- 1** The Internet has made more information available to more people. ____
2 The Internet is the most important technology invented. ____
3 Internet addiction is very different from addiction to alcohol. ____
4 People who use the Internet too much tend to run away from their problems. ____
5 In life, it is a good idea not to overdo things. ____

Vocabulary

3 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

demonstrate, attempt, message, equivalent, progress, accurate

- 1 It was a good _____, but John couldn't solve the math problem.
- 2 I do not understand how this machine works. I think she will have to _____ for me.
- 3 I sent my friend a text _____ to let him know where we are.
- 4 A lot of _____ has been made since the computers of the 50's.
- 5 The _____ of 1 dollar and 50 cents is 1 euro.
- 6 I do not want to hand in my science report unless my information is _____.

4 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

Life for people often changes after every new and important 1) _____. Like the steam engine for example. Before it was invented, there were no large machines producing products. The computer may be the most important invention of the 20th century. People use them to surf the Internet, work and communicate with others via email. Offices use computers connected to a 2) _____. Many people like to use computers, but also like to be able to move around when they do. They usually buy a 3) _____ and take it with them when they travel. There is also a lot of 4) _____ you can buy and install into your computer. Sometimes though, I think it is a good 5) _____ if you send someone you like a 6) _____ instead of an email.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | a postcard | b software | c laptop | d invention |
| 2 | a network | b software | c discovery | d laptop |
| 3 | a discovery | b laptop | c network | d invention |
| 4 | a gesture | b network | c software | d discovery |
| 5 | a invention | b network | c gesture | d discovery |
| 6 | a postcard | b network | c gesture | d software |

5 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 Joanna is going to university to study **education** / **medicine**. She wants to be a doctor.
- 2 **Communication** / **Education** has changed a lot since the invention of email.
- 3 He is doing a **science** / **transport** experiment in the lab.
- 4 The plane is my favourite type of **transport** / **gesture**.
- 5 It is important that children all over the world go to school and get an **invention** / **education**.

5 Eratosthenes made an amazing **discovery** / **gesture** when he proved that the Earth was round.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these phrases. [6 points]
get through, piece of cake, hang on, call (someone) up, call in, hang up

- 1 If you don't let me speak I am going to _____ on you!
- 2 I studied all week, so the exam should be a _____.
- 3 Can you _____ for one second, my mum is calling me.
- 4 Can you _____ Mary _____ and ask her what time the movie starts?
- 5 I really do not feel like going to work today. I am going to _____ sick.
- 6 I've been calling Jennifer all day long, but I just can't _____.

Grammar

7 Complete the sentences by putting the words in brackets in the zero (0), first (1st) or second (2nd) conditional. [6 points]

- 1 If you want to _____ (send) an email, you _____ (need) an internet connection. (0)
- 2 If I _____ (come) home earlier, I _____ (prepare) dinner. (1st)
- 3 If he _____ (have) a temperature, he _____ (see) the doctor. (1st)
- 4 If he _____ (be) my friend, I _____ (invite) him to the party. (2nd)
- 5 She _____ (fly) to New York if she _____ (earn) a lot of money. (1st)
- 6 You _____ (get) sunburnt if you _____ (stay) in the sun too long. (0)

8 Complete the sentences by putting the words in brackets in the second (2nd) or third (3rd) conditional. [6 points]

- 1 If the weather _____ (be) nice, they _____ (play) football. (3rd)
- 2 If we _____ (live) in Rome, Francesco _____ (visit) us. (2nd)
- 3 If Tim and Tom _____ (be) older, they _____ (play) in our hockey team. (2nd)
- 4 If we _____ (go) to a good restaurant, we _____ (have) a better dinner. (3rd)

5 If Sue _____ (study) harder, she _____ (be) better at school. (2nd)

6 If they _____ (wait) for another 10 minutes, they _____ (see) the pop star. (3rd)

9 Write a second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word given. [5 points]

1 She will call you if she isn't busy. (unless)

2 If she keeps practising, she will win the race. (as long as)

3 Unless you get some sleep soon, you will be very tired tomorrow. (if)

4 I will visit you for Christmas as long as I do not have to get on a plane. (if)

5 We wouldn't have got there on time if he didn't take us with his car. (unless)

Writing

10 The editor of a local newspaper has asked you to write an article outlining the positive and negative aspects of mobile phones. (120–150 words) [20 points]

Follow this plan:

- **Introduction:** Make a general statement about the popularity of mobile phones.
- Paragraph 2: Choose positive aspects about mobile phones (eg, easy to get in touch with friends, parents can find you, emergencies, etc).
- Paragraph 3: Choose negative aspects (people can always find you, driving and talking, using them in classrooms, etc).
- Conclusion: State whether you think that there are more positive aspects than negative.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №10

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercises 1 and 2.

My brother studied in Venice for three years and he told me that it had been the best time of his life. He studied architecture there at the University Iuav of Venice. He had been there before as a tourist and liked the city, but after living and studying there he really got to appreciate what the city has to offer and shared some of his impressions with me.

Venice is a 1400-year-old Italian city and has a population of about 275 000. In the 6th century AD, barbarian invasions forced people from the surrounding areas into the marshlands known today as Venice. 1) ____ There are 150 canals and an amazing 409 bridges! Over the years it became a very rich city and commercial centre. It thrived as an independent state for many centuries until 1797 when Napoleon gave Venice to Austria. 2) ____

Although Venice is built on 118 islands, it is a city very well suited for walking. There are many narrow streets with buildings that have been around for centuries. There are countless attractions to visit as well, such as the Basilica San Marco, the Grand Canal, and Rialto Bridge. It's a good idea to buy a 'Chorus Pass'. It's a onetime fee, and it allows you to visit many of the city's churches where you can see works of art of many famous artists. 3) ____ Venice attracts a lot of tourists throughout the year and is often quite crowded. Sometimes, during peak season it can be difficult to get around through all the crowds. This is why getting lost is often a good thing. There is something to see at every corner of the city and there are many beautiful, more remote areas of the city other than the Grand Canal.

To escape from the noisy and busy centre it is a good idea to visit some of the more peaceful islands of Venice like Torcello and Burano. Torcello has more green spaces than the other parts of Venice, and Burano is a fishing village with lovely blue, green and red houses.

4) ____ Tourists like to get a ride on these at least once during their visit and have the gondola drivers sing opera and wear the classic white and black striped shirts. Gondola rides are quite expensive, but a cheaper way to travel through the canals is by traghetto, which is something like a public gondola.

The nightlife in Venice is very good, too. There are many pubs and trendy bars one can visit. The area around the Campo Santa Margherita in Dorsoduro is a good place to visit for fun. Many university students like to spend time there. 5) ____ As Venice is located by the sea, the seafood cuisine is especially good.

1 Complete the text with sentences A–F. [5 points]

A Later in 1886 Venice became a part of Italy during the movement for Italian unification.

B The Accademia Gallery is also a must-see if you are interested in art.

C The city was actually built on 118 small islands for protection against future invasions.

D There are many restaurants to dine at as well with fantastic food.

E Of course the most well-known way of getting around Venice is through its canals on Gondola rides.

2 Write true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS) if the answer isn't in the text.

[5 points]

- 1** People built the city of Venice in 1400 AD. ____
- 2** Because of the water and canals, Venice isn't a good city for walking. ____
- 3** There are more ways than one to escape noisy crowds. ____
- 4** If you do not want to spend too much money, it is a good idea to travel by gondola. ____
- 5** Venice is great if you want to see art, or just have fun. ____

Vocabulary

3 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

Many people dream of buying a house in the countryside and living an **1)**____ lifestyle. Not me. I love the city and think life out of the city is too boring and **2)**____. I like all walking in the centre in **3)**____streets full of people going different places.

There are so many museums and galleries to visit and **4)**____to go shopping in. I do like to leave sometimes, but only for a few days during my holiday. Sometimes it's nice to get away from the **5)**____and be surrounded by green like **6)**____and valleys. But, only for a little while!

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | a outdoor | b urban | c polluted |
| 2 | a noisy | b quiet | c polluted |
| 3 | a crowded | b quiet | c wonder |
| 4 | a theatres | b valleys | c department stores |
| 5 | a valleys | b pollution | c paths |
| 6 | a forests | b roundabouts | c paths |

4 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

car park, path, remote, petrol station, block of flats, office blocks

- 1** My father works downtown where all the big _____ are.
- 2** The car is running on empty, I hope to find a _____ soon.
- 3** It's a good idea to leave your car in a _____ and take the train downtown.
- 4** Always walk on the _____ when you are in the forest so you don't get lost.
- 5** Residents living in that _____ do not have gardens, so they put pot plants on their balconies.

6 I am sick of living in the city. I want to live in a _____ area far from the noise and traffic.

5 Match the meanings to the words in bold. [4 points]

1 I **would like** dance lessons after school. _____

2 Is there anything you want from the supermarket? **Like** fruit or vegetables?

3 **What's it like** to live in the city? _____

4 I **really like** this spaghetti! I could eat it every day. _____

a for example b love c want d the characteristics of something

6 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 Please **turn** / **straight** right after you pass the supermarket.

2 The department store is **across** / **over** the street from the theatre.

3 Just continue **turn** / **down** the road for 100 metres and you will see it.

4 It's easy to get there from here, just go **straight** / **over** and you will see it.

5 Once you get **over** / **straight** the bridge you are in Evia.

Grammar

7 Write the statements in reported speech. [6 points]

1 'I don't feel like going to the concert today.'

He _____ said

2 'We didn't meet in the city centre today.'

Alice _____ told _____ us

3 'I was very good at maths in university.'

Dima _____ said

4 'I don't think that they have enough good players to win the championship.'

Sandra _____ said

5 'Nick is thinking about moving to Paris next winter.'

Jim _____ told _____ me

6 'Ted is visiting his relatives in the countryside this Christmas.'

Mike _____ said

8 Write these questions in reported speech. [6 points]

1 'Have you been skiing at all this winter?' Juliet asked Mary.

Juliet asked _____.

2 'Can I borrow your stereo for the party I am having tonight?' Mario asked Jim.

Mario asked _____.

3 'Will you be joining us for dinner tonight?' Mum asked us.

Mum asked _____.

4 'How often do you go to the doctor for a check-up?' Anna asked John.

Anna asked _____.

5 'Where did you learn how to box so well?' Bill asked Ted.

Bill asked _____.

6 'What do you think is the best way to get to theatre?' Nancy asked Mick.

Nancy asked _____.

9 Write these commands in reported speech. [3 points]

1 He said to me, 'Give me the phone.'

2 She said to us, 'Please be home on time.'

3 'Don't go into that house,' we said to them.

10 Rewrite these sentences using the reporting verbs in brackets.

[4 points]

1 Sally said she would give me her bicycle tomorrow. (offer)

2 Our parents told us to be home by 10.00. (order)

3 He said he would be there on time with the equipment. (promise)

4 She said I should take up a sport. (advise)

Writing

11 You have been asked to write a report about your school. State the positive and negative aspects. Be sure to include any suggestions you may have for improvement. (100–140 words) [20 points]

Before you write, plan what you're going to say:

- Start the report in the correct way
- Use a clear layout with a heading for each section
- Include an introduction saying what the report is about (paragraph 1)

- Talk about both positive and negative things (paragraphs 2–3)
- Include suggestions for improvement (paragraph 4)
- Use formal or neutral language.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №11

Reading

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

Looking for work is something most people will have to deal with at some point in their life. Many teenagers begin this process early and start their search during the summer when school is out and they have more free time, or when they are in university. **1) ____**

When searching for a job, however, it is a good idea to have a plan. Job hunting can be hard work and a good attitude and proper planning can certainly increase the chances of finding something that suits you.

Before beginning your search, there are some questions you should ask yourself:

- What are you really interested in? If you know the answer to this question it will help you knock on the right doors. Also, you are less likely to be upset once you start working. **2) ____**
- Do I want to find a job in a field that I will work in after I finish school or university? The job you find can be work you do just to make extra money, gain a sense of responsibility or experience and meet new people. Or, it may be work that is related to what you are planning to do after you finish secondary school or university. **3) ____**
- How much free time do I have and how many hours do I want to work? Students' schedules can be very busy. Take a look at how much extra time you have before looking for work. **4) ____**
- Do I want to work somewhere near home, or near school? Location is very important. People very often spend almost as much time getting to their work as they do working.

When you begin your search it is a good idea to speak with your parents, friends and teachers. They may have ideas to give you or may know people you can get in touch with about work. Search the employment section of your local newspapers and any announcements posted on boards in your university. Before you contact possible employers write an outline with information about yourself which you think is appropriate for the job you are applying to. **5) ____** This way if you feel you made any mistakes, you can correct them for the next time you call or see someone for work. If you do not get a job somewhere be sure to thank

them anyway and leave your contact information. This will make a good impression and they may get in touch with you in the future for work.

1 Match the sentences to the numbers in the text. [10 points]

- a** Your first work experiences are very important, which is why it is preferable that your first job is something you find interesting.
- b** Any job you find should not make finding time to complete your schoolwork more difficult for you.
- c** Also, after speaking with employers, take notes on how things went.
- d** Starting early has many advantages, like developing a sense of responsibility and pride, as well as earning extra spending money.
- e** For example, if you are interested in technology you might look for part-time work at a shop which sells computers.

Vocabulary

2 Complete with these words. [6 points]

well-organized, moody, reliable, creative, cheerful, aggressive

- 1** Sarah is very _____. She has not missed a day at work all year.
- 2** It is important to be _____. Otherwise you spend too much time looking for your things.
- 3** I don't like playing games with John. He gets very _____ when he wants to win at something.
- 4** One minute she is happy and the next she sad. She is very _____.
- 5** I knew Maria would become an artist. She was always very _____.
- 6** I like being around Mike. He is a very _____ person.

3 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1** Stop telling everyone what to do. You're too ____!
a arrogant **b** bossy
- 2** I try not to be ____ and criticise other people.
a energetic **b** arrogant
- 3** He thinks he is the best at maths. He's very ____.
a big-headed **b** efficient
- 4** They always think of the hard way of doing things. They aren't ____ at all!
a efficient **b** bossy
- 5** It is a good idea for ____ people to take up a sport.
a moody **b** energetic

6 ____ people think they are better than everyone else.

a Arrogant b Cheerful

4 Tick the words that are correct and correct the ones that are wrong. [7 points]

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| 1 inambitious | _____ |
| 2 unattractive | _____ |
| 3 disconsiderate | _____ |
| 4 unimaginative | _____ |
| 5 unpolite | _____ |
| 6 irresponsible | _____ |
| 7 disorganized | _____ |

5 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

tired, sorry, helpful, angry, proud, anxious

My son, John, is working at a café this summer. I told him that I wouldn't give him money to go out with his friends unless he got a part-time job somewhere for the summer. At first he was very 1) _____ and would not stop shouting and complaining about my decision. Then, when he found a café to work at, he became very 2) _____ about it. He was worried that he would not do a good job. Sometimes when he comes home after work he feels a bit 3) _____ and relaxes on the couch while watching TV. But after working there for a few weeks he has made new friends and his boss made him feel 4) _____ when he told him that he does a very good job! He has even become more 5) _____ in the house and does not expect me to do everything!

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

Michael: Hi, Janet. What 1) **do you work / are you working** on?

Janet: I 2) **paint / am painting** a picture for my art class.

Michael: It looks very pretty. 3) **Do you paint / Are you painting** often?

Janet: No not really. 4) **But I am enjoying / enjoy** it now.

Michael: Well I think it looks great! 5) **You should consider / considering** doing it more often.

Janet: Thanks. I 6) **think / am thinking** of taking another art class next year too.

7 Complete the sentences with the *present simple* or *present continuous* form of the verb in brackets. [5 points]

- 1 _____(you come) to the party tonight?
- 2 Megan _____(write) a composition for her class tomorrow.
- 3 Robert _____(play) guitar in a rock band every weekend.
- 4 _____ (you think) Real Madrid will win the championship this year?
- 5 Matt can't come to the phone right now. He _____(work) in the garden at the moment.

8 Complete the following sentences using *be used to*. [5 points]

- 1 My uncle _____.
- 2 My friend _____.
- 3 Footballers _____.
- 4 Actors _____.

9 Put the verb into the correct form. Use either the *present simple* or the *present continuous*. [5 points]

- 1 Please turn off the radio. I _____ (study).
- 2 How many languages _____ (you speak)?
- 3 George says he got all the questions right, but I _____ (not/believe) him.
- 4 Hurry! The movie is starting. I _____ (not/want) to miss it.
- 5 You can borrow my bicycle. I _____ (not/need) it at the moment.
- 6 I am glad we invited Grandpa to the birthday party. He _____ (really enjoy) himself.

Writing[20 points]

The café you work at is very busy and is looking for help. Your friend Demetra is looking for work and you think she would do a great job at serving people. She is friendly, responsible and hard working. Write her an email about working for the café. Write 120–150 words.

Use the Planner to help organize your work.

Paragraph 1: Greet Demetra and tell her why you are writing to her.

Paragraph 2: Tell her what the café is like and what the job involves.

Paragraph 3: Tell her why you think she would do a good job there.

Paragraph 4: Finish off by asking her to reply to your email and let you know if she is interested.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №12

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Not all people live in houses and stay in the same place throughout the year. People who move from one location to another make up what is known as a nomadic culture. Although nomadic cultures are becoming rarer in the modern world, there are still about thirty to forty million people who continue to move and set-up their homes where they next choose to settle.

The Bedouin of the Middle East are traditionally nomadic and many today still continue to live their lives moving from one place to the next. The lands of the Sinai, Arabia and Negev where the Bedouin come from are mostly very dry and consist of deserts. This makes it very difficult for people to remain in the same place and survive; especially in the older days when advances of the modern world did not exist. Many Bedouins have herds of sheep, goats and camels and as such they need to go where the animals can graze and drink water. Once there is no food in one place for the herd, they move to the next.

Because the Bedouin who continue the nomadic culture know how difficult it is to survive in the lands they live in, they share a deep respect for each other. They have a very strong sense of hospitality and are well known for their celebratory reception of guests. The desert is also a very quiet and lonely place. Seeing a new face, especially in the older days, creates a sense of happiness, interest and generosity.

Because Bedouins move from place to place their homes are tents which they set up. They weave the hair from their goats or camels to make the cloth they need for their tents. The Bedouin tents are usually made up of two areas which are divided by a curtain called a *ma'nad*. One area is used by the men and also to welcome most guests and is called the *mag'ad*. The other section is called the *maharama* and is reserved for the women and to receive female guests.

Guests who are welcomed by the Bedouins enjoy a wonderful experience. This is especially true if you are not familiar with their culture. It is an opportunity to escape the modern world you know. Guests are fed delicious food, listen to music and poetry and sometimes get to watch traditional dances. The instruments the Bedouins mostly use are the *shabbaba* which is something like a flute and the *rababa* which is a one string violin. The singing is mostly done by the Bedouin women who sit across from each other and it looks like they are speaking to each other while they sing.

The world is changing and becoming more modern. This has affected most Bedouins and the lands they live on so many no longer live nomadic lives. However, many still continue their traditional ways and there are lots of people who are happy they do and plan trips to visit them.

1 Write true (T) or false (F). [12 points]

- 1 There are more nomads in the world today than in the past. ____
- 2 Not all Bedouin today are nomads. ____
- 3 The Bedouin move around because they need to find water for their farms. ____
- 4 The Bedouin are very kind to people they invite into their tents. ____
- 5 Bedouin tents have three areas: one for guests, one for the men and one for the women. ____
- 6 When guests come the Bedouin women sit across from each other and speak to each other. ____

Vocabulary

2 Complete the text with these words. [5 points]

peaceful, country house, multiplex cinema, block of flats, shopping centre

My family moved to the countryside from the city last year. Things are very different here, but I like it better. Firstly, we now live in a big **1)** _____ not in a **2)** _____ like we did in the city. There aren't many cars, buses, houses and people in the countryside. It is much more **3)** _____ here and it is really nice to do things outdoors, like go on walks.

There are things that I miss about the city. I really like watching films and in the countryside there is no **4)** _____ nearby. Also when I want to shop I often need to drive to the nearest town. In the city I would just go to the **5)** _____ nearby.

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 It is very **dangerous** / **depressing** to drive too fast.
- 2 The movie was so **exciting** / **dull** that it put me to sleep.
- 3 We listened to romantic music all evening and had a **lovely** / **lively** time.
- 4 That church has been in this city for hundreds of years. It is a **historic** / **modern** building.
- 5 We were waiting a long time for the train at the **station** / **border**.

4 Complete the sentences with these words. [5 points]

skyscraper, public park, field, farmhouse, gym

- 1 Although we live in a large city, there is a _____ in which take walks and do sport on the grass.
- 2 There are many cows in the _____ in the countryside.
- 3 That _____ is the tallest building in city.
- 4 After work I go to a _____ and exercise 4 times a week.
- 5 I love getting away from the city when I visit my uncle's _____.

5 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 Every evening my parents tell me to ____ the rubbish out.
a clear b take c load
- 2 My father ____ his vegetable garden twice a day.
a waters b loads c lays
- 3 On Monday I ____ the shopping and on Fridays I pay the bills.
a take b do c make
- 4 I must ____ the laundry today. I have no clean clothes left!
a make b tidy c do
- 5 After our family eats dinner, my sister and I ____ the table.
a take b do c clear
- 6 People who have dogs should ____ them every day.
a walk b water c make

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 It **snowed** / **was snowing** a lot last year.
- 2 He **was talking** / **talked** on the phone for hours with his girlfriend.
- 3 **Did you go** / **Were you going** to the theatre last night?
- 4 I **was hearing** / **heard** a strange sound and went downstairs to see what it was.
- 5 As I **was jogging** / **jogged** in the park in the morning, I saw my friend Tim.
- 6 My father **cooked** / **was cooking** dinner when he realized that we had run out of salt.

7 Complete with the correct possessive pronoun. [5 points]

Sandra: Maria! Why is 1) ____ Lady Gaga CD in your room?

Maria: What are you talking about Sandra? The CD isn't 2) ____!

Sandra: I remember going to the shopping centre last week and buying it. I am sure it's 3) ____.

Maria: It isn't 4) ____ CD. You didn't go to the shopping centre alone. I went with you and you didn't have enough money to buy the CD. I lent you eight euro so, actually, it's 5) ____ CD.

Sandra: You're right, I'm sorry. I really should learn to share more.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1 A my | B mine |
| 2 A yours | B your |
| 3 A my | B mine |
| 4 A your | B mine |
| 5 A ours | B our |

8 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 Hurry up! ____ movie starts in twenty minutes!

- A - B An C A D The

2 My friend Bob is ____ mathematician.

- A - B an C a D the

3 ____ Tokyo is such an exciting city to visit!

- A - B An C A D The

4 If you see ____ orange in the fridge, can you please bring it to me?

- A - B an C a D the

5 I think playing ____ sports is a great way to exercise.

- A - B an C a D the

6 Please try and remember where you left ____ keys.

- A - B an C a D the

9 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 I **used to** / **use to** love going to the fun park with my parents.

2 My brother **would** / **use to** watch cartoons every Saturday morning.

3 She didn't **use to** / **used to** listen to rock music. Now she loves it.

4 Did he **would** / **use to** play football as well as he does now?

Writing [20 points]

Would you rather live in a city or the countryside? Write an article explaining your answer. Write 120–150 words.

Give information about:

Paragraph 1: Where would you rather live?

Paragraph 2: Why would you not live in a city or the countryside?

Paragraph 3: Why would you live in a city or the countryside?

Paragraph 4: End the article with a summary of your opinion.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №13

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

The main purpose of an education is to teach children to socialize and work with other people their age and provide them with the tools necessary to succeed in life. Not all countries have the same culture, which is why schools often work differently in different countries. The way children learn and what they learn also changes as time passes. Students in Greece today, for example, are learning new things in ways their parents didn't when they were in school. In Greece, these changes have been taking place for thousands of years.

Education in ancient Sparta was very different from what made up an education in ancient Athens. Life in Athens, for example, was very different from life in Sparta. This made education in the two city-states different from each other. Spartans strongly believed in following rules, living very simple lives and becoming part of a well-trained army. The main reason for an education was to prepare children to become soldier-citizens.

Spartan boys began their education when they were six or seven years old. However, they didn't go to school in the morning and come back in the afternoon. They would leave home to join groups of other children their age. Older officers would train them until they were 18 years old. Every year of training would become more difficult. The courses they took were very tough and often very painful. They learned to fight and wrestle. Some Spartans learned to read and write as well, but they didn't learn science or maths because it was not considered as important as becoming good soldiers ready to die for the Spartan state. Music and dancing, however, were a part of their classes. When they turned 20, they finally became soldier-citizens ready to fight for the Spartan state if necessary. Only when a Spartan became 60 could he live at home with his family.

Although other Greek states did not provide an education for the girls, the Spartans did. The girls didn't have to leave home, but they learned many of the same things the boys did. They also learned to run, jump, wrestle and fight with weapons.

The main purpose of education in Athens was different. They prepared themselves for both times of war and times of peace. Boys mostly went to private schools and did not get an education from the state like in Sparta.

Education began at home and was given by either a parent or a male slave. At around the age of 6 or 7 boys were sent to elementary school and would follow lessons until they were about 14 years old.

Like the Spartans, Athenians also received a physical education. Some of what they learned included running, jumping, boxing, wrestling, javelin, gymnastics and discus. However, they also learned to play musical instruments, sing, solve maths problems, read and write. Literature was considered the most important lesson. Students who learned to read and write would study Homer's Odyssey and the Iliad. Girls did not go to school, but often learned how to read and write at home. For the Athenians, the education of the mind was just as important as that of the body.

1 Read the statements below and answer either S (for Sparta), A (for Athens), or B (for both). [12 points]

- 1 Children didn't live at home when they were getting an education. ____
- 2 Exercise was an important part of the education. ____
- 3 Boys learned music at school. ____
- 4 All boys learned to read and write. ____
- 5 The state provided an education for all boys and girls. ____
- 6 They believed the arts and sciences were just as important as being a good soldier. ____

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words. [6 points]

got, get into, work, lose, pay, show

- 1 Students who _____ attention in class usually get better marks.
- 2 Our teacher asks our parents to see her when we _____ trouble.
- 3 Michael _____ sick yesterday, so he isn't at school today.
- 4 I find maths boring and I _____ interest in class easily.
- 5 Although I find maths boring, I try to _____ interest in class.
- 6 Sandra decided to _____ hard this year and her marks are very high!

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 Violet's parents are rich, so they send her to an expensive ____ school.
a state b private c individual
- 2 My parents are going to meet my favourite teacher this Monday on ____ day.
a open b public c vocational

3 The ____ course I am taking has taught me a lot about fixing cars.

a occupational b vocational c seasonal

4 The ____ is tomorrow and I haven't even started yet!

a endline b finish line c deadline

5 I have to wear a ____ at my school. I'm not happy about that at all!

a suit b costume c uniform

4 Complete the dialogue with a phrasal verb in the correct form.

[6 points]

break up, mark down, give back, hand in, hand out, take up

Last week I was very nervous when our teacher 1) _____ the tests to everyone in the class. I had studied, but sometimes I forget things when I take a test. I

2) _____ the test when I finished answering all the questions. When I sat down, I realised that I had forgotten to write my name at the top of the test. I have done that before and my teacher 3) _____ my test! He 4) _____ the test and I wrote in my name. I am sure that I did well this time. When school 5) _____ for summer I am going to do something I enjoy and 6) _____ windsurfing lessons.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct words. [5 points]

peers, assistant, adolescents, siblings, principle

1 People in the same age group are _____.

2 This is too much work for one person. I really need a/an _____.

3 The new _____ has made many good changes to the school.

4 _____ often fight with each other when they are younger.

5 When children become _____ they become more independent.

Grammar

6 Complete the text with the *present perfect* or *present perfect continuous*. [5 points]

I 1) _____ (take) karate lessons with my friends for a year now and I love it! My friends 2) _____ (take) lessons before and are a bit better than me. We 3) _____ (train) really hard for a competition next week. I don't care if our school wins or loses, as long as we all try our best. My classmates 4)

_____ (be) very helpful because they know that I _____ 5) _____
(never compete) before.

7 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 They **have never eaten** / **have never eating** a mango before.
- 2 I **have studied** / **have been studying** guitar playing for ten years.
- 3 Michael **has been waiting** / **has waited** for three hours to buy a ticket to the movie.
- 4 Don't worry about that, Erika. Jim and Julia **have brought** / **have been bringing** _____ the _____ wine.
- 5 She **has been** / **has been being** to Thailand before.

8 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 Michael can't come to the phone right now. He's **gone** / **been** to the supermarket.
- 2 I'm so excited. I have never **been** / **gone** to Paris before!
- 3 Have you **been** / **gone** to that new restaurant yet?
- 4 Shhh! Be quiet. Your father has **been** / **gone** to bed.
- 5 She has **been** / **gone** to Lefkada and won't be back for a week.

9 Complete with the *present perfect* or *past simple* using the words in brackets. [6 points]

- 1 Last year I _____ (**break**) my leg playing football.
- 2 She doesn't want to go to the movie because she _____ (**see**) it.
- 3 She _____ (**be**) there before, so I don't think she will want to go.
- 4 When was the last time that you _____ (**visit**) your grandmother?
- 5 I am so upset. I _____ (**drop**) my mobile phone and it broke!

Writing[20 points]

You have received a letter from an English friend, Mark, who wants to learn to play guitar as well as you do. Write an answer letter of 120–150 words.

Give information about:

Paragraph 1: Thank Mark for writing – briefly give your news.

Paragraph 2: Write about what kind of music you like.

Paragraph 3: Write about finding the right teacher.

Paragraph 4: Write about how much time you spend practising.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №14

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

For centuries people believed that the sun, the stars and the planets all move in a circle around the earth. This is what is called a *geocentric* theory in astronomy. The word comes from the ancient Greek, “geo” which means earth and “centro” which means middle or centre. This theory was believed by great minds like Ptolemy, Aristotle and most ancient Greek philosophers as well as thinkers in ancient China.

Although geocentrists were wrong in the end, they were people who depended on scientific observation. The geocentric belief in ancient Greece was based on observations of natural phenomena. By watching the stars, planets and sun, it looks like they are moving around the earth. Also, it is easy to believe that if something we are standing on is moving, we would feel it. Geocentrists, did not get everything wrong. They also believed that the earth is round and not flat like we have read about in mythology.

The ancient Greeks believed that the planets and stars moved around the earth in circles. However, after observing them they saw that that they do not move perfectly this way. In the 1600’s, Polish astronomer Copernicus, was able to better explain the motion of the planets and stars by saying that the sun, and not the earth, was the centre of the universe. This is what we call a *heliocentric* solar system. This word also comes from the Greek language, “helios” meaning sun and “centro” meaning centre. This theory was difficult to accept as people, and the church in particular, wanted to believe that man is at the centre of the universe and space.

Galileo also believed in the heliocentric theory and was able to further prove this theory by using a telescope he had built. With it, he was able to better observe the motion of the planets and stars in space. He saw, for example, that the moons of Jupiter moved around Jupiter and not the earth. At the same time that Galileo was observing space with his telescope, a German mathematician and astronomer, Johannes Kepler, was doing his own work to prove the heliocentric theory. He was able to explain the motion of planets by proving mathematically that the planets and the stars move in ellipses and not in circles.

As years passed, more and more scientists, such as Isaac Newton, were able to give more information proving that the Earth moves around the sun and not the other way around. Copernicus was not the first astronomer to believe in a heliocentric theory. The ancient Greek Aristarchus of Samos believed this as well. He was able to prove that the sun is larger than the earth, so he thought that the earth must go around it.

It often takes a long time to prove a theory and scientists may begin with one that is wrong. However, by asking questions or trying to explain the world around us, scientists and philosophers have answered many questions and have helped us to better understand the world around us.

1 Choose the correct answer. [10 points]

1 People who believed in a geocentric theory thought that...

- a** ...the earth moved around the sun.
- b** ...the sun moved around the earth.
- c** ...moons moved around Jupiter.

2 People who believed in a geocentric theory thought that...

- a** ...the earth was flat.
- b** ...the earth was round.
- c** ...the earth was an ellipse.

3 A heliocentric solar system means that...

- a** ...the planets move around the sun.
- b** ...the sun moves around the earth.
- c** ...moons move around Jupiter.

4 ...used a telescope to prove the heliocentric theory.

- a** Ptolemy...
- b** Copernicus...
- c** Galileo...

5 ...believed in a heliocentric solar system first.

- a** Aristarchus...
- b** Copernicus...
- c** Galileo...

Vocabulary

2 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 We learned about the geocentric theory in our **astronomy** / **chemistry** class.

2 We learn about different gases and liquids in our **chemistry** / **geology** class.

3 She always gets high marks in **geology** / **mathematics**. She is very good with numbers.

4 I find **biology** / **astronomy** very interesting. I like understanding how the body works.

5 If he wasn't good at **physics**/ **geology**, he wouldn't have found the volcano.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct words. [6 points]

theory, weight, liquids, breakthrough, invention, width

- 1 It is a good idea to drink lots of _____ during the summer.
- 2 After you measure the length, measure the _____ too.
- 3 The scientist is not sure, but she has a _____.
- 4 The _____ of the telescope was very helpful to astronomers.
- 5 What is the _____ of that elephant? It's huge!
- 6 Most scientists dream of making a _____ in science.

