

**1. Complete the sentences with the correct word or preposition**

1. We go camping .....or twice a week.
2. A person who lives near to your house is your .....
3. He organizes and controls his business. He is a .....
4. I come .....Spain but I live .....Paris.
5. Ann doesn't like hockey at .....
6. My parents are .....I can't stay out late.
7. Sheila doesn't .....computer games.
8. They .....the shopping at weekends.
9. She never .....to the radio but she often .....TV.
10. Look at the picture and g..... the answer.

**2. Guess the words**

1. Someone who looks after a very young child is a .....
2. A building where things are made is a .....
3. A building where you keep your car is a .....
4. A person who cuts up and sells meat as a job is a .....
5. Not special, different, rich, etc - .....
6. Very attractive and expensive - .....
7. A person in a film, play or story - .....
8. Someone trained to repair machines, especially cars - .....
9. Two times - .....
10. The sport of moving on water using a board with a sail - .....

## Module 13

## Form 5

Fill in: many, much, a lot

1. How ... sugar do you need? I need .... of sugar.
2. You don't need ... flour to bake a pizza.
3. How ...eggs does she need? She needs ...

/ some, any

4. I've got ... strawberries.
5. Has he got .... honey?
6. She hasn't got ... olive oil.

Translate into English

1. Сколько тебе нужно зеленого перца?
2. Мне нужно много клубники для торта.
3. Сколько муки ей нужно?
4. Им нужно много оливкового масла для салата.
5. У него есть йогурт?
6. У них нет винограда.
7. У нас есть мед.
8. У меня нет перца, но есть соль.

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1. Сколько тебе нужно зеленого перца?
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6. У них нет винограда.
7. У нас есть мед.
8. У меня нет перца, но есть соль.

Name ..... Class .....

**Placement test**

**Choose the best option and mark A, B, C or D as in the example 0.**

- 0 A horse has got \_\_\_\_\_ legs.  
A for            B fore            C fort            D four
- 1 Rosa comes \_\_\_\_\_ Uruguay.  
A for            B in            C at            D **from**
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the time? – *It's nine o'clock.*  
A **What's**      B Where's      C When's      D How's
- 3 Look at \_\_\_\_\_ aeroplane in the sky! It's very big!  
A these          B this          C it            D **that**
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ are seventeen students in my class.  
A These          B Them          C **There**          D Their
- 5 They are \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom.  
A on            B **in**            C at            D with
- 6 How \_\_\_\_\_ you today? – *I'm fine thanks.*  
A **are**          B is            C be            D am
- 7 Mrs Hellman is \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher.  
A **our**          B us            C we            D you
- 8 Georgia \_\_\_\_\_ like eating English breakfast.  
A don't          B **doesn't**      C aren't          D isn't
- 9 Hi. What's \_\_\_\_\_?  
A you name      B **your name**    C the name      D name
- 10 Fabian \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema after the lesson.  
A did go          B **went**          C wanted          D gone
- 11 Did you see the weather forecast on TV \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock?  
A **at**            B on            C in            D from
- 12 Pam \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at half past eight yesterday morning.  
A has            B **have**          C is having      D **had**

- 13 How old \_\_\_\_\_ you in 2004?  
 A are            B have            C were            D had
- 14 Where \_\_\_\_\_ Charlie and Phil last week?  
 A was            B is            C were            D we're
- 15 Manolo \_\_\_\_\_ 7 years old in 1999.  
 A are            B am            C were            D was
- 16 Birds \_\_\_\_\_ drink a lot of water every day.  
 A must            B need            C was            D has
- 17 \_\_\_\_\_ you walk to the shops or take a bus?  
 A Are            B Is            C Does            D Do
- 18 Diana comes to school \_\_\_\_\_ train.  
 A on            B with            C in            D by
- 19 How \_\_\_\_\_ is that cassette player? – *It's £9.50.*  
 A cost            B price            C many            D much
- 20 Where did you see *Fight Club*? – *I \_\_\_\_\_ it at Cineworld.*  
 A saw            B see            C seen            D look
- 21 \_\_\_\_\_ you bring your dictionary on Monday?  
 A Did            B Are            C Was            D Has
- 22 I \_\_\_\_\_ my jeans because they were dirty.  
 A took            B took off            C took out            D took from
- 23 Today is \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday.  
 A much cold    B more cold    C colder            D cold
- 24 They don't \_\_\_\_\_ stay at school after the lesson today.  
 A must            B have to            C ought to            D should
- 25 Which book are you \_\_\_\_\_ in the holidays?  
 A read            B going to read            C will read    D have read
- 26 We \_\_\_\_\_ go to work yesterday because it was Sunday.  
 A don't            B wasn't            C didn't            D weren't

- 27 This exercise is \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.  
**A** difficulty    **B** much difficult    **C** more difficult    **D** difficult
- 28 What \_\_\_\_\_ they going to do tomorrow evening?  
**A** did    **B** was    **C** are    **D** can
- 29 Are you good \_\_\_\_\_ singing?  
**A** in    **B** for    **C** on    **D** at
- 30 How \_\_\_\_\_ do you read an English magazine? – *Every month.*  
**A** often    **B** much    **C** many    **D** every
- 31 \_\_\_\_\_ the most famous athlete from your country?  
**A** Who's    **B** Whose    **C** How's    **D** What's
- 32 I \_\_\_\_\_ visit my aunt and uncle on Sunday afternoons.  
**A** some time    **B** sometimes    **C** some    **D** sometime
- 33 Are there \_\_\_\_\_ big shopping malls near your home?  
**A** any    **B** some    **C** the    **D** a
- 34 The Kremlin is \_\_\_\_\_ Moscow.  
**A** from    **B** on    **C** in    **D** at
- 35 What time do you \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed on school days?  
**A** used    **B** usual    **C** use    **D** usually
- 36 He goes surfing \_\_\_\_\_ summer.  
**A** very    **B** ever    **C** every    **D** always
- 37 She \_\_\_\_\_ television every evening.  
**A** watch    **B** watches    **C** to watch    **D** sees
- 38 Do you come from Venezuela? – *No, I \_\_\_\_\_.* *I come from Ecuador.*  
**A** 'm not    **B** don't    **C** didn't    **D** doesn't
- 39 Are you Australian? – *No, \_\_\_\_\_.*  
**A** I wasn't    **B** I don't    **C** I can't    **D** I'm not
- 40 Can you get me a \_\_\_\_\_ of mineral water, please?  
**A** bag    **B** packet    **C** box    **D** bottle