4 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 I should buy a _____ because I travel a lot and it would make things easier for me.
a desktop **b** laptop **c** keyboard
- 2 I don't like typing on this _____. I am going to get a new one.
a keyboard **b** screen **c** scanner
- 3 You can use a _____ to copy all your old photographs on to your computer.
a keyboard **b** scanner **c** screen
- 4 My brother spends too much time on the _____. He needs to find a hobby outdoors.
a printer **b** online **c** internet
- 5 I love my new monitor. The _____ is 17 inches long!
a mouse **b** printer **c** screen

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the phrases given. [6 points]

hack into, set up, log into, click on, plug (sth) into, back up

I just bought a new desktop computer yesterday. I had to throw out my old one because someone **1)** _____ it and filled it with viruses. I couldn't even **2)** _____ anything with my mouse. It was an old computer anyway. I've asked my friend to **3)** _____ my new computer because I don't know how. I can't wait to **4)** _____ it _____ the socket and start using it. This time I am going to be careful when I **5)** _____ websites I don't know. I am also going to **6)** _____ all my files so I don't lose them again if something goes wrong.

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 He **had been working / had worked** on his paper all day when the monitor broke.

2 He **had studied** / **had been studying** and didn't feel nervous about his maths test.

3 Someone **hacked into** / **had hacked into** my computer yesterday and now it doesn't work.

4 Tom **had been researching** / **had researched** his theory when another scientist found the answer to it.

5 When Jane looked through her telescope, she realised that someone **had broken** / **broke** it.

6 They **had been programming** / **had programmed** the computer game for months before they presented it to the public.

7 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 Adam had ____ finished getting dressed when he realised that the dinner had been cancelled.

a just b already c since

2 I haven't seen her ____ we were in university.

a soon b already c since

3 It is a good idea to do some stretches ____ you play sport.

a just b already c before

4 You shouldn't swim ____ you eat a big meal.

a for b after c before

5 You should be careful with the equipment ____ you go to the laboratory.

a soon b just c when

6 I can't believe he finished his homework ____! He started only an hour ago.

a already b just c before

8 Complete the sentences using the *comparative* or *superlative* form of the words in brackets. [5 points]

1 The sun is _____ (**big**) the planets in our solar system.

2 Lionel is _____ (**intelligent**) student in the class.

3 The *Knock Nevis* is _____ (**long**) ship in the world.

4 Light travels _____ (**fast**) sound.

5 Research is _____ (**good**) method of finding answers to questions.

6 That was _____ (**funny**) movie I have ever seen. I'm still laughing!

9 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given. [5 points]

1 The train takes longer to get to Thessaloniki than the plane.

FAST

The plane gets to Thessaloniki _____ the train.

2 What is the length of that couch?

HOW

_____ is that couch?

3 No one in the class is as good as Sandra at biology.

BEST

Sandra _____ in the class at biology.

4 He will meet us at the park as soon as he finishes his work.

WHEN

He will meet us at the park _____ his work.

5 He started jogging at 4 o'clock and he still hasn't stopped.

SINCE

He has been _____ and still hasn't stopped.

Writing [20 points]

Write an essay giving your opinion about the advantages and disadvantages of spending time surfing the Internet. Write 120–150 words.

Give information about:

Paragraph 1: How will you introduce the topic?

Paragraph 2: What advantages will you include?

Paragraph 3: What disadvantages will you include?

Paragraph 4: What is your opinion?

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №15

Reading

Read the text. Then do exercise 1.

My friends and I had been talking about taking a trip to Peru for years until we finally decided to do it. This spring we'll be flying over the Atlantic on our way to Lima, the capital city of Peru. We'll spend the next twelve days visiting places we've only seen in pictures. To say that we are excited would be an understatement.

We've booked a four-star hotel in Lima, where we'll be staying for two days. We wanted to rent rooms somewhere safe in the city. Lima could be a bit dangerous, especially if you are carrying expensive camera equipment with you

in unknown neighbourhoods. **1)** ____ However, we have hired a guide who is going to give us a tour of the city sites and its museums.

From there, we are going to travel to Cuzco by bus. It's going to be a long and tiring trip, as it takes anywhere between 17-23 hours to get from one city to the other.

2) ____ Cuzco has a long history and is a very popular tourist destination. It used to be the greatest city of the Inca Empire and is the oldest populated city in South America. **3)** ____ Tourism is good for its economy but, on the down side of it, the structure of the city has changed quite a bit because of this. Many of the buildings in the city are either, hotels, restaurants, souvenir shops, travel agencies, or Internet cafés. **4)** ____ The city walls built by the Incas can still be seen today. Among the cobble stone streets and city squares, one can see how the people of the city live their day-to-day lives. Cuzco is also where we are going to begin our trek to Machu Picchu.

On the first day of the trek, our local guide will take us through the Sacred Valley and we will visit the picturesque town and Inca ruins of Ollantaytambo. The next four days will be spent walking along the ancient trail of the Incas. **5)** ____ The last day will be the most exciting. We are going to reach the steps that take us to Intipunku, the 'Sun Gate'. From here, we will walk through the ruins of Machu Picchu. Machu Picchu is an ancient city of the Incas tucked high away in the mountains. **6)** ____ It is the most popular archaeological site in South America. The next day we will return to Cuzco and begin our trip back home.

1 Complete the text with these sentences. [12 points]

- A** I'm sure it will also be a great way to see the countryside, though.
B However, I've read that, fortunately, much of its interesting past can still be seen and felt.
C For many years, people in the west did not know of its existence until 1911 when American historian, Hiram Bingham, discovered it.
D Two days is enough for us because we do not want to spend too much time in the crowded city.
E Today, it is the archaeological capital of North and South America.
F We are going to see amazing ruins and beautiful mountain scenery every day.

Vocabulary

2 Complete with the words below. [5 points]

palace, museum, monument, cathedral, archaeological site

1 The Notre Dame is the most famous _____ in France. It is very old but people still go there to pray.

- 2 Knossos in Crete is a very old and famous _____.
- 3 We want to visit every _____ in Rome. Like the Colosseum!
- 4 The _____ that the king lives in is so much larger than all the houses in the city.
- 5 There are so many amazing works of art to see inside the new Acropolis _____.

3 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

I am travelling alone this year and I need to book a simple 1) _____ room at a hotel. The cheapest place I found is at a 2) _____, but there isn't a bathroom 3) _____. I am not picky, but I do like to have my own bathroom. I never book a room at a 4) _____ hotel. I think that their 5) _____ are far too expensive for what is offered. I don't care about satellite TV, Internet access or mini bars. I would rather spend that money visiting the museums in the city. Next year, I am going to stay at a 6) _____ for two weeks in the summer. It will be so cool! It's going to be just me, my tent and the sea.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 a double | b single | c en suite | d luxury |
| 2 a youth hostel | b luxury | c en suite | d five star hotel |
| 3 a double | b rates | c en suite | d tent |
| 4 a luxury | b guest | c youth hostel | d campsite |
| 5 a singles | b rates | c doubles | d luxuries |
| 6 a campsite | b youth hostel | c hotel | d rate |

4 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 Hi. I would like to **book** / **close** a double room for the 23rd to the 28th.
- 2 I am too lazy to get dressed and drive to the restaurant. I am going to eat **out** / **in** tonight.
- 3 I find staying at a **bed** / **tent** and breakfast is cosier than staying at a large hotel.
- 4 I can't believe I **missed** / **lost** my plane to Jordan. Now I will never see Petra!
- 5 It took him a lot longer to get here because he came **on** / **by** foot.
- 6 I want to go somewhere different this time. Every year we **spend** / **go** our holiday at the village.

5 Fill in the gaps with these words. [5 points]

walking, stop, station, guided, sightseeing

- 1 It's raining and I've been waiting at the bus _____ for half an hour.

- 2 The train _____ is on the other side of town and our train leaves in forty minutes!
- 3 I am going to go on a _____ tour of Geneva. It is a small city.
- 4 It is very difficult to get around in Saigon if you do not speak Vietnamese. I am arranging a _____ tour of the city.
- 5 This was a very tiring year for me. I don't want to go _____, I just want to go somewhere and do nothing but sit on the beach.

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I bought tickets and **will go** / **am going** to the Shakira concert next Friday.
- 2 "Someone is knocking on the door." "Don't get up. I **am going to** / **will** get it."
- 3 Hurry up! The ferry **leaves** / **will leave** at 5 o'clock.
- 4 They are playing so poorly! They **aren't going to** / **won't** win the game.
- 5 **Shall** / **Will** you be able to bring some food over on Sunday?
- 6 She has never taken any acting lessons, but she believes she **will** / **is going to** be a star one day.

7 Complete the sentences using *will*, *going to*, the *future perfect* or the *future perfect continuous* and the verbs in brackets. [6 points]

- 1 When she graduates from medical school, she _____ (**spend**) 7 years studying to be a doctor.
- 2 I know! I _____ (**have**) the party at my house! There is plenty of space.
- 3 We took our vacation early this year. We _____ (**work**) in the office when Jim leaves for his days off.
- 4 Emanuel has been working hard in his garden. It _____ (**be**) beautiful this spring.
- 5 I want to make this trip special for my wife. I _____ (**book**) a room at a five-star hotel.
- 6 By tomorrow evening, he _____ (**finish**) reading the book.

8 Choose the correct answer. [4 points]

- 1 **As soon as** / **Until** the plane lands, I will go straight to the pyramids for a tour.
- 2 He will be a very talented scientist **as soon as** / **when** he grows up.
- 3 You need to get here **before** / **until** John, or you will miss the surprise.
- 4 She will continue working on her project **until** / **when** she gets hungry.

9 Rewrite the second sentence with a *question tag*. [5 points]

1 I don't think she likes me.

She _____?

2 Is he crazy enough to jump from that cliff?

He's not _____?

3 Could he actually be that rude?

He _____?

4 Don't you like the new building the architect designed?

You _____?

5 Isn't he going to be ready in time for the opening?

He _____?

Writing [20 points]

You have ordered a digital camera online from World Electronics. Unfortunately, it is not working properly. Write a letter of complaint to World Electronics telling them that you are not happy with the camera. Write 120–150 words.

Remember to:

- Use an appropriate greeting.
- Tell them why you are writing the letter. **Paragraph 1**
- Tell them what the problem is. **Paragraph 2**
- Ask them for a refund or a new camera. **Paragraph 3**
- Use an appropriate closing expression.
- Sign off.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №16

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

This should have been the most exciting day of Claire Winterbourne's life. She had picked up painting as a hobby six years ago and today she had a meeting with destiny. Instead, she was sitting at the airport, terrified and waiting for her flight. When she first got the message to fly to Berlin to show her work, she was the happiest person in the world. But then she realized, "Berlin..." she would have to fly to Berlin. That was one thing Claire had had no intention of doing.

Claire had always been very artistic ever since she was a child. At school her teachers encouraged her to take up art lessons. But when she finished school and went to study at university, she began to paint less and less. She got a degree in business management and started working in an office for a big company. She enjoys her work there and likes the challenge of business. But after she had worked there for 5 years, she realized that she should make time for other things that interest her, and that's when she started painting again. At first, she only showed her family and friends her work. They were all very impressed and encouraged her to start a website and upload some pieces. She got lots of messages from people she didn't know telling her how much they liked her work. One day she got a message that she will always remember. The man wrote, "Hello Claire. I have become a huge fan of your work and would like to meet you to discuss exhibiting at my art gallery here in Berlin, Germany. Please contact me for details if you are interested."

Claire did, and arranged to have an exhibit at his gallery. She was so excited that she forgot about her fear of flying. When she calmed down, she realised what she was in for. She started to sweat and became very nervous. She tried to find a different way of getting to Berlin from Edinburgh, Scotland. She saw that she could get there by taking the train to London and then by taking the *Eurostar* train to Brussels in Belgium. Then she would have to take yet another train to Berlin. That would take far too long and would cost a lot more. Horrified, she realised that she had no other options but to go by plane.

So here she was at Heathrow airport waiting for her flight. Instead of imagining her artwork hanging on gallery walls in a city famous for its support of the arts, she was imagining her plane falling to the ground with her in it. It was almost time to board and Claire had to make a decision. Either she would let her fear defeat her and she would go home, or she would beat her fear, get on the plane and reach for her dreams. After taking a deep breath, she gave in her plane ticket and boarded the plane.

1 Write true (T), false (F), or not stated (NS) if the answer isn't in the text.
[10 points]

- 1 After thinking about the message to go to Berlin, Claire was happy. ____
- 2 People noticed Claire's talent in art six years ago. ____
- 3 Claire got lots of messages, but one message she will never forget. ____
- 4 There is more than one way to go to Berlin from Edinburgh. ____
- 5 Claire allowed her fear to win. ____

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

audience, practise, practice, rehearsal, stage, keyboards

I started taking music lessons in September and I chose the piano as my instrument. I love the way it sounds. I go to lessons 3 times a week, but I 1) _____ at home every day. My teacher always says, "2) _____ makes perfect". I don't have a piano at home, but I do have 3) _____ that my parents bought me for my birthday. We have a big concert next week and in class today we are having a 4) _____ to make sure we are ready for the 5) _____ we are going to play for. I am really excited and I hope I don't get too nervous when I am on 6) _____.

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 The film did very well because it had a very interesting _____.
a set b role c plot
- 2 There are so many beautiful _____ in the Acropolis museum.
a sculptors b sculptures c actors
- 3 He was a very talented theatre _____.
a sculptor b sculpture c actor
- 4 Sandra really hoped that the director would give her a _____ in the film.
a part b role c composer
- 5 Even though the film had a very strong _____ with actors like George Clooney and Angelina Jolie in it, the movie was boring.
a composer b conductor c cast

4 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 You shouldn't be afraid to **speak out** / **turn out** about something if you disagree with it.
- 2 We weren't able to see the play because the tickets were **gone out** / **sold out**.
- 3 Tom and Mary have been **going out** / **sorting out** since they met at the Christmas party.
- 4 **Look out!** / **Turn out!** You're going to hit that tree!
- 5 I was really nervous when I was cooking the food for the dinner. But in the end, it **turned out** / **carried out** really tasty!
- 6 What a mess! It's going to take me ages to **bring out** / **sort out** everything.

5 Complete with these words. [6 points]

criticises, comedies, landscapes, awards, performances, portraits

1 I had such a good time at the theatre today. The actors' _____ were excellent!

2 _____ are my favourite type of film. I love to laugh.

3 Julie was never interested in _____, only in the respect of the audience.

4 I love painting _____. Nothing is more beautiful to me than the sky and mountains.

5 Good _____ show the real character of the person painted.

6 I hate going to the movies with him. He _____ every movie he watches.

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 "I am going to travel by plane."

He said that he **is going** / **was going** to travel by plane.

2 "I'll pick everyone up and drive them there."

She said that she **will pick** / **would pick** everyone up and drive them there.

3 "I am painting a new piece for the exhibit."

Mario said he **was painting** / **had been painting** a new piece for the exhibit.

4 "I couldn't read the rest of the book."

She said she **couldn't read** / **had couldn't read** the rest of the book.

5 "I had eaten all the sweets."

She said she **ate** / **had eaten** all the sweets.

6 "We were driving for hours in the snow."

They said that they **had been driving** / **drove** for hours in the snow.

7 Rewrite the first sentence in *reported speech*. [6 points]

1 "Where is the TV controller?"

Dad _____.

2 "I will see you tomorrow in class."

She _____.

3 "Tanya, whose jacket is this?"

He _____.

4 "The phone is ringing."

She _____.

5 "Do you see your brother often?"

She _____.

6 "We left for New York yesterday."

They _____.

8 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 Janet **told** / **said** / **asked** that she hated the class.
- 2 We **told** / **said** / **asked** if it was a long journey.
- 3 They **told** / **said** / **asked** me the museum was closed.
- 4 The artist **told** / **said** / **asked** that he used iron to make the statue.
- 5 Georgia **told** / **said** / **asked** her friends that she would be late.

9 Report what the people say using the *reporting verbs* below.
[5 points]

advise, promise, complain, deny, warn

- 1 “My house is always a mess,” said Magda.

- 2 “I will be there tomorrow for sure,” Mike said.

- 3 “Be there on time if you want to get good seats,” Peter said.

- 4 “Don’t order the salmon,” said Mandy.

- 5 “I didn’t take your mobile phone,” said Bob.

Writing [20 points]

You are an art student at university and you want to apply for the job below.

Write 120–150 words.

Zafiriou Art Gallery

We are looking for young people to work evenings in our gallery. If you are interested in the arts and would like work with us, please submit a letter of application.

Include:

- your current situation
- your connection with the arts
- why you would like to work with us

Remember to include:

Paragraph 1: your reason for writing

Paragraph 2: your current situation / why you would like to work in an art gallery

Paragraph 3: why you think you are a good candidate

Paragraph 4: any questions you may have

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №17

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

In 1998, director James Cameron won the Oscar for Best Picture for the film 'Titanic'. Fifteen years later, he is sure to be a contender again for a number of awards. His latest film, 'Avatar', has been in theatres for a month now and the public response to this brilliant fantasy has been overwhelming.

There are a number of reasons responsible for the popularity of this film. James Cameron has developed a plot that is an allegory to the problems we have today, such as fighting wars and damaging the environment for money. The film tries to give viewers the message that we have a responsibility to respect nature and the relationship it has with us and other animals. He does this by combining a story of romance and adventure. He has created a beautiful fantasy world using the latest in 3D technology.

The movie takes place in the year 2154 on the planet of Pandora. Humans on Pandora are trying to take material they need from the planet to save the environment on Earth. To do this, they need to communicate with the Na'vi who live on Pandora. The Na'vi are 3 metres tall with blue skin and have a special relationship with the environment they live in. Dr. Grace Augustine (played by Sigourney Weaver) creates what is called an 'Avatar' to help the humans gain the trust of the Na'vi. Avatars look exactly like the Na'vi and are controlled by a human mind. She wants to form a peaceful relationship with them before the human soldiers come in and destroy their land. Joining Grace's team is Sully (played by Sam Worthington), a soldier who cannot walk and is in a wheelchair.

As an Avatar, Sully can walk and run, as he is no longer handicapped. When he is on Pandora, he comes into contact with Neytiri (played by Zoe Saldana), a princess of the Na'vi tribe. At first she is very suspicious of this soldier but then she decides to teach him about her culture and the world she lives in. From the start, Sully reports back to the soldiers but, as time passes, he finds himself torn between the two worlds.

The humans lose patience with Dr. Augustine and her methods and, eventually, decide to attack the Na'vi people who are trying to protect their planet. Sully, then, has to make a decision. Is he a soldier or is he now a Na'vi? He chooses the latter and together with Neytiri and the other Na'vi he fights for the planet of Pandora, against the human soldiers.

Avatar is the most expensive film ever made, reaching a budget of close to 400,000,000 euro! Most of the film budget has gone to the special effects in the movie and the result is absolutely amazing. The alien world of Pandora, the creatures that live there and the Na'vi are all stunning to look at. WETA Digital, which also worked on the highly successful 'The Lord of the Rings' trilogy, has brought the planet of Pandora and the Na'vi to life using 3D technology and the most advanced special effects to date.

Of course, the film is not only about the special effects, since one cannot deny the fact that the cast does a great job as well. Sam Worthington is very convincing and I am sure we will see him in many more films in the future. As usual, Sigourney Weaver is superb. Stephen Lang, who plays the Colonel, is a character you will love to hate as he leads the soldiers into Pandora. We never see Zoe Saldana, but we do hear her. She is the amazing voice of Neytiri, the Na'vi princess. Neytiri is a CGI character, meaning that she is not real but computer-animated.

1 Choose the correct answer. [10 points]

1 Avatar is a successful film because...

- A ...people can understand the problems the film talks about.
- B ...it's a great romance-action film.
- C ...both of the above.

2 Why does Doctor Augustine develop Avatars?

- A To steal resources from the planet Pandora.
- B To better understand the Na'vi without fighting them.
- C To report back to soldiers about Pandora.

3 What does the critic mean when he says Sully is "torn between the two worlds"?

- A Sully feels close to the Na'vi and must decide whose side he is going to take.
- B Sully is reporting to both the Na'vi and the humans.
- C Sully is travelling from one place to another a lot.

4 The writer believes that...

- A ...the film was expensive, but the result was worth it.
- B ...the film was too expensive for what it has to offer.
- C ...more of the budget should have gone to the actors.

5 What does the writer mean by “you will love to hate,” in the last paragraph?

A Stephen Lang does a bad job as the bad Colonel.

B Stephen Lang does a good job as the bad Colonel.

C None of the above.

Vocabulary

2 Fill in the gaps with the words in the correct form. [6 points]

articles, subscribers, reporter, viewers, watch, documentary

My cousin is a **1)** _____ for an Australian newspaper called *The Times*. He loves his job because he gets to meet a lot of interesting people and be in exciting situations. *The Times* is a very popular newspaper in Australia. There are also a lot of **2)** _____ who read the newspaper online in Australia and in other countries. He writes lots of **3)** _____ on the environment. He is also working on a **4)** _____, which will be shown on TV next week. I am going to **5)** _____ it. The TV station expects there will be a lot of other **6)** _____, too.

3 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

chat show, game show, documentary, reality show, sitcom, soap opera

1 I have been invited to a morning _____ to talk about my new movie.

2 ‘Next Top Model’ is a very popular _____.

3 There is a very good _____ about animals every Wednesday night on television. Unfortunately, not too many people watch it.

4 My neighbour moved because he won a lot of money on a _____.

5 I like watching a good _____ in the afternoon. It’s relaxing to just watch and have a good laugh.

6 The ‘Bold and the Beautiful’ is the oldest _____ on television. It’s amazing because all the characters have married each other 2-3 times.

4 Circle the correct answer. [5 points]

1 My best friend is moving to Belgium. I hope we **keep in** / **lose** touch.

2 I lost the documents you emailed me. I need to **download** / **upload** them again.

3 I spend too much time **searching** / **surfing** the Internet without really looking for anything specific.

4 I have made a lot of online friends through **search engines** / **social networking sites**.

5 My uncle doesn’t buy newspapers. He just **glances at** / **hits** the headlines.

5 Circle the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 Have you **seen** / **watched** Lilith lately? I hope she is OK.
- 2 **See** / **Look** at all those reporters. They really want an interview with the politician.
- 3 I'm sorry, have you **seen** / **looked at** this film before?
- 4 Did you **see** / **watch** the performance at the Apollo theatre, yet? It's excellent.
- 5 I always **watch** / **look at** the news first thing in the morning.
- 6 Wait a just one minute. I am **looking** / **watching** through these papers for the information you need.

Grammar

6 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets and the tense given in the *passive*. [9 points]

- 1 **present simple** – This program (show) _____ every Friday.
- 2 **present continuous** – New software (design) _____ for work.
- 3 **present perfect** – That film (show) _____ in the theatres.
- 4 **past simple** – I (taken) _____ on a tour of the university.
- 5 **past continuous** – Our car (wash) _____ while we had coffee.
- 6 **past perfect** – The reporter (inform) _____ of the events.
- 7 **will** – The bridge (complete) _____ by next year.
- 8 **going to** – The statue (display) _____ at the square this Sunday.
- 9 **modal verb** – Some attention (should give) _____ to the safety of the building.

7 Rewrite these sentences in the *passive*. [6 points]

- 1 Iris had shown me the new offices.

- 2 The software can help you with your work.

- 3 The reporters are going to inform the public about the floods.

- 4 Sam hasn't set up their network yet.

5 They had given Monica a job as a computer programmer.

6 The Academy gave the award to the actor.

7 No one has ever seen a live giant squid.

8 Complete with the *causative* form. [6 points]

1 I can't email you for the next two days. I 'm _____ my computer _____ (fix).

2 They're _____ their house _____ for summer. (paint)

3 He is _____ the software _____ in India. (program)

4 I am _____ my food _____ tonight. (deliver)

5 The director is _____ his new film _____ by the critics. (review)

6 We're _____ the house _____ (clean). It was such a mess after the party.

Writing [20 points]

Write a review of latest album you have heard for your school newspaper. Write 120-150 words.

Include information about:

- Choose a singer or a band that you have a strong opinion about.
- Start with a surprising statement.
- Plan before you write.
- Use plenty of adjectives.
- Give your opinion throughout.

Do not:

- Just tell the story.
- Write irrelevant information.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №18

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Ever since I was a child I loved the sea. I would anxiously wait for school to break up so that my family and I could go to our summerhouse in Mani, in the Peloponnese. Once there, I would spend hours every day underwater with my snorkel and mask. I enjoyed team sports like football and volleyball, but not as much as many of my classmates. During the winter months my parents signed me up to a pool in a gym. I quickly got bored. I enjoy swimming, too, of course, but that isn't what primarily attracts me to water. It's observing life underwater that fascinates me most. It wasn't long before I convinced my parents to sign me up for scuba diving lessons.

After watching many documentaries about the deep sea on television, I realised that I wanted to do what the deep-sea divers who film sea life were doing. Many people consider scuba diving an extreme sport and, at first, my parents didn't want to sign me up for lessons. They were afraid that scuba diving would be too dangerous and too expensive as well. I researched diving and presented my parents with facts that prove scuba diving is not more dangerous than other sports and that it is also affordable. I found out, for example, that the number of accidents which occur while cycling is seven times that of diving. Of course, like with most sports, it is not danger free and there are many safety rules and procedures one must follow.

I signed up for an open water diving course at a diving school in Anavisos. A certified instructor taught me the basics and all the safety signals and practices a diver needs to understand. I also learned about injuries and common mistakes that divers make. I spent six Saturdays getting certified. It was fun because most of the training was done underwater. At the end I took a written test and I passed! I also met a lot of interesting people at the diving school. Some were beginners like me, while others were more experienced divers who rented out diving equipment like oxygen tanks, flippers and wet suits from the school. It is good to make friends with other divers because, this way, you can easily find someone to go diving with. You are not allowed to go diving by yourself; you must go with at least one buddy.

Today my 'diving buddies' are my dad and mum! After taking me for lessons and hearing me talk about the experiences of diving, they decided that they wanted to get certified too! They have even organised a diving trip to Sharm el Sheikh in Egypt in this summer. It is going to be fantastic. Sharm el Sheikh is a coastal city located on the shores of the Red Sea. The Red Sea is famous for its rich underwater sea life and divers from all over the world travel there for the

experience to encounter uncountable varieties of fish, corals and other sea life. I can't wait!

1 Choose the correct answer. [12 points]

1 The narrator finds swimming and team sports...

- a** ...very exciting.
- b** ...boring.
- c** ...enjoyable

2 The narrator...

- a** ...considers scuba diving an extreme sport.
- b** ...doesn't consider scuba diving an extreme sport.
- c** ...considers scuba diving a dangerous sport.

3 The narrator found out that scuba diving...

- a** ...is not more dangerous than other sports.
- b** ...is more dangerous than other sports.
- c** ...is not dangerous at all.

4 At diving school the narrator...

- a** ...made a lot of mistakes and got injured.
- b** ...was taught how not to get injured or make mistakes.
- c** ...none of the above

5 The narrator found training before getting his certificate...

- a** ...fun.
- b** ...difficult.
- c** ...boring.

6 The country the narrator is going to dive in is...

- a** ...Sharm al Sheikh.
- b** ...Egypt.
- c** ...the Red Sea.

Vocabulary

2 Complete with these words. [5 points]

basketball, athletics, boxing, deep-sea diving, tennis

1 He was never into team sports. He preferred running and other _____.

2 She took up _____ to learn how to better defend herself.

3 There are so many amazing things to see underwater when you go _____.

4 She prefers individual sports and decided to begin _____ lessons.

5 Even though he is short, he is an amazing _____ player.

3 Complete the sentences using the words in the right form. [6 points]

ring, track and field, court, hoop, goal, net

1 It's raining, so I don't think I will meet my friends at the basketball _____.

2 I love watching Olympic _____ events. The ten-thousand-metre race is my favourite.

3 If my team doesn't score a _____, we will lose the match.

4 The ball didn't go over the _____ and I lost the tennis match.

5 My friend is very tall. When he plays basketball, he can jump and grab the _____.

6 All boxers get a little nervous when they step into the _____.

4 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

My cousin was always a good athlete and very strong. When he was a teenager, his dad advised him to 1) _____ boxing. He loves it. While other kids are 2) _____ at the mall, my cousin goes to the gym and 3) _____ for hours. Last weekend he had a match against the city champion in his age group. My cousin hadn't 4) _____ on time and I thought maybe he wasn't going to come. He was just late because of traffic. It was a very exciting match and my cousin won! He 5) _____ his opponent in the 3rd round!

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 a take up | b make up | c turn up |
| 2 a hanging out | b knocking out | c working out |
| 3 a turns up | b plays out | c works out |
| 4 a turned up | b worked up | c hanged up |
| 5 a hung out | b knocked out | c dropped out |

5 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 At first Jim was nervous about the boxing match. His **competitor** / **opponent** seemed very strong.

2 Everyone at the football stadium booed the **referee** / **umpire**.

3 All the **viewers** / **spectators** at home really enjoyed watching their national team play.

4 Barcelona **beat** / **won** Seville in the cup final.

5 Even though I **beat** / **won** the game today, my sister is a better tennis player overall.

Grammar

6 Complete the sentences using the proper *conditional* form. [6 points]

- 1 If you _____ (eat) properly, you _____ (feel) better.
- 2 If she _____ (not train) better, her time _____ (not be) good.
- 3 If I _____ (practise), I _____ (play) better.
- 4 If she _____ (feel) better, she _____ (walk) to school.
- 5 If she _____ (come) to the party, she _____ (have) a great time.
- 6 If we _____ (have) a basketball court, our friends _____ (visit) us everyday.

7 Tick the sentences that are correct and correct the ones that are wrong. [6 points]

- 1 If you will see Tim, you can tell him. _____
- 2 If he studied for the test, he would have a better chance of passing. _____
- 3 If I was taller, I will be a great basketball player. _____
- 4 If you don't hurry up, you would be late. _____
- 5 If you don't try, you will never know. _____
- 6 If you don't listen, you wouldn't understand. _____

8 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given. [5 points]

- 1 If you saw a celebrity on the street, would you ask for an autograph?

IF

What _____ on the street? Would you ask for an autograph?

- 2 I wouldn't visit Egypt in the summer.

UNLESS

I would _____ summer.

- 3 If there isn't much traffic, we can make the 8 o'clock movie.

AS

We can make the 8 o'clock movie _____ traffic.

- 4 I will call everyone about the party unless you don't want me to.

IF

I will call everyone _____ me to.

- 5 Jonathan will bring the food if you ask him to.

UNLESS

Jonathan won't _____ him to.

9 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 He is acting **as** / **like** he has never seen food before.
- 2 It seems **as** / **like** if it might rain tonight.
- 3 She looks **as** / **like** she had a very tiring day.
- 4 We used the volleyball **as** / **like** a football and played on the pitch.
- 5 **As** / **Like** most people, I prefer to watch science fiction movies at the cinema.

Writing [20 points]

Write an article discussing the advantages an individual sport has over a team sport or why a team sport has more advantages over an individual sport. Write 120–150 words.

Be sure to:

- Write four paragraphs.
- Talk about one topic only in each paragraph.
- Develop your ideas with explanations and/or examples.
- Use linking words/phrases to link your ideas and paragraphs.
- Be consistent in style (e.g. informal or neutral).
- Make it interesting by asking questions, giving your opinion, using a personal angle and/or giving examples.
- Give it a title.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №19

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

If asked what the driest place on earth is, most people would probably answer the Sahara Desert in Africa or the Gobi Desert in Asia. Although these are much bigger deserts, with the Sahara being the biggest in the world, both of these answers would be wrong. The driest place on earth is neither in Africa nor in Asia, it is in South America. That's right, South America does not only have rainforests, rivers and green mountains, it also has the driest place on earth and it is called the Atacama Desert in the country of Chile.

The Atacama Desert is located along the coast of Chile right next to the Pacific Ocean. It is a bit ironic that the driest place on earth would be located right next to the largest body of water on earth, isn't it? When we think of deserts, we

imagine scorching temperatures coming from a sun that beats down on us. Generally, this is true, but not at Atacama. Most of the desert is located on a high altitude, as much of it extends up into the Andes Mountains. The average elevation is at about 4,000 meters above sea level. Not only is Atacama the highest desert in the world, it is also one of the coldest with temperatures ranging from about 0°C to 25°C.

How hot a place is does not determine whether or not it is a desert. What matters is how dry the place is, and Atacama is the driest. Climatologists call the centre of Atacama “an absolute desert.” Ever since people have been recording the amount of rainfall in different regions, none has ever been measured this area. Areas beyond the centre of Atacama do get some water with an annual average of 0.6 millimetres to 2.1 millimetres. This is an extremely small amount of rain. Compare it, for example, to the annual rainfall that the Sahara receives, which measures between 100 millimetres to 200 millimetres! Atacama used to have more water in the distant past during the Ice Age. When the ice melted, lakes formed in the Andes Mountains. However, because Atacama is so dry, the water in the lakes is evaporating. As it evaporates, mineral salts get left behind making the water very salty.

Although it is a desert, Atacama really is a beautiful place with a lot of variety. High up in the mountains of Atacama you can see patches of snow that never melted because it never got hot enough. Amongst the snow-capped mountains, one can also see five volcanoes. Although conditions are very difficult for most animals to survive, there are some that do. There aren't any forests or lush plains, but there are patches of vegetation where some insects and animals survive. Red algae live in the salt lakes, which is why one can see flocks of flamingos eating them.

People have been living in Atacama for thousands of years. The Chinchorro mummies found in Atacama are the oldest mummies in the world. The oldest of them are dated between 5,000BC to 3,000BC, making them about 2,000 years older than the Egyptian mummies! Because of the climate there, the buried bodies of the Indians dried perfectly. Today, very few people live in the desert. Yet, there is a town called Calama located in the middle of the desert with a population of about 150,000.