- 41 How \_\_\_\_\_ milk do you put in your tea?  
 A many      B **much**      C any      D some
- 42 How \_\_\_\_\_ DVDs do you buy each week? – *One or two.*  
 A **many**      B much      C any      D some
- 43 The hunter didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the lion with his gun.  
 A shot      B shooting      C **shoot**      D shoots
- 44 I \_\_\_\_\_ this blouse at a shop in Paris last summer.  
 A **bought**      B brought      C buy      D bring
- 45 \_\_\_\_\_ about light in your Physics class?  
 A Had you learn      B Did you learnt      C Was you learn      D **Did you learn**
- 46 We \_\_\_\_\_ the history of Bolivar last year.  
 A study      B studying      C studies      D **studied**
- 47 \_\_\_\_\_ green jacket is this? Is it yours?  
 A Who's      B **Whose**      C How's      D Who
- 48 Is this Marjorie's hat? – *No, it isn't Marjorie's, it's \_\_\_\_\_.*  
 A me      B I I'm      C my      D **mine**
- 49 Stella's father is a \_\_\_\_\_. He built my house.  
 A build      B building      C **builder**      D built
- 50 \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese? – *No, I can't.*  
 A **Can you speak**      B You can speak      C Speak      D Speak you
- 51 Benny is visiting his girlfriend. He always \_\_\_\_\_ her on Tuesday evenings.  
 A visiting      B visits      C visited      D to visit
- 52 The car is driving \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel under the river.  
 A across      B **through**      C over      D between
- 53 What is Harry \_\_\_\_\_ today?  
 A wear      B **wearing**      C to wear      D wore
- 54 What are they doing \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A every day      B **at the moment**      C often      D usually
- 55 Can you speak \_\_\_\_\_? I can't understand you.

A slow      B more slowly    C more slow    D slowest

56 We can go to the university library on Wednesday afternoon if you like. But we \_\_\_\_\_.

A mustn't      B don't have to    C can't      D don't used to

57 \_\_\_\_\_ stand and touch your toes?

A Can you      B Have you    C Are you      D Able you

58 Do you eat \_\_\_\_\_ salt and sugar every day?

A many      B lots          C a lot of      D a few

59 How much homework \_\_\_\_\_ every evening?

A do you have to do    B are you have to do    C do you must to do    D are you must to do

60 Her ice skates are \_\_\_\_\_ than mine.

A much expensive    B more expensive    C many expensive    D a lot expensive

61 The weather's beautiful today. \_\_\_\_\_ sunny and warm.

A There is      B It has      C It's      D Its

62 What's the time? – *It's half \_\_\_\_\_ ten.*

A Before      B to      C after      D past

63 You can have either coffee \_\_\_\_\_ tea.

A or      B neither      C nor      D both

64 Did she come here \_\_\_\_\_ car?

A with your    B on her      C by her      D by

65 She can't \_\_\_\_\_ without her glasses.

A hear      B see      C watch      D look

66 Schools are much \_\_\_\_\_ than they were in the past.

A noise      B noisy      C noisier      D noisiest

67 \_\_\_\_\_ those your new trainers?

A Is      B Am      C Be      D Are

68 (telephone) Hello. \_\_\_\_\_ I speak to Stephen Fry, please?

A Can      B Have      C Must      D Am

- 69 Is Lagos usually warm \_\_\_\_\_ summer?  
**A** at            **B** to            **C** on            **D** in
- 70 She bought some fruit \_\_\_\_\_ her lunch.  
**A** from            **B** for            **C** to            **D** in
- 71 Michael has lost \_\_\_\_\_ MP3 player.  
**A** he            **B** its            **C** his            **D** their
- 72 Keith \_\_\_\_\_ his sister. She's taking her driving test.  
**A** have just phone    **B** has just phoned    **C** did just phoned    **D** is just phone
- 73 \_\_\_\_\_ never seen a tsunami.  
**A** I've            **B** I'm            **C** I haven't    **D** I was
- 74 Mrs Thomas isn't going \_\_\_\_\_ the Conservative party.  
**A** join            **B** to join            **C** joining            **D** joined
- 75 \_\_\_\_\_ you going to be at the club this evening?  
**A** Was            **B** Did            **C** Have            **D** Are
- 76 \_\_\_\_\_ you ever visited an African country?  
**A** Was            **B** Did            **C** Have            **D** Are
- 77 Don't buy that book. It's not very good. You \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy it.  
**A** will            **B** can            **C** won't            **D** must
- 78 New York is \_\_\_\_\_ biggest city in North America.  
**A** a            **B** an            **C** the            **D** than
- 79 My Mum says my sister's room is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine.  
**A** tidy            **B** tidier            **C** tidiest            **D** tidily
- 80 Where do you \_\_\_\_\_ from? – *St Petersburg in Russia*.  
**A** come            **B** comes            **C** be            **D** go

[Total 80 marks]



## Placement test

Choose the best option and underline A, B, C or D as in the example 0.

- 0 A horse has got \_\_\_\_\_ legs.  
A for            B fore            C fort            D four
- 1 Hi. What's \_\_\_\_\_?  
A you name    B your name    C the name    D name
- 2 Mr Green is \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher.  
A our            B us            C we            D you
- 3 How \_\_\_\_\_ you today? – I'm fine, thanks.  
A are            B is            C be            D am
- 4 We are \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom.  
A on            B in            C at            D with
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ are fifteen students in my class.  
A These        B Them        C There        D Their
- 6 Look at \_\_\_\_\_ aeroplane in the sky! It's very big!  
A these        B this        C it            D that
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ the time? – *It's five o' clock.*  
A What's        B Where's    C When's    D How's
- 8 Franco comes \_\_\_\_\_ Costa Rica.  
A for            B in            C at            D from
- 9 Where do you \_\_\_\_\_ from? – *Barcelona in Spain.*  
A come        B comes      C be            D go
- 10 Franco \_\_\_\_\_ like eating English breakfast  
A don't        B doesn't    C aren't        D isn't
- 11 How \_\_\_\_\_ is that CD player? – *It's £19.50.*  
A cost        B price        C many        D much
- 12 Yolanda comes to school \_\_\_\_\_ train.  
A on            B with        C in            D by
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ you walk to school or take a bus?  
A Are            B Is            C Does        D Do
- 14 Elephants \_\_\_\_\_ drink a lot of water every day.  
A must        B need        C was        D has
- 15 Franco \_\_\_\_\_ 7 years old in 1999.  
A are            B am            C were        D was

- 16 Where \_\_\_\_\_ Carla and Yuri on Saturday afternoon?  
 A was            B is            C were            D we're
- 17 How old \_\_\_\_\_ you in 2002?  
 A are            B have            C were            D had
- 18 Yuri \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at half past eight yesterday morning.  
 A has            B have            C were            D had
- 19 Did you see the news on TV \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock?  
 A at            B on            C in            D from
- 20 Franco \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema after the lesson.  
 A did go            B went            C wanted            D gone
- 21 Where did you see Titanic? –I \_\_\_\_\_ it at Cineworld.  
 A saw            B see            C seen            D look
- 22 \_\_\_\_\_ you bring your dictionary yesterday?  
 A Did            B Are            C Was            D Has
- 23 I \_\_\_\_\_ my shoes because they were dirty.  
 A took            B took off            C took out            D took from
- 24 Today is \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday  
 A much cold    B more cold    C colder            D cold
- 25 We don't \_\_\_\_\_ stay at school after the lesson today.  
 A must            B have to            C ought to            D should
- 26 Which book are you \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer?  
 A read            B going to read    C will read            D have read
- 27 We \_\_\_\_\_ go to school yesterday because it was Sunday.  
 A don't            B wasn't            C didn't            D weren't
- 28 This book is \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.  
 A difficulty    B much difficult    C more difficult    D difficult
- 29 What \_\_\_\_\_ you going to do tomorrow evening?  
 A did            B was            C are            D can
- 30 \_\_\_\_\_ Russian? –No, I can't.  
 A Can you speak    B You can speak    C Speak            D Speak you
- 31 Do you come from Mexico? – No, I \_\_\_\_\_. I come from Costa Rica.  
 A 'm not            B don't            C didn't            D doesn't
- 32 She \_\_\_\_\_ television every evening.  
 A watch            B watches            C to watch            D sees

- 33 He goes skiing \_\_\_\_\_ winter.  
A very      B ever      C **every**      D always
- 34 What time do you \_\_\_\_\_ get up on school days?  
A used      B usual      C use      D **usually**
- 35 The Pyramid of the Sun is \_\_\_\_\_ Mexico.  
A from      B on      C **in**      D at
- 36 Are there \_\_\_\_\_ big sports stadiums near your home?  
A **any**      B some      C the      D a
- 37 I \_\_\_\_\_ visit my grandma on Sunday afternoons.  
A some time      B **sometimes**      C some      D sometime
- 38 \_\_\_\_\_ the most famous singer from your country?  
A **Who's**      B Whose      C How's      D What's
- 39 How \_\_\_\_\_ do you watch a film in English? – *Every month.*  
A **often**      B much      C many      D every
- 40 Are you \_\_\_\_\_ at swimming?  
A old      B **good**      C sad      D small
- 41 Stella's father is a \_\_\_\_\_. He built my house.  
A build      B building      C **builder**      D built
- 42 Is this Stella's hat? – *No, it isn't Stella's, it's \_\_\_\_\_.*  
A me      B I      C my      D **mine**
- 43 \_\_\_\_\_ Language Powerbook is this? Is it yours?  
A Who's      B **Whose**      C How's      D Who
- 44 We \_\_\_\_\_ the history of Napoleon last year.  
A study      B studying      C studies      D **studied**
- 45 \_\_\_\_\_ about calculus in your Maths class?  
A Had you learn      B did you learnt      C Was you learn      D **Did you learn**
- 46 I \_\_\_\_\_ this coat at a shop in London last summer.  
A **bought**      B brought      C buy      D bring
- 47 The hunter didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the tiger with his gun.  
A shot      B shooting      C **shoot**      D shoots
- 48 How \_\_\_\_\_ CDs do you buy each year? --*About 25, I think.*  
A **many**      B much      C any      D some
- 49 How \_\_\_\_\_ sugar do you put in your coffee?  
A many      B **much**      C any      D some
- 50 Can you get me a \_\_\_\_\_ of mineral water please?  
A bag      B packet      C box      D **bottle**

- 51 How much homework \_\_\_\_\_ every weekend?  
**A** do you have to do      **B** are you have to do  
**C** do you must to do      **D** are you must to do
- 52 Do you eat \_\_\_\_\_ fruit?  
**A** many      **B** much      **C** a lot of      **D** a few
- 53 \_\_\_\_\_ stand and touch your toes?  
**A** Can you      **B** Have you      **C** Are you      **D** Able you
- 54 We can go to school and use the library on Saturday afternoons if you like. But we \_\_\_\_\_  
**A** mustn't.      **B** don't have to.      **C** can't.      **D** don't used to.
- 55 Can you speak \_\_\_\_\_? I can't understand you.  
**A** slow      **B** more slowly      **C** more slow      **D** slowest
- 56 What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_?  
**A** every day      **B** at the moment      **C** often      **D** usually
- 57 What is Stella \_\_\_\_\_ today?  
**A** wear      **B** wearing      **C** to wear      **D** wore
- 58 The car is driving \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel under the Thames.  
**A** across      **B** through      **C** over      **D** between
- 59 John is visiting his girlfriend. He always \_\_\_\_\_ her on Friday evenings.  
**A** visiting      **B** visits      **C** visited      **D** to visit
- 60 Her mobile phone is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine.  
**A** much expensive      **B** more expensive      **C** many expensive      **D** a lot expensive
- 61 My Mum says my brother's room is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine.  
**A** tidy      **B** tidier      **C** tidiest      **D** tidily
- 62 Sao Paolo is \_\_\_\_\_ biggest city in South America.  
**A** a      **B** an      **C** the      **D** than
- 63 Don't buy that CD. It's not very good. You \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy it.  
**A** will      **B** can      **C** won't      **D** must
- 64 \_\_\_\_\_ you ever visited an English-speaking country?  
**A** Was      **B** Did      **C** Have      **D** Are
- 65 \_\_\_\_\_ you going to be at home this evening?  
**A** Was      **B** Did      **C** Have      **D** Are
- 66 Mrs Thomas isn't going \_\_\_\_\_ the health club.  
**A** join      **B** to join      **C** joining      **D** joined
- 67 David borrowed some money \_\_\_\_\_ a car.