1 Choose the correct answer. [10 points]

1 The largest desert in the world is...

- a** ...the Sahara.
- b** ...the Gobi.
- c** ...Atacama.

2 Atacama is the...

- a ...highest and coldest desert in the world.
- b ...highest and driest desert in the world.
- c ...coldest and driest desert in the world.

- 3 Last year, the “absolute desert” received...
- a ...no rainfall.
 - b ...less than 2.2 millimetres of rainfall.
 - c ...between 100 to 200 millimetres of rainfall.

- 4 The salt lakes in Atacama...
- a ...are getting bigger as the ice melts.
 - b ...are the same size they have always been.
 - c ...are getting smaller because they are losing water.

- 5 In Atacama...
- a ... animals, insects and plants survive.
 - b ...only insects survive.
 - c ...only insects and animals survive.

Vocabulary

2 Circle the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 Ever since John met Sally, he’s been **rain or shine** / **on cloud nine**. I think he’s in love.
- 2 He didn’t expect to get the sack. It really was a **bolt from the blue** / **bolt of thunder**.
- 3 Don’t make a big deal out of it. It’s just a **storm in a teacup** / **storm in a teaspoon**.
- 4 I don’t think I’ll play today. I’m a bit **under the weather** / **under the thunder**.
- 5 He had a face **like weather** / **like thunder** when I told him I forgot to bring the tennis racket.
- 6 Come **clouds or shine** / **rain or shine** I will finish this project today!

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word. The first letter has been provided. [6 points]

- 1 This is the worst **b**_____ that has hit Alaska in years. I can’t even see my car from all the snow.
- 2 It is so hot! Meteorologists say that this **h**_____ will last for another five days.
- 3 The **h**_____ was so powerful. There was so much rain and winds were travelling at 150 kilometres per hour!

4 Farmers are worried that if it doesn't rain, the **d**_____ will destroy their crops.

5 The **t**_____ destroyed five houses in our town. It actually lifted our car and dropped it 500 metres from where it was parked!

6 The **f**_____ really made life difficult for everyone. There was water everywhere!

4 Complete with these words. [5 points]

becoming extinct, wildlife reserve, environmentally friendly, global warming, endangered species

I had been planning a trip to South Africa for a year and I am so excited that I am finally going! What I am really looking forward to is visiting the Sanbona 1)_____. There are so many amazing animals to see there. It is protected and hunting is not allowed. It is home to many 2) _____, like the white lion. Places like Sanbona help prevent these animals from 3) _____. It is sad to think that because of our actions a lot of these animals may not be here tomorrow. We should all try to be more 4) _____ in order to try and stop 5) _____.

5 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 I never swim in April. The water is **freezing** / **frozen**!

2 I'd take my sunglasses if I were you. It's really **bright** / **light** out.

3 Nothing to worry about when you're travelling. Just **light** / **soft** showers.

4 I am going to pull the car over. I can't see anything through this **thick** / **heavy** rain.

5 I hope your father doesn't go sailing today. The winds are very **force** / **strong** today.

6 You call this cold? Back home in Moscow it is 25°C **under** / **below** zero.

Grammar

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 You **don't have to** / **can't** make dinner tonight. We can always order.

2 If we are not careful, many animals **may** / **are able to** become extinct.

3 You **mustn't** / **can't** go in the jungle without a guide, it's dangerous.

4 I think you **should** / **have to** walk more rather than use your car every time you leave the house.

5 A giraffe **should** / **can** reach a height of 5.5 metres tall.

6 We might / can leave town if the tornado comes near.

7 Use a modal verb to complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. [6 points]

1 It is forbidden to smoke in this restaurant. You'll have to go outside.

You _____ in this restaurant. You'll have to go outside.

2 I suggest you run one kilometre the first week then add a kilometre every other week. You _____ the first week then add a kilometre every other week.

3 I am positive that I left my wallet on the table at the restaurant.

I _____ on the table at the restaurant.

4 They must finish fixing the roof today. It's going to rain tonight.

They _____ fixing the roof today. It's going to rain tonight.

5 A cheetah is able to run 114 kilometres per hour!

A _____ 114 kilometres per hour!

6 There is a possibility it will snow tonight.

It _____ tonight.

8 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 If they _____ polluted the river, there would be more fish in it.

a hadn't

b wasn't

c isn't

2 The farmers' crops _____ have grown if it hadn't rained in spring.

a won't

b would

c wouldn't

3 Their voyage _____ a lot smoother if the weather had been calmer.

a would be

b would have been

c wouldn't have been

4 If they had been careful with their cigarettes, they _____ the forest fire.

a can prevented

b could prevented

c could have prevented

5 If the sun _____ so strong, I wouldn't have had to sit in the shade.

a wasn't

b hadn't been

c had been

9 Make third conditional sentences about these situations. [5 points]

1 There were so many people smoking and the room was smoky.

If there hadn't been _____.

2 There were no bicycle lanes, so people didn't ride their bikes to work.

If there had been _____.

3 The weather got so bad and I couldn't go sailing.

If the weather hadn't _____.

4 They reacted quickly and were able to save the whale.

If they _____.
5 We didn't prevent hunters from shooting eagles and they became endangered.
If we _____.

Writing [20 points]

Pollution in your town is becoming a problem. Write a letter to your mayor outlining your ideas and suggestions as to what can be done to produce a cleaner environment. Write 120–150 words.

Be sure to:

- Start by clearly mentioning your reason for writing.
- Decide how to organize the whole letter.
- Use linking words and phrases to connect your ideas logically.
- Finish off with a strong statement of what you believe and a 'call to action'.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №20

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

There are many diets people can choose to follow and they do so for many different reasons. 1) ___ I have been following a vegetarian diet for two years now. I love the taste of meat, so it hasn't been easy! There are many reasons for becoming a vegetarian. Some people do so because they feel that following a diet that is low in fat and high in fibre is the most nutritious way to eat. But most people decide to follow a vegetarian diet for a combination of reasons.

The answer that the majority of people gave when asked about why they are following a vegetarian diet was that they didn't approve of the conditions animals are kept in and the way they are treated and killed for food. Vegetarians do not eat meat, fish, poultry or products that come from animals after they are slaughtered for their meat. They mostly eat vegetables, fruit, nuts, legumes, such as peas and beans, and grains. Vegetarians also eat some animal products like eggs, milk and cheese, but they usually look for these to be 'free-range', meaning that the animals are not kept in small cages and live a life where they have space to move around and are not treated badly. 2) ___

Cutting down on meat is also good for the environment. F. M. Lappe wrote in his book, *Diet for a Small Planet*, that it takes 16 pounds of grain, 8,000 litres of

water and at least 4 litres of petrol to produce only half a kilo of meat. In the US, over 70% of the grain farmland is used to feed the animals we eat. Because we eat so much meat, people are cutting down trees to grow grains to feed these animals. 3) ____

Many people think that becoming a vegetarian is not a healthy lifestyle to follow. 4) ____ It has been proven that vegetarians are less likely to suffer from heart disease, cancer, diet-related diabetes, putting on too much weight from fattening foods and high blood pressure.

Another myth is that vegetarian food is boring and tasteless. Although I like the taste of meat and do miss it, there are many delicious vegetarian recipes to choose from. There are thousands of recipes from hundreds of different vegetables, grains, legumes and fruit to choose from. Also, vegetarian food tends to be cheaper than a meat-based diet! Going out to eat shouldn't be a problem either. Most restaurants have vegetarian options in their menus. 5) ____

1 Complete the text with these sentences. [10 points]

A There are some people who do not eat any animal products. They are called vegans.

B This is a myth. In fact, people who follow a well-balanced vegetarian diet actually eat most of the food that doctors recommend to us.

C This is true especially here in Greece where there are so many traditional vegetarian dishes to choose from.

D Some people follow the diet they believe is the healthiest for them and others follow diets only to lose weight in time for beach weather.

E 'Factory farms', where the animals we eat are kept, produce hundreds of millions of tons of animal waste every year, which leaks into and pollutes rivers and streams.

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words in the right form.

[6 points]

cut, sprain, break, pull, get, have

1 Jonathan _____ his ankle playing basketball the other day.

2 She is going to _____ a bone if she keeps on skiing so fast.

3 Charlotte is so happy to _____ her leg out of a cast in time for summer.

4 It really is a good idea to stretch before doing sport, otherwise you might _____ a muscle.

5 Even though I _____ a black eye, I'm glad I stood up to him.

6 Careful with that knife! It's very sharp and you might _____ yourself.

3 Complete with these words. [5 points]

cut down on, get over, go off, put on, take care of

After my last visit to the doctor, I have decided to make some changes in the way I eat and the lifestyle I lead. Firstly, I need to 1) _____ the bad habit of smoking. If I can do this alone, it will be a huge step towards a healthier life.

Secondly, I must 2) _____ fattening foods. I eat way too much food that contains a lot of sugar and fat. Over the years, I have 3) _____ over 15 kilos! I also need to eat the fruit and vegetables that I buy, instead of letting them 4) _____ and throwing them out. If I don't 5) _____ myself today, who knows what tomorrow will bring?

4 Choose the correct answer. [12 points]

1 I don't like eating at my cousin Anne's house. She is a vegan and the food is so **tasty** / **bland**.

2 I don't think I am going to pick the apples yet. They aren't ripe and will be too **sweet** / **sour**.

3 I love **spicy** / **mild** food. That's why Mexican cuisine is my favourite, especially when they use a lot of jalapeño peppers!

4 I don't understand why **sparkling** / **still** water is so popular in other countries. I like it straight from the tap.

5 I prefer crisps when they are a bit burnt and **crisp** / **soft**.

6 You should add some more sugar in this lemonade, it still tastes **sweet** / **bitter**.

7 I am having trouble sleeping because there was so much food and all the dishes were so **light** / **heavy**.

8 My uncle is from Texas and he likes his meat **rare** / **well-done**. If he sees blood, he turns it back.

9 If the vegetables you eat are **raw** / **cooked**, they lose a lot of vitamins.

10 I love **salty** / **sweet** foods like potato chips.

11 Don't add too much salt, just two **teaspoons** / **cups**, please.

12 My uncle hardly cooks the meat he eats. He likes his steaks **well-done** / **rare**.

Grammar

5 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 That's the waiter **who** / **which** took our order.
- 2 That's the cafe **where** / **which** we ate that amazing cheesecake.
- 3 He didn't explain **why** / **which** raw vegetables are healthier.
- 4 This is the bakery **where** / **which** has delicious pastries.
- 5 I'll never forget **when** / **where** Chef Pierre cooked dinner just for me!
- 6 John, **who's** / **whose** father owns Hallahan's Steak House, is having a BBQ this weekend.

6 Join these sentences using *non-defining relative clauses*. [5 points]

- 1 That's the cook from Casa Pasta. He makes amazing spaghetti dishes.

2 Every other Sunday we go on picnic at Sounion. We meet our friends there.

-
- 3 I like to have a glass of wine with my food. It's also good for me.

-
- 4 Our mums are baking cakes for our birthdays. They both make great desserts.

-
- 5 Last Sunday we went for dinner. We saw Angela and Mark.
-

7 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I wish I **hadn't** / **haven't** eaten all the dessert.
- 2 I'd love to visit New Zealand. If only they **would sell** / **had sold** the tickets cheaper.
- 3 I wish I **didn't boil** / **hadn't boiled** the vegetables.
- 4 It's about time they **started** / **start** watching their diet.
- 5 I'd prefer it if we **don't** / **didn't** eat meat everyday.
- 6 If only I **could cook** / **cooked** Italian food.

8 Write sentences about each situation beginning with the words given. [6 points]

- 1 If I hadn't eaten it all, I wouldn't have felt so bad.

If only _____.

- 2 It's annoying that my neighbours play loud music all the time.

I wish _____.

3 Slow down! You drive way too fast.

I wish _____.

4 It's too bad that I didn't go to the market today.

If only _____.

5 I really regret spending money on that awful movie.

I wish _____.

6 Don't order any food because I am cooking dinner tonight.

I'd rather _____.

Writing [20 points]

Read the letter below that your friend Sam has written to you asking for your advice. Write back to him with your advice. Write 120–150 words.

Hi,

I haven't been eating right the past years and I want to change my diet. I am thinking about becoming a vegetarian but people have told me not to. They say that vegetarians do not have healthy diets and that the food does not taste good. But even if it isn't that healthy, it's good for the environment. I don't know what to do.

Can you give me some advice?

Many thanks,
Sam

Start your letter: Dear Sam,

Paragraph 1: Why are you writing?

Paragraph 2: Tell him if you think that vegetarian food is healthy or not and if it tastes good.

Paragraph 3: Tell him if you think becoming a vegetarian is good for the environment.

Paragraph 4: End the letter with a friendly comment.

Sign off: Kind Regards, or Faithfully,

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №21

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

One of the most exciting places someone could visit is Angkor, a region in the country of Cambodia. Angkor used to be the centre of an old empire called the Khmer empire which was in power from around 800 AD to 1200 AD. In 2007 researchers from many different countries used technology, like satellite photographs, and found that Angkor had been the largest city in the world until the 1800's. 1) ____ They believe that close to one million people lived in the city.

The houses of the city were made from wood and cannot be seen today. However, the Khmer empire spent 300 years producing amazing temples and other structures in the area of Angkor from bricks and sandstone which visitors can still see today. In the area there are 72 major temples and other buildings, as well as the remains of hundreds of smaller temples. Today, Angkor is mostly covered by forest and does not have hotels for people to spend the night. Visitors usually stay in Siem Reap and travel to the forested area of Angkor to visit the temples. 2) ____

Once there, visitors can choose from several different ways of visiting the sites. There are tour buses and cars with guides which usually cost between 20–60 euro for the day. Motorcycles and Tuk tuks can also be hired. Tuk tuks look like motorcycles, but they have three wheels and fit three people, instead of two like motorcycles. 3) ____ This of course is a bit more expensive, so be prepared to spend around 90 euro for the basic 12-minute tour. There are also more traditional ways of getting around. 4) ____ If someone wants to visit Bayon temple, for example, they either have to walk up the hill it is built on, or take an elephant ride up.

7 Of the many temples, there are a few which attract the most visitors. The Buddhist temple Ta Prohm is an example. 5) ____ Trees that are hundreds of years old have grown in and around the temple. Their roots grow through the stones splitting them apart. It is interesting because the temple and the trees become one.

8 Another temple, and the most known of all in Angkor, is Angkor Wat. This temple was built in the 12th century in honor of the Hindu god Vishnu and later was used as a Buddhist temple. It is the largest temple in the world built on land 1.5 kilometres in length. The people of Cambodia are very proud of this structure and it can also be seen on the Cambodian flag.

9 UNESCO, a United Nations Organization which tries to protect important sites, has declared Angkor as a World Heritage site. Other sites considered World Heritage sites are the Acropolis and the Pyramids of Egypt to name a few. 6) ____ If you get a chance to visit this spectacular place, do not miss it.

1 Complete the text with these sentences. [10 points]

A If you really want to make sure that you see everything including the smaller temples which are further away, you can rent a helicopter.

B It takes about 20 minutes by car to reach the Angkor Archaeological Park.

C Visitors can ride in horse carriages or on elephants from different points within the park.

D This means that Angkor is important to all people of the world, not only to the people of the country they are in.

E What makes this temple different from the others is that it has mostly been left the way it was found.

F The city of Angkor used to be about the same size as Los Angeles in California.

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with these words. [10 points]

bargain, employment, interview, market, online, mall, qualifications, retire, credit card, staff

1 It's very important to leave a good impression when you go for a job _____.

2 I really enjoy playing _____ computer games with my friends.

3 The _____ at the new five-star hotel are all very polite.

4 Unfortunately, he doesn't have the right _____ for the job.

5 It is a good idea to go to an _____ agency when you are looking for work.

6 I always shop at the outdoor _____ on Fridays.

7 The new _____ has many shops, restaurants and a cinema complex.

8 My mother has been working for 36 years and next year she will _____.

9 I bought this jacket for only 20 euro. It was a real _____!

10 I never have cash on me. I always use my _____ to pay for things I buy.

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 I am afraid of heights, so I will never go **sky diving** / **snowboarding**.

2 It is very ecological to use **solar** / **climate** energy instead of petrol.

3 Peter is very active and likes extreme sports like **playing games** / **rock climbing**.

4 The dinosaurs **went out** / **died out** many years ago.

5 The changes in the climate have made the **sea levels** / **floods** rise.

4 Cross the sentences that are incorrect and correct them. [6 points]

- 1 Manos was very exciting about the news he heard. ____
- 2 Angie was very bored and really wanted to go out. ____
- 3 Every one at the party had an amazed time. ____
- 4 He was unlucky and just missed the last train. ____
- 5 My brother and I argue all the time. We always disagree about things. ____
- 6 Not playing in your own stadium is always an unadvantage. ____

5 Choose the correct answer. [9 points]

- 1 My friends are going to **go** / **come** over tonight to watch DVDs.
- 2 I am not looking forward to **doing** / **making** the dishes tonight.
- 3 When I get a job I want to **do** / **make** a lot of money.
- 4 Once you've **done** / **made** the housework, you can go out and play.
- 5 Do you mind if I **lend** / **borrow** your mp3 player? I want something to listen to on my journey.
- 6 The thief **got** / **did** away with the crime she committed.
- 7 Could you **write** / **fill** in this form, please?
- 8 Sarah has **taken** / **brought** on too much work.
- 9 He was **put** / **let** off after working for the company for years.

Grammar

6 Complete the sentences with the present simple, present continuous, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous form of the verb in brackets.

[10 points]

- 1 I _____ (usually not like) maths, but this class _____ (be) great!
- 2 _____ (you ever be) to the theatre? I _____ (have) two tickets if you are interested.
- 3 How long _____ (your sister practise) ballet? What _____ (she learn) so far?
- 4 I _____ (think) of taking a trip abroad for Christmas holiday. Do _____ (you want) to come with me?
- 5 I _____ (just finish) studying for my exam and now I _____ (want) to relax.

7 Complete the dialogue with the past simple, past continuous, *used to*, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous form of the verb in brackets. If a pronoun and / or time adverb is given, use it / them too. [8 points]

John: I 1) _____ (reading) a book when Julie 2) _____ (call) me.

Mick: What did she want?

John: She 3) _____ (ask) me if I wanted to go to a concert. I said yes and told her that the last time I 4) _____ (be) to one was before last summer.

Mick: Who 5) _____ (you see)?

John: I 6) _____ (see) the White Stripes and was very excited because I

7) _____ (look forward) to seeing them live for a very long time.

Mick: Who are you going to see with Julie?

John: We are going to see Shakira. I 8) _____ (like) her, but I don't anymore.

Mick: So why are you going?

John: Because I like Julie.

8 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. [5 points]

1 Where is Burj al Arab?

Can _____ you _____ tell _____ me _____?

2 Did I get the job?

I _____ would _____ like _____ to _____ know _____.

3 What are the ingredients for your cake?

Could _____ you _____ let _____ me _____ know _____ what _____ the _____?

4 What does he think about Jason and Maria's relationship?

I wonder what _____ Jason and Maria's relationship.

5 Can I bring a friend to the party?

Do you know if _____ to the party?

9 Complete the sentences using the comparative or superlative form of these words. [5 points]

good, little, important, fast, expensive

1 This is the _____ book I have ever read.

2 That is the _____ coat in the mall. I can't buy it.

3 If you eat _____ junk food, you will feel better.

- 4 I get to work _____ when I take the metro than when I drive.
5 The final test is the _____ test of the year.

10 Complete the sentences with these relative pronouns. [6 points]

who, which, why, when, whose, where

- 1 That is the skateboard _____ I want to buy.
2 That is man _____ bought the house next to ours.
3 I don't know _____ she always comes to class late.
4 I remember _____ I used to play football every day. Now I don't have the time.
5 That's _____ we often like to go for dinner.
6 I wonder _____ car that is. It's amazing!

11 Complete the sentences with *will*, *going to*, the present simple or present continuous form of the verb in brackets. [6 points]

- 1 I hope Bill _____ (not be) angry when he sees I dropped his monitor.
2 The programme says that the movie _____ (start) at 9.00.
3 Look at the sky. I don't think it _____ (rain).
4 I _____ (meet) Jim at the cinema at 9 o'clock.
5 Jessica _____ (have) a dinner party tomorrow – are you coming?
6 I bought a new CD and I _____ (listen) to it tonight.

Writing

Last year you went abroad for a winter holiday. Write an email to your friend telling him / her about it. (120–150 words) [20 points]

Give information about:

- where you went
- what you did
- who was with you
- how you felt then
- how you feel now

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №22

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

Every year there are many film festivals which take place in different countries around the world. Some of them include the [Asian Festival of First Films](#), the [Berlin International Film Festival](#), the [Venice Film Festival](#) and Moscow International Film Festival to name a few. Perhaps the most prestigious festival takes place in France and is known as the Cannes Film Festival.

The Cannes Film Festival was officially founded in 1946 making it one of the oldest film festivals today. It is usually held every year in May at the Palais des Festival et des Congres and lasts twelve days. The festival's history, however, starts before its official launching. In the late 1930s the fascist governments of Italy and Germany interfered with the selection of films that would be shown at the [Mostra del cinema di Venezia](#) in Italy. That is when Jean Zay decided to create a film festival in France. The first festival to be held in Cannes was scheduled for the month of September in 1939. However, the festival never took place because Germany attacked Poland on the 1st of September after which Britain and France declared war on Germany, and World War II began.

After the Second World War was over, the first film festival in Cannes finally took place in 1946. Since then it has become the largest international showcase of cinema. Many filmmakers who are unknown look forward to the festival to get a chance to show their work. Unlike the Oscars, everyone has a chance to show their films at Cannes. Journalists and people involved in film from all over the world come to Cannes in May to meet with each other. Of course, unless you are in the media or involved in film it is very unlikely that you would be able to be a part of any of the events.

Cannes is known for showing all kinds of films, which is what makes it so attractive to so many people who search for different things when they watch a movie. As in other film festivals, awards are given to the best movies and the people who make them. There are two categories of awards: Feature Films and Short films. A committee chooses the people that decide which films will be awarded. These people are chosen from the film industry and for the past years they have almost all been either directors or actors. There are a lot of awards given at Cannes, but the most important one is the Palm d'Or which is given to the best feature film and the best short film.

Perhaps more important than the awards, is the opportunity for new films, new artists and new artistic approaches to be seen by important people in the film world. Whether or not a movie wins the Palme d'Or, it has the opportunity of grabbing the attention of film critics and producers who can really help the movie as its director and actors become known around the world.

1 Give short answers to the following questions. [10 points]

1 Why did France decide to hold a Film Festival in France?

2 What year was the first Cannes Film Festival held?

3 Who can attend the Cannes Film Festival?

4 Who decides which movie receives the Palm d'Or?

5 Why is the festival important for new directors or actors?

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with these words. [6 points]

boarding school, university, secondary school, degree, home school, nursery

1 My parents travelled a lot because of work so they sent me to _____ in England.

2 I am going to _____ to study law and become a lawyer.

3 Some parents _____ their children because they feel they will get a better education this way.

4 We go to _____ before we go to primary school.

5 Some students go to university and others go to technical schools after _____.

6 I want to get a _____ in science and become a scientist.

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

My friends and I do not spend much of our time shopping for clothes and we are not very 1)____. Many teens our age like to 2)____ at the mall, but we prefer to spend our time at our neighbourhood square, each other's house or the cinema. Sometimes we may wear something 3)____ like a suit if we have to go to a wedding or something like that. But generally, we try to avoid 4)____. Some of us like to look a bit different and have 5)____ our hair different colours.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | a casual | b formal | c fashionable |
| 2 | a hang out | b make up | c break up |
| 3 | a fashionable | b formal | c casual |
| 4 | a trying on | b dressing up | c wearing up |
| 5 | a dyed | b skipped | c died |

4 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I like **hearing** / **listening to** music when I am travelling by train or ferry.
- 2 I love **watching** / **seeing** DVDs at home when it is raining outside.
- 3 **Look** / **See** out! A car is coming.
- 4 That wonderful movie we saw was **directed** / **performed** by Emir Kusturica.
- 5 I prefer **sitcoms** / **dramas** because they are more light-hearted and fun.
- 6 We should **book** / **close** the tickets soon. They are a very popular band.

5 Complete the sentences with these words / phrases. [6 points]

hang up, piece of cake, invention, call in, network, demonstrate

- 1 I always just _____ on people who call and try to sell me things.
- 2 I am not feeling well this morning. I'm going to _____ sick.
- 3 The _____ of the plane made travel to other countries much quicker.
- 4 You've done this a thousand times before. It should be a _____ for you.
- 5 We asked the teacher to _____ how to solve the maths problem.
- 6 They are going to set up a computer _____ in the office today.

6 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

Every summer we go to the village and stay at our summer house. It's nice to get away from the 1) _____ environment. I don't mind the city, but it is nice to go somewhere less 2) _____. There are small one-family homes in the village and no 3) _____ or department stores. The village is located in a 4) _____ so there are a lot of trees everywhere you look. I always take my bicycle when I go because there are a lot of amazing 5) _____ I can ride on when I am there. I enjoy riding my bicycle by myself because it is 6) _____.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------|------------|
| 1 | a outdoor | b urban | c valleys |
| 2 | a outdoor | b quiet | c polluted |
| 3 | a blocks of flats | b paths | c wonders |
| 4 | a theatre | b valley | c forest |
| 5 | a roundabouts | b paths | c remotes |
| 6 | a quiet | b urban | c noisy |

7 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 My mother tells me to be careful with the knife when I **slice** / **serve** the bread.
- 2 'May I **offer** / **fry** you something to drink?'
- 3 'Can you **pour** / **beat** some water for the guests, please?'
- 4 When I fry my food I always use **onion** / **olive** oil.
- 5 Timothy felt **injured** / **ill** and he didn't go to school on Monday.
- 6 I hope I **fever** / **recover** in time for the game this weekend.

Grammar

8 Complete the sentences using reported speech. [10 points]

1 'What movie did you see at the cinema' Anna asked Angela.

Anna asked Angela

_____.

2 'This spaghetti tastes bad,' Jenny said.

Jenny said _____.

3 'No, I don't want to eat Chinese tonight,' said Terry.

Terry said _____.

4 'Why don't you tell Michael to come with us?' Ross suggested.

Ross suggested _____.

5 'I won't be able to finish my work on time,' Sandra told us.

Sandra told us _____.

9 Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice. [10 points]

1 The computer technician is going to fix our computer.

_____.

2 Who directed the *Star Wars* trilogy?

_____.

3 A chef will prepare the food for the dinner party.

_____.

4 They have already booked the rooms for us.

_____.

5 The new company employees will take on the project.

_____.

10 Complete the sentences with these modal verbs. [5 points]

should, shouldn't, can't, must, might

- 1 I _____ have ordered the chicken. It's terrible!
- 2 It _____ be Richard who stole your bag. He is out of town.
- 3 Everyone _____ have had a good time. The adventure park is so fun!
- 4 You _____ have warned him about how difficult the hike up the mountain is. He is exhausted.
- 5 She _____ win the race if she paces herself correctly.

11 Choose the correct answer. [10 points]

- 1 The witness saw him **getting** / **to get** into the car.
- 2 **Everyone** / **Anyone** thinks history class with Mrs Sills is very interesting.
- 3 I forgot **reminding** / **to remind** Jonathan to bring me my CDs when he comes.
- 4 Does **anyone** / **nobody** want to come with me for a walk down town?
- 5 Is there **anything** / **everything** I can do to help you?
- 6 Do you remember **watching** / **to watch** cartoons when we were younger?
- 7 One thing I **liking** / **like to** do with biscuits is dip them in milk.
- 8 **None** / **Every** of the athletes were able to jump over the bar.
- 9 I liked **both** / **neither** the comedy and the thriller.
- 10 It was **so** / **such** a scary flight to Madrid.

Writing

12 Is it a good idea to spend a lot of time on the Internet? Write an essay (120–150 words) discussing the topic. [20 points]

1 First, decide if you agree with the statement, or disagree with the statement. You can also choose to discuss both views.

2 Make a plan for your essay:

- Introduction: State the problem / topic.
- Paragraph 2: Express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion.
- Paragraph 3: Express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion.
- Paragraph 4: Explain why you disagree with the opposing opinion.
- Conclusion: Summarise what you've said and make a final comment about the topic.

3 Remember to use linking words and phrases.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №23

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

The world's tallest building officially opened on 4 January 2010 with a dramatic fireworks ceremony in Dubai. The Burj Khalifa, standing at an amazing 828 metres, high is by far taller than any skyscraper or structure built before it. Although it is not completed on the inside, it is officially open for the public by Dubai's ruler, Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum.

Construction of the 'Burj Khalifa' began in 2004 and, five years later, all 160 floors of the structure were completed. The building has a mind-boggling 28,000 glass panels and more than 500,000 square metres of office space spread across 47 floors. The tower also has the world's highest observation deck, the highest mosque (on the 158th floor) and the highest swimming pool (on the 76th floor). Because the size of the building is so tremendous, it has 57 different lifts to accommodate people. At the foot of the tower, there is a 300 metre fountain which is also the world's tallest performing fountain. Before the Burj Khalifa was completed, the tallest building was the Taipei 101 in Taiwan, standing at 508 metres tall. The difference between the two is more than 300 metres. The tallest building in America is Willis Tower in Chicago standing at 442 metres tall. The Burj Khalifa is almost twice as tall! The top of the tower can be seen from 95 kilometres away! Just imagine, if the tower were built in Athens, you would be able to see it from Corinth!

The design of the Burj Khalifa uses a lot of ideas from traditional Islamic architecture and the open petals of a desert flower were the inspiration for the base of the tower. There are 1,044 luxury apartments, 49 floors of offices and, in the future, a 160-room Armani hotel. About 12,000 people are expected to live and work in the tower.

Building such a tall skyscraper was not an easy task by any means. There were a lot of technical challenges that the architects and engineers had to overcome. Bill Baker, the tower's structural engineer, said they hadn't been sure how high they could go and that they learned a lot as they went along. His job was very important, as he was responsible for the stability of the building. There were a lot of things the architects and engineers had to consider when building the tower. Obviously, building something so tall is very challenging, but the height of the tower was not the only thing they had to worry about. Dubai is also known for being very windy and the surface under the tower moves a bit. Mohamed Ali Alabbar said that the tower had been hit by lightning twice, an earthquake in Iran shook the land in Dubai and they have experienced all types of strong winds. None of these phenomena have affected the building.

Besides engineering difficulties, the tower also faced economic ones. In 2004, the economy of Dubai was doing very well. However, a few years later, the crisis that hit countries worldwide also hit Dubai. There was a problem of finding enough money to complete the project. Abu Dhabi, a neighbouring and rich country, gave Dubai 8 billion euro to help their economy. The name of the tower was supposed to be Burj Dubai, but as a sign of appreciation it was changed and named after the leader of Dubai, Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed.

1 Write true (T), false (F), or not stated (NS) if the answer isn't in the text.
[12 points]

- 1 The Burj Khalifa was completed on 4 January 2010. _____
- 2 Over half a million square metres will be used for offices. _____
- 3 The Willis Tower is the third tallest building in the world. _____
- 4 The tower holds several world records. _____
- 5 The engineers working on the tower had a very clear picture of what it would look like before they would finish building it. _____
- 6 Besides the environment, the tower also faced financial problems before its completion. _____

Vocabulary

2 Circle the correct option. [6 points]

- 1 Jim forgot to bring my book again. I'm starting to get **tired** / **annoyed**.
- 2 Christina takes tennis too seriously and is a very **selfish** / **aggressive** player.
- 3 Your hair has grown far too **long** / **curly**. You really should have it cut.
- 4 I get sad when I see so many people who are **houseless** / **homeless** in the city.
- 5 I am tired of moving from one place to another. I really just want to stay in one place and call it **house** / **home**.
- 6 Heather never thinks she is wrong. She is really **bigheaded** / **well-organized**.

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 I used to have curly hair when I was younger, now it's _____.
a thin **b** thick **c** straight **d** fair
- 2 I like watching TV _____ I eat my dinner.
a during **b** while **c** for **d** as
- 3 My girlfriend fell asleep _____ the football match.
a during **b** while **c** for **d** as
- 4 I don't mind getting dressed for work. I _____ wearing a suit and tie.
a would **b** am used to **c** use to **d** used to
- 5 Michael's paintings are beautiful. He was always very _____.
a energetic **b** efficient **c** cheerful **d** creative

4 Choose the best answer. [5 points]

- 1 ___ is the study of the stars, planets and universe.
a Chemistry **b** Geology **c** Astronomy
- 2 I did well in vocabulary, but ___ for grammar.
a broke up **b** got marked down **c** gave back
- 3 You should drink lots of ___ in summer.
a liquids **b** gases **c** solids
- 4 What is the ___ of that skyscraper?
a height **b** length **c** volume
- 5 Who was the first person to ___ the automobile?
a discover **b** invent **c** conduct

5 Complete with these words. [6 points]

already, just, still, most, than, yet

- 1 By the time I got to the party, everyone had _____ left.
- 2 I think that Maradona is _____ the best player ever to have played football.
- 3 My parents had _____ come in when I broke the vase.
- 4 Even though it isn't a science, _____ of my classmates enjoy talking about astrology.
- 5 I haven't seen the movie _____, but I am going to this weekend.
- 6 I would rather listen to my favourite band in concert _____ on the stereo.