- A to buy      B buying      C buy      D going to buy
- 68 \_\_\_\_\_ never seen a tornado.  
A I've      B I'm      C I haven't      D I was
- 69 Leo \_\_\_\_\_ his girlfriend. She's taking her driving test.  
A have just phone      B has just phoned      C did just phoned      D is just phone
- 70 Simon has lost \_\_\_\_\_ mobile phone.  
A he      B its      C his      D their
- 71 She's bought some sandwiches \_\_\_\_\_ her lunch.  
A from      B for      C to      D in
- 72 Is Moscow usually warm \_\_\_\_\_ summer?  
A at      B for      C to      D in
- 73 (telephone) Hello. \_\_\_\_\_ I speak to Carol Turnbull, please?  
A Can      B Have      C Must      D Am
- 74 \_\_\_\_\_ those your new trousers?  
A Is      B Am      C Be      D Are
- 75 Cities are much \_\_\_\_\_ than they were in the past.  
A noise      B noisy      C noisier      D noisiest
- 76 I can't \_\_\_\_\_ without my glasses.  
A hear      B see      C watch      D look
- 77 Did you come here \_\_\_\_\_ car?  
A with your      B on your      C by your      D by
- 78 You can have either orange juice \_\_\_\_\_ tomato juice.  
A or      B neither      C nor      D both
- 79 What's the time? – *It's half \_\_\_\_\_ six.*  
A before      B to      C after      D past
- 80 The weather's beautiful today. \_\_\_\_\_ sunny and warm.  
A There is      B It has      C It's      D Its

[Total 80 marks]

**I. Write one-word answers.**

1. a person who sells fresh vegetables and fruit
2. a person who sells meat
3. a person who delivers letters
4. a person who sells different things
5. a person who makes bread
6. a person who works in the office and helps her boss with papers
7. a person who takes part in battles and defends his motherland
8. a person who sells salt, sugar, flower, etc.
9. a person who works in hospitals and helps doctors
10. a person who types letters and other papers

**II. Choose “a” or “b”.**

- |  |              |               |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| 1. It is dark in the house. Turn the light ...     | a) on        | b) off        |
| 2. This is my collection of books. And that is ... | a) your      | b) yours      |
| 3. – What’s that noise? – The vacuum cleaner ...   | a) works     | b) is working |
| 4. He likes ... pictures.                          | a) take      | b) taking     |
| 5. ... his hobby.                                  | a) It’s      | b) its        |
| 6. It is cold. The central heating is ...          | a) on        | b) off        |
| 7. We ... all modern conveniences in our flat.     | a) have      | b) are having |
| 8. They ... help me tomorrow.                      | a) shall     | b) will       |
| 9. She has already ... to Russia.                  | a) was       | b) been       |
| 10. Her brothers are ...                           | a) policeman | b) policemen  |

**III. Make “wh”-questions.**

1. Are you writing? (What?)
2. Do many people speak English? (Why?)
3. Is Alex crying? (Why?)
4. Does the train leave for Moscow? (When?)
5. Do they visit their grandparents? (How often?)
6. Are you ok? (How?)
7. Is he going to school? (Where?)
8. Is she a student? (Who?)
9. Have we got modern conveniences? (What?)
10. Will you come at 11am? (When?)

**IV. Put the verbs into the right form.**

1. I (wear) my new dress today.
2. She (like) listening to music.
3. Last Sunday we (buy) a car.
4. ... you (write) a test now?
5. ... you (go) to the Zoo tomorrow?
6. ... they always (turn on) central heating in winter?
7. He (not watch) TV at the moment.
8. I (not want) any coffee now.
9. They (not fly) to London next week.
10. She (not come) to school yesterday.

**1    Complete the nationalities.**

- 0    Ahmet is from Turkey. He's *Turkish* \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1    Anna is from Hungary. She's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2    Eva is from Bulgaria. She's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3    I'm from Poland. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4    I'm from Russia. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5    José is from Mexico. He's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6    Kurt is from Germany. He's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7    Leo is from Scotland. He's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8    Megan is from Britain. She's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9    Michael is from the USA. He's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10   We're from Argentina. We're \_\_\_\_\_.

(10 marks)

**2    Make these sentences negative.**

- 0    Kemal lives in Istanbul.  
*Kemal doesn't live in Istanbul* \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1    They like classical music.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2    Sam lives in Bursa.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3    We like Mexican food.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4    Lenny and Karl play basketball.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5    This train often arrives late.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

(5 marks)

**3    Make these sentences into questions.**

- 0    Kemal lives in Istanbul.  
*Does Kemal live in Istanbul?* \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1    They like classical music.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2    Sam lives in Bursa.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3    We like Mexican food.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4    Lenny and Karl play basketball.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5    This train often arrives late.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

(5 marks)

**1. Complete the sentences with the correct word or preposition**

1. We go camping .....or twice a week.
2. A person who lives near to your house is your .....
3. He organizes and controls his business. He is a .....
4. I come .....Spain but I live .....Paris.
5. Ann doesn't like hockey at .....
6. My parents are .....I can't stay out late.
7. Sheila doesn't .....computer games.
8. They .....the shopping at weekends.
9. She never .....to the radio but she often .....TV.
10. Look at the picture and g..... the answer.

**2. Guess the words**

1. Someone who looks after a very young child is a .....
2. A building where things are made is a .....
3. A building where you keep your car is a .....
4. A person who cuts up and sells meat as a job is a .....
5. Not special, different, rich, etc - .....
6. Very attractive and expensive - .....
7. A person in a film, play or story - .....
8. Someone trained to repair machines, especially cars - .....
9. Two times - .....
10. The sport of moving on water using a board with a sail - .....

**3. Use the notes to write a paragraph in the Present Simple**

Alice Thompson (live) Dublin – student but Saturdays (work) uncle's art gallery – “I (love)

Art – I (go) volleyball games and like (play) basketball – my uncle (think) art is great

but he (not paint) pictures – he (prefer) photography. I (not take) photos. I like (draw).”

**4. Find mistakes and correct them**

1. He is french but lives in england.
2. She plays piano very well.
3. I watch tennis on tv.
4. They live in coronation street.
5. We listens to radio.



## WRITING 5TH FORM

YOU HAVE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM YOUR ENGLISH-SPEAKING FRIEND JACK WHO WRITES:

.....In Great Britain many young people like going to the theatre, listening to music and reading books. Could you tell me what sport do you go in for? Have you got any hobbies? Do you like travelling?

By the way, I have recently been to Spain.....

WRITE A LETTER TO JACK (100-140 WORDS)

IN YOUR LETTER:

-ANSWER HIS QUESTIONS

-ASK 3 QUESTIONS ABOUT HIS VISIT TO SPAIN

**Сравнительная и превосходная степени наречий**

Наречия образуют степени сравнения так же, как и прилагательные.

- ◆ К наречиям, совпадающим по форме с прилагательными, прибавляется **-er** в сравнительной степени и **-est** – в превосходной. *e.g. hard – harder – hardest, early – earlier – earliest*
- ◆ К наречиям, образованным от прилагательных при помощи **-ly**, в сравнительной степени добавляется **more**, а в превосходной – **most**. *e.g. carefully – more carefully – most carefully*

**12** Write the *comparative* and *superlative* forms of the following adverbs.

- |                  |                         |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 responsibly    | <i>more responsibly</i> | <i>most responsibly</i> |
| 2 hard           | .....                   | .....                   |
| 3 fast           | .....                   | .....                   |
| 4 noisily        | .....                   | .....                   |
| 5 early          | .....                   | .....                   |
| 6 satisfactorily | .....                   | .....                   |

**Степени сравнения, образующиеся не по правилам**

Положительная форма	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good/well	better	best
bad/badly	worse	worst
much/many/ a lot of	more	most
little	less	least
far	further/farther	furthest/farthest

**13** Use the prompts below to make sentences, as in the example.

- an ostrich / an owl (big)  
*An ostrich is bigger than an owl.*
- gold / silver (expensive)  
.....
- Canada / Brazil (cold)  
.....
- feathers / stones (light)  
.....
- a car / a bicycle (fast)  
.....

**14** Use the prompts below to make sentences, as in the example.

- Have you read Sheldon's new novel? It's exciting, isn't it?  
*Yes, it's the most exciting novel I've ever read.*
- Have you seen the new Harvey film? It's frightening, isn't it?
- Have you met Mary's cousin? She's beautiful, isn't she?
- Have you tasted my mum's cheesecake? It's delicious, isn't it?
- Have you heard Michael's new record? It's bad, isn't it?

**15** Fill in the gaps with the *comparative* or *superlative* form of the adjectives/ adverbs in brackets.

- A: Excuse me, is there a **1** ...*faster*... (fast) way to get to Clovelly?  
B: If you take that road, which is **2** ..... (narrow) than the others, it's only 15 minutes' walk. That's the **3** ..... (quick) way.  
A: Ah, thanks. We've been walking for 35 minutes and we thought we would get there **4** ..... (soon). We can't even see Clovelly yet.  
B: It's hidden by the trees, they're **5** ..... (tall) than the houses. You'll like Clovelly. It's one of the **6** ..... (beautiful) villages in north Devon.  
A: That's what we've heard. It has some of the **7** ..... (pretty) houses, hasn't it?  
B: Yes, and the **8** ..... (tasty) fish you've ever eaten!  
A: Thank you very much for your help. Bye.

**16** Fill in the gaps with the *comparative* or *superlative* form of the adverbs in brackets, adding any necessary words.

- Al swims ...*faster than*... you do. (fast)
- My sister drives ..... us all. (carelessly)
- I left the party ..... you did. (late)
- Catherine dances ..... all. (beautifully)
- The leading actress speaks ..... all. (clearly)
- My uncle gives ..... to the poor ..... my father does. (generously)
- Jill Thomas works ..... all. (hard)
- My best friend plays chess ..... I do. (well)

**I. Choose the correct answer.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Nothing can influence ... my decision.  
a) in b) on c) -
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The teacher noticed Kate ... to her neighbour.  
a) talked b) talking c) to talk
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What ... attractive plan!  
a) an b) the c) -
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The students were made ... the test.  
a) write b) to write c) writing
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What ... exciting news!  
a) an b) the c) -
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The father expects Tim ... a school uniform.  
a) wear b) to wear c) wearing
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What does this song remind you ...?  
a) of b) to c) for
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. He shouted ... the top of his voice.  
a) in b) at c) -
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. I would like him ... me about the house.  
a) help b) helping c) to help
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. How unusual ... houses are!  
a) a b) the c) -
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. She is not interested ... politics.  
a) in b) at c) about
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. English ... all over the world.  
a) speaks b) is spoken c) is speaking
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The schoolchildren watched Jack ... along the road.  
a) was walking b) to walk c) walking
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Sally told me that she ... to London before.  
a) was b) had been c) has been
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Were they allowed ... to the theatre?  
a) to go b) going c) go
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. He doesn't know how to earn ... his living.  
a) for b) - c) on
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Jim said that he ... swim.  
a) doesn't b) can't c) couldn't
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The rest ... the reasons were not important.  
a) between b) of c) in
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. If you don't invite him tomorrow, he ... surprised.  
a) will be b) was c) is
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Queen Victoria's reign over the country lasted ... 64 years.  
a) since b) for c) through
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Can you catch the ... star?  
a) fell b) fallen c) falling
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. It is ... a good idea!  
a) very b) such c) so
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. He asked if I ... come earlier.  
a) would b) will c) -
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The game ... yesterday was the best one.  
a) play b) played c) playing
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. We will have a picnic if there ... no rain.  
a) was b) will be c) is

---

(name, form)

**II. Open the brackets. Use *Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect.***

1. What are you doing at the moment? – I \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen) to music.
2. I will tell her all I know about nuclear power stations if she \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) me.
3. When \_\_\_\_\_ the war \_\_\_\_\_ (to start)? – In 1941.
4. Chris was writing a letter when suddenly the telephone \_\_\_\_\_ (to ring).
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to learn) English for 5 years.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not to know) anything about healthy living last year.
7. If the weather changes tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the country.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) this car for two years already.
9. Jane asked where they \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) all that time.
10. When Tony returned home, John and Nick still \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) to their friend.
11. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) different projects on Sundays.
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not to play) football for 3 hours yesterday.
13. What are her plans? – She \_\_\_\_\_ (to move) into a new flat.
14. While Dan \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) TV, his brother was doing homework.
15. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not to finish) the test yet.

**III. Translate into English.**

1. Погода такая изменчивая!

---

2. Я видел, как она шла по улице.

---

3. На французском и английском говорят в Канаде.

---

4. Боб сказал нам, что он живет в Америке.

---

5. Мама хочет, чтобы Том помог ей по дому.

---

6. Позволь мне пойти с тобой.

---

7. Какой трогательный фильм!

---

8. Она почувствовала, как кто-то дотронулся до её руки.

---

9. Они попросили его не опаздывать.

---

10. Не заставляй меня кричать изо всех сил.

---

Total: 50

## **KEYS.**

### **I.**

Cb abc b abc b abc b abc b abc b abc

### **II.**

1. am listening
2. asks
3. did ... start
4. rang
5. has been learning
6. didn't know
7. will go
8. has had
9. had been
10. were talking
11. do
12. haven't been playing
13. is moving
14. was watching
15. haven't finished

### **III.**

1. The weather is so changeable!
2. I saw her walking along the street.
3. French and English are spoken in Canada.
4. Bob told us (that) he lived in America.
5. The mother wants Tom to help her about the house.
6. Let me go with you.
7. What a touching film!
8. She felt somebody touch her hand.
9. They asked him not to be late.
10. Don't make me shout at the top of my voice.