6 Choose the best answer. [9 points]

- 1 I like to travel ___ when I get a chance.
a abroad **b** a foreign country **c** a country **d** a holiday
- 2 I couldn't wait to ___ the train after 12 hours of travelling.
a set off **b** start off **c** get off **d** go off
- 3 I don't want you in my room. ____
a Look out! **b** Speak out! **c** Go out! **d** Get out!
- 4 I was so upset when I ___ that my computer had a virus.
a found out **b** went out **c** turned out **d** carried out
- 5 Although I had my doubts, the movie ___ to be really good!
a sold out **b** carried out **c** found out **d** turned out
- 6 Tim is in a really bad mood, ___ ?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| a aren't he | b is he | c isn't he | d he is |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
- 7** You wouldn't tell on me, ____ ?
- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| a would you | b wouldn't you | c do you | d don't you |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
- 8** I wish Samantha would ____ me the truth.
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| a tell | b told | c say to | d said to |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
- 9** If ____ where you are, we'll come meet you.
- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a tell us if | b you told us if | c you tell us if | d you tell us |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|

Grammar

7 Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets. [6 points]

- 1 _____ this school _____ (**offer**) computer courses?
- 2 She _____ (**watch**) too much television after school.
- 3 Can you please get the door? I _____ (**talk**) on the phone.
- 4 Hurry up! Our plane _____ (**take-off**) at 5 o'clock.
- 5 Don't get up. I _____ (**answer**) the phone.
- 6 When I _____ (**be**) younger, I _____ (**jog**) everyday.

8 Complete with *a/an, the* or *—*. [6 points]

- 1 Galileo made _____ very interesting observation.
- 2 Once you heat _____ oven, put the pie in for 20 minutes.
- 3 His house was completely burned down in the fire because it was made of _____ wood.
- 4 It's not a good idea to drink _____ every day.
- 5 We always have _____ interesting conversation with our cousins.
- 6 _____ painting I like best, is hanging in the Louvre gallery.

9 Complete each sentence with a preposition. [7 points]

- 1 I wish Samantha would give me _____ my CDs. She's had them forever.
- 2 Put the bags _____ the car.
- 3 I am going to take _____ karate for self-defence.
- 4 Things are too quiet. Should I put some music _____?
- 5 Henry has set _____ a Facebook account to keep in touch with his friends.
- 6 Our ski instructor handed _____ safety procedure pamphlets.
- 7 Watch _____! That car is coming right at us!

10 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. Use the word given. [5 points]

1 Computer programming is harder than I'd thought.

AS

Computer _____

programming

2

I have never played such an exciting computer game before.

EVER

This _____

is

the _____

most

3 He hasn't handed in his assignment yet.

STILL

He _____.

4 Juliet started studying the stars when she graduated.

SINCE

Juliet _____.

5 Kim will be able to use the car when her husband gets back.

UNTIL

Kim _____

won't

11 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech. [6 points]

1 "Judy is visiting the doctor tomorrow."

John told me _____.

2 "They were recording their new album."

Paul _____

said

they

3 "Have you ever been deep-sea diving?"

Janice _____.

4 "I will drive you to the airport tomorrow."

Mum _____.

5 "Do you surf the Internet at home?"

Olga _____.

6 "Wash the dishes!"

Mum told me _____.

12 Choose the correct answer. [7 points]

- 1 After I graduate from secondary school, I **will / am going to** go to university.
- 2 Don't get up. I **'ll / am going to** answer the door.
- 3 Hurry up everybody! The ferry **leaves / is going to leave** at five.
- 4 **Will / Shall** I pick up a DVD on the way home?
- 5 I can't make it this Saturday. I **will have / am having** relatives over for dinner.
- 6 I **am going to / will** get fit in time for summer.
- 7 Hi. I **am going to / 'll** have the Cobb salad and a cheeseburger.

Writing [20 points]

Do you have a favourite place to visit in your country or anywhere else in the world? We want to hear about it! Write an article. Use 120–180 words.

Remember to include:

Paragraph 1: Where is it?

Paragraph 2: What does it look like?

Paragraph 3: Why is it your favourite building?

Paragraph 4: Closing statement

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №24

Reading

Read the text. Then do Exercise 1.

When most people think of the word 'crime' they think of tough criminals that are either stealing from or harming other people. There is, however, another category of criminals called cyber-criminals. Computer crime, or 'cyber-crime', can be a very serious offence and it seems to be growing each year.

There are many different types of cyber-crime, some more serious than others. There are two basic categories of cyber-crime. The first are crimes that directly target computers and devices and the latter are crimes done with computers which target people. For example, in the first case, as a consequence of the crime, your computer may have a problem working. Whereas, in the second case, someone using a computer may trick you into losing lots of money. What follow are some examples of cyber-crime.

A. Spam

Spam refers to the flooding of un-asked-for emails to computer users with messages and advertisements. People's emails are stolen from the Internet and

are then used to mail unwanted emails. The majority of spam sent is illegal and anti-spam laws have been put into effect.

B. Fraud

Computer fraud is when one user uses lies and misrepresentation to trick another user into losing their money. There are two basic ways in which this is done. One way is to be approached by email and tricked into paying for something that is not true. For example, you may receive an email telling you about a great opportunity to buy a digital camera but, after you pay for it, you don't get the camera. Another type of fraud is when someone hacks into your computer and steals information about you, like your address, birthday and credit card number. They then use all this information to buy things with your money.

C. Obscene or offensive content

There are millions and millions of websites on the Internet. There are many that we like to visit and others which we choose not to; it's a matter of personal taste. There are, however, some which are downright obscene and offensive. Some websites may have racist messages which influence people to commit violent crimes, for example. Others may be blasphemous in that they incite hate against certain religions. Illegal pornography is also a big problem. Different countries have different laws against obscene or offensive content on websites.

D. Harassment

There are cases when one computer user specifically targets another user and harasses them with hateful mail and chat messages. They may do this because they do not like the other person's race, religion, nationality or gender. People are usually targeted after they have expressed something about themselves or an opinion that someone else doesn't like on a public forum, like a chat room.

E. Drug Trafficking

Drug traffickers also use the Internet to help their 'businesses'. A reason for the rise in Internet drug trafficking may be that the seller and the buyer never meet face-to-face. They communicate by email and the dealer arranges to have the drugs sent by post. Also, certain drugs have recipes. By using the web, drug dealers share this information with each other.

Whether you are walking down a dark alley late at night, or sending emails and surfing the web you should always be careful.

1 Read the questions and choose either A, B, C, D or E to describe the crime. [10 points]

1 Omar is Muslim and has been receiving emails by someone calling him a terrorist. ____

2 It takes you forever to delete all these emails that try to sell you things. ____

3 You get a bill by mail that says you owe 200 euro for a necklace you never bought. ____

4 You are looking for information on Africa and you see a site that says nasty things about Africans. ____

5 Ross is doing time in prison for trying to sell cocaine through the Internet. ____

Vocabulary

2 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

1 I watched an excellent **documentary** / **article** on television last night.

2 I can spend hours downtown **watching** / **browsing** the shop windows and what's on display.

3 **Look** / **Watch** at that! I've never seen so much lightning before.

4 The painter was very nervous about what the **critic** / **designer** would say.

5 You will be safe if you **hear** / **listen to** the instructions.

6 The big fire at the factory last night will surely hit the **headlines** / **titles** tomorrow morning.

3 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

1 My friends often come over after school and we ____.

a take out b take up c hang out d knock out

2 I need to buy a racket before I begin ____ lessons.

a tennis b football c volleyball d boxing

3 I really hope we ____ our opponents tomorrow.

a win b take out c compete d beat

4 Ever since I got a camera as a present, I have been very interested in ____.

a photography b gardening c sailing d designing

5 ____ is a game of strategy.

a Hockey b Skating c Chess d Hiking

4 Complete the sentences with the words below. [6 points]

wildlife reserve, endangered species, environmentally friendly, global warming, becoming extinct, acid rain

1 There many animals like lions and giraffes on the ____.

2 Many animals around the world are ____ because of deforestation.

4 The factory fumes caused the ____.

5 Is the Siberian tiger a(n) ____?

6 Are schools working hard to make people more ____?

5 Choose the best answer. [6 points]

- 1 Careful you don't ____ yourself with those scissors.
a cut b get c break d pull
- 2 Jim has had his leg in a ____ for two months now.
a bone b sling c cast d bruise
- 3 Don't forget to ____ before you play volleyball.
a sprain b stretch c graze d break
- 4 I need to ____ on sweets. I've gained a lot of weight.
a get over b go down c go off d cut down
- 5 My brother hit his leg on the table corner and got a ____.
a brute b graze c brew d bruise
- 6 That cut looks serious. You should ____ it.
a get over b take care of c go off d put on

6 Choose the best answer. [7 points]

detective, jury, lawyer, suspect, victim, got away with, accused of

- 1 The police had their best _____ on the case.
- 2 There is a lot of evidence against him. He better get a really good _____.
- 3 The _____ found the defendant guilty.
- 4 The police only had one _____ for the murders.
- 5 I can't believe he _____ murder!
- 6 She was _____ Internet fraud.
- 7 Sadly, Mr. Jones was the _____ of a terrible crime.

7 Choose the correct answer. [7 points]

- 1 My cousin only buys well-known **brands** / **logos** when she shops.
- 2 I really can't understand how women can walk in **high heels** / **trainers**.
- 3 You should buy a **bracelet** / **belt** for those pants. They're too big for you.
- 4 My closet is full of jeans. I need to buy a **tracksuit** / **trainer** if I am going to start jogging.
- 5 I bought my girlfriend a **nose ring** / **ring** and asked her to marry me.
- 6 Always ask for a **cash desk** / **receipt** when you buy something.
- 7 I bought my best friend a silver **bracelet** / **scarf**.

Grammar

- 8 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. Use the word given. [5 points]

1 I'll only go shopping if you come with me.

AS

I'll go shopping _____
with me.

2 The computer technician fixed our network yesterday.

HAD

We _____ our network
yesterday.

3 You won't win the race if you don't train.

UNLESS

You _____ won't
_____ for it.

4 Children do not get enough exercise because they play so many computer games.

DID

If children _____, they would get enough
exercise.

5 My sister is a waitress at a restaurant.

WORKS

My _____ sister
_____.

9 Choose the correct answer.[6 points]

1 If the car ____, we would never have gotten home.

a hadn't started **b** doesn't start **c** won't start **d** started

2 That's where my brother has ____.

a fixed his car **b** been fixed his car **c** his car fixed **d** car fixed

3 When you ____ to the country, you breathe fresh air.

a are going **b** go **c** will go **d** went

4 My dream of becoming a scientist is actually ____ happen.

a gone **b** go to **c** going **d** going to

5 There ____ so much pollution if people walked more or cycled more.

a wouldn't be **b** would be **c** be **d** is going to be

6 They ____ house looked after by their neighbour.

a are having their **b** have had their **c** are have their **d** will have had

10 Circle the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 If you want to become a successful architect, you really **have to** / **could** study more.
- 2 He has trained very hard. He **might** / **must** reach the top of Mt. Everest.
- 3 Sandra **should** / **ought** to tell her sister that she lost her jacket.
- 4 You **can't** / **mustn't** smoke in this restaurant. It's against the law.
- 5 They **mustn't** / **can't** make fun of Bill all the time. He is starting to get upset.
- 6 People **could** / **need** to be nicer to each if we are to get along.

11 Choose the correct answer. [5 points]

- 1 That's the music shop **when** / **where** I bought the CDs.
- 2 I don't understand **why** / **who** people throw rubbish out of their car windows.
- 3 **Who** / **Which** shut down the computer without asking me?
- 4 Do you know **when** / **where** mum and dad are coming home?
- 5 **Which** / **When** software do you use for spam protection?

12 Choose the correct answer. [6 points]

- 1 I am going to the supermarket. Do we need more **coffee** / **coffees**?
- 2 Hurry up! We don't have **much** / **many** time left.
- 3 This store sells electrical **goods** / **good**.
- 4 How many **pairs of jeans** / **pair of jeans** do you have?
- 5 I **neither** / **either** have the patience nor the time for foolishness.
- 6 **All** / **Every** person I have spoken to really liked the movie.

13 Complete these sentences with a modal verb and the correct form of the verb in brackets. [6 points]

- 1 The cake is missing. My brother
_____ (eat).
- 2 The movie has already started. You
_____ (pick me up) earlier.
- 3 Maria was shocked by the news. Judy
_____ (tell) the news.
- 4 Greg got injured when you tackled him. You
_____ (be) when you play.
- 5 Harry never exercises. He
_____ (run) ten kilometres.

6 Did you check the car? You

(leave) your mobile phone there.

Writing [20 points]

You have been asked to submit a short composition about what you would do if you won 1 million euro. Follow the guideline below. Write 120–150 words.

Paragraph 1: Introduction – How did you win the money?

Paragraph 2: What would you buy?

Paragraph 3: Would you change as a person?

Paragraph 4: Summarise your thoughts.

Студенты заочной формы обучения так же должны выполнить определенный вариант самостоятельной работы согласно ниже изложенным рекомендациям.

- Студенты 1 курса со сроком обучения 4,5 года выполняют контрольную работу №1.
- Студенты 2 курса со сроком обучения 4,5 года выполняют контрольную работу №2.
- Студенты 1 курса со сроком обучения 3,5 года выполняют контрольную работу №2.

Помимо самостоятельной работы, студенты должны выполнить дополнительные устные и письменные задания, которые проверяются и оцениваются во время зачетно-экзаменационной сессии.

Требования к оформлению работы

Контрольная работа может быть выполнена на тетрадных или машинописных листах разборчивым почерком, либо напечатана. Шрифт не менее 14, полуторный интервал.

Страницы самостоятельной работы обязательно нумеруют. Для замечаний рецензента необходимо оставлять широкие поля.

Формулировки всех заданий *обязательно* переносятся в текст работы в полном объеме и с сохранением исходной нумерации.

Перевод текста оформляется следующим образом:

Английский текст	Русский текст	Поля
------------------	---------------	------

При заполнении титульного листа работы необходимо правильно указать дисциплину, факультет, курс, группу, направление, фамилию и инициалы, домашний адрес. В конце работы ставят дату и подпись.

Контрольная работа, оформленная ненадлежащим образом, не проверяется.

Проверка и защита самостоятельной работы

Контрольная работа сдается на проверку; рецензент либо рекомендует ее к собеседованию, либо возвращает студенту на доработку. К доработанной самостоятельной работе студент должен приложить предыдущую – с замечаниями и рецензией преподавателя.

Во время зачетно-экзаменационной сессии происходит защита самостоятельной работы. На защите студенту предлагается:

- исправить допущенные недочеты;
- обосновать и прокомментировать свои ответы;
- выполнить аналогичные задания из других вариантов самостоятельной работы.

Контрольная работа считается зачтенной после ее успешной защиты. Зачтенная контрольная работа позволяет допустить студента к зачету (экзамену), она остаётся на кафедре до окончания экзаменационной сессии, затем уничтожается. Незачтенная контрольная работа возвращается студенту.

Структура и содержание самостоятельной работы №1

Контрольная работа №1 представлена в 25 вариантах и включает следующие типы заданий:

1. Работа с текстом (задания 1 -20). Здесь студент должен:

- а) Сделать полный письменный перевод текста.
- б) Составить словарь к тексту. Словарик содержит 15 – 20 ключевых слов и выражений, отражающих тематику текста, с переводом.
- в) Кратко изложить содержание текста в нескольких предложениях - составить резюме текста. Резюме составляется на английском языке; оно должно быть грамотным, соответствовать содержанию текста и отражать его структуру.

2. Тестовые задания лексико-грамматического характера (10 заданий). Для успешного выполнения заданий рекомендуем изучить следующие грамматические темы:

№ п\п	Грамматическая тема	Номер задания
1	Артикли	21 - 40
2	Глагол <i>to be</i> ; конструкция <i>there is/there are</i>	41 - 60
3	Функции слов <i>it, that, one, what, which</i>	61 - 80
4	Сравнительная и превосходная степень	81 - 100

	прилагательных и наречий	
5	Времена <i>Present Simple</i> и <i>Present Progressive</i>	100 - 120
6	Модальные глаголы	121 - 140
7	Времена <i>Past Simple</i> и <i>Past Progressive</i>	141 - 160
8	Формы выражения будущего	161 - 180
9	Времена группы <i>Perfect</i>	181 - 200
10	Пассивный залог	201 - 220

3. Дополнительное задание к самостоятельной работе №1:

Выполнить устный перевод 10 текстов по выбору студента. Тексты выбираются из банка заданий самостоятельной работы, задания №1 – 25.

Номера заданий самостоятельной работы определяются согласно таблице, по двум последним цифрам личного дела (шифра) студента. Выбор задания самостоятельной работы производится следующим образом: если шифр студента ФК–06–35, то пересечением Строки 3 и Столбца 5 определяются номера заданий – 15, 35, 55, 75, 95, 115, 135, 155, 175, 195, 215.

Таблица для определения номера задания самостоятельной работы

Предпоследняя цифра шифра	Последняя цифра шифра									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9

	2 0 1	2 0 2	2 0 3	2 0 4	2 0 5	2 0 6	2 0 7	2 0 8	2 0 9	0 2 1 0
1	1 1 3 1 5 1 7 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 5 1 1 7 1 1 9 1 2 1 1	1 2 3 2 5 2 7 2 9 2 1 1 2 1 3 2 1 5 2 1 7 2 1 9 2 2 2 1 2	1 3 3 3 5 3 7 3 9 3 1 1 3 3 4 1 5 3 1 9 3 2 2 3 2 1 3	1 4 3 4 5 4 7 4 9 4 1 1 4 3 5 1 5 4 1 9 4 2 2 1 4	1 5 3 5 5 5 7 5 9 5 1 1 5 3 5 5 5 4 1 9 5 2 2 1 5	1 6 3 6 5 6 7 6 9 6 1 1 6 3 6 1 5 6 1 9 6 2 2 1 6	1 7 3 7 5 7 7 9 7 1 1 7 3 7 1 5 7 7 9 7 2 2 1 7	1 8 3 8 5 8 7 8 9 8 1 1 8 3 8 1 5 8 7 9 8 2 2 1 8	1 9 3 9 5 9 7 9 9 9 1 1 9 3 9 1 5 9 1 9 9 2 2 1 9	2 0 4 0 6 0 8 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 4 0 1 6 0 1 8 0 2 0 2 2 0

2	1 21 41 61 81 10 1 12 1 14	2 22 42 62 82 10 2 12 2 14	3 23 43 63 83 10 3 12 3 14	4 24 44 64 84 10 4 12 4 14	5 25 45 65 85 10 5 12 5 14	6 26 46 66 86 10 6 12 6 14	7 27 47 67 87 10 7 12 7 14	8 28 48 68 88 10 8 12 8 14	9 29 49 69 89 10 9 12 9 14	10 30 50 70 90 11 0 13 0 15
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	1 16 1 18 1 20 1	2 16 2 18 2 20 2	3 16 3 18 3 20 3	4 16 4 18 4 20 4	5 16 5 18 5 20 5	6 16 6 18 6 20 6	7 16 7 18 7 20 7	8 16 8 18 8 20 8	9 16 9 18 9 20 9	0 17 0 19 0 21 0
3	11 31 51 71 91 11 1 13 1 15 1 17 1 19 1 21 1	12 32 52 72 92 11 2 13 2 15 2 17 2 19 2 21 2	13 33 53 73 93 11 3 13 3 15 3 17 3 19 3 21 3	14 34 54 74 94 11 4 13 4 15 4 17 4 19 4 21 4	15 35 55 75 95 11 5 13 5 15 5 17 5 19 5 21 5	16 36 56 76 96 11 6 13 6 15 6 17 6 19 6 21 6	17 37 57 77 97 11 7 13 7 15 7 17 7 19 7 21 7	18 38 58 78 98 11 8 13 8 15 8 17 8 19 8 21 8	19 39 59 79 99 11 9 13 9 15 9 17 9 19 9 21 9	20 40 60 80 10 0 12 0 14 0 16 0 18 0 20 0 22 0
4	1 21 41 61 81 10 1 12 1 14 1 16 1 18 1 20 1	2 22 42 62 82 10 2 12 2 14 2 16 2 18 2 20 2	3 23 43 63 83 10 3 12 3 14 3 16 3 18 3 20 3	4 24 44 64 84 10 4 12 4 14 4 16 4 18 4 20 4	5 25 45 65 85 10 5 12 5 14 5 16 5 18 5 20 5	6 26 46 66 86 10 6 12 6 14 6 16 6 18 6 20 6	7 27 47 67 87 10 7 12 7 14 7 16 7 18 7 20 7	8 28 48 68 88 10 8 12 8 14 8 16 8 18 8 20 8	9 29 49 69 89 10 9 12 9 14 9 16 9 18 9 20 9	10 30 50 70 90 11 0 13 0 15 0 17 0 19 0 21 0
5	11 31 51	12 32 52	13 33 53	14 34 54	15 35 55	16 36 56	17 37 57	18 38 58	19 39 59	20 40 60

	71 91 11 1 13 1 15 1 17 1 19 1 21 1	72 92 11 2 13 2 15 2 17 2 19 2 21 2	73 93 11 3 13 3 15 3 17 3 19 3 21 3	74 94 11 4 13 4 15 4 17 4 19 4 21 4	75 95 11 5 13 5 15 5 17 5 19 5 21 5	76 96 11 6 13 6 15 6 17 6 19 6 21 6	77 97 11 7 13 7 15 7 17 7 19 7 21 7	78 98 11 8 13 8 15 8 17 8 19 8 21 8	79 99 11 9 13 9 15 9 17 9 19 9 21 9	80 10 0 12 0 14 0 16 0 18 0 20 0 22 0
6	1 21 41 61 81 10 1 12 1 14 1 16 1 18 1 20 1	2 22 42 62 82 10 2 12 2 14 2 16 2 18 2 20 2	3 23 43 63 83 10 3 12 3 14 3 16 3 18 3 20 3	4 24 44 64 84 10 4 12 4 14 4 16 4 18 4 20 4	5 25 45 65 85 10 5 12 5 14 5 16 5 18 5 20 5	6 26 46 66 86 10 6 12 6 14 6 16 6 18 6 20 6	7 27 47 67 87 10 7 12 7 14 7 16 7 18 7 20 7	8 28 48 68 88 10 8 12 8 14 8 16 8 18 8 20 8	9 29 49 69 89 10 9 12 9 14 9 16 9 18 9 20 9	10 30 50 70 90 11 0 13 0 15 0 17 0 19 0 21 0
7	11 31 51 71 91 11 1 13 1 15 1 17 1	12 32 52 72 92 11 2 13 2 15 2 17 2	13 33 53 73 93 11 3 13 3 15 3 17 3	14 34 54 74 94 11 4 13 4 15 4 17 4	15 35 55 75 95 11 5 13 5 15 5 17 5	16 36 56 76 96 11 6 13 6 15 6 17 6	17 37 57 77 97 11 7 13 7 15 7 17 7	18 38 58 78 98 11 8 13 8 15 8 17 8	19 39 59 79 99 11 9 13 9 15 9 17 9	20 40 60 80 10 0 12 0 14 0 16 0 18 0

	19 1 21 1	19 2 21 2	19 3 21 3	19 4 21 4	19 5 21 5	19 6 21 6	19 7 21 7	19 8 21 8	19 9 21 9	0 20 0 22 0
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Продолжение таблицы

Предпоследняя цифра шифра	Последняя цифра шифра									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
										0
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	2
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2
										0

Номер задания необходимо обозначить в начале работы. Контрольная работа, выполненная по неверно определённом номеру задания, не рецензируется и не возвращается.

Структура и содержание самостоятельной работы №2

Контрольная работа №2 представлена в 20 вариантах. Она включает следующие типы заданий:

1. Работа с текстом. Здесь студент должен:
 - а) сделать полный письменный перевод текста (Задание 1);
 - б) выполнить задания на проверку общего понимания текста (Задание 2).
 - в) Выполнить задания к тексту лексического характера (Задание 3).
2. Выполнить тестовые задания по изученным грамматическим темам (Задания 4-7). Данные задания заключаются в полном и адекватном переводе предложений, содержащих примеры сложных грамматических

явлений. Для их успешного выполнения необходимо обязательного предварительно изучить теорию по следующим грамматическим явлениям:

№ п\п	Грамматическая тема	Номер задания
1	Инфинитив (The Infinitive)	4
2	Герундий (The Gerund)	5
3	Причастие (Participle 1, Participle 2)	6
4	Условные предложения (Conditionals)	7

3. Дополнительные задания к самостоятельной работе №2:

Прочитать и перевести все тексты из других вариантов самостоятельной работы №2 для данного направления подготовки (всего 4 текста).

Составить опорный конспект текстов и подготовиться к беседе по изученному материалу.

Вариант Самостоятельной работы №2 определяется по последним цифрам личного дела (шифра) студента. Номер задания необходимо обозначить в начале работы. Самостоятельная работа, выполненная по неверно определённом номеру задания, не рецензируется и не возвращается.

ЗАДАНИЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Самостоятельная работа № 1

1. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244, 000 square kilometers.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland, and Wales does not include Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech “Great Britain” is used to mean the United Kingdom. The capital of the UK is London.

The British Isles are separated from the continent by the Northern Sea and the

English Channel. The Western Coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

Shakespeare called Britain a “precious stone set in the silver sea” because of its natural beauty. It has a varied countryside where you can find mountains, plains, valleys and sandy beaches. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain, but it is only 1343 meters high.

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest one and the most important one.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild all year round.

The UK is the one of the world smallest countries. Its population is over 58 million. About 80% of population lives in cities.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world’s largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. In law, the Head of State is the Queen. In practice, the Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

2. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There’s hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. It has steppes in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia. There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena— flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

3. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Mark Twain

Mark Twain is one of the America's most famous authors. He wrote many books, including *"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"* and *"The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"*. Mark Twain's own life was interesting enough to be a book.

Twain was born in 1835 in the state of Missouri, near the Mississippi River. He came from poor family. His father died when he was twelve, so he had to leave school. While still a boy, he worked as a riverboat pilot. He steered boats up and down the long Mississippi River.

The Civil War, which started in 1861, made traveling on the Mississippi impossible. Twain went west to Nevada. There he worked on a newspaper. In 1864 he went to California to find gold. Twain did not have much luck as a gold miner. He left California to travel to Europe. Twain wrote a book about his trips to Europe.

But the most important influence on Twain and his books was the Mississippi River. When Twain finally steered down, he lived in a house with a porch that looked like the deck of the riverboat. *"Huckleberry Finn"*, Twain's greatest book, is about the adventures of a boy on the Mississippi River. Another of Twain's books is called *"Life on the Mississippi"*

In fact, even the name Mark Twain comes from the Mississippi. Mark Twain's real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens. On the river Samuel Clemens often heard the boatmen shout "Mark Twain!" This meant the water was twelve feet deep. When Samuel Clemens began to write he chose himself the name Mark Twain.

4. Выполните работу с текстом.

- а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*
б). Составьте словарь к тексту.
в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Shopping

There are many shops and supermarkets in our city.

When we want to buy something we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: ready-made clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so, that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc. In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry.. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits. Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If its not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

But there is a very good service called Postal Market. It really helps you to save you time and get goods of high quality. You have just to look through a catalogue, choose the things you like, order them and wait a little to get them.

5. Выполните работу с текстом.

- а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

STUDYING AT UNIVERSITY

(in England and Wales)

If you want to enter university, you must first pass examinations that most students take at the age of eighteen (called "A" levels). Most students take three "A" levels (three examinations in three different subjects) and they must do well in order to get a place at the university because the places are limited. Competition to get into one of Britain's universities is fierce. At the moment, approximately 30% of young adults go to university in Britain.

Until 1998, British students didn't have to pay for university. Now they must pay about £ 1,000 a year as a tuition fee. Not all students study full-time at the university or college. Many of them combine their studies with work.

Students at university are called undergraduates while they are studying for their first degree. Undergraduates go to large, formal lectures, but most of the work takes place in tutorials: lessons in groups of ten or more when the students discuss their work with the lecturer.

Most university courses last three years, some courses last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, may be even longer. During this period students can say that they are doing/studying history, or doing/studying for a degree in history, for example. When they finish the course and pass their examinations, they receive a degree. This can be a BA (=Bachelor of Arts) or a BSc (=Bachelor of Science), e.g. "I have a friend who has a BA in history, and another who has a BSc in chemistry".

When you complete your first degree, you are a graduate. Some students then go on to do a second course or degree (postgraduate course / postgraduate degree). These students are then postgraduates. There are usually three possible degrees:

MA (Master of Arts) or MSc (Master of Science) - usually one year;

MPhil (Master of Philosophy) - usually two years;

PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) - at least three years;

Students can graduate with an ordinary degree or an honours degree which is better. When people study one subject in great detail, we say they are doing research.

б. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Youth problems

When you leave school you understand that the time of your independent life and the beginning of a far more serious examination of your abilities and character has come. You also understand that from now you'll have to do everything by yourself, and to "fight" with everybody around you for better life.

The first problem that young people meet is to choose their future profession; it means that they have to choose the future of their life. It's not an easy task to make the right choice of a job. You know children have a lot of dreams about their future: to become a superman or a policeman or a doctor... It's very easy they think, but when they become older and see the real world they understand that in all professions they'll need to know perfectly about what to do, they must be well-educated and well-informed. That's why I think it's very important to have a good education at school. And if you work hard everything will be OK. Another problem of young people is drugs. This is a relatively new problem but it is becoming more and more dangerous. Millions of young people today are using drugs, and most of them will die. Usually they want just to try it, then again and again ... and after a year or may be two years they will die. It is true. Because there are no medicine to help. That's why young people should never do it, if they do - it'll go bad, very bad. I think that police must work hard to protect young people from drugs. Because drugs will kill our young generation and our future will be very bad.

7. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

WHY STUDY ENGLISH?

Being able to speak English well is important in today's world because English is everywhere. English is one of the most widely spoken languages. There are approximately 375 million people in the world who speak English as a mother tongue, and an equally large number of people speak English as a second language. The largest concentrations of native speakers are in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Ireland, South Africa and New Zealand. English is the official language of 83 countries and is spoken in 105 countries.

English is the global language of communication in all major fields today. English is the international language of business, science, politics, and culture. What are you interested in? Is it science? Music? Computers? Health? Business? Sports? Today's media – such as the Internet, television and the press – give you almost unlimited access to knowledge about your favorite subjects. The majority of the electronically stored information around the world is in English, so you can use English to obtain information on many subjects on the Internet.

Nowadays in the competitive job market it is necessary to speak English. Approximately, 80% of business communications around the world take place in the English language. Many major firms conduct their international business in English and increasingly require their employees to speak and write fluent English. So if you learn English you will have a better chance of getting a well-

paid job. If you have a service job (for example, in a shop, hospital or hotel), English may be useful for communicating with foreign customers.

Knowing English makes travel easier, and allows you to communicate with people from many parts of the world. You can travel to any English-speaking country without the need of have a translator. It may help you gain friends not just locally but internationally.

8. *Выполните работу с текстом.*

а). *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*

б). *Составьте словарь к тексту.*

в). *Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.*

WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH?

EVERYONE knows the stereotypes about foreigners speaking English: Scandinavians are shockingly fluent, while the Japanese lag despite years and billions of yen spent trying. Now a big new study confirms some of those stereotypes. But it holds some surprises as well.

Education First, an English-teaching company, compiled the biggest ever internationally comparable sample of English learners: some 2m people took identical tests online in 44 countries. The top five performers were Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Finland. The bottom five were Panama, Colombia, Thailand, Turkey and Kazakhstan. Among regions, Latin America fared worst. (No African country had enough takers to make the lists's threshold for the minimum number of participants).

Several factors correlate with English ability. Wealthy countries do better overall. But smaller wealthy countries do better still: the larger the number of speakers of a country's main language, the worse that country tends to be at English. This is one reason Scandinavians do so well: what use is Swedish outside Sweden? It may also explain why Spain was the worst performer in Western Europe, and why Latin America was the worst-performing region: Spanish's role as an international language in a big region dampens incentives to learn English.

Export dependency is another correlate with English. Countries that export more are better at English. Malaysia, the best English-performer in Asia, is also the sixth-most export-dependent country in the world.

Teaching plays a role, too. Starting young, while it seems a good idea, may not pay off: children between eight and 12 learn foreign languages faster than younger ones, so each class hour on English is better spent on a 10-year-old than on a six-year-old. Between 1984 and 2000, the study's authors say, the Netherlands and Denmark began English-teaching between 10 and 12, while Spain and Italy began between eight and 11, with considerably worse results.

Finally, one surprising result is that China and India are next to each other (29th and 30th of 44) in the rankings, despite India's reputation as more Anglophone. The Chinese have made a broad push for English (they're "practically obsessed with it").

9. Выполните работу с текстом.

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б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises. The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Belarus was also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken. Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries - members of the UNO - have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kasbahs, Donbas, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organization Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment. But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

10. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Sports and Games

People all over the world are very fond of sports and games. That is one thing in which people of every nationality and class are united.

The most popular outdoor winter sports are shooting, hunting, hockey and in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow-skating, skiing and tobogganing. Some people greatly enjoy figure-skating and ski-jumping.

Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interest. This game is played in all the countries of the world. The other favorite games in different countries are golf, tennis, cricket, volleyball, basketball and so on. Badminton is also very popular.

All the year round many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, athletics, gymnastics and track and field events. A lot of girls and women go in for calisthenics.

Among indoor games the most popular are billiards, table tennis, draughts and some others, but the great international game is chess of course. The results of chess tournaments are studied and discussed by thousands of enthusiasts in different countries.

Sport unites people of different classes and nationalities.

Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volleyball, football, bodybuilding, etc. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields. Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activity in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

11. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Going round the world

The modern world is becoming smaller all the time. Every day distances between different countries seem less.