## **Grammar test on tenses Form 6**

### **Open the brackets**

1. I (go) to the country every summer.
2. I (be) to the country twice this year.
3. Why you (cry)? I (broke) my mother's favourite vase.
4. When she came I (clean) the room and (watch) TV.
5. He (live) here for 4 years.
6. She(buy) a new flat next year.
7. When he (build) this house?

### **Form the Questions**

1. He goes in for sports.
2. She will buy new dresses every week
3. They have chosen the place for it.
4. He has been doing this work since 5.
5. He spent summer in the country.

### **Translate into English**

1. Я знаю его много лет.
2. Что ты так смотришь на меня? Я не делал этого.
3. Когда я позвонил, мой друг писал сочинение по литературе.
4. Завтра я проверю ваши работы.
5. Я работаю в саду с самого утра

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# Irregular Verbs



# COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

- **blow**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?



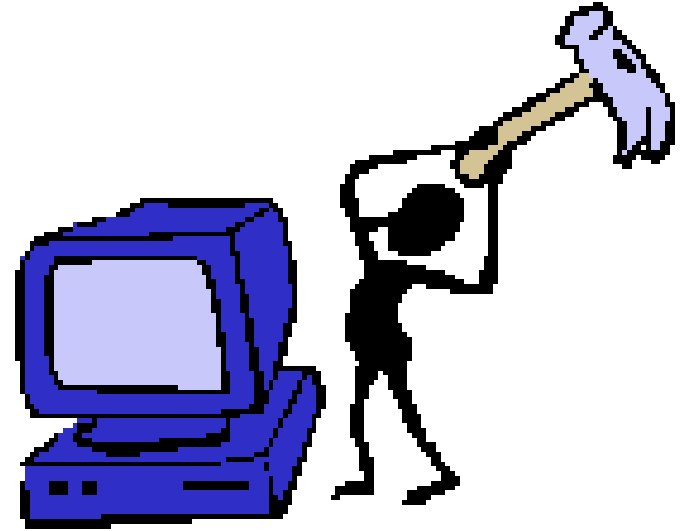
# COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

- **blow**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>blow</b>	<b>blew</b>	<b>blown</b>

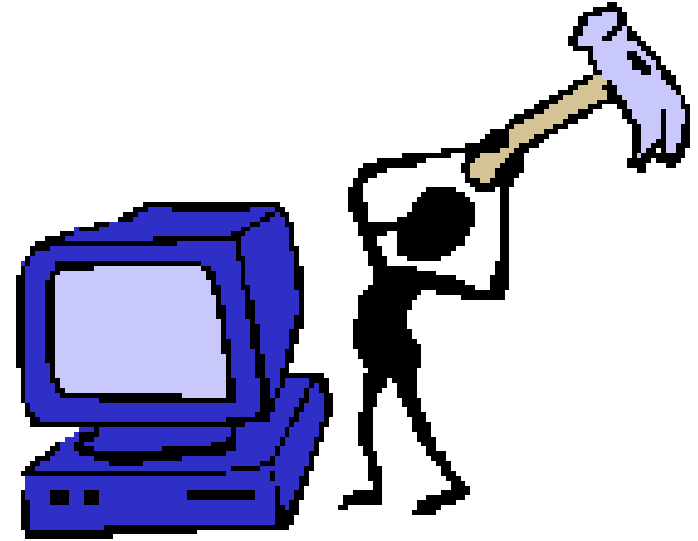
- **break**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **break**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>break</b>	<b>broke</b>	<b>broken</b>

- **catch**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

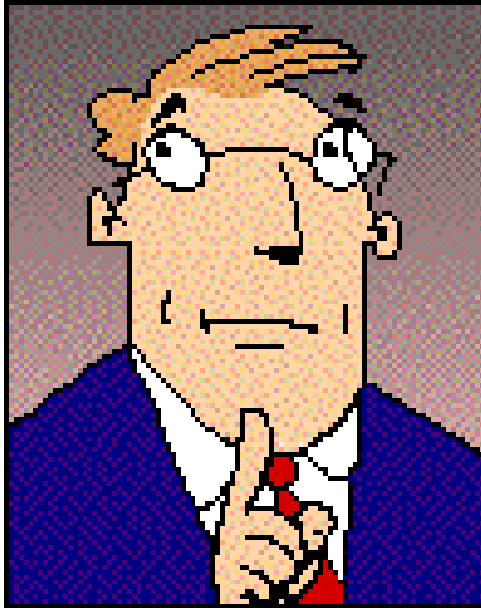
Can you list these verb forms?

- **catch**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>catch</b>	<b>caught</b>	<b>caught</b>

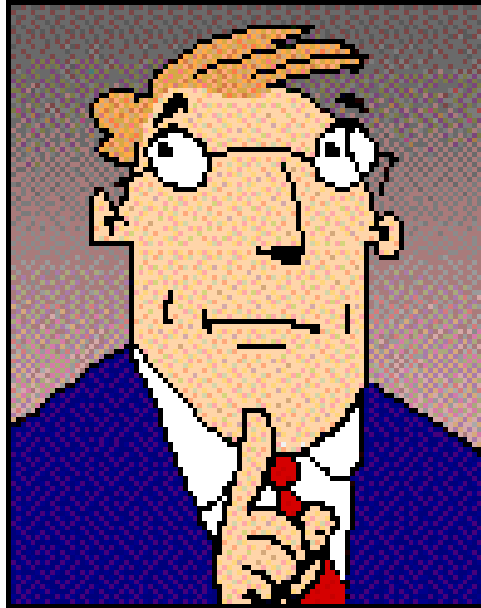
- **choose**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **chose**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>chose</b>	<b>chose</b>	<b>chosen</b>

• **come**

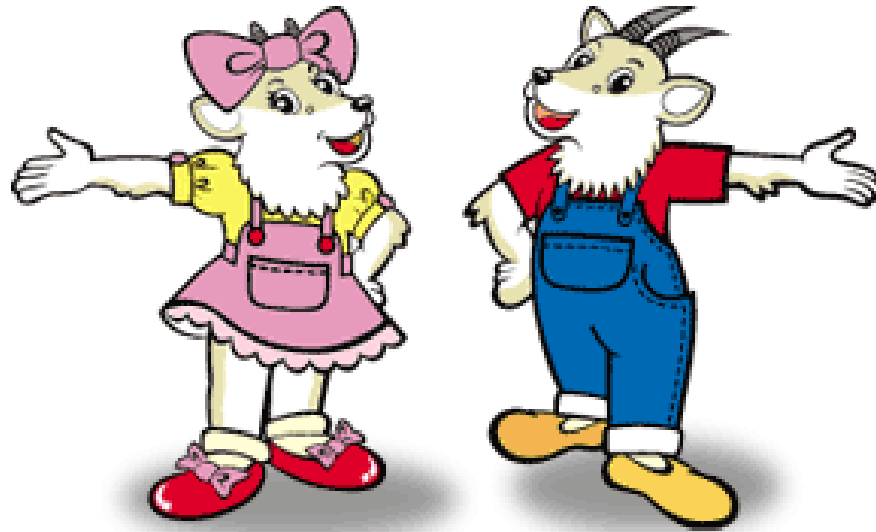


Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?



- **come**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>come</b>	<b>came</b>	<b>come</b>

• do



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

• do



Present	Past	Past Participle
do	did	done

- **draw**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **draw**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>draw</b>	<b>drew</b>	<b>drawn</b>

• **drink**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

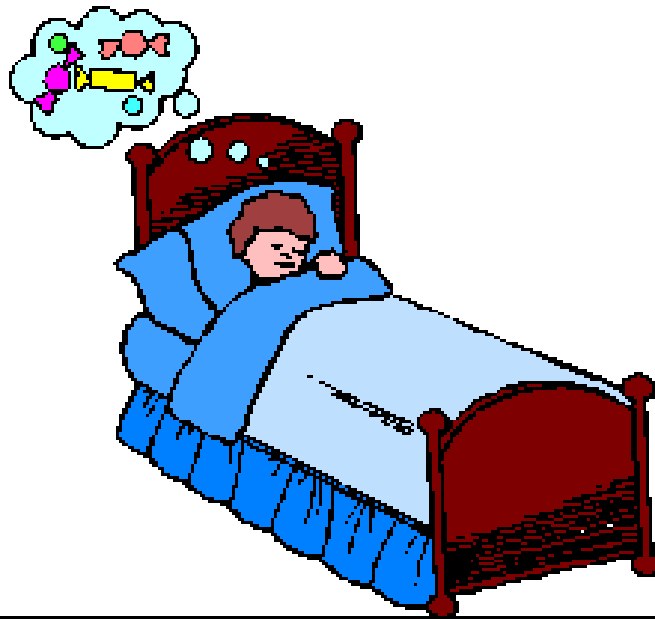
Can you list these verb forms?

- **drink**



<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
<b>drink</b>	<b>drank</b>	<b>drunk</b>

- **dream**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?



# • dream



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>dream</b>	<b>dreamt/ dreamed</b>	<b>dreamt/ dreamed</b>

- **drive**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **drive**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>drive</b>	<b>drove</b>	<b>driven</b>

• **eat**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **eat**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>eat</b>	<b>ate</b>	<b>eaten</b>

- **fall**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

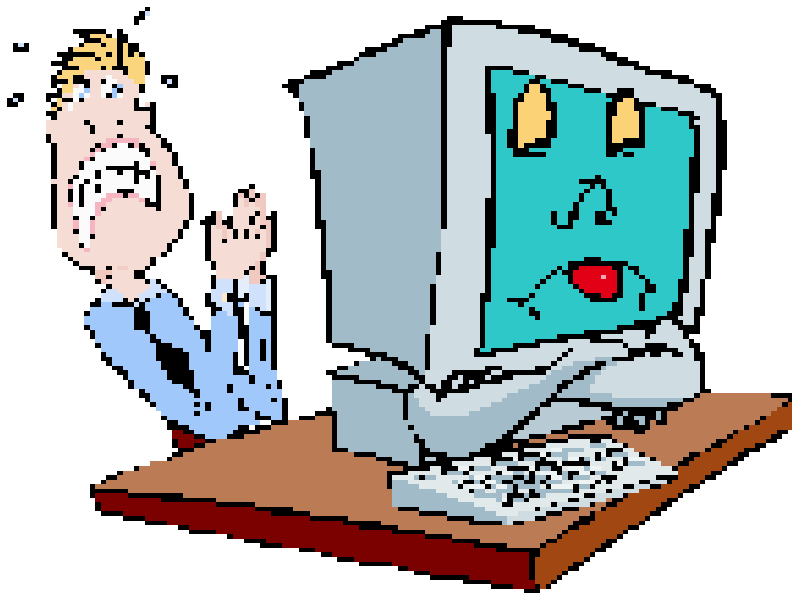
Can you list these verb forms?

- **fall**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>fall</b>	<b>fell</b>	<b>fallen</b>

- **forgive**

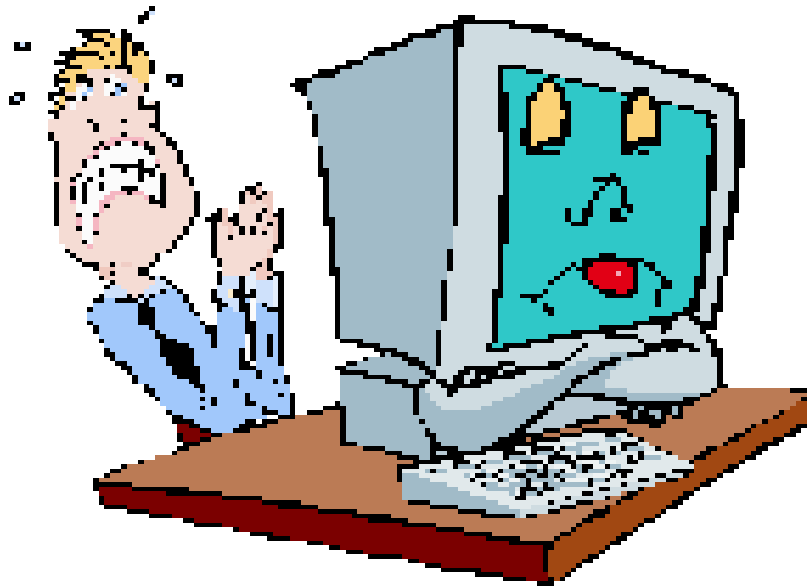


Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?