For this reason it's becoming more and more important to know different languages, especially English. But you can't learn languages only from books. The best way to reinforce what we have learnt from books is to put it into practice.

At the end of their studies, many young people decide to go and live for a while in the country whose language they have studied. This is undoubtedly an interesting and instructive experience. And it's a great opportunity to learn and deal with a thousand new practical problems.

So here's some advice to help you feel at ease and make the best of this journey. Everybody would like to go with a nice group of friends. But if you do, the opportunities to practice the language are greatly reduced. In groups, you always speak your own language.

What you need is "total immersion". For this you mustn't even take the book in your own language. The only things permitted in your language are letters. It's certainly much more difficult. But on day you'll realize you're thinking in English!

Trains are a great way to travel: practical and economical. Besides, you can make friends easily with your fellow-travelers. And, sitting comfortably, it's like watching a film to see the beautiful landscapes and unknown towns passing in front of your eyes.

Buying local papers is also a good way to practice the language and it helps you to understand the life of the country. In this way you can find many topics of conversation too. Among the news you can also find information about local and cultural events: festivals, shows, sports events.

It's very useful to watch TV programs. It's a very quick and effective way to learn languages and understand well what people say on television, it shows we have a very good command of the language.

Working is perhaps the quickest way to find out about the everyday life of the country and it's a way to save money so that you can extend your trip. You can often find offers of work in the youth hostels. It's easy to find temporary jobs there, even for a few days.

On this type of trip it's possible that you might be alone for days and days. However, you can make friends in the hostels. There you can meet other travelers of different nationalities who also have the need to communicate. They're living through the same experience. In this way sometimes friendships start up that can last a whole lifetime.

12. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Mass media. Different ways to know the world

There are many different ways to get knowledge about our big world. It is mass media, travelling, museums, meeting with interesting people, etc. People all over the world enjoy books. Books are our friends and teachers. We can learn a lot of interesting and useful things from the books.

Many people choose traveling as the way to know the world. I enjoy it too. It's very fun and interesting! Every year I travel to another place than last year, and I like it: new places - new impressions!

The mass media have done and continue doing much to excite an interest in every aspect of the country's life. The mass media are the various ways by which information and news is given to large numbers of people, especially television, radio, newspapers and magazines. The mass media now play an important role in shaping our opinions.

I think, it is impossible to imagine our life without newspapers. Millions of copies of them appear every day. Many people subscribe to two or more newspapers; others buy newspapers at the newsstands.

There are national daily newspapers, such as the "Izvestiya", and the "Komsomolskaya Pravda". There are also national weekly newspapers, such as the "Argumenty i Fakty" and the "Nedelya". Most national newspapers express a political opinion, and people choose them according to their political beliefs.

Most newspapers contain news, detailed articles on home and international affairs, reviews of books, art and TV shows. Many of them also cover sports events.

In the USA daily newspapers are published in 34 different languages. The daily newspapers are of two kinds: quality and popular. A quality paper is a serious newspaper, which publishes articles and commentaries on politics. A popular paper contains many photographs; its articles are often sensational and mostly deal with private life of famous people.

"The Wall Street Journal" is a quality paper. It is a business newspaper with the largest circulation in the country. There are also newspapers in the USA, which are famous all over the world for their quality. "The New York Times" is "the world's top daily".

13. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

Travelling

Almost all people are fond of travelling. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People may travel either for pleasure or on business. There are various means of travelling. For me there is nothing like travel by air; it is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, far quicker than any other means. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer and then to another train. Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too.

With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole countryside. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining-car; and if a journey is a long one you can have a wonderful bed in a sleeper.

Travelling by ship is also very popular now. It is very pleasant to feel the deck of the ship under the feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in the face and hear the cry of the seagulls.

Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many sights in a short time, you can stop when and where you like, you do not have to buy tickets or carry your suitcases.

A very popular means of travelling is hiking. It is travelling on foot. Walking tours are very interesting. Hitch-hiking is a very popular method of travelling among young people. But it is not as popular in our country as abroad.

Every year my friend and I go somewhere to the South for holidays. The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world. There are many rest-homes, sanatoriums and tourist camps there. But it is also possible to rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of weeks there. Sometimes, we can place ourselves in a tent on the sea shore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long.

14. Выполните работу с текстом.

а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

British Traditions and Customs

British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. It is not a secret that every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Great Britain people attach greater importance to traditions and customs than in other European countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. The best examples are their queen, money system, their weights and measures.

There are many customs and some of them are very old. There is, for example, the Boat Race, which takes place on the river Thames, often on Easter Sunday. A boat with a team from Oxford University and one with a team from Cambridge University hold a race.

British people think that the Grand National horse race is the most exciting horse race in the world. It takes place near Liverpool every year. Sometimes it happens the same day as the Boat Race takes place, sometimes a week later. Amateur riders as well as professional jockeys can participate. It is a very famous event.

There are many celebrations in May, especially in the countryside.

Halloween is a day on which many children dress up in unusual costumes. In fact, this holiday has a Celtic origin. The day was originally called All Halloween's Eve, because it happens on October 31, the eve of all Saint's Day. The name was later shortened to Halloween. The Celts celebrated the coming of New Year on that day.

In the end of the year, there is the most famous New Year celebration. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. There is singing and dancing at 12 o'clock on December 31st.

A popular Scottish event is the Edinburgh Festival of music and drama, which takes place every year. A truly Welsh event is the Eisteddfod, a national festival of traditional poetry and music, with a competition for the best new poem in Welsh.

If we look at English weights and measures, we can be convinced that the British are very conservative people. They do not use the internationally accepted measurements. They have conserved their old measures. There are nine essential measures. For general use, the smallest weight is one ounce, then 16 ounce is equal to a pound. Fourteen pounds is one stone.

The English always give people's weight in pounds and stones. Liquids they measure in pints, quarts and gallons. There are two pints in a quart and four quarts or eight pints are in one gallon. For length, they have inches» foot, yards and miles.

15. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

International etiquette

A lot of people travel for pleasure and on business; they visit a lot of different countries and experience a lot of different cultures. You have to know the appropriate way to behave socially, in public.

Here are some specific advice when you are going on a particular trip abroad. I'm sure a lot of you already know about visiting churches, mosques, and other religious buildings. It's important to wear appropriate clothes and cover up bare skin. Men should always wear shirts. Shorts are not good idea for women — women should in general avoid showing bare shoulders, arms, or legs, and in mosques and temples you'll need to cover your head too. In fact, when we're in Egypt, the Middle East, and Asia you'll also need to take off your shoes before you enter any religious building — outdoor shoes are seen as carrying all the impurities of the world. I wonder if any of you know about some other customs. For example, when we get to the Far East, from Singapore onwards, you should be particularly careful about your posture. The soles of your feet, for example, are considered to be the dirtiest part of your body, and you should never point your foot at someone — so crossing your legs in public is not a good idea when we're in Singapore and Thailand. Also, avoid pointing, certainly at people, but also at objects. In Japan and other Far Eastern countries, blowing your nose in public is also not really acceptable.

When it comes to greeting people in different countries there are a lot of differences. You'll find Egyptian and Middle Eastern men kissing each other. The Spanish and many southern Europeans also kiss each other on the cheeks — though normally the men. In Japan they'll bow — and the extent of the bow depends on the respect due to that person. But for you, probably the safest way to greet someone, certainly outside Asia, is just with a firm handshake. Although you must make sure it's your right hand: in a lot of countries, particularly African and Middle Eastern countries, the left hand is regarded as unclean, so you shouldn't give things to people, pass food, and so on, with your left hand.

Food and eating habits is probably the most interesting area of international etiquette, but you'll be eating in international restaurants most of the time — although I hope you can all handle chopsticks! You probably won't get invited anyone's home on this trip but if you ever do, make sure you check out the way to behave first. There's lots of potential for unintentionally causing offence. For example, in Singapore you should always say no to a second helping of food (you'll probably get some anyway!), and it's polite to leave some food on your plate at the end, whereas in somewhere like Russia that would probably offend your host!

Well, perhaps that's enough on international etiquette for the moment. You'll find a lot more information in your welcome packs, and I'd like to suggest you have a good look at the section on tipping and bargaining in particular.

16. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

"Knowledge is Power" - thus goes the saying, which proves to be true in the modern age of computer technology, space-travel and nuclear technology age.

It is through education that knowledge and information is received and spread throughout the world. An uneducated person cannot read and write, he is closed to all the knowledge and wisdom he can gain through books and other mediums. In other words, he is shut off from the outside world. In contrast, an educated man lives in a room with all its windows open towards outside world.

The biggest part of growing up is making the right choices that benefit you in the future. The idea is to get an education so you can choose a career, have hope, and achieve your goals and dreams. Without knowledge you can't be informed nor can you truly understand the meaning of many topics. Education trains the human mind to think and take the right decisions.

Education is an international passport. A well-educated individual can get a good job opportunity in any part of the world, depending upon his educational background, professional skills and abilities.

A well-qualified person possesses self-confidence, inter-personal skills, etiquette and manners. Educated people have jobs that are more meaningful and interesting as they are in a position of decision-making.

The Right to Education is a fundamental human right. It occupies a central place in Human Rights and is essential and indispensable for the exercise of all other human rights and for development.

Education has an immense impact on the human society. The quality of human resource of a nation is easily judged by the number of literate population living in it. Education is a must if a nation aspires to achieve growth and development and more importantly sustain it. This may well explain the fact that rich and developed nations of the world have very high literacy rate and productive human resource.

The importance of education cannot be neglected by any nation. And in today's world, the role of education has become even more vital. It is an absolute necessity for economic and social development of any nation.

17. а). *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*

б). *Составьте словарь к тексту.*

в). *Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях*

SCIENCE IN OUR LIFE

Today we see the world in which social, industrial and political order has been greatly influenced by science. The development of science has increased man's know-ledge of nature. Modern experimental science began about 400 year ago. Man learned to use the energy of fire water. Later man made steam serve him.

Nowadays man uses thermonuclear energy. I'd like to dwell on electronics as not a day passes without the appearance of a new electronic device. The first great progress in electronics came with the invention of the vacuum tube or valve in 1904. It made broadcasting possible. The development of electronics during World War II gave us radars and electronic computers.

The first general purpose computer for scientific use was invented in 1949. Today computers have become common they can do fantastic things. Computer can conduct experiments in places, which are too dangerous for people. Some computers are used in carves and mines to replace workers. Besides they can be designed for special purposes.

They can solve mathematical problems, make bank calculations, play chess. New supercomputers solve problems in many branches of industry, science and culture. They are widely used in submarine navigation and in modern hospital. Now much is being done to create artificial intellect. Science has brought into being new atomic technologies.

Electric engineering and radio engineering have been created in the some way. Science and technology have achieved great progress in space research. There have been space flights, the launching of interplanetary stations in the direction of Mars, Radar contacts with the planets Mercury and Venus. Science enters

own flats. Many people have already forgotten what the world was like before television.

Several generations of children have grown up with TV as a baby-sitter, teacher and companion. A lot of kitchens in our flats are so well equipped that they look like a control room. We are so used to all these that we can't imagine our life without science.

18. а). *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*

б). *Составьте словарь к тексту.*

в). *Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях*

NATIONAL CHARACTER

British people give a relatively high value to the everyday personal contacts. Some writers on Britain have talked about the British desire 'to belong', and it is certainly true that numerous clubs devoted to various sports and pastimes play a very important part in many people's lives. Many people make their social contacts through work and, partly as a result of this, the profession is also important aspect of their sense of identity. British people try to appear as if they belong to as high class as possible, though nobody wants to be thought of as 'snobbish'.

The British are rather conservative and their conservatism can combine with their individualism. Why should they change just to be like everyone else? Indeed, not being like everyone else is a good reason not to change. Their driving on the left-hand side of the road is a good example to this. Systems of measurement are another example. The British government has been trying for many years to get British people to use the same scales that are used nearly everywhere else in the world. But everybody in Britain still shops in pounds and ounces.

It is probably true that the British, especially the English, are more reserved than the people of many other countries. They find it comparatively difficult to indicate friendship by open displays of affection. For example, it is not the convention to kiss when meeting a friend. Instead, friendship is symbolized by behaving as casually as possible.

The British are comparatively uninterested in clothes. They spend a lower proportion of their income on clothing than people in most European countries do. Many people buy second-hands clothes and are not at all embarrassed to admit this. Of course, when people are 'on duty', they have to obey some quite rigid rules. A male bank employee, for example, is expected to wear a suit with a tie at work.

The British are always talking about the weather. Unlike many others, this stereotype is actually true to life. The English people are great pet lovers. Practically every family has a dog or a cat, or both. They have special dog shops selling food, clothes and other things for dogs. There are dog hairdressing

saloons and dog cemeteries. Millions of families have 'bird-tables' in their gardens. Perhaps, this overall concern for animals is part of the British love for nature.

19. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

Managing yourself

Each person has eight gifts: time, energy, possessions, money, talent, thoughts, feelings, actions. We need to use our gifts wisely.

Happy, healthy people manage their time wisely. This management is a positive action that helps people feel good about themselves.

Energy is like fuel. To keep energy you have to stay healthy. If you are sick, tired or poorly nourished, you can not perform effectively. At certain times of the day your energy level is high. Study or hard work is rarely done well late at night when you are tired.

Learn to manage possessions wisely. If our rooms and the things we own in our rooms are kept in order and are looked after, we experience a sense of our own worth.

People say that money can not buy happiness. That is true many times. But money can certainly make people unhappy. When we fail to manage our money wisely, we often make our lives difficult and disappointing.

Positive actions are also necessary for recognizing and developing talents. We should be thankful for the things we are good at and we should do our best to improve those skills.

All people experience feelings and emotions. A person who is in control of this emotion will expand his circle of friends and learn to be friendly to all people.

Each of us experiences anger in a different way. We all get angry at times. But uncontrolled anger will destroy your chances of thinking and acting wisely.

The feeling of fear. Fear is certainly normal. If you are afraid of water, for instance, you may have a healthy fear. Water can be dangerous. But if that fear keeps you from swimming, it has taken over and is managing you. You must face your fear, enter the water carefully and conquer that negative feeling.

Everyone has feelings of anger, worry, jealousy, pride, fear, discourage and love. We should learn to manage these through positive actions.

You are in control. When you choose positive actions you feel better about yourself.

20. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

American and British schools

In America, all children from six to sixteen go to school. They spend six years in "elementary" school, and four or six years in "secondary" or "high" school. School education is free. At the end of every school year, the children take a test.

If a child does well, he goes into next class ("grade"). If he doesn't do well, he has to repeat the grade. Some schools have modern teaching equipment, like computers and closed circuit television, but there are small country schools, with just one classroom. At the end of their time at school, most students get a high school diploma. If they want to on to college, they take college admission tests. In Britain all children from five to sixteen go to school. They spend six years in "primary" school, and then go on to "secondary" school.

In Britain, there are "state" schools, which are free, and private schools for which parent's pay. Many British private schools are "boarding" schools. The children stay at school all the time, and only come home in the holidays. They usually wear uniforms. Teaching in both countries is usually quite informal. Students often work together in groups and go to the teacher only when they need help. At school pupils spend the most important of their lives. It is here that their characters and views are formed. The word "school" always reminds us of our childhood and youth, of close and dear people in our life.

21. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

Places of interest in London

There are a lot of places of interest in London. Among them there are: Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, the Tower of London.

London stands on the river Thames. Crossing the river by the Tower Bridge you can see the Tower of London. It is one of the oldest buildings of the city. Many centuries ago it was a fortress, a royal palace and then a prison. Now it is a museum of arms.

On the bank of the Thames, not far from the Tower of London, you can see Westminster Palace, or the Houses of Parliament. It is the seat of the British government and it is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. In one of its towers there is famous Big Ben, the largest clock of England. It strikes every quarter of an hour.

Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official London residence. Tourists always go to see the ceremony of changing the Guard there.

London has many fine squares. Some of them are quiet, others are busy like Trafalgar Square. Trafalgar Square is the central square of the city. To the right of the square there is the National Gallery which has a fine collection of European paintings.

St Paul's Cathedral is the biggest English church. Another famous church is Westminster Abbey where kings, queens, and many famous people are buried. London is also famous for its beautiful parks. Hyde Park is the most democratic park in the world, as anyone can say anything he likes there. Regent's Park is the home of London Zoo.

22. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

Learning foreign languages

During a lot of centuries people learn foreign languages.

People in Europe started to learn languages in the 11th century. It is known that Yaroslav the Wise knew a lot of foreign languages. But at those times learning foreign languages was a privilege of rich people.

Today millions of people all over the world learn foreign languages. They play a great part in our life. People, who know foreign languages, are necessary for the development of the techniques, economy and arts in the modern society. For example, a good engineer or a qualified worker should be able to read some technical papers for the imported equipment.

Learning foreign languages is especially important in our country. People want to learn foreign languages to write to their pen friends, or to communicate with them personally. People also want to read the works of famous writers in the original, newspapers and magazines. During the classes of foreign languages one can train his memory and thinking. A foreign language helps to know the native language better. A person who learns a foreign language, at the same time gets acquainted with the culture of the country, its literature, history and geography.

23. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 11 000 000 people. London is situated on the river Thames.

The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. It includes Buckingham Palace, where the Queen lives, and the Houses of Parliament.

The West End is the most beautiful part of London. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are situated there.

The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories and the Port of London there.

London has many places of interest. One of them is the Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government. There one can see the famous Tower Clock Big Ben, the symbol of London. Big Ben is the real bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Another place of interest is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. There are many other places of interest in London: Trafalgar Square, Regent's Park, and Westminster Abbey and, of course, the British Museum. It's impossible to describe all places of interest.

24.а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

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в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

Life in the 21st century

We've entered a new era: the twenty-first century. Of course, it's exciting and we are trying to predict what our life will be like in the future.

It will certainly become better — I'm sure of it.

Robots will do all the dangerous and dirty work for us and our daily life will become easier. They'll sweep the floor, dust the furniture, wash the dishes and even cook! It doesn't mean we'll become lazier, no. When everything is automated, we'll be able to do more creative jobs.

We'll be able to call our friends on a videophone and type up homework by talking to a small gadget that understands the human voice.

Scientists (or probably computers?) will find solutions to our most urgent problems. People will stop dying from cancer and AIDS and will live to be 150 years old.

There will be no more famine on our planet and no more hungry children. Cities will become cleaner, greener and safer. We'll drive electric cars and live in houses with lots of plants and special air-cleaning gadgets.

Atmospheric pollution will be stopped and our planet will be saved.

There will be no more wars, no more criminals and no more terrorists.

People will learn to live in peace and understand each other.

We'll have more free time and longer holidays. We'll be able to travel in space and — who knows? — one day we'll be able to spend our holidays on Mars.

I'm really optimistic about the future. After all, we are becoming wiser. The superpowers are disarming, governments are waking up to Green issues ...

Anyway, it's up to us to look after our planet and try to make it a better place to live.

25. а). Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

б). Составьте словарь к тексту.

в). Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях

Ecology

Until recently the planet was a large world in which human activities and the nature were in balance. Acid rain, global warming, ozone reduction, widespread desertification and species loss: we have to face them now.

Ecology and economy are very closely connected. First economy influenced the state of our environment. Now we have to face degradation of soils, water, atmosphere and forests. Millions of trees are dying in Germany's Black Forest and thousands of lakes in Sweden are so acidic that nothing can live in them. In Scotland farmers complain that acid rains kill their fish. Forests in Denmark, France, Northern Italy, Greece and Norway are damaged.

Thousands of lakes in Canada and the USA can no longer support fish life. The Mediterranean Sea has one of the dirtiest coastlines in the world. Ten million tons of oil, industrial waste, chemicals are pumped into the sea every year. It causes diseases like typhoid, dysentery, hepatitis and cholera. The Rhone in France, the Po in Italy, the Ebro in Spain and the Nile in Egypt carry pesticides and chemical wastes.

Many industries produce waste products, which can be difficult or dangerous to dispose of. Many countries have no storage facilities for the spent nuclear fuel. The search for ways to dispose of radioactive waste goes on. In 1982 seventeen countries took part in the United Nations environmental programme. The World Commission on Environment and Development, headed by the Prime Minister of Norway, was set up in 1983 by the United Nations. Its aim was to examine the environment and development problems on the planet and to formulate realistic proposals to solve them.

Now some chemicals are banned and some must be controlled. In several countries there is frequent analysis of the water around the coasts. The time has come for the governments and their people to take responsibility for the policies that cause the environmental damage.

26. Выберите правильный вариант:

I want to go to the cinema to see a film about and the French.

a) France b) a France c) the France

27. Выберите правильный вариант:

She always said that when she grew up she wanted to be

a) doctor b) a doctor c) the doctor

28. Выберите правильный вариант:

Earth is millions of kilometers from ...

- a) Sun b) a Sun c) the Sun
29. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
Give me, please.
- a) apple b) an apple c) the apple
30. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
Bring from the kitchen.
- a) milk b) a milk c) the milk
31. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
Can you give me over there?
- a) book b) a book c) the book
32. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
It is washed by the waters of
- a) Atlantic Ocean b) a Atlantic Ocean c) the Atlantic Ocean
33. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
My friend likes to eat
- a) fish b) a fish c) the fish
34. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
She's got two brothers, ... one is my friend.
- a) a tall b) the tall c) tall
35. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
Is there ... on TV tonight?
- a) a good film b) the good film c) god film
36. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
I'll see you in half
- a) a hour b) an hour c) the hour
37. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
Can anyone give me please because I have just fallen over?
- a) hand b) a hand c) the hand
38. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
My headphones come from ...
- a) the Japan b) Japan c) a Japan
39. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
Moscow is on
- a) Moskva River b) a Moskva River c) the Moskva River
40. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
At home we can't play ...
- a) baseball b) the baseball c) a baseball
41. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
... don't know what real bacon is!
- a) French b) the French c) a French
42. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
Did you know my sister was ...?
- a) a engineer b) the engineer c) an engineer
43. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
Did you come by ... ?

- a) train b) the train c) a train
44. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
I'd like ... , please.
a) the orange juice b) an orange juice c) orange juice
45. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
Last year they travelled to...
a) Crimea b) the Crimea c) a Crimea
46. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
He drinks... milk every day
a) ab) the c) _____
47. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
How much time do we have? Just ... hour.
a) a b) an c) the
48. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
Would you like... cup of tea?
a) a b) an c) the
49. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
That's ... letter you have been expecting.
a) ab) and c) the
50. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
When we went out, ... moon was shining
a) ab) ____ c) the
51. *Выберите правильную форму:*
You... the best friend I ever had
a) am b) is c) are
52. *Выберите правильную форму:*
There ... another solution to the problem.
a) are b) were c) seems to be
53. *Выберите правильную форму:*
Chess and aerobics... not as exciting as skydiving and figure skating
a) is b) has been c) are
54. *Выберите правильную форму:*
There ... a certain rule to be used in this case.
a) was b) is c) were
55. *Выберите правильную форму:*
There ... a lift in the house.
a) are b) is c) were.
56. *Выберите правильную форму:*
My friend ... preparing to enter the University.
a) will b) were c) is
57. *Выберите правильную форму:*
There ... no wars in the future.
a) will be b) are c) were
58. *Выберите правильную форму:*
My aunt... very depressed last Saturday

a) has been b) was c) will be

59. *Выберите правильную форму:*

Yesterday we... at the theatre

a) was b) have been c) were

60. Everybody in the family... very glad to see him at home again

a) were b) has been c) was

61. *Выберите правильную форму:*

There ... a few things I want to make clear.

a) were b) are c) is

62. *Выберите правильную форму:*

I ... going to the concert with my friend.

a) am b) will be c) were.

63. *Выберите правильную форму:*

There ... a lot of fruit in our garden.

a) were b) is c) was.

64. *Выберите правильную форму:*

The train ... to arrive at 10.

a) will be b) is c) were.

65. *Выберите правильную форму:*

The students ... in the reading hall.

a) is b) am c) are.

66. *Выберите правильную форму:*

The students ... asked to help the farmers.

a) was b) is c) were.

67. *Выберите правильную форму:*

How many students ... there in your group?

a) will be b) are c) is.

68. *Выберите правильную форму:*

I ... glad to meet my friend.

a) am b) is c) were.

69. *Выберите правильную форму:*

Such problems ... discussed at our meeting.

a) will b) was c) are.

70. *Выберите правильную форму:*

... your little sister in bed now?

a) are b) was c) is

71. *Выберите правильную форму:*

They ... strong in the future because they go in for sport.

a) are b) will be c) will

72. *Выберите правильную форму:*

My friend ... in Leningrad during the war.

a) is b) has been c) was

73. *Выберите правильную форму:*

... he in St Petersburg last year?

a) is b) has been c) was

74. *Выберите правильную форму:*
This house ... built last year.
a) is b) has been c) was
75. *Выберите правильную форму:*
We ... to meet at 8.
a) are b) will be c) have been
76. *Переведите предложение.*
The speed at which the car was moving was too high.
77. *Переведите предложение.*
The temperature at which measurements are made should be constant.
78. *Переведите предложение.*
Everybody knows *that* two and two are four.
79. *Переведите предложение.*
The suggestion was made *that* all the distances were equal.
80. *Переведите предложение.*
I will explain the rule to you *in order that* you should know it.
81. *Переведите предложение.*
It's common knowledge that water is a liquid.
82. *Переведите предложение.*
It is not to be expected that these two numbers should be equal.
83. *Переведите предложение.*
It was our strong will that helped find the solution to the problem.
84. *Переведите предложение.*
The way in which this was achieved is not exactly what we have in mind.
85. *Переведите предложение.*
The man who is speaking is my brother.
86. *Переведите предложение.*
The book which you have taken is well known.
87. *Переведите предложение.*
What she is doing here is not quite clear.
88. *Переведите предложение.*
I have read all the books that you gave me.
89. *Переведите предложение.*
The minimum wage will be increased, which will cause the price rise.
90. *Переведите предложение.*
I have heard the news and find it very interesting.
91. *Переведите предложение.*
He returned the book that he had borrowed.
92. *Переведите предложение.*
I don't know which book to choose.
93. *Переведите предложение.*
I've read all the books that you gave me.
94. *Переведите предложение.*
The woman that I love most of all is my mother.
95. *Переведите предложение.*

The young man who lives next door is a doctor.

96. *Переведите предложение.*

I have a lot of friends who live in London.

97. *Переведите предложение.*

Where is the cheese which was in the fridge?

98. *Переведите предложение.*

I don't like stories which have unhappy endings.

99. *Переведите предложение.*

There are the people that caught the thief.

100. *Переведите предложение.*

It wasn't that bad.

101. *Раскройте скобки, образуя сравнительную степень прилагательного.*

This highway is ... than that highway. (wide)

102. *Раскройте скобки, образуя сравнительную степень прилагательного.*

That is the ... building in the city. (high)

103. *Раскройте скобки, образуя сравнительную степень прилагательного.*

The situation is getting ... every day. (bad)

104. *Раскройте скобки, образуя сравнительную степень прилагательного.*

It is the ... book I have ever read. (interesting)

105. *Раскройте скобки, образуя сравнительную степень прилагательного.*

The ... the (soon, good)

106. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

Hamburgers are ... fish and chips. (- expensive)

107. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

Rolls Royces are ... Toyotas. (+ expensive)

108. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

A pound of plums is ... a pound of peaches. (= heavy)

109. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

John is ... in cars ... you are. (+ interested)

110. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

France is nearly ... Spain. (= large)

111. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

Dogs are ... cats. (+ friendly)

112. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

This exercise is much ... the other one. (- difficult)

113. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

I'm ... at English ... you! (+ good)

114. *Образуйте форму сравнительной степени. Не забывайте добавлять необходимые слова.*

You must work ... if you want to pass the exam. (+ hard)

115. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

This blue dress is by far (beautiful) in the shop. It's (nice) than the red one and (modern) than the green one.

116. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

Finally I think that I'll buy the (cheap) of the two cars. I know the other one is (fast) and (comfortable) but it's just too expensive.

117. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

(Many) people think that English is (easy) to study than German.

118. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

This film was made after one of Hemingway's (good) novels. And yet, I preferred the film to the book: it was (lively) and (interesting).

119. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

This monkey is..., but that monkey is... (funny).

120. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

Alex's wrist-watch is (expensive) than mine.

121. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

The dog is also man's the (good) friend. (Many) than ten thousand years ago dogs didn't live with people.

122. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

Our flat is (comfortable) than yours.

123. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

What is the name of the (big) port in the United States?

124. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

Moldova is one of the (poor) countries in Europe.

125. *Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.*

This dress is (beautiful) than that one.

126. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.*

I have just applied for a job in the local hospital, now I (wait) for an answer from them.

127. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

We usually (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we (not / grow) any.

128. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

My parents (live) in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where (your / parents / live)?

129. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

How long (you know) Jerry? - But I don't know him at all. I have never met him.

130. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

The River Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.

131. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Jim is very untidy. He (always / leave) his things all over the place.

132. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

About 85 percent of American students (attend) public schools, which are supported by state and local taxes.

133. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Jack is in London at the moment. He (stay) at the Park Hotel. He (always / stay) there when he's in London.

134. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Today the world (change) so rapidly; things never stay the same.

135. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

What Jack (do) now? He (have) breakfast.

136. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Water (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.

137. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Look! Somebody (climb) up that tree over there.

138. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

The moon (go) round the earth.

139. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Look! That man (try) to open the door of your car.

140. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Mr Black (dance) with me every Sunday.

141. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

I usually (go) to work by car.

142. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Usually I (enjoy) parties but I (not / enjoy) this one very much.

143. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

John and I (stay) in a beautiful hotel.

144. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

She (live) with her parents?

145. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Look at the river. It (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.

146. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

“I (watch) TV”, he says.

147. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

John and I (stay) in a beautiful hotel now.

148. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Look! David and Max (come) home.

149. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

People (believe) in gods from the earliest times.

150. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Present Simple или Present Progressive.

Every day his grandfather (go) for a walk.

151. Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.

John ... tell us the rules of the game: we know them.

a) should b) couldn't c) needn't.

152. Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.

...you speak any foreign languages?

a) may b) could c) can.

153. Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.

You look tired. You go to bed.

a) must b) would c) should.

154. Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.

Something was wrong with the car: he ... not start it.

a) might b) need c) could.

155. Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.

You have just had lunch. You be hungry.

- a) can't b) mustn't c) shouldn't.
156. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
You ... not smoke here.
a) can b) may c) must.
157. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
He... speak Chinese.
a) may b) could c) can.
158. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
He ... not be late.
a) must b) would c) should.
159. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
... you help me with this report, please?
a) could b) can c) should.
160. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
I ... like to see her.
a) would b) can c) should.
161. Do you know this man? He ... be our new teacher.
a) have to b) are to c) has to.
162. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
You ... learn this poem by Wednesday.
a) are to b) had to c) have to.
163. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
She asked me if she ... use my telephone.
a) could b) should c) must.
164. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
They ... call her tomorrow.
a) would b) can c) should.
165. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
Your story couldn't be true.
a) wouldn't b) couldn't c) shouldn't.
166. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
I ... to study before the test.
a) need b) must c) should.
167. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
May I use your telephone, please?
a) can b) may c) must.
168. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
The meeting ... to begin at 5 o'clock. Don't be late!
a) have to b) are to c) is to.
169. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
He asked if he ... bring his sister to the party.
a) might b) should c) could.
170. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
I'm not sure, but he ... be at school now.
a) might b) should c) could.

171. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
 Jack has got a headache. He ... sleep well recently.
 a) can't b) couldn't have c) hasn't been able to
172. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
 You ... take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.
 a) needn't b) mustn't c) can't
173. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
 Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... go now.
 a) can b) has to c) must
174. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
 We have got plenty of time. We ... hurry.
 a) must b) needn't c) should
175. *Вставьте подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.*
 I ... sleep for hours when I was a little girl.
 a) could b) am able to c) can
176. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 I (read) the report when you (ring).
177. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 I (see) Paul at the airport. He (wait) for his brother's plane to arrive from Canada.
178. *Раскройте скобки, выберите форму Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 They (move) to a new flat last year.
179. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 While the kids (play) in the garden, their mother was hurriedly cooking dinner.
180. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 He (pass) her a message when the teacher (look / not)
181. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 Simon (play) on the computer while his brother (watch) TV.
182. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 While I (sit) in a meeting, my mobile suddenly (ring).
183. *Раскройте скобки, выберите форму Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 Yesterday at six o'clock, Colin (play) football.
184. *Раскройте скобки, выберите форму Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 Yesterday we (dance) much in the night club.
185. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 I (see) a famous celebrity when I (shop) on Oxford Street yesterday.
186. *Раскройте скобки, выберите форму Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 Last year London (see) cold winter.
187. *Раскройте скобки, выберите форму Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 James Ellis (go) on a business trip last week.
188. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 Where you (go) yesterday when I (see) you?
189. *Раскройте скобки, выберите форму Past Simple или Past Progressive.*
 What they (do) at 10.30?
190. *Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.*

Tom (burn) his hand when he (cook) dinner.

191. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.
When Tom (arrive), we (have) dinner.

192. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.
It (rain) when I (get up) this morning.

193. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.
I (fall) asleep when I (watch) television.

194. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.
I (not drive) very fast when the accident (happen).

195. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.
The company (do) well when I last (visit) it.

196. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.
The students (talk) when the teacher (walk) into the room.

197. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.
It was a beautiful day. The sun (shine) and there wasn't a cloud in the sky.

198. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.
When I saw Dave, he (work) in the garden.

199. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.
You (do) your homework yesterday?

200. Раскройте скобки, выберите формы Past Simple или Past Progressive.
I (play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday.

201. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

You can't see this film on TV tonight, they (show) it only next Sunday.

202. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

I (study) at 9 tomorrow evening.

203. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

I am reading an English book now. It is so interesting that by the end of the day I (read) it.

204. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

At what time you (be) here?

205. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

I (wait) for you at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

206. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

If I (meet) George tomorrow, I will tell him to come and see you.

207. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

I won't leave the house before the postman (bring) mail.

208. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

I won't give you a definite answer until I (hear) from my bank.

209. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

A month from now he (finish) all his exams.

210. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

According to the weather forecast it (rain) tomorrow all day long.

211. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

Don't worry! I (help) you with this problem.

212. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

Jack (meet) Tom tomorrow afternoon.

213. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

I don't know his address, but I (get) it for you, if you want it.

214. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

This time tomorrow I (fly) to Germany.

215. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

Tomorrow at this time, I (take) my English language exam.

216. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

I think he (return) next week.

217. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

She (not, go) to the party with us.

218. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

He (leave) on Tuesday.

219. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

He (go) to leave on Tuesday.

220. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

The bank (open) at 10:00 a.m.

221. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

He (leave) on Tuesday.

222. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

The plane (arrive) five tomorrow.

223. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

He probably (sleep) when you return.

224. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

By the time she returns, I (finish) my work on the report.

225. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму будущего времени.

By 2020, she (live) in Moscow for sixty years.

226. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) We haven't had lunch yet.

b) We didn't have lunch yet.

227. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) I have broken my arm.

b) I broke my arm.

228. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) You have done the work very well.

b) You did the work very well.

229. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) Thomas Edison has invented the light bulb.

b) Thomas Edison invented the light bulb.

230. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) Have you ever been to Spain?

b) Were you ever to Spain Italy?

221. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) Have you done the work yet?

b) Did you do the work yet?

232. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) We've bought a new car, so it's time to sell the old one.

b) We've bought a new car, so it's time to sell the old one.

233. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) Have you washed the dishes?

b) Did you wash the dishes?

234. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) I've never thought about it.

b) I never thought about it.

235. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) The reason I look so brown is that I have just come back from Greece.

b) The reason I look so brown is that I just came back from Greece

236. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) She has studied very well at school.

b) She studied very well at school.

237. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) I have never smoked a cigarette ever since.

b) I didn't smoke a cigarette ever since.

238. Выберите правильный вариант:

a) We went to Poland on a business trip this spring.

- b) We gave gone to Poland this spring.
239. *Выберите правильный вариант:*
- a) TheTitanicsankin 1912.
- b) The Titanic has sunk in 1912.
240. *Выберитеправильныйвариант:*
- a) When was the last time you ate apples?
- b) When was the last time you have eaten apples?
241. *Выберитеправильныйвариант:*
- a) I knew him for ages.
- b) I have known him for ages.
242. *Выберитеправильныйвариант:*
- a) I have visited Italy four times.
- b) I visited Italy four times.
243. *Выберитеправильныйвариант:*
- I have already cleaned the room.
- I already cleaned the room.
244. *Выберитеправильныйвариант:*
- a) I have lost my keys. I can't open the door.
- b) I lost my keys. I can't open the door.
245. *Выберитеправильныйвариант:*
- a) I have seen this cartoon before.
- b) I didn't see this cartoon before.
246. *Выберитеправильныйвариант:*
- a) I haven't been to Moscow since last year.
- b) I wasn't in Moscow since last year.
247. *Выберитеправильныйвариант:*
- a) Who wrote this article?
- b) Who has written this article?
246. *Выберитеправильныйвариант:*
- a) I have finished my work and I am going home now.
- b) I finished my work and I am going home now.
248. *Выберитеправильныйвариант:*
- a) The manager signed the letter. Can you post it at once?
- b) The manager has signed the letter. Can you post it at once?
249. *Выберитеправильныйвариант:*
- a) I saw three movies last week.
- b) I have seen three movies last week.
250. *Выберитеправильныйвариант:*
- a) He has already finished his project.
- b) He already finished his project.
251. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
- Yesterday the terrible news shocked everyone.
252. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
- This is a large hall, we hold many parties here.
253. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*

Somebody is using the computer at the moment.

254. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
People don't use this road very often.

255. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
A small red car hit the dog.

256. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
People advised us not to go out alone.

257. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
Tom has lost his key.

258. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
You must return this book by the 12th of December.

259. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
In more than 200 years the USA has changed its Constitution 26 times.

260. *Переделайте предложение в Passive Voice, сохраняя его общий смысл.*
Mary helps John.

261. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

While I was on holiday, my camera (disappear) from my hotel room.

262. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

Jack's parents (die) when he was very young. He and his sister (bring) up by their grandparents.

263. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

Our work must (finish) as soon as possible.

264. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

Erick (commit) a crime, he (follow) by the police.

265. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

I (feel) bad - the room (fill) with smoke.

266. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

I was born in London but I (grow) up in the north of England.

267. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

All flights (cancel) because of fog.

268. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

I (read) this book last summer, it (write) by Oscar Wilde.

269. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

She (lose) her father many years ago, he (kill) during the war.

270. *Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.*

This book (sell) well, because it (write) by a talented writer.

271. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.

We (invite) to the concert last Saturday.

272. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.

At the station they will (meet) by a man from the travel agency.

273. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.

Five or six small children (follow) him.

274. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.

This bookstore (build) two years ago, people (buy) 20 000 books last year.

275. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в подходящую по смыслу форму: Present Simple или Past Simple, Active или Passive.

The office (clean) every day, one old lady (clean) it.

Самостоятельная работа №2

Вариант 1

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

Money does not bring happiness

Almost all nationalities have a proverb "money does not bring happiness". But unfortunately there are very few people who follow this wisdom.

To my mind it's bad for a person to have money. If you have a little money you want more and more and all what you live for is to save up money. Such a person becomes rude, he doesn't notice anybody; he can't understand other people and all he wants is to save up money. In my opinion rich people can't love and nobody can really love them. If anybody is with them he does it only due to money. Apart from this, rich people are always exposed to danger, because everybody wants to kill them and take their money. That is why they have to have a lot of security. They build big cottages, hire security and live in their own world without other people.

From my point of view, happiness is to have friends, a family, to love and to be loved and not to be afraid of your life. What is more you feel happy when help people, when do them good. A person can't be happy living alone.

On the other hand, happiness is impossible without money nowadays. Without money you can't buy beautiful clothes, tasty food, to say nothing of traveling. Nowadays you can see the whole world, if you have money. And I can't but say about medicine. Our free medicine leaves much to be desired that is why if you want to be cured you have to pay money. What is more, rich people can afford

education in any country of the world and at any university. It gives great opportunities. And of course you can't support family without money. To sum it up, I want to say wisdom: "Nothing must be too much". A lot of money does not bring happiness, but happiness is impossible without money.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Money in my life».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) Nellie closed her eyes and tried not to think.
- b) Quickly she dressed, and went into the other room to prepare their breakfast.
- c) She went to the railway station to catch the train.
- d) We expect prices to rise next week.
- e) We have decided not to advertise our product.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) Your coming now and saying "I'm her father" doesn't change my feelings.
- b) We have succeeded in studying English.
- c) Seeing is believing.
- d) He knew nothing of his being sent to London.
- e) New manager suggested changing the structure of the company.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) I looked at the bookshelf: one book was missing.
- b) Companies producing iphones are profitable.
- c) The Professor did not exaggerate when he spoke of the widespread interest for this experiment.
- d) Coal extracted in Wales is of high quality.
- e) Having fixed his car, he decided to travel to the Black sea.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If the weather is fine, we will go hiking.
- b) If the price of butter fell, the demand for margarine would probably fall.
- c) If I were a magician I would make all people happy.
- d) If we don't take care of our future, nobody will do it.
- e) If I had known that I wouldn't have said anything.

Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

The geography of the USA

The USA is the 4th largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It is situated in central North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It borders on Canada in the north and Mexico in the south and has a sea-border with Russia. It also includes Alaska and Hawaii. The total area of the country is 9,4 million square kilometers.

The USA is a federal republic, a union of 50 states. The capital of the country is Washington.

The population of the country is about 313 million people. They are the people of all races and nationalities, either descendants of immigrants or immigrants who have come to America from all the countries of the world in search of independence and self-realization.

USA has almost every type of climate. If you look at the map of the USA you'll see snow-topped mountains and flat prairies, fertile valleys and deserts, the areas of tropical heat and arctic cold.

The West of the country is a mountainous area of the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. USA is rich in gold, copper, lead, silver and other minerals.

The USA has many thousands of streams. Some of them are mighty rivers, which flow lazily across the valleys. Others rush swiftly down deep canyons and steep gorges. The longest are the Mississippi (6,400 kilometers), "the father of waters", the Missouri (1,600 kilometers) "too thin to plough and too thick to drink", the Colorado wild, restless and angry, the Columbia, full of dignity and the Rio Grande (3,200 kilometers), a national boundary between the USA and Mexico.

The USA has thousands of lakes of all kinds and sizes. The Great Lakes make up the largest group; they are the greatest collection of fresh water lakes in the world with the total area equal to that of Great Britain. Here the famous Niagara Falls precipitate from the height of 50 meters. Among salty lakes the Great Salty Lake in Utah and the Salton Sea in California are the most famous. They are rich in salt (6,000 million tons).

Among the largest cities of the USA are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco and others. But a great proportion of the country consists of open land marked with farm-houses and small towns.

The USA is one of the greatest industrial and leading agricultural nations in the world. With only about 5% of the world's population and about 6% of its land area, the USA produces around 25% of the world's industrial products, agricultural goods and services. It's the world's leader in biochemical and genetic engineering, aerospace research and development, communications, computer and information services and similar high-technology fields. One of

the reasons is America's vitality, its spirit of enterprise and initiative as well as its size and natural resources.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «I am a patriot of my country».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) She went to the park to relax.
- b) He wanted to get there early, but he failed.
- c) Jack made them do morning exercises every day.
- d) We expect them come on time.
- e) We have decided not to go to the night club.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) I like skiing in winter.
- b) We have succeeded in studying French.
- c) You can help him by supporting him.
- d) He knew nothing of their arrival in Paris.
- e) New manager insisted on firing the former stuff.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) A boy sitting next to me is my friend.
- b) iPhones are mostly produced in Asian countries.
- c) The flat of my friend was furnished in a modern style.
- d) Having done the question-and-answer exercises, the students began to write a composition.
- e) We are moving to a new flat tomorrow.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If you hear her singing, you will be impressed by her voice.
- b) If the price on oil went down, the prices would probably fall too.
- c) If I were a magician I would make all people happy.
- d) If we hadn't done this, the teacher wouldn't have been so upset.
- e) When this museum is open, we will go for an excursion there.

Вариант 3

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Going round the world

The modern world is becoming smaller all the time. Every day distances between different countries seem less.

For this reason it's becoming more and more important to know different languages, especially English. But you can't learn languages only from books. The best way to reinforce what we have learnt from books is to put it into practice.

At the end of their studies, many young people decide to go and live for a while in the country whose language they have studied. This is undoubtedly an interesting and instructive experience. And it's a great opportunity to learn and deal with a thousand new practical problems.

So here's some advice to help you feel at ease and make the best of this journey. Everybody would like to go with a nice group of friends. But if you do, the opportunities to practice the language are greatly reduced. In groups, you always speak your own language.

What you need is "total immersion". For this you mustn't even take the book in your own language. The only things permitted in your language are letters. It's certainly much more difficult. But one day you'll realize you're thinking in English!

Trains are a great way to travel: practical and economical. Besides, you can make friends easily with your fellow-travelers. And, sitting comfortably, it's like watching a film to see the beautiful landscapes and unknown towns passing in front of your eyes.

Buying local papers is also a good way to practice the language and it helps you to understand the life of the country. In this way you can find many topics of conversation too. Among the news you can also find information about local and cultural events: festivals, shows, sports events.

It's very useful to watch TV programs. It's a very quick and effective way to learn languages and understand well what people say on television, it shows we have a very good command of the language.

Working is perhaps the quickest way to find out about the everyday life of the country and it's a way to save money so that you can extend your trip. You can often find offers of work in the youth hostels. It's easy to find temporary jobs there, even for a few days.

On this type of trip it's possible that you might be alone for days and days. However, you can make friends in the hostels. There you can meet other travelers of different nationalities who also have the need to communicate. They're living through the same experience. In this way sometimes friendships start up that can last a whole lifetime.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Why is it important to know English».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) She went to the shop to buy food.
- b) He agreed to make a report at the conference.
- c) She made them pay the bills.
- d) We expect them come on time.
- e) We have decided not to spend money on clothes.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) We discussed opening a new business.
- b) Many people get satisfaction from doing a good job and creating something useful or beautiful.
- c) The difficulties of rebuilding the plant were successfully overcome.
- d) We have succeeded in making presentations.
- e) We can't stand his being stubborn.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) Women from 111 countries and belonging to 132 national organisations took part in the meeting in Prague in 1986.
- b) Knowing English well he was able to read this magazine.
- c) The book written by him was very popular.
- d) Having passed the test they went to the cafe.
- e) We are not kidding.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If you heat ice, it melts.
- b) If I were you, I would discuss this question with your boss.
- c) She would be happy if she were invited to the party.
- d) If you had warned me about the danger, I would not have participated in this competition.
- e) I wish I had seen this yesterday.

Вариант 4

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

We are what we eat

How much food do you think you will eat by the time you are seventy nine?

The average Frenchwoman, for example, will eat: 25 cows; 40 sheep; 35 pigs; 1,200 chickens; 2.07 tons of fish; 5.05 tons of potatoes; 30,000 litres of milk; 13,000 eggs; 50,000 loaves of bread; 12,000 bottles of wine; 9,000 litres of orange juice; 6000 litres of mineral water; 1.37 tons of apples; 768 kg of oranges; 430 bags of carrots; 720 kg of tomatoes; 1,300 lettuces; hundreds of packets of coffee, sugar, spaghetti, etc.; 8 kg of dirt.

Delicious, isn't it? How many cows and pigs have you swallowed already? Scientists say that we eat about half-a-ton of food a year – not counting drink!

Some people eat even more. According to WHO (World Health Organization), Americans are the fattest people in the world. 55% of women and 63% of men over 25 are overweight or obese. (Doctors say that you are obese if you weigh at least 30% above ideal body weight.)

Though America is the world leader in obesity, Europe is quickly catching up. According to WHO, almost one-third of people living in the European Union are now overweight and one in ten is obese.

Britain has replaced Germany as Europe's most overweight nation! And the English are fatter than the Scots or Welsh.

Russia, the Czech Republic and Finland also have some of the heaviest people in Europe. Even in such countries as France, Italy and Sweden, Europe's slimmest nations, people (especially women) are becoming fatter.

Among the French, Italians and Swedish, who are considered to be Europe's slimmest nations, the number of overweight people is dramatically rising.

We live in the era of fast food culture. We are always in a hurry. We have no time to relax and enjoy a meal. We want to eat now and we want to eat fast.

We walk less, because we prefer to use cars or public transport. Yes, many people nowadays are exercise crazy, they spend hours in gyms – and then they rush to have a good snack!

What is tasty is not always healthy. Doctors say that chips and pizzas are fattening, coco cola spoils our teeth, and coffee shortens our lives. If you go on eating too much, you'll become obese, and obesity leads to heart disease, diabetes and stroke. Some scientists believe that food influences not only our bodies but our spirits as well.

Foods with lots of additives, fat or sugar can make you violent and anti-social. Natural foods like fresh fruit and vegetables which contain lots of vitamins and minerals can make you more intelligent, optimistic and energetic.

More and more people nowadays become vegetarians. A diet free from meat, researchers say, has all the vitamins, minerals and protein you need.

If you are young and fit, don't think that this doesn't concern you. Teenagers, too, are getting fatter. Obesity rates in teens, according to experts, are doubling! Surveys show that the favorite foods among teenagers both in Europe and the USA are: hamburgers, chips, hot dogs, pizzas, ice-cream.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «My eating habits».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) To know all is to forgive all.
- b) You are always the first to arrive.
- c) I should come and see him off as I live not so far away.
- d) Some people find it difficult to speak in public.
- e) The book to be read can be bought in any bookshop.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) We are proud of having been his colleagues.
- b) Looking at the computer screen for a long time is very harmful for eyes.
- c) My boss insists on my staying there.
- d) He sat without answering.
- e) She entered the office without being noticed.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) He set in the arm-chair thinking.
- b) Having shaken hands with them we continued our way.
- c) The questions put to the professor were important.
- d) Having received his letter they left for London.
- e) While waiting for them I was reading this newspaper.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If you want, I'll tell Jagger that we need time to think it over.
- b) When he hears that, he'll be a bit impatient.
- c) If I spoke Japanese as well as you do, I'd try to find a job with one of the Japanese banks.
- d) If you invested some time into learning how the Internet works, you'd find that it could really help you in your job.
- e) If you took the train, you wouldn't be so tired when you arrived.

Вариант 5

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Hobbies

The author of an article in a Polish newspaper has counted 1019 personal interests and ways to spend one's free time. The most popular hobbies are philately, collecting view-cards, coins, stamps, badges and books. Some people are interested in modern architecture. Others are interested in photography. A

useful hobby is collecting discs. You may have recordings of operas and pop music, folk music and jazz concerts. It's impossible to describe all these 1019 hobbies known in the world. The main thing is that they enrich our knowledge in some particular field, broaden our outlook and help us to relax.

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. Playing computer games is a relatively new hobby.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments.

Almost everyone collects something at some period of his life. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it.

By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Мухobby».

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.

- a) To know everything is to know nothing.
- b) I asked him to give me the magazine.
- c) Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet.
- d) His mind was too much upset to put the same thoughts in another words.
- e) I'll make him tell me the truth.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

- a) You are proud of being a worker, aren't you?
- b) The method of carrying out the operation is well known.
- c) She entered the office without being noticed.
- d) I don't like your speaking so loudly.
- e) He began doing his exercises when I left him.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.

- a) He has been lying in bed for three days.
- b) Having shaken hands we started the meeting.

- c) This book translated in English became a bestseller.
- d) Having met her parents they left for London.
- e) I was reading this newspaper when she entered the room.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If I had a big garden, I would grow a lot of flowers.
- b) If you had gone there, you would have seen him.
- c) If you had taken your medicine yesterday, you would be well today.
- d) Had I time, I would study Spanish.
- e) If you had a yacht, you would travel a lot.

Вариант 6

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

National Stereotypes

A stereotype is a fixed set of ideas that is generally held about a particular type of a person or a nation. In my opinion it is a dangerous thing to judge about a person or a group of people by existing stereotypes but nevertheless a certain stereotype does exist. If you ask a group of people what traits characterize the British, the Russians, the Americans and so on, they will answer that English like to talk about the weather.

According to stereotypes English are also thought to be reserved, conservative, shy of strangers, suspicious of change and slow to accept new ideas, responsible, honest and unemotional. But I think these stereotype pictures are far from true, especially in today's world.

Americans are considered to be always smiling, enthusiastic and positively thinking. They are mad about material wealth. Most Americans believe wealth is a reward for hard work and that it's possible to have good standard of living if a person works hard. God helps those who help themselves – says the proverb.

Russians are considered to be industrious, tough, brave and progressive. They are fond of being with other people, hospitable to foreigners, enjoying social life. On the other hand, sometimes they are inclined to cheat and unwilling to respect the views, ideas, opinions opposite to their own. They drink vodka and eat caviar.

Italians are open-hearted, optimistic and great lovers. Germans are punctual, accurate and fond of order.

Stereotypes are certainly not a reliable description of an individual nation but they still exist.

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «National stereotypes».

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.

- a) He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our Institute.
- b) I asked him to pass me some salt.
- c) I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
- d) To advertise in magazines is very expensive.
- e) To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

- a) She doesn't allow smoking in the house.
- b) When I'm tired, I enjoy watching television. It's relaxing.
- c) He tried to avoid answering my question
- d) I don't mind you using the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
- e) I wouldn't recommend eating in that restaurant. The food is awful.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.

- a) The man sitting in the corner of the room is a famous actor.
- b) Waiting for the bus I saw my friend.
- c) The test given to the students is not very difficult.
- d) Having met her parents they left for London.
- e) She is in the kitchen washing the dishes.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If I had studied, I would have passed the test.
- b) She will talk to him if she sees him.
- c) If he talked to her yesterday, he would tell her about our plan.
- d) What would you do if you found a thousand dollars on the street?
- e) They will bring his book if they find it.

Вариант 7

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

British Cuisine

Some people criticize English food. They say it's unimaginable, boring, tasteless, it consists of chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables. The basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavor that British don't use sauces to disguise their natural taste. What can be compared with fresh peas or new potatoes just boiled and served with butter? Why should you put spring lamb in wine or cream and spices, when it is absolutely delicious with just one or two herbs?

If you ask foreigners to name some typical English dishes, they will probably say "Fish and chips" then stop. It is disappointing, but the truth is that, there is no tradition of eating in restaurants in England, because they think that cooking must take place at home. So it is difficult to find a good English restaurant with reasonable prices.

Cynics will say that this is because English have no their own cuisine, but this is not quite true.

Traditional British cuisine includes fish and chips, roast beef, steak, mashed potatoes, and probably famous pudding. Certainly we may find different kinds of food in any restaurant in England, but these are the most popular, because many Englishmen, answering the question about their gastronomy stereotype, will name these things.

A real British cuisine distinguishes itself either due to its high quality and high prices or low prices if you are satisfied with Bangers & Mash. A lot of bistros, snack bars, and pubs provide us with sandwiches as well as dishes of the European cuisine.

Small cozy restaurants became more popular than big ones. You may have a snack in Fast Food Shops, where you will find pizza and hamburgers which are also available in some small fast-food bars. If you have a wish, you may make a culinary voyage in London. Indian cuisine, Chinese cuisine, American cuisine, and even African cuisine are represented in the restaurants of London.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «My favorite cuisine».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) It was a nice day, so we decided to go for a walk.
- b) They don't have much money. They can't afford to go out very often.
- c) They want to be taken to the concert by their father.
- d) I'm still looking for a job but I hope to find something soon.
- e) Our neighbor threatened to call the police if we didn't stop the noise.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy going for a walk?
- b) I wish that dog would stop barking. It's driving me mad.
- c) Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on working.
- d) If you walk into the road without looking, you risk being knocked down.
- e) I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind waiting.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) The old man fell asleep watching TV.

- b) The goods produced in China were of bad quality.
- c) Two pages are missing in the book.
- d) There is a taxi near our house waiting for us.
- e) Having done her homework she went to the park to play with her friends.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If I have enough time tonight, I will help you.
- b) I would call him now if I knew his telephone number.
- c) If I were rich, I would take a trip around the world.
- d) I can make your favorite cherry pie for you if you buy sugar on your way home.
- e) Ella would be very disappointed if we didn't come to her party tomorrow.

Вариант 8

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

Getting a Job in the United States

There are two types of jobs: full-time and part-time work. A full-time job is usually 35-40 hours a week. A part-time job is 15-28 hours a week.

The difference between them is more than just a matter of how long one works. The difference is in the pay and benefits.

Part-time workers do not receive any benefits other than a few days off a year. Many youth in our country begin working from an early age. The law requires young people to be a certain age, before they may begin work.

However, most may work at the age of fourteen, with a worker's permit or permission from his parents or guardian. Students usually have part-time jobs in fast food restaurants. Many young men and women work in pizza places and ice cream shops as waiters. Some students work at sports events as coaches, referees or scorekeepers.

Some students work to pay for attending college or university, others like having extra pocket money, or are saving to buy something.

How much money can a young person make? However, the minimum wage in California and New York is around 6 or 7 dollars per hour.

If a student in America wants to find a job, he or she will find it. The job may not be prestigious or even enjoyable, but there is work to be found.

American youth needs to work. Saving money for college, university, or technical schools is necessary. Costs run from 5,000-20,000 dollars a year, and the average American family cannot provide this much money every year for four years. One can assume that most university students work one, two or even three jobs during their time at university.

Most employers expect their applicants to have previous experience. In order to obtain a job, one must fill out an application. An application requires necessary information for taxes. The employer usually requests recommendations. It is now also standard practice for many employers to ask employees to take drug tests before they can get a job.

After an application has been reviewed, the employer may call the prospective employee in for an interview. Work experience is necessary for most college or university graduates. Thus, American youth must work during college or university in order to get a good job later on or to pay for attending a college or university.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Studying and working».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) This plant is known to produce tractors.
- b) He wants his son to become a lawyer.
- c) The enemy army was reported to have overthrown the defense lines and to be advancing towards the suburbs of the city.
- d) He seems to know French very well: he is said to have spent his youth in Paris.
- e) You had better call our distributors at once.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) We were hungry, so I suggested having dinner early.
- b) Hurry up! I don't want to risk missing the train.
- c) Could you please stop making so much noise?
- d) I enjoy listening to music.
- e) I considered applying for the job but in the end I decided against it.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) I saw the letters received.
- b) The children watched the boys playing football.
- c) She showed us a list of the newly published books.
- d) I saw her talking with a woman.
- e) When reconstructed the theatre looked more beautiful than before.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If I were you, I would buy a new car.
- b) If I found a thousand dollars on the street, I would buy presents and sweets for all the children in our apartment house.
- c) If I had known his telephone number then, I would have called him.
- d) If she were at home, she would pick up the phone.
- e) If he were my brother, I would go crazy.

Вариант 9

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

BRITISH ECONOMY

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. Britain lives by its industry and trade. With a population representing only 2 per cent of the world total, it is one of the largest trading nations in the world, providing about 10 per cent of world exports of manufactured goods. More than two-thirds of those employed in England work in the service industries.

Britain is a highly industrialized country. Britain's major industries include iron and steel engineering, including motor vehicles and aircraft, electrical and electronics manufacturing, textiles, chemicals, etc.

The textile industry is considered to be the most extensive one: immense quantities of cotton and woolen goods and artificial silk are produced and exported. But great disadvantage of its economy is that it possesses very few of the raw materials necessary for its industry. Most of the raw materials are imported.

Birmingham is an important industrial centre. One can find any type of production here, from steel smelting to manufacturing the most delicate articles: from motor cars & railway engines to pins and buttons. Britain is also a big market for food and other consumer goods, British agriculture, though highly efficient, produces just about two-thirds on the country's food requirements. The main grain crops are wheat, barley, oats and rye potatoes and vegetables are grown in all parts of Britain.

London is a major financial, banking, and insurance centre.

The City contains probably the greatest concentration of financial expertise in the world.

With the discovery and exploitation of oil and natural gas from the bed of the North Sea, Britain has become self-sufficient in these kinds of energy. Nuclear power stations produce about 10 per cent of Britain's electricity although most electricity is produced by coal-fired or oil-fired power stations. After Britain joined the European Economic Community, its foreign trade

expanded substantially. Britain imports huge quantities of primary products and exports about a third of its manufactured goods.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «EconomyofRussia».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) We are happy to have been invited to the party.
- b) That firm is reported to be conducting negotiations for the purchase of sugar.
- c) The enemy army was reported to have overthrown the defense lines and to be advancing towards the suburbs of the city.
- d) It seemed to have been snowing heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
- e) I am glad to have done all the homework yesterday.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) Have you finished washing your hair yet?
- b) Hello! Fancy seeing you here! What a surprise!
- c) I've put off writing the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
- d) What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody being so stupid?
- e) Sarah gave up trying to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) I heard him shouting something from the opposite shore.
- b) I heard it was said for several times.
- c) He watched them going down the mountain.
- d) He wants the work done immediately.
- e) He doesn't like boiled milk.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If he doesn't do his home assignment, he will not watch TV.
- b) If she had friends, she would not feel so lonely.
- c) If I were younger, I would go to the mountains with you.
- d) If I'd seen him, I'd have talked to him.
- e) If he hadn't known about it, he would have agreed to go there.

Вариант 10

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Internet in our life

Internet is widely speeded all over the world. Millions of us have two different lives: one is in the real world and the other is online. The importance of Internet can be hardly overestimated. It gives us an ability to do and to have whatever we want. However, global network has not been always so popular.

In 2009 the mankind celebrated forty years of Internet. Many of modern teens don't even know that the Internet is a military invention. It was invented in 1969 during the cold war. USA tried to make stable connections between life-centers that would survive if nuclear war happened. Thankfully it never happened and hopefully it would never happen in the years to come. So this invention was brought to civil life.

At that time computer environment was not developed much enough to let Internet spread all over the world. It took about 20 years to make this step. And after the invention of phone modems Internet came into our houses.

Every day millions of users open their favorite websites, use e-mail and other means of connection. By the way, ease of connection is one of the greatest achievements that was given to us by Internet. It is not necessary to use telephone to make international calls. Using Internet we can talk with our friends, relatives, co-workers from any country in the world.

Nobody owns Internet and no organization controls its use. Millions of people around the world are logging into libraries, download computer programs, videos and music, and take part in discussion groups.

Even the presidents have their own Internet accounts. The total number of Internet-users in Russia accounts for 70 million people. In Europe this figure is higher – more than 2000 million people. Internet delivers 100 000 channels for different kinds of interest.

Now we can connect our mobile phones, cameras, palm computers and even alarm clocks with Internet. Now we can be connected with it everywhere – in the bus, underground and even on the North pole.

Unfortunately nothing goes smooth in the first time. As we know, World Wide Web (WWW) is the source of information. And there is almost no censure. So there are some countries that limit usage of Internet. There are strong restrictions to visit international websites in the Arabic world, for example.

The rest of us can freely use Internet as they want to. For example, you can make online purchases or sell your personal goods. You can find new friends or even love through Internet. It is a great world that made our life much easier and more interesting.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Internetinmylife».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) I want to be informed of her arrival.
- b) Our sportsmen are proud to have won the cup.
- c) He is known to have been working on the problem for many years.
- d) The representative of the firm asked for the documents to be sent by air mail.
- e) He didn't hear me knock at the door.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

- a) Have you finished writing a letter?
- b) Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air.
- c) They burst out laughing.
- d) They accuse him of having robbed the house.
- e) I understand perfectly your wishing to start the work at once.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.

- a) We saw him walking along the bank of the river.
- b) The people watched the goods being discharged.
- c) I saw the girl reading a book.
- d) The girl standing at the window is my sister.
- e) Why have you had the walls of your room painted blue?

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If you go on smoking so much, you will ruin your health.
- b) If Mike doesn't help her, Tom will help her.
- c) We would have gone to the park yesterday if it had not been raining so heavily.
- d) If I were you, I would do it.
- e) If I'd had enough time yesterday, I'd have done it.

Вариант 11

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

JOB HUNTING

Before you look for the perfect job, write a CV or apply for a job, you need to do some research. Researching yourself is the key to finding the job that is right for you.

The first thing you need to do when starting the job hunting process is a self-assessment of your own strengths and weaknesses. The process will help you identify the skills, qualifications, experience, knowledge and personal characteristics that employers are looking for. It's very useful to produce a "mind map" to highlight your strengths and weaknesses.

Once you know yourself, it's time to start researching the market – finding out more about the type of job you want and the companies and organizations that have similar posts. This will help you make a short list of the places where you'd like to work.

You will need to search online job search sites and utilize offline resources including networking, which is still the way most people find jobs.

Online job search resources, including job search sites, job search engines, networking sites, resume posting, and ways to make sure you are using all the online job search resources available.

Are you using the help wanted classified ads when you look for jobs? If not, you should be. Local and regional employers don't always post on the major jobs sites. Instead, they will advertise in their local newsletter to avoid being overwhelmed with applicants and, in many cases, because they are not interested in paying relocation costs.

The next step in finding a job is to write a resume or prepare to complete a job application. Depending on the type of job you are searching for, you will need a resume, CV (curriculum vitae) and a cover letter or you will need to complete an application for employment.

In most cases, you will need a resume to apply for full-time, professional job opportunities. If you are seeking a part-time job or work in a career field like hospitality or retail, for example, you will complete an application for employment.

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «JobIdreamof».

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.

- a) I haven't heard anyone call me.
- b) I rely on you to come in time.
- c) He asked for the papers to be brought.
- d) The secretary was happy to have been invited to the party.
- d) The director didn't like to be interrupted.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

- a) Avoid making silly mistakes.
- b) I dream about building a big house.

- c) In dealing with statistical data it is necessary to have all the factors involved.
- d) Would you mind our taking part in the discussion?
- e) The manager insisted on all the employees getting bonuses.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) Having been sent to the wrong address the letter didn't reach him.
- b) He sat in the arm-chair thinking.
- c) She came up to us breathing heavily.
- d) The people watched the goods being discharged.
- e) Why have you had the walls of your room painted blue?

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If he repaired his car tomorrow, he would go to the summer house on Friday.
- b) If Mike doesn't help her, Tom will help her.
- c) If you had applied this method, you would have got better results.
- d) Fred will answer the phone if his wife has a bath.
- e) What would you do if it rained?

Вариант 12

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

PARTY ETIQUETTE

Even at the most casual parties, there are some things a polite guest should do:

- 1). Tell your host whether you're attending.
- 2). Be on time. Punctuality means different things to people in different countries, but in general guests should arrive at or shortly after (usually only fifteen minutes) the time stated in the invitation. Do *not*, however, arrive early.
- 3). Be a willing participant. When your host says that it's time for dinner, go straight to the table. If you happen to be asked to participate in a party game or view Susie's graduation pictures, accept graciously and enthusiastically no matter how you really feel.
- 4). Offer to help when you can. If you're visiting with the host in the kitchen as he prepares the food, be specific when you offer to help: "I'd be happy to work on the salad or fill the water glasses." Even if your offer is refused, your gesture will be appreciated. When the party's is over, you could also offer to help with the cleanup.
- 5). Don't eat much, as if you haven't eaten in a week. It will not only attract the wrong kind of attention, it will also leave less food for other guests. Don't drink much alcoholic beverages.

6). Thank the host twice. In some parts of the United States, a second thank-you by phone is customary the day after the party (the first having been delivered on leaving the party).

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Goodandbadmanners».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) We decided to run through the forest.
- b) The teacher expected Sarah to study hard.
- c) I learned to ride the bike at the age of 5.
- d) Don't worry. I'll remember to call you tonight.
- e) They invited me to come.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) Running long distances requires much training.
- b) After working at some plant you will know your specialty better.
- c) The baby likes being spoken to.
- d) He entered the room without noticing her.
- e) These bags require drying.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) Being very busy he could not answer my question.
- b) I remember well his words told at the meeting.
- c) The fifth of June arriving, they departed.
- d) The weather being very warm, the closet window was left open.
- e) He wants the documents sent by airmail.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If Claire wears this dress at the party, our guests will not stay any longer.
- b) If the steak was not so hot, we would eat it.
- c) If he had not failed his driving test, his parents would have lent him their car.
- d) If I knew the subject well, I wouldn't worry about the exam.
- e) Were we on holidays now, we would go to the countryside.

Вариант 13

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

"Knowledge is Power", which proves to be true in the modern age of computer technology, space-travel and nuclear technology age.

It is through education that knowledge and information is received and spread throughout the world. An uneducated person cannot read and write, he is closed to all the knowledge and wisdom he can gain through books and other media. In other words, he is shut off from the outside world. In contrast, an educated man lives in a room with all its windows open towards outside world.

If you have education you can choose a career, have hope, and achieve your goals and dreams. Education trains the human mind to think and take the right decisions.

Education is an international passport. A well-educated individual can get a good job opportunity in any part of the world, depending upon his educational background, professional skills and abilities.

A well-qualified person has self-confidence, inter-personal skills, etiquette and manners. Educated people have jobs that are more interesting and well-paid.

The Right to Education is a fundamental human right. Education has an immense impact on the human society. The quality of human resource of a nation is easily judged by the number of literate population living in it. Education is needed if a nation wants to achieve growth and development. This may well explain the fact that rich and developed nations of the world have very high literacy rate and productive human resource.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «WhateducationIwouldliketohave».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) It takes character and self-control to understand and forgive.
- b) He seems to have been reading since morning.
- c) You are always the first to arrive.
- d) The book to be read can be bought in any shop.
- e) Some people find it difficult to speak in public.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) He persisted in trying to solve that difficult problem.
- b) He never agreed to their going on that dangerous voyage.
- c) He did not approve of her drinking so much coffee.
- d) Would you mind opening the window?
- e) Did you find any difficulty in solving this problem?

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) They want the goods shipped on Monday.
- b) I must have my shoes cleaned.
- c) She wants to have these documents sent off at once.
- d) The hall was full of laughing people.
- e) The singing girl was about fourteen.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If you were luckier, you might get this position.
- b) If I didn't know you, I would not trust you.
- c) I should not have been late yesterday, if my watch had been right.
- d) If they had called at the office yesterday, they would have found me there.
- e) If I had seen him yesterday, I should have told him about it.

Вариант 14

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

Television

Whether we realize it or not, TV plays a very important part in our lives.

It's the main source of information and a cheap form of entertainment for millions of people. It's the window on the world which gives us an opportunity to "travel" all over the world, to "meet" different people and learn about their customs and traditions. It is the only opportunity for sick and disabled people to know what is going on in the world. It has the power to educate and broaden our minds.

It helps us to relax after a hard day's work and escape from reality. There's always a great variety of programmes on TV: news and sports programmes, talk shows and TV games, documentaries and feature films, concerts and theatre performances... Of course, not all programmes are good. But many are made in good taste and with great professional skill.

Some people argue that television is a terrible waste of time. It makes us lazier. We stay at home instead of going out. We read less. We think less. We even talk less. It's true that some TV addicts spend hours in front of the "box" watching whatever's on — from second-rate Mexican soap operas to silly commercials.

The trick is to learn to control television and use it intelligently. The ideal is to turn on the TV-set only when there's a really interesting programme.

Violence on TV is another problem that worries people. As George Mikes once said, TV teaches us "how to kill, to rob, to shoot and to poison." But the same can be said about computer games and many films and books.

And if you don't like a certain programme, why watch it?

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Television in my life».

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet.
- b) He agreed to buy a new car.
- c) The question is easy to answer.
- d) The man asked me how to get to the airport.
- e) He seems to have been reading since morning.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) I couldn't help laughing.
- b) He felt satisfaction in helping them.
- c) You can't learn English well without practicing every day.
- d) I can't imagine Peter going by bike.
- e) I look forward to seeing you at the weekend.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) Asked about this event, he replied nothing.
- b) When burnt, coal produces heat.
- c) The results received were of great importance for the further work.
- d) Having read the book I gave it to Pete.
- e) The large building being built in our street is a new school.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If he were here I should speak to him.
- b) If he should come, tell him to wait.
- c) If the weather is fine, we shall play outside.
- d) If they had called at the office yesterday, they would have found me there.
- e) I wouldn't ask you to help my sister if you weren't her friend.

Вариант 15

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Life of youth

Nowadays when our independent state is developing, much attention is paid to our youth. The desire of our young people to become qualified specialists in future motivates them to enter higher educational establishments. For young people higher education is the method of developing their talents and abilities, their creative potential. That is why beside their studies they are also engaged in different clubs and organizations. Almost every school or institute has its own team of "joyful and smart" (KVN). This game is rather popular among our

young people and it helps them to bring out their brightest talents and to create team spirit. Young people learn to work together, to share the moments of luck and failure.

Besides studies young people are also engaged in scientific and research work.

There also exists the branch of youth organization Greenpeace in our country. Young people learn to love their land and the world that surrounds them. This organization protests against environmental pollution, against extermination of all animals, not only rare species.

Some young people work in their church organizations: they help elderly people, reconstruct our historical monuments and monasteries. This work brings them closer to our history, teaches them to love their country and respect its past.

A lot of young people go in for a sport that is why schools and institutes have sport clubs and teams. Our young people are especially interested in football, basketball, hockey, etc. There also exists a great variety of different clubs in this country. They are: theatre clubs, where young people stage different literary works; clubs "What? Where? When?", where they can enlarge their knowledge in different fields of science and life, and so on.

Future belongs to the young that is why the political life of this country is important to them. Many young people are engaged in political parties and organizations such as: "the greens", the Union of Youth.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Young Russian people».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) Excuse me, may I ask you a question?
- b) Why did you pretend to eat my hamburger?
- c) We decided to buy a new car.
- d) They've got some work to do.
- e) He'd like to fly by plane.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) Excuse me being late.
- b) He could not help telling the results of the negotiations.
- c) It is worth while having all the data together before discussing them.
- d) Peter gave up smoking.
- e) I enjoy writing picture postcards.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) I remember well his words said at the meeting.
- b) We don't like the book bought last week.
- c) The stolen things were returned to the owner.

- d) Having finished the experiment the students left the laboratory.
 e) Being busy, he postponed his trip.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If you ring me up, I shall tell you something.
 b) You would have summer holidays from June till August if you lived in the USA.
 c) We would sell the bike for 20 Euros if Ron repaired it.
 d) If it had been warmer, we would have gone swimming.
 e) If he had asked her to help him before his exam, she would certainly have helped him.

Вариант 16

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

Alcoholism

Alcoholism is a dangerous disease. For most people, alcohol is a pleasant accompaniment to social activities. Some people think that moderate alcohol use - up to two drinks per day for men and one drink per day for women and older people is not harmful for most adults. Nonetheless, a big number of people have serious trouble with their drinking.

Currently, nearly 30 million Russians abuse alcohol or are alcoholic. The consequences of alcohol misuse are serious, in many cases, life-threatening. Heavy drinking can increase the risk for certain cancers. It can also cause immune system problems, brain damage, and harm to the baby during pregnancy. In addition, drinking increases the risk of death from automobile crashes, recreational accidents, and on-the-job accidents and also increases the likelihood of homicide and suicide.

In our society, the myth prevails that an alcohol problem is somehow a sign of moral weakness. As a result, you may feel that to seek help is to admit some type of shameful defect in yourself. In fact, however, alcoholism is a disease that is no more a sign of weakness than is asthma or diabetes. Moreover, taking steps to identify a possible drinking problem is a chance for a healthier, more rewarding life.

While alcoholism is a treatable disease, a cure is not yet available. That means that even if an alcoholic has been sober for a long while and has regained health, he or she remains dependent and must continue to avoid all alcoholic beverages. "Cutting down" on drinking doesn't work; cutting out alcohol is necessary for a successful recovery.

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Alcoholism is a big problem».

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) The plan of our work will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25.
- b) To walk in the garden was a pleasure.
- c) Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Smith.
- d) He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our Institute.
- e) He knew himself to be strong enough to take part in the expedition.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) The teacher of mathematics did not approve of his pupils dreaming.
- b) All the happiness of my life depends on your loving me.
- c) I don't feel like seeing him.
- d) I insist on being told the truth.
- e) I object to his borrowing money from you.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) Being busy, he postponed his trip.
- b) They showed us a list of the goods sold.
- c) I found the key lost.
- d) Having been written long ago, the manuscript was impossible to read.
- e) The stolen things were returned to the owner.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If we surf the Internet, we will find a lot of information about Loch Ness.
- b) If we send an invitation, our friends will come to our party.
- c) If you used a pencil, the drawing would be perfect.
- d) The children would be happy if he taught them English.
- e) If my uncle had told me the way to his office, I would not have arrived so late.

Вариант 17

2. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

American customs and traditions

Every nation has different customs and traditions, its own way of life.

In Europe there are people who have lived in the same house and been in the same job for 20, 30 or more years. That's not the American way of life. The Americans love change, they call it the spirit of adventure, a spirit that they think is more characteristic of America than of Europe. They like to move away, to change houses and jobs.

While the Englishman thinks it is ill mannered to ask private questions, the American doesn't feel that at all. He will tell you all about himself, his wife and family, and ask where you have come from, what your job is, how you like America and how long you are staying. The American prefers sociability. In his home he doesn't object to being seen by everyone — he actually likes it.

With this sociability goes overwhelming hospitality. A national Thanksgiving Day is perhaps the only holiday spent by the Americans at home. Table decorations follow a traditional pattern — a harvest of Indian corn, apples, oranges, walnuts and grapes.

Still another American tradition concerns Halloween. Its origin dates back hundreds of years to the Druid festival. The Druid New Year began on November 1, marking the beginning of winter and the reign of the Lord of Death. The custom of telling ghost stories on Halloween comes from the Druids. On this occasion children usually wear ghost costumes or false faces. They also carve out rounded eyes in pumpkins and put burning candles inside them to make them visible from far away.

In Texas, where the West begins, the biggest annual festival — the Fat Stock Show — is held. Its rodeo, hold together with the stock show, is the biggest indoor rodeo on the earth.

And, of course, no nation can exist without humour. As they themselves say, an American must have one wife, two cars, three children, four pets, five suits, six acres, seven credit cards — and is lucky to have eight cents in his pocket.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Traditionsofdifferentnations».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
- b) This writer is said to have written a new novel.
- c) They watched the boy cross the street.
- d) To advertise in magazines is very expensive.
- e) My parents wanted me to be home at 11 o'clock.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) I stretched out my hand to prevent her from falling.
- b) My friend succeeded in translating this difficult text.
- c) She suspected him of deceiving her.

- d) The poor peasant thanked Robin Hood heartily for having helped him.
- e) He gave up the idea of ever hearing from her.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.

- a) The wind having dropped, they set out to walk.
- b) Having been shown the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.
- c) The teacher seeing a mistake in a student's dictation always corrects it.
- d) The house surrounded by tall trees is very beautiful.
- e) Be careful when crossing a street.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) Richard will walk to school if he misses the bus.
- b) Emily will buy the cola if you pack the picnic basket.
- c) If she had 5 pounds more, she would buy herself this T-shirt.
- d) If they offered me the job, I would take it.
- e) If I had seen you, I would have talked to you

Вариант 18

- 1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

At the airport

When preparing to fly, passengers are requested to arrive at the airport 2 hours before departure time. They must register their tickets and weigh and check their luggage.

Most airlines have at least 2 classes of travel, first class and economy class. Economy class tickets are much less expensive. Each passenger more than 2 years old gets a free luggage allowance. If you check excess luggage you'll have to pay for it. Every passenger is also allowed one small carry-on bag, for instance a laptop computer or small suitcase.

The rules for passengers who are traveling abroad are similar in most countries but there are, sometimes, slight differences. Here are some things to remember: if, for instance, you need to go through Customs, try to fill in the customs declaration before you talk to the customs officer. He will ask every passenger the same, routine questions about whether he is carrying anything he wants to declare: like tobacco, alcohol, presents, and sums of money.

At the check-in counter, your ticket is looked at, your things are weighed and labeled with their destination. The next formality is filling in the immigration form and going through passport control. Remember that the immigration form has to be filled in block letters. You write your name, nationality, permanent

address and the purpose of your trip. In most countries there is also a security check when your carry-on-luggage is inspected.

After fulfilling all these formalities you go to the departure lounge where you can have a snack, read a paper or buy something in the duty-free shop and wait for the announcement to board the plane.

When you arrive at your destination, some of these same formalities will be repeated. At the airport you may be met by a specially trained dog whose job it is to make sure that no passengers are carrying any illegal drugs. In addition, the immigration officer might want to inspect your visa, your invitation and even your return ticket.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «My favoritewaysoftravelling».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) To see is to believe.
- b) He is sure to enjoy himself at the disco.
- c) To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.
- d) I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
- e) This writer is said to have written a new novel.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) We are looking forward to seeing you again.
- b) She always complains of feeling unwell.
- c) The cold weather prevented the girls from going for long walks.
- d) Jane thought of leaving London after Miss Temple's marriage.
- e) I was quite disappointed at not finding him there.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) Having been written the letters were posted to customers.
- b) He being no more heard of, it was natural to forget everything.
- c) There are many students in our group taking part in all kinds of extra-curricular activities.
- d) A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.
- e) The treaty having been signed, trade was at once resumed.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If you dive into this river, you will hurt yourself.
- b) If the sun shines, the children will play outside.
- c) If you helped your grandma, I would do the shopping.
- d) Andrew would water the flowers if he stayed at home.
- e) If he had come earlier, he would have met Tina.

Вариант 19

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

China

China is the one of the largest countries in the world. The total area of the country is over a million square kilometers. As for population, China is the first country in the world. Over one billion people live there. It means that one out of every five people in the whole world is Chinese. China is a great country, only it has a man-made object which is visible from outer space - The Great Wall.

China has a recorded history of nearly four thousand years. It was a monarchy till 1949 when Mao Tse Tung became a head of the state. Since that year China has been a Socialist Republic. In 1966 China started the Cultural Revolution. It finished, when Mao died.

And now China is in the hands of Deng Xiaping, who has given the country some freedom. Doors are now open to the rest of the world. And you can even come to China to study there. Some words about China's education system. First of all, all foreign students will have to share a room with one Chinese student, which is very common. Days start very early, so they'll have to get up at about six o'clock. There are morning exercises in the open air, and they will be invited to join. The breakfast is at about six thirty. The classes will probably be in English and Chinese, they begin at seven thirty. Lunch is at twelve and then more classes until six. After school day students usually go to the cinema. In fact it is very difficult to get tickets. People also like to go for a walk, to play cards or just to sit outside talking. The air in the streets is not polluted, because there are few cars but literally millions of bicycles.

Chinese food is legendary that is why you can find it in most cities in the world, and people like it very much. If you want to visit China you will have to get a visa. There are in fact many cities that you can visit with just the ordinary visa, and others that you need to get a visa from the local police station to go to. Now there is a very good train service and also an internal air service, but I think that it will be better if you travel by trains because you will see so much more of the country. And I also think that China is worth seeing. You will never forget it if you visit it.

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «China. How I see it».

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.

- a) She went to the shop to buy food.
- b) He agreed to make a report at the conference.
- c) She made them pay the bills.
- d) We expect them come on time.
- e) We have decided not to spend money on clothes.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

- a) We intend shipping the goods in May.
- b) Loading heavy weights requires great skill.
- c) She mentioned having read it in the paper.
- d) Sam apologized for leaving the door open.
- e) She doesn't mind working the night shift.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.

- a) Having been collected all the materials were sent to the laboratory.
- b) I heard my mother talking on the phone.
- c) My uncle always has his car washed.
- d) We stood waiting for the taxi.
- e) Looking down from the tower we saw many people walking in the streets.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If she knew his phone number, she would call him next week.
- b) If Jack London had not learned life from his own experience, he could not have written his great works.
- c) Had the science of radio not been developed so rapidly, we should not have got such remarkable changes in the technique today.
- d) Had he been a young man, he would have taken part in the expedition.
- e) If we paid more attention to grammar, we should know the language better.

Вариант 20

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

Drugs

More people are abusing drugs today than in any other time in history of mankind, and many of those people are youth.

Understanding what drugs are is fundamental for understanding their potential abuse. Drugs are a psychoactive substance.

A psychoactive substance is something that people take to change the way they feel, think or behave. Some of these substances are called drugs and others, like alcohol and tobacco, are considered dangerous, but are not called drugs. The term drug also covers a number of substances that must be used under medical supervision to treat illnesses.

I am going to talk about drugs as those man-made or naturally occurring substances used without medical supervision, basically to change the way a person feels, thinks or behaves.

In the past, most drugs were made from plants. That is, plants were grown and then converted into drugs such as coca paste, opium and marijuana. Over the years, these crude products were further processed to drugs like cocaine and heroin and finally, in the 20th century, people found out how to make drugs from chemicals.

These are called man-made or synthetic drugs and include ecstasy, LSD, etc. These were initially manufactured for largely experimental reasons and only later were used for recreational purposes. Now, however, with the increased size and scope of the drug trade, people set out to invent drugs especially for human consumption.

For the first time in human history, a whole industrial complex creates and produces drugs that are meant to be used for the sole purpose of «having fun». People use drugs just to escape the reality, to have fun. The majority of them are young, even very young, who do not understand what might happen to them because of drugs. Drugs is a direct way to death.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (небольшие 100 слов) на тему «Life without drugs is a choice of new generation».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet.
- b) He agreed to buy a new car.
- c) The question is easy to answer.
- d) The man asked me how to get to the airport.
- e) He seems to have been reading since morning.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) Are you thinking of visiting London?
- b) Do you think it's worth buying it?
- c) There is high probability of their being invited to the congress as special guests.
- d) We'll probably think of trying another approach in this matter.
- e) He talked without stopping.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) For the moment the shop was empty, the mechanic having disappeared into a room at the back.
- b) Everybody looked at the dancing girl.
- c) The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother.

- d) The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle.
- e) A fish taken out of the water cannot live.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If we paid more attention to grammar, we should know the language better.
- b) If I were in his place, I should refuse.
- c) If there were more time, I could finish my article.
- d) If they were happy, they wouldn't quarrel every evening.
- e) If she knew his phone number, she would call him next week.

Вариант 21

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Friendship

What is friendship? Some people will say that it is a feeling of mutual liking between two or more people, other will add that it is a state when one person understands and supports the other one.

To my mind friendship can be compared to a tree. Its seed should find good soil and under good conditions it will grow into a tree. As the years go by the tree stands firmer and firmer on the ground. And if it is strong enough, it will survive all the storms and winds. But to help it, we should take care of it and love it.

The most important feeling that exists between friends is trust. It never appears by itself, it's the result of a long friendship and this feeling is very valuable. Respect and tolerance are also very important; it means that you don't criticize your friend's way of living, but try to understand him, discuss problems with him and explain to him what you think is good and what is bad. A friend is a person who can help you in time, lend you any sum of money for a long period of time without any percent, whom you can wake up in the middle of the night just to say you feel worried or who is eager to do everything for you waiting nothing in return, who supports you in all your beginnings and who will never betray you.

Lucky are those people who have friends. I'm happy to have lots of friends, too. Some of them are very close, some are less. But all of them make my life interesting and enjoyable.

I appreciate friendship. It makes happiness grow brighter and grief less painful, because we have friends to share it with. When we doubt our ability to fulfill our aspiration or to reach our secret goal it is our best friend who gives us a spark of assurance. And we trust our friends and we are grateful to them. Friendship is a bridge between loneliness and fellowship, frustration and confidence, despair and hope, setbacks and success. That's why a true friend is a priceless gift. They are rich who have true friends, says a proverb and I agree.

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Friendship in my life».

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.

- a) It seemed to have been snowing heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
- b) I am glad to have done all the homework yesterday.
- c) The enemy army was reported to have overthrown the defense lines and to be advancing towards the suburbs of the city.
- d) We are happy to have been invited to the party.
- e) That firm is reported to be conducting negotiations for the purchase of sugar.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

- a) Have you finished washing your hair yet?
- b) Hello! Fancy seeing you here! What a surprise!
- c) I've put off writing the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
- d) What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody being so stupid?
- e) Sarah gave up trying to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.

- a) I heard him shouting something from the opposite shore.
- b) I heard it was said for several times.
- c) He watched them going down the mountain.
- d) He wants the work done immediately.
- e) He doesn't like boiled milk.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.

- a) If he doesn't do his home assignment, he will not watch TV.
- b) If she had friends, she would not feel so lonely.
- c) If I were younger, I would go to the mountains with you.
- d) If I'd seen him, I'd have talked to him.
- e) If he hadn't known about it, he would have agreed to go there.

Вариант 22

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

Globalization

Globalization is a controversial issue for business and governments throughout the world. We recognize globalization mainly through its effects. It's a bit like electricity - we can not see it, but we certainly observe what it does.

Globalization can be described as a process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together. This process is a combination of economic, technological, socio-cultural and political forces. It's a movement of people, goods, capital and ideas due to increased economic integration.

Globalization is a controversial issue mainly because different groups interpret it in different ways. For its opponents globalization is a threatening word. It prompts visions of large multinationals dominating the world in pursuit of ever-higher profits. Many pressure groups fear that globalization threatens the environment as well as national cultures - they predict that it will make the rich nations richer and the developing countries even poorer than they are. But its supporters have another point of view. They believe that increasing and freer trade between nations will offer prosperity and economic growth for all countries and businesses.

So globalization is likely to be a hot potato for the twenty-first century. As far as the benefits are concerned there it's possible to name next statements:

1. An opportunity to get acquainted with cultures of different nations;
2. A variety of choice for consumers: when they can buy in their local stores and supermarkets not only home-produced goods but also foreign ones;
3. Transnational corporations create additional jobs for local people. Producers in countries with cheap labour force minimize their costs;
4. Another point is risk-sharing. It's more reasonable to invest money not in one company but to create an international company with great amount of subsidiaries in various countries, so it won't have so serious consequences if one of them will not stand cut-throat competition;
5. This cut-throat competition in the local markets between domestic and foreign producers leads to production of high-quality goods.

The disadvantages of globalization are:

1. Pollution of the environment (and there one peculiarity should be admitted - developed countries try to locate their harmful for the environment factories and works not in their own countries but in developing countries);
2. Globalization destroys cultural identity, for example Europeans usually try to impose their customs and traditions on Asian people;
3. Multinational corporations prefer to use cheap labour-force of developing countries for instance in Asia. And at the same time they provide their workers with bad and sometimes even awful working conditions;
4. It's difficult for domestic producers to compete with multinational corporations especially if it's an infant industry;

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Globalization. Is it good or bad? ».

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) It was a nice day, so we decided to go for a walk.
- b) They don't have much money. They can't afford to go out very often.
- c) They want to be taken to the concert by their father.
- d) I'm still looking for a job but I hope to find something soon.
- e) Our neighbor threatened to call the police if we didn't stop the noise.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy going for a walk?
- b) I wish that dog would stop barking. It's driving me mad.
- c) Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on working.
- d) If you walk into the road without looking, you risk being knocked down.
- e) I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind waiting.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) The sun having set an hour before, it was getting darker.
- b) Taking a dictionary, he began to translate the text.
- c) Being busy, he postponed his trip.
- d) Having been shown the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.
- e) The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If he were in town, he would help us.
- b) If I were you, I should go there immediately.
- c) If I were younger, I would go to the mountains with you.
- d) If I'd seen him, I'd have talked to him.
- e) If he hadn't known about it, he would have agreed to go there.

Вариант 23

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Healthy way of life

Scientists say that in the future people will live longer. With healthier lifestyles and better medical care the average person will live to 90 or 100 instead of 70 and 75 like today. When the human genome is decoded, we'll

probably live up to 150. Incurable diseases will be cured and "bad" genes replaced.

But that's tomorrow. And today, we continue to stuff ourselves with fast food — chips and pizzas, hamburgers and hot dogs. We are always in a hurry. We have no time to enjoy a home-cooked dinner with family and friends. We want to eat now and we want to eat fast. What is tasty is not always healthy. Doctors say that chips and pizzas are fattening, cola spoils our teeth and coffee shortens our lives.

If we eat too much, we'll become obese, and obesity leads to heart disease, diabetes and other serious illnesses. But the world today is getting fatter and fatter. America is the world's leader in obesity, but Europe is quickly catching up.

Lack of exercise is another serious problem. We spend hours in front of our computers and TV-sets. Few of us do morning exercises. We walk less, because we prefer to use cars or public transport. Research shows, however, that young people who don't take enough exercise often suffer from heart attacks.

It's common knowledge that smoking and drinking can shorten our lives dramatically. Cigarette-smoking, for example, kills about 3 million people every year. Many of them die from lung cancer. Some aren't even smokers. They are people who live or work with heavy smokers. Yet many young people smoke and drink. Why? One answer is that tobacco and drinks companies invest enormous sums of money in advertising their products. For them cigarettes and alcoholic drinks mean money. For us they mean disease and even death.

We all know that the healthier we are, the better we feel. The better we feel, the longer we live. So why not take care of ourselves?

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (небольше 100 слов) на тему «My plans to improve myself».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) To know all is to forgive all.
- b) You are always the first to arrive.
- c) I should come and see him off as I live not so far away.
- d) Some people find it difficult to speak in public.
- e) The book to be read can be bought in any bookshop.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) We are proud of having been his colleagues.
- b) Looking at the computer screen for a long time is very harmful for eyes.
- c) My boss insists on my staying there.
- d) He sat without answering.
- e) She entered the office without being noticed.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) He set in the arm-chair thinking.
- b) Having shaken hands with them we continued our way.
- c) The questions put to the professor were important.
- d) Having received his letter they left for London.
- e) While waiting for them I was reading this newspaper.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If you want, I'll tell Jack that we need time to think it over.
- b) When he hears that, he'll be a bit impatient.
- c) If I spoke Japanese as well as you do, I'd try to find a job with one of the Japanese banks.
- d) If you invested some time into learning how the Internet works, you'd find that it could really help you in your job.
- e) If you took the train, you wouldn't be so tired when you arrived.

Вариант 24

1. *Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.*

Smoking

Smoking is the best way to bad health. Today half the men and a quarter of the women in the world smoke on the average.

Some people think that there is not much sense in refraining from smoking, since the inhabitants of many cities and even villages breathe air contaminated with industrial and automobile wastes. They are very wrong. Vehicle exhaust gases are harmful in themselves, but a smoking driver is subjected to something far more dangerous.

Take another example: according to WHO (World Health Organisation) figures, the sick rate is higher among smoking workers of the heavy engineering, chemical, ceramic, mining, building, cement and rubber industries.

The harm of tobacco smoke on women should be especially emphasized. In particular, smoking may affect the course of pregnancy. Smoking women may bring into the world crippled or abnormal children.

The evidence that exposure to other people's smoke is dangerous to health is now incontrovertible. The exposure to secondhand smoke is a serious health risk to non-smokers, increasing their chance of contracting lung cancer and heart disease. The degree of risk depends on the extent and duration of exposure. Particularly there is a high risk among workers in the hospitality industries (bar staff, casino workers and other employees in workplaces where smoking is routine). It is estimated that secondhand smoke causes one premature death a week.

In the past few years some measures have been taken to reduce smoking. There has been a growing awareness of the dangers of smoking throughout the world. The anti-smoking campaigns launched in a number of countries have

brought about extensive public censure of this harmful habit and a decrease in the number of smokers among some groups of the population.

In our country the campaign to beat the cigarette habit has acquired a purposeful nature. Special legislative, medical and educational measures are being worked out.

Instructions forbid smoking among schoolchildren. Lessons on the harm of smoking have been included in courses of the anatomy, physiology and hygiene, the sale of cigarettes to minors is prohibited. Warnings against the harm of smoking are printed on packets of cigarette brands.

2. *Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «How to fight bad habits».*

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) We are happy to have been invited to the party.
- b) That firm is reported to be conducting negotiations for the purchase of sugar.
- c) The enemy army was reported to have overthrown the defense lines and to be advancing towards the suburbs of the city.
- d) It seemed to have been snowing heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
- e) I am glad to have done all the homework yesterday.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) Have you finished washing your hair yet?
- b) Hello! Fancy seeing you here! What a surprise!
- c) I've put off writing the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
- d) What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody being so stupid?
- e) Sarah gave up trying to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) I heard him shouting something from the opposite shore.
- b) I heard it was said for several times.
- c) He watched them going down the mountain.
- d) He wants the work done immediately.
- e) He doesn't like boiled milk.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If he doesn't do his home assignment, he will not watch TV.
- b) If she had friends, she would not feel so lonely.
- c) If I were younger, I would go to the mountains with you.

- d) If I'd seen him, I'd have talked to him.
- e) If he hadn't known about it, he would have agreed to go there.

Вариант 25

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

History of money

The use of money is as old as the human civilization. Money is basically a method of exchange, and coins and notes are just items of exchange. But money was not always the same form as the money today, and is still developing.

The basis of all early commerce was barter, in other words the direct exchange of one product for another, with the relative values a matter for negotiation. Subsequently both livestock, particularly cattle, and plant products such as grain, come to be used as money in many different societies at different periods. The earliest evidence of banking is found in Mesopotamia between 3000 and 2000 B.C. when temples were used to store grain and other valuables used in trade.

Various items have been used by different societies at different times: cacao beans, butter, tobacco leaves, animal hides, snails, salt and even rats. Human slaves have also been used as currency around the world. In the 16th century, the average exchange value of a slave was 8000 pounds of sugar.

Gradually, however, people began exchanging items that had no intrinsic value, but which had only agreed-upon or symbolic value. An example is the cowrie shell. Metal tool money, such as knife and spade monies, was also first used in China. These early metal monies developed into primitive versions of round coins at the end of the Stone Age. Chinese coins were made out of copper, often containing holes so they could be put together like a chain. The Chinese invented also paper money during the T'ang Dynasty.

Outside of China, the first coins developed out of lumps of silver. They soon took the familiar round form of today, and were stamped with various gods and emperors to mark their authenticity. These early coins first appeared in the Kingdom of Lydia (now in Turkey) in the 7th century B.C.. Paper money was adopted in Europe much later than in Asia and the Arab world -- primarily because Europe didn't have paper.

The Bank of Sweden issued the first paper money in Europe in 1661, though this was also a temporary measure. In 1694 the Bank of England was founded and began to issue promisory notes, originally handwritten but later printed. To make travelling with gold less dangerous, goldsmiths, or people who made jewelry and other items out of gold, came up with an idea. The goldsmiths started writing out notes on pieces of paper that said the person who had the note could trade the note in for gold. These promissory notes were the beginning of paper money in Europe. If you look at a British bank note today, you'll see it still says: I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of twenty pounds.

2. Напишите небольшое эссе (не больше 100 слов) на тему «Money in my life».

3. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

- a) Nellie closed her eyes and tried not to think.
- b) Quickly she dressed, and went into the other room to prepare their breakfast.
- c) She went to the railway station to catch the train.
- d) We expect prices to rise next week.
- e) We have decided not to advertise our product.

4. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

- a) They objected to the talks being held without all the parties represented.
- b) We have succeeded in studying English.
- c) Some people can walk all day without feeling tired.
- d) He knew nothing of his being sent to London.
- e) Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air.

5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия.*

- a) He saw his friend going out with Sue.
- b) Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help.
- c) The people dancing in the street are all very friendly.
- d) Peter hurt his leg doing karate.
- e) The umbrella found at the bus stop belongs to John Smith.

6. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на типы условных предложений.*

- a) If I were you, I should go there immediately.
- b) If the price of butter fell, the demand for margarine would probably fall.
- c) If I were a magician I would make all people happy.
- d) If we don't take care of our future, nobody will do it.
- e) If I had known that I wouldn't have said anything.

5. СПИСОК РЕКОМЕНДУЕМОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

5.1 Основная учебная литература

- 1 Английский язык 10 класс: учебник/Ю.А. Комарова, И.В. Ларионова, Р. Араванис, Дж. Вассилакис, - М.: «Русское слово», 2017, - 207 с.
- 2 Английский язык 11 класс: учебник/Ю.А. Комарова, И.В. Ларионова, Р. Араванис, С. Кокрейн, - М.: «Русское слово», 2017, - 207 с.
- 3 Английский язык: учебное пособие/З.В. Маньковская. - М.: ИНФРА-М, 2019, - 200 с. - (Среднее профессиональное образование). - www.dx.doi.org/10.12737/22856.- Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/1003044>

5.2 Дополнительная учебная литература

- 4 Miscellaneous items: Общеразговорный английский язык / Е.Б. Попов - М.: НИЦ ИНФРА-М, 2015. - 132 с.: 60х90 1/16 ISBN 978-5-16-103284-8 (online)
- 5 АНГЛИЙСКИЙ язык : учебное пособие для студ.СПО / сост.:А.И.Дьяков; ЧОУ ВО Центросоюза РФ СибУПК. - Новосибирск, 2015. - 142с.(см.также БД ГЕРМЕС) : ил. - Библиогр.:с.136. - ISBN 978-5-334-00120-6.
- 6 АНГЛИЙСКИЙ язык для экономических специальностей : учебник для учреждений СПО /А.П.Голубев,И.Б.Смирнова,Н.А.Кафтайлова,Е.В.Монахова. - М. : КноРус, 2016. - 396с. : ил. - (Среднее профессиональное образование). - ISBN 978-5-406-03119-3.

6. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ РЕСУРСОВ

- «Словари» (online): www.slovari.gramota.ru
- BBC Languages: www.bbc.co.uk/languages/

- Better English lessons: www.better-english.com/
- Википедия: www.wikipedia.ru
- Грамматика: www.study-english.info
- Грамматика: www.study.ru
- Учебный фильм "Изучение новой лексики": www.engvid.com/how-to-expand-your-vocabulary/
- Учебный фильм "Неличные формы глагола": www.engvid.com/6-ways-to-use-gerunds/
- Учебный фильм "Порядок слов в английском предложении":
www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZPJgqqxATGw

7. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ

№п/п	Темы дисциплины	Перечень учебно-методических материалов
1	Правила чтения(Readingrules)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6
2	Местоимения (Pronouns)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6
3	Глагол to be (быть)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6
4	Конструкции there is – there are	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6
5	Английские предлоги (Prepositions)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6
6	Английские прилагательные (Adjectives)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6
7	Внешность человека (Appearance)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6
8	Неопределенная форма глагола – инфинитив (Infinitive)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6
9	Модальные глаголы (Modalverbs)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
10	Простое настоящее время (PresentSimpleTense)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
11	Настоящее продолженное время (PresentContinuousTense)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
12	Еда и питание (Food and Eating)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
13	Настоящее совершенное время (PresentPerfectTense)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
14	Настоящее Совершенное продолженное время (PresentPerfectContinuousTense)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
15	Простое прошедшее время правильных глаголов(PastSimpleofRegularverbs)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

16	Простое прошедшее время неправильных глаголов (Past Simple of Irregular verbs)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
17	Фразовые глаголы английского языка (Phrasal verbs)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
18	Медицина и здоровье (Medicine and Health)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
19	Простое продолженное время (Past Continuous Tense)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
20	Путешествия (Travelling)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
21	Будущее время (Future Tense)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
22	Деньги и денежные отношения (Money matters)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
23	Условные предложения (Conditional sentences)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
24	Страдательный залог (Passive Voice)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
25	Преступления и наказание (Crimes and punishment)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

8. ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

About Myself

Let me introduce myself. My name is Timofei, Tim for short. My full name is Timofei Kurochkin. I'm seventeen years old. I was born in 1998. My birthday is on the 22nd of January. I live in Russia, in the Far East. I'm Russian. I'm a student. I study at teachers' training college. I want to be a teacher like my grandfather. There are two more children in the family besides me — my elder brother Oleg and my younger sister Maria. Oleg is twenty-one, he goes to the Academy and he will be a dentist. Maria is only twelve, she is a schoolgirl. My parents are not old at all. My Mum is forty, she works for a newspaper. My Dad is forty-four; he is an engineer in computers. My parents love their jobs very much. I'm doing quite well at college. My parents are proud of my marks. I go in for sports. I play basketball. I take part in different basketball competitions. I have many friends at school and in the team. My grandparents are already retired. They are fond of gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries.

Vocabulary:

to introduce — представлять
let me introduce myself — разрешите представиться
besides – кроме
job — работа
quite – вполне
proud — гордый
to be proud of smth — гордиться чем-то
marks – оценки
to go in for sports — увлекаться спортом
take part in – принимать участие
competition – соревнование
to retire — быть на пенсии
to be fond of – увлекаться
grow – расти, выращивать
raspberries – малина

About My Family

My family is not very big, just a typical family: Dad, Mom, me, my brother and sister and me.

My Mummy is forty- one, she is a teacher of Spanish at the University. She is a born teacher. She has teaching abilities.

My Dad is forty-two, he is a professional painter and he works for a design company. My parents both like their work very much.

My elder sister Natasha is nineteen, she goes to the University and she wants to be a teacher of history. She is fond of reading books on history and fiction.

My younger brother Igor is only six years old, he goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny; I like to spend my free time teaching him something. Igor likes to play with our cat.

My grandparents are retired. They like gardening. They spend a lot of their time in the garden. They grow vegetables and fruits. We enjoy having fresh vegetables and green on our dinner table.

I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

Vocabulary:

typical — типичный

Spanish — испанский

ability — способность

painter — художник

fiction — художественная литература

funny — смешной

to spend — проводить

to grow — выращивать

to enjoy — наслаждаться

to be retired — выйти на пенсию

green — зелень

to be fond of smth. — нравиться кому-либо

A Hobby Makes Your Life Much More Interesting

Our life would be hard without rest and recreation. People have quite different ideas of how to spend their free time. For some of them the only way to relax is watching TV or drinking beer. But other people use their spare time getting maximum benefit from it. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, than you have a hobby. A person's hobbies are not connected with his profession, but they are practiced for fun and enjoyment. A hobby gives one the opportunity of acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience. A hobby is a kind of self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. A person's hobbies depend on his age, intelligence level, character and personal interests.

What is interesting to one person can be trivial or boring to another. That's why some people prefer reading, cooking, knitting, collecting, playing a musical instrument, painting, photography, fishkeeping or playing computer games while

others prefer dancing, travelling, camping or sports.

Collecting things is a very popular hobby and it may deal with almost any subject. Some people collect stamps, coins, badges, books, clocks or toys. Other people collect beer cans, key rings, stones, matchboxes, thimbles and all sorts of things. Once you've got a small collection you keep adding to it. Some people don't even remember how their collection started but now their house is crammed full of different knick-knacks which they can't use but keep for the sake of having them. But some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it to be a good investment of their money.

If you are active and tired of town life, if you long for changes and want to get away from civilization, then camping is for you. It is a cheap way to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature. Some people prefer more extreme camping when they have to survive out-of-doors, orient themselves, obtain food from the wild, build shelters and adapt themselves to extremely cold weather. They learn to overcome any obstacles and become strong and self-reliant.

Ecotourism is becoming popular and fashionable all over the world, especially with people who try to damage the environment as little as possible. Tourists visit places of natural beauty and they usually travel on foot, by bicycle or boat so that there is no pollution. They stay in local houses or hotels and eat local food. Their aim is to enjoy nature, to experience the local culture and to get unforgettable impressions without polluting and wasting or destroying natural resources. They must keep places that they visit clean and safe. The principles of eco-tourism are 'Leave nothing behind you except footprints and take nothing away except photographs' and 'Take as much care of the places that you visit as you take of your own home'. If people remember these simple rules, we will be able to save our planet and to conserve the wildlife.

A hobby plays a very important educational, simulational and psychological role, makes you stronger physically and mentally, helps you escape from reality, improve your knowledge, broaden your mind, develop your skills and gain a better understanding of how the world works.

Travelling

Travelling is very popular nowadays. A lot of people travel to different countries if they have such opportunity. Travelling allows you to get interesting experience, learn about people's life in other countries and continents. I think it is very interesting to discover new things, new places and different ways of life. While on travel, you meet new people, try different meals; see world famous places with your own eyes.

There are many ways of traveling — by train, by plane, by ship, on foot. If you want to visit a far country, you'll definitely choose a flight. If your aim is to see many countries for a short time, you'll choose travelling by bus or by car. If you want to be closer to nature, you may choose a trip on foot.

Lots of people nowadays live in big cities. So it's natural that they want to have a holiday by the sea or in mountains with nothing to do but relaxing. There is

other sort of travellers. They want to visit as many countries as possible. So after exploring Europe and North America they go to exotic countries.

People who travel a lot, are very interesting, they always have a good story to tell. Thanks to them you can learn many things which you didn't know before. They motivate to see something new, to explore the world, which is so easy to do nowadays. Any kind of travelling helps you to understand many things that you would never see or learn at home.

As [English](#) people say — A picture is worth a thousand words. And I totally agree with them.

Every country and every nation has its own traditions and customs. I think we should know traditions and customs of different people. And we should respect them. Great Britain is an island which lies between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The total area is 242,534-sq. km. The population is 57 mil people. The largest and the most populated part of the UK is England. Its population is 47. 837 mil people and its capital is London. Scotland is the most northern part of the island of GB. Its population is over 5 mil people. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. There are a lot of places of interest in Great Britain: Stonehenge and Hadrian Wall, Durham castle and York Cathedral, Steam Boat Museum, National Railway Museum, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, the Tower of London. On the Houses of Parliament one can see the famous Tower Clock Big Ben, the symbol of London. In Great Britain there is no written constitution. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy headed by King (now Queen, Elizabeth the second). Politeness is a characteristic feature of Englishmen. They often say "Thank you", "Sorry", "Beg your pardon". Englishmen have many traditional holidays, such as Christmas, St. Valentine's Day, Mother's day, Easter and others.

Russia is the largest country in the world. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. Its population is of 200 million people. There are 1,030 towns and cities in our country. Moscow, with 9,5 million people, is the capital. The country is washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. These two cities have the majority of Russian sights. For example, the Kremlin, which is situated in the heart of Moscow, the Bolshoi Theater, which is also in Moscow and many others. Saint-Petersburg is famous by its magnificent architecture. Almost every building in the city looks like a rare masterpiece. Many people take trips along some Russian cities, called Golden Ring. The Golden Ring of Russia includes such cities as Suzdal, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl and many others. These cities are famous for their rich history and ancient churches.

The United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom is situated in the north-west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the north-west and the North Sea on the east.

The U. K. includes Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Great Britain, the largest island in Europe, contains England, Scotland and Wales.

The United Kingdom has an area of 244,000 square kilometres (94,249 square miles). The capital of the country is London. English is the official language.

The population of the U. K. is nearly 60 million people. The population lives mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs. Four out of every five people live in towns. Over 46 million people live in England. Over 3 million - in Wales. A little over 5 million - in Scotland. About 1.5 million- in Northern Ireland. London's population is over 7 million people. The British nation consists of the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish. There are many people of all colours and races in the United Kingdom.

The climate of Great Britain is mild. It is not too hot in summer or too cold in winter. It often rains in England. Rain falls in summer and in winter, in autumn and in spring. Snow falls only in the north and west of the country. The surface of England and Ireland is flat, but Scotland and Wales are mountainous. Many parts of the country have beautiful villages. There are many rivers in Great Britain. The main river is the Thames. Many ships and barges go up and down the river. The longest river is Severn. It is 350 kilometres long.

There are many universities, colleges, libraries, museums and theatres in the country. The most famous universities are Cambridge University, Oxford University, Glasgow University.

The U. K. is a parliamentary monarchy. The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

The United Kingdom has some mineral resources. Coal and oil are the most important of them. The United Kingdom is one of the world's most industrialized countries. The main industrial centres are Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester. The largest cities of the country are London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Manchester, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin.

Agriculture takes an important sector in economy of the country. The British people grow wheat, fruit, vegetables, oats.

The United States Of America

The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometres. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean and by the Atlantic Ocean. The most northern part of the USA is Alaska, the largest state, separated from the rest of the country by Canada. The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people, most of the people live in towns.

People of different nationalities live in the USA. The official language of the country is English. The capital of the country is Washington. It was named in honour of the first President, George Washington. As the USA is a large country, the climate is different in different regions. For example, the Pacific coast is a region of mild winters and warm, dry summers, but the eastern continental region is watered with rainfall. The region around the Great Lakes has changeable weather. There are many mountains in the USA. For example, the highest peaks of the Cordillera in the USA are 6,193 and 4,418 metres.

The main river of the country is the -Mississippi. But there are many other great rivers in the USA: the Colorado in the south and the Columbia in the north west. There are five Great Lakes between the USA and Canada. The USA produces more than 52 per cent of the world's corn, wheat, cotton tobacco. There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington (the capital of the country), New York (the city of contrasts, financial and business centre of the USA), Boston (there are many colleges and universities in it), Chicago (one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit (one of the biggest centres of the automobile industry).

The USA has an Academy of Sciences. There are many scientific institutions, museums, libraries, theatres and other interesting places in the country.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. The USA is rich in mineral resources, such as aluminium, salt, zinc, coppers, and others. The country is rich in coal, natural gas, gold and silver, too. It holds one of the first places in the world for the production of coal, iron, oil, natural gas.

Such industries as machine-building, ship-building are highly developed in the country.

American agriculture produces a lot of food products: grain, fruit, vegetables.

The USA is a federal republic, consisting of fifty states. Each of these states has its own government. Congress is the American Parliament which consists of two Chambers.

The president is the head of the state and the government. He is elected for four years.

Newzealand

New Zealand is a very interesting country. It has got total area of 269,000 square kilometres. It is situated to south-east of Australia in the Pacific Ocean. It consists of two main islands (North Island and South Island) and some smaller ones. Nearly 3.5 million people live in the country. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. It is a financial centre too. The city was founded in 1840 and has been the capital since 1865. The official language is English.

The climate of New Zealand is moist. New Zealand is rich in minerals. There are some main industries in the country, for example, iron and steel industry. The country has gas and petroleum. There are many mountains in New Zealand.

The highest is Mount Cook (3,764 metres or 12,349 feet).

There are many rivers and lakes in the country. The chief rivers are the Waikato and the Wairu. You have heard about the native animals in the country. One of them is the kiwi. This interesting bird lives in the wet parts of the thick bushes. In the day-time the bird does not go out. It comes out only at night to find food. Kiwis cannot fly. Many years ago kiwis were hunted for food. Now the government does not permit the hunting the kiwis. The kiwi is now the symbol of New Zealand people. Small children are often called kiwis.

New Zealand is independent state, but formerly it is a part of the British Empire. The head of the state is the Queen. New Zealand is self-governing state. The Parliament consists of one House only, the House of Representatives. The

Prime Minister is the head of the government.

New Zealand has got heavy industry. There are many plants in the country. Paper and rubber industries are developed too. New Zealand exports wool, meat, butter.

There are some big cities such as Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Nelson. Auckland and Wellington are the main ports of the country. There are some educational and cultural institutions in Wellington. They are the University of New Zealand, Victoria University College and others. Victoria University was established in 1897. New Zealand is a very interesting and beautiful country.

Education And Future Hopes

Education has an impact on everyone's life. It has always been so. However, education was not so obtainable several centuries ago when people couldn't get at least a primary education. Only noble families could afford a governess and then send their children to study abroad. Today, primary and secondary education is obligatory. In addition, we may study in colleges or at a high school and then go to university. There is a great variety of careers from which to choose, so everyone can get any sort of education. Nevertheless, public education is not the only one we can obtain. Self-education is crucial in all senses. If we cultivate ourselves, we may become not only smarter and more skilled, but also stronger emotionally and mentally. Self-development is important and it should take all your life. Don't stop on your way to perfection, it is impossible to be reached.

Moreover, literate and educated people form the picture of the whole society. If you become better, so will the society. It is wrong to think a person is unable to change the world. If everyone started changing from himself/herself, the world would become a better place in one day. And education is an important aspect of life which should not be underestimated. Take both your basic and self-education seriously and you will manage to become a better person and the life will probably seem less difficult if you are wise and experienced.

Obtainable – доступный

Noble – светский, благородный

Primary/secondary/higher education – начальное/среднее/высшее образование

Governess – гувернантка

Public education – государственное образование

To reach smth – достичь чего-то, добраться до

Literate person – образованный человек

Educated person – воспитанный человек

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life. During all the periods of human history education ranked high among people. Human progress mostly depended upon well-educated people. Self-education is very important for the development of human's talents. Only through self-education a person can become a harmonically developed personality. A person becomes a highly qualified specialist after getting

some special education. And professionalism can be reached only through it. Even highly qualified specialists from time to time attend refresher courses to refresh their knowledge. We get our knowledge of this world and life through education. Many famous discoveries would have been impossible if people were not interested in learning something. Education develops different sides of human personality, reveals his abilities. Besides, it helps a person to understand himself, to choose the right way in this world. The civilized state differs from others in the fact that it pays much attention to the educational policy. John Kennedy said: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education". But it doesn't concern only one particular nation. We know that science and art belong to the whole world. Before them the barriers of nationality disappear. So education brings people closer to each other, helps them to understand each other better.

The American system of school education differs from the system in some countries. There are state-supported public schools, private elementary schools, and private secondary schools. Public schools are free and private schools are fee-paying. Each individual state has its own system of public schools. Elementary education begins at the age of six with the first grade and continues up to the eighth grade. The elementary school is followed by four years of the secondary schools, or high schools as they are called. In some states the last two years of the elementary and the first years of the secondary school are combined into a junior high school. Besides giving general education, some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture. Some give preparatory education to those planning to enter colleges and universities.

British Private Education

Seven per cent of British schoolchildren go to private schools called independent schools. There are 2,400 independent schools and they have been growing in number and popularity since the mid-1980's. Parents pay for these schools, and fees vary from about 250 pounds a term for a private nursery to 3,000 pounds a term or more for a secondary boarding school. Most independent schools are called prep (preparatory) schools because they prepare the children for the Common Entrance Exam which they take at the age of 11. This exam is for entry into the best schools. The most famous schools are called "public schools" and they have a long history and traditions. It is often necessary to put your child's name on a waiting list at birth to be sure he or she gets a place, Children of wealthy or aristocratic families often go to the same public school as their parents and their grandparents. Eton is the best known of these schools.

The majority of independent secondary schools, including public schools, are single-sex, although in recent years girls have been allowed to join the sixth forms of boys' schools. Independent schools also include religious schools (Jewish, Catholic, Muslim etc.) and schools for ethnic minorities.

Professions

There are many interesting and useful professions and it is really not an easy

task to choose the right one. I began to think about my future profession at the age of 15. My favourite subjects at school were mathematics and English. My teachers were well-educated people with broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subjects. They encouraged me in my desire to become an economist. Now I know well what I'm going to do after leaving school. I didn't make a blind choice. It was not a sudden flash either. I opted for a career in business economics. I came to this decision little by little. It was my father who aroused my interest in that field. You see, he is a chief economist at a large plant and I often saw him work at home and discuss business matters with his colleagues. Later I got interested in the matter.

Economics is the science of making choices, which is based upon the facts of our everyday life. Economists study our everyday life and the system, which affects it. They try to describe the facts of the economy in which we live and to explain how the system works. The science of economics is concerned with all our material needs and wants.

To become a good specialist in economic matters and business one must know many sciences, such as business economics, finance and credits, statistics, history of economic theory and philosophy, mathematics, as well as economic management, trade business and, of course, marketing, which is a modern philosophy of business.

It is very important for a specialist in business matters to be a skilful user of computers and to speak at least one foreign language. It should better be English as it is the most popular language of international business communication. You'll be able to follow business developments in the world by listening to radio and TV news, by reading newspapers or magazines, or by getting in contact with your business partners abroad.

If I pass my entrance exams successfully and enter the University I'll try to study to the best of my abilities to achieve my life's ambition and to justify the hopes of my parents. I also hope that I'll never regret my choice and get a well-paid and interesting job afterwards. Maybe I should consider a job in a world of banking. There's a surprisingly wide range to choose from, in the financial world. For example, I could work for a big international company, run my own company, write about economics as a financial journalist, run my own International Business Research Agency, raise money for charities or just sell famous paintings

Choosing an Occupation

One of the most difficult problems a young person faces is deciding what to do about a career. There are individuals, of course, who from the time they are six years old "know" that they want to be doctors or pilots or fire fighters, but the majority of us do not get around to making a decision about an occupation or career until somebody or something forces us to face the problem.

Choosing an occupation takes time, and there are a lot of things you have to think about as you try to decide what you would like to do. You may find that you will have to take special education in Czechia to qualify for a particular kind of work, or may find out that you will need to get some actual work experience to gain enough knowledge to qualify for a particular job.

Fortunately, there are a lot of people you can turn to for advice and help in making your decision. At most schools, there are teachers who are professionally qualified to counsel you and to give detailed information about job qualifications. And you can talk over your ideas with family members and friends who are always ready to listen and to offer suggestions. But even if you get other people involved in helping you make a decision, self evaluation is an important part of the decision-making process.

Vocabulary

to make a decision — принять решение

to force — заставлять, принуждать, вынуждать

qualify ['kwolifai] for — готовиться к какой-л. деятельности; приобретать какую-л. квалификацию; получать право (на что-либо)

to counsel ['kaunsəl] — давать совет; советовать, рекомендовать

self evaluation [i,vælju'eɪʃn] — самооценка

I Want to be a Doctor

There are many interesting and noble professions. I want to be a doctor. It is an interesting profession. I understand that it is necessary to study a lot to become a doctor. I also understand that this profession requires great responsibility because it deals with the most precious thing that a person has - with his health.

My mother and my grandfather are doctors. My grandfather is working as a surgeon in a hospital. I have been several times at the hospital and spent some time watching him working. His main task is to operate on the people. After each operation he takes care of patients until they are recovered.

He listens very attentively to what his patients tell him. He is always kind and attentive to his patients. They feel it and believe him, and it makes his work easier. I know that he wants to see all his patients able-bodied and I notice that he is happy when his patient is recovered. My grandfather can also help if somebody catches a cold or has a fever. My grandfather told me a lot of true stories about doctors and their profession. I love and respect my grandfather and want to become a doctor as well.

Vocabulary:

noble - благородный

necessary - необходимый

to require - требовать

responsibility - ответственность

precious - ценный

surgeon - хирург

to be recovered - выздороветь

able-bodied - здоровый

Environmental Protection

Our planet Earth is only a tiny part of the universe, but nowadays it's the only place where we can live.

People always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in rural areas and did not produce such amount of polluting agents that would cause a dangerous situation in global scale.

With the development of overcrowded industrial highly developed cities, which put huge amounts of pollutants into surrounds, the problem has become more and more dangerous. Today our planet is in serious danger. Acid rains, global warming, air and water pollution, and overpopulation are the problems that threaten human lives on the Earth.

In order to understand how air pollution affects our body, we must understand exactly what this pollution is. The pollutants that harm our respiratory system are known as particulates. Particulates are the small solid particles that you can see through rays of sunlight. They are products of incomplete combustion in engines, for example: internal-combustion engines, road dust and wood smoke.

Billions of tons of coal and oil are consumed around the world every year. When these fuels are burnt, they produce smoke and other by-products, which is emitted into the atmosphere. Although wind and rain occasionally wash away the smoke, given off by power plants and automobiles, but it is not enough.. These chemical compounds undergo a series of chemical reactions in the presence of sunlight; as a result we have smog, mixture of fog and smoke. While such pollutants as particulates we can see, other harmful ones are not visible. Among the most dangerous to our health are carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and ozone or active oxygen.

If you have ever been in an enclosed parking garage or a tunnel and felt dizzy or lightheaded, then you have felt the effect of carbon monoxide (CO). This odourless, colourless, but poisonous gas is produced by the incomplete burning of fossil fuels, like gasoline or diesel fuel.

Factories emit tons of harmful chemicals. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

Our forests are disappearing because they are cut down or burnt. If this trend continues, one day we won't have enough oxygen to breathe, we won't see a beautiful green forest at all.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear wastes, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in our seas.

Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today may soon become extinct.

And even greater threats are nuclear power stations. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are.

Fortunately, it's not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to make our planet a better, cleaner and safer place. We can plant trees and create parks for endangered animals.

We can recycle our wastes; persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities,

because it is apparent that our careless use of fossil fuels and chemicals is destroying this planet. And it is now more than ever apparent that at the same time we are destroying our bodies and our future.

Food

Food is an essential part of our daily life. The food we eat can influence our body and our mind. It contains nutrients, such as proteins, vitamins, minerals, fats, carbohydrates. Different products contain different nutrients. For example, we can get lots of vitamins eating fruit and vegetables. The food we choose to eat depends on many factors. First and the most important is the taste. If we like the taste of the product, we often eat it. The second factor is its nutritional value. If the product is healthy and useful for our body, we should add it to our ration.

Other factors include culture and religion. Advertising also influences our choices a lot. When we see colourful ads on TV, we decide to try the product. For some people food is just a fuel for energy. I like almost everything, except meat products and spinach. My usual day includes three or four meals. For breakfast, I prefer a cup of tea with a cheese and ham sandwich. Sometimes I eat cereal with milk and drink a glass of orange juice. For lunch, I prefer salads from fresh vegetables and a soup. At about 5pm I have a cup of coffee with shortcake. For dinner, I like pasta or rice with vegetables.

Hobbies

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things. The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It's a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it's becoming more and more popular. Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of

learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

My Favourite Pastime

I have little free time because I have to work hard in order to do well at school. But I try to find some time during the weekends for my favourite occupation: knitting and sewing.

I learned to knit when I was ten. The first thing I made was a muffler. I knitted it for my Dad. I was very proud when he wore it. Now I can make quite complicated things. This year I've knitted pullovers for my Mom and myself, and a hat for my friend as a birthday present. When I see beautiful knitting-wool in a shop, I find it very difficult to go by without buying it.

I learned to sew at the age of 12. Now I'm very good at it. Sometimes I cut patterns out of magazines, but more often I design clothes by myself. I think it's a very useful hobby. Thanks to it I have some very nice inexpensive clothes. I don't have to spend much money in order to look attractive.

My Friend's Hobby

My friend Nick is very busy and he doesn't have much time to spare. But he's got a lot of hobbies and interests.

Five years ago Nick was fond of collecting stamps. His hobby helped him to learn a lot about other countries and other peoples' traditions, the world's flora and fauna. Maybe that's why he was good at geography and biology at school. He used to bring the albums to school and we examined his stamps with great interest and envy. Sometimes he exchanged stamps with his schoolmates.

When Nick was in the tenth form his parents bought him a compact disc player and Nick decided to collect compact discs. Today, he has got more than one hundred CDs of his favourite groups and singers! I think that he is very proud of his collection.

Every time Nick buys a new CD he carefully studies the information printed on disc booklets. He also tries to find out everything about the singers he likes. That's why he reads a lot of specialised magazines and books on the history of rock. Nick never misses MTV shows — he thinks he must keep up with the news in the world of music. He says he likes all types of music except "rave".

He even writes letters to some fan-clubs in other countries, so he has to brush up his English. Nick never misses a concert of his favourite group. He brings his compact discs to the concert and asks the singers for their autographs.

But in spite of his new hobby, Nick sometimes sits in his room and looks through his albums of stamps (with his earphones on, of course).

Inventions

There could not be any development without inventions. Modern world can be

called the world of technology, but the way to this title was rather long. Nowadays there are numerous laboratories discovering something new on a daily basis, but there are some inventions that date back centuries, but are still the core of the modern science. Almost all of contemporary discoveries have been based on previous inventions, so we should give credit to those talented inventors, who laid the foundation for our comfort. Let us remember the most crucial inventions and their creators, who paved the way to our easy-going life.

Wheel is one of the most ancient people's inventions. It is the thing that lets us move nowadays, but became a revolt in manufacturing hundreds of years ago. It is supposed that a wheel was discovered 3,000 years ago by potters and helped to carry different goods. It was a real boost when the wheel was enhanced to the extent that it became a part of the vehicle. The invention of the wheel is a concept that lay grounds for many other inventions we can not live without.

Steam engine invention can be called a key to our modern transportation and industries. Though we use more developed engines nowadays, all of them work in the same way – burning fuel is converted into kinetic energy. James Watt is considered to be a leading inventor of steam engine, but there are numerous successors, who were improving it decade after decade. This invention had a dramatic impact on the world industry allowing factories to be free from water power, developing coal industry, increasing the speed of trains and becoming a core of modern transportation system.

Electric light is another crucial invention that influenced the development of the mankind. Thomas Edison managed to invent a light bulb lasting for 1,500 hours, while William David Coolidge is credited as the inventor of incandescent bulb familiar to us.

Telephone is one more revolutionary idea for people's communication. Though the idea of it is rather simple, it took many years to realize it in real life. Michael Faraday, Johann Reis, Alexander Graham Bell have worked on the telephone equipment and the last inventor managed to reach his target and even founded the first telephone company. This company is also regarded to have developed the first mobile phones for police and later set the pace for cells development.

The television set has greatly changed the world with its appearance. Though all people think that black and white TV is considered to be the first public television, color moving images did not follow behind and appeared before full functionality of black-and-white TV sets. Their appearance changed the way of life of many people, who changed their habits forever in favor of interesting and exciting TV programs.

It is impossible not to [remember a refrigerator](#) as one of really impressive inventions. Though its appearance is connected with many names, the concept [of a refrigerator](#) originates from 1800s. The greatness of this invention implies the ability to prolong life of many products in cold environment and it has [given a stimulus](#) for [the development of food production industry](#) on a new higher level.

It goes without saying that modern people can't imagine their life [without computers](#) and the Internet. Being a commonplace in most of contemporary homes

today, it is quite difficult to imagine that the first computer appeared only about 50 years ago and now it has changed completely. Based on two important innovations such as the integrated circuit and the microprocessor the computer began performing logical calculations and surprised people with its intelligence. The first desktop computer for everyday use was manufactured in 1974 and its popularity was enormous. Apple computers by Stephen Wozniack and Steven Jobs got the first world's computer system. The next step in computer development was IBM PC with a more powerful and faster processor. Gradually, the competition between companies resulted in a constant development of the machine for this revolutionary invention not to lose its popularity.

Inventions in our life

From space shuttles to eye-glasses, from air-conditioning to the Internet – inventions of the last centuries have completely transformed our lives and our world. The era of fascinating discoveries has changed the way we communicate, the way we spend our free time. The machine gun has made our world more dangerous, the parking meter – more expensive and refrigerators have changed our eating habits. We can't imagine our life without electricity and domestic electric appliances today such as microwave ovens, toasters, washing-machines, dish-washers, vacuum cleaners, irons and many others. Our world is also impossible without modern means of transport: cars, trains, ships or airplanes.

I am really amazed by the greatest medical inventions of penicillin, anaesthetic, contact lenses, X-rays and many others. Penicillin is the name of an antibiotic that is used to kill dangerous bacteria in our bodies. This medicine was discovered in 1928 by Alexander Fleming. Many people worldwide stopped dying when their wounds had got infected. Of course, it is impossible to count how many lives have been saved by penicillin, but some estimate that it is about 200 million. As for X-rays, they were discovered by Wilhelm Rontgen in 1895 by accident. X-ray machines produced images of different parts in the human body. And since then they have been widely used for analyzing problems with bones, teeth and organs. Today they are also used at airports for luggage inspection.

I must say that some inventions are quite strange and funny. Among them are food fans (for making your hot food cool enough to eat), heated toilet seats or devices that translate dog barking. As for weapons, cigarettes and fast food, I believe they are the worst mankind inventions. Modern inventions should make our life easier and better, but they must not cause health problems or destroy our planet.

Over the years scientists have invented a great number of things, which we now use in everyday life, for example, computers, printing machines, telephones, radio, television, automobiles, photography, electricity, steam engine, planes etc.

One of the most useful and handy devices today is the computer. It is a comparatively new invention, which came into use in the 20th century. However, the form of computer was designed already in the mid- 1830s by the British

mathematician Charles Babbage. Today, people simply can't imagine their lives without computers. There is a whole generation which has grown up with calculators, computer games, word processor, Internet and else.

Another vital device is the TV. This invention has truly changed the leisure habits of millions of people worldwide. Television was pioneered in the 1920s by Scottish electrical engineer John Logie Baird. He was the first to realize that light could be converted into electrical impulses, which are then transmitted over a distance.

Electricity, perhaps, is even more important. We wouldn't be able to use computers and TVs without it. The invention of electricity dates back to the 19th century and is connected with such renowned names as Michael Faraday, Alessandro Volta, Humphry Davy and Andre Marie Ampere.

For the invention of telephones we should be grateful to Alexander Graham Bell. He is an Edinburgh-born scientist who patented the invention of telephone in 1876. A year later a great American scientist Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone.

The invention of different types of transport has also changed the world, for example, airplanes and motor cars. Planes have brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. American-born Wright brothers were the first to make the flight in 1903. The first petrol-driven car was produced in 1885 by the German engineer Carl Benz. Whether we like them or not, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

Scientific discoveries

Television (1920s)

The invention that swept the world and changed leisure habits for countless millions was pioneered by Scottish-born electrical engineer John Logie Baird. It had been realised for some time that light could be converted into electrical impulses, making it possible to transmit such impulses over a distance and then reconvert them into light.

Motor Car (Late 19th Century)

With television, the car is probably the most widely used and most useful of all leisure-inspired inventions. German engineer Karl Benz produced the first petrol-driven car in 1885 and the British motor industry started in 1896. Henry Ford was the first to use assembly line production for his Model T car in 1908. Like them or hate them, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

Electricity

The name came from the Greek word for amber and was coined by Elizabeth I's physician William Gilbert who was among those who noticed that amber had the

power to attract light objects after being rubbed. In the 19th century such great names as Michael Faraday, Humphry Davy, Alessandro Volta and Andre Marie Ampere all did vital work on electricity.

Photography (Early 19th Century)

Leonardo da Vinci had described the camera obscura photographic principle as early as 1515. But it was not until 1835 that Frenchman Louis Daguerre produced camera photography. The system was gradually refined over the years, to the joy of happy snappers and the despair of those who had to wade through friends' endless holiday pictures.

Telephone (1876)

Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention of the telephone in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone. With telephones soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

Computer (20th Century)

The computer has been another life-transforming invention. British mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of computer in the mid-1830s, but it was not until more than a century later that theory was put into practice. Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, computer games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

Aeroplane

The plane was the invention that helped shrink the world and brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. The invention of the petrol engine made flight feasible and the American Wright brothers made the first flight in 1903.