- **forgive**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>forgive</b>	<b>forgave</b>	<b>forgiven</b>

• **get**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **get**



<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
<b>get</b>	<b>got</b>	<b>got</b>

• go



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

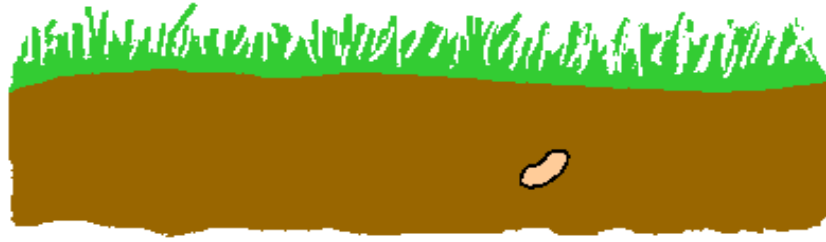
Can you list these verb forms?

• go



Present	Past	Past Participle
go	went	gone

- **grow**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **grow**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>grow</b>	<b>grew</b>	<b>grown</b>

- **know**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?



- **know**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>know</b>	<b>knew</b>	<b>known</b>

- **lay**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **lay**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>lay</b>	<b>laid</b>	<b>laid</b>

- **lie**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

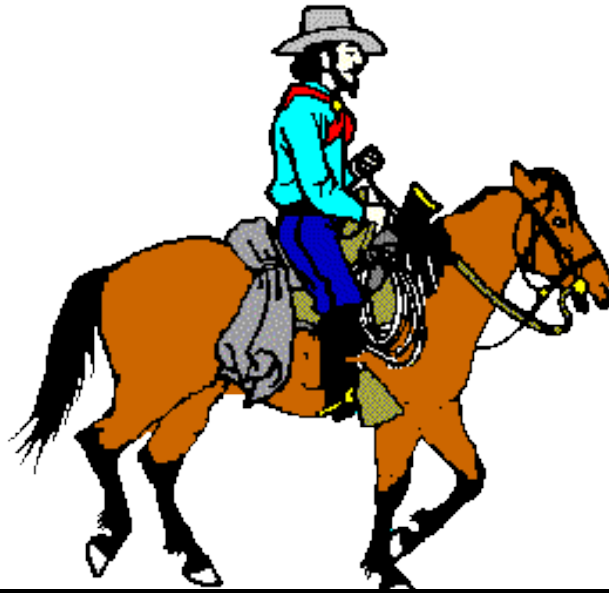
Can you list these verb forms?

- **lie**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>lie</b>	<b>lay</b>	<b>lain</b>

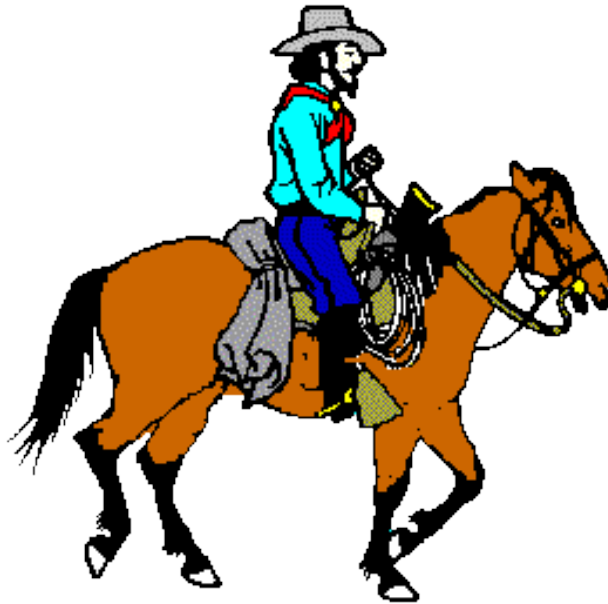
- **ride**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **ride**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>ride</b>	<b>rode</b>	<b>ridden</b>

• **run**

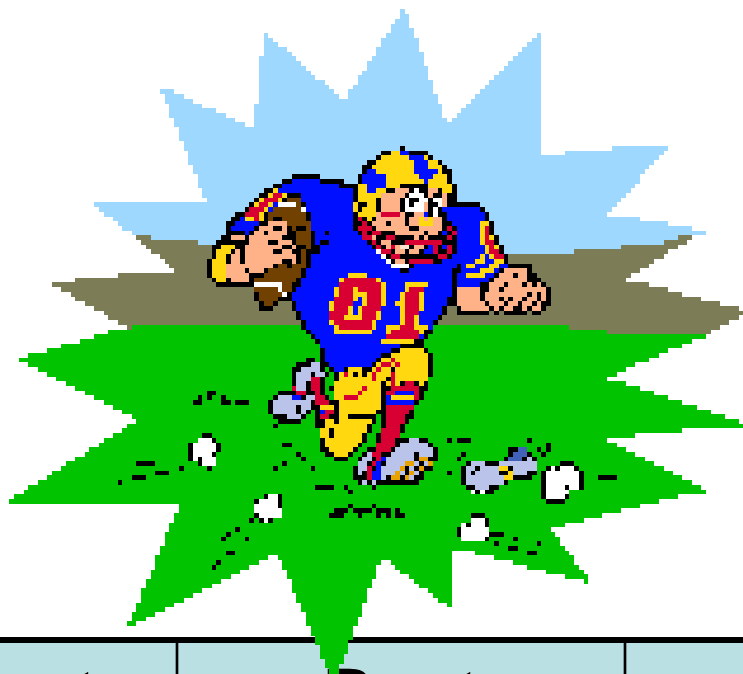


Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

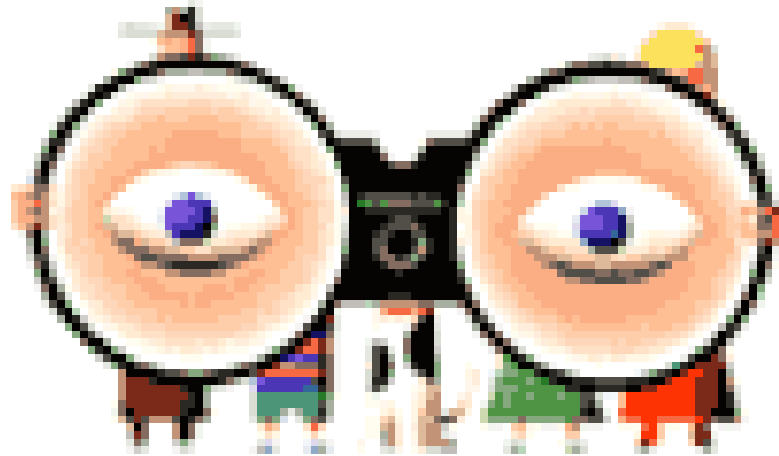


- **run**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>run</b>	<b>ran</b>	<b>run</b>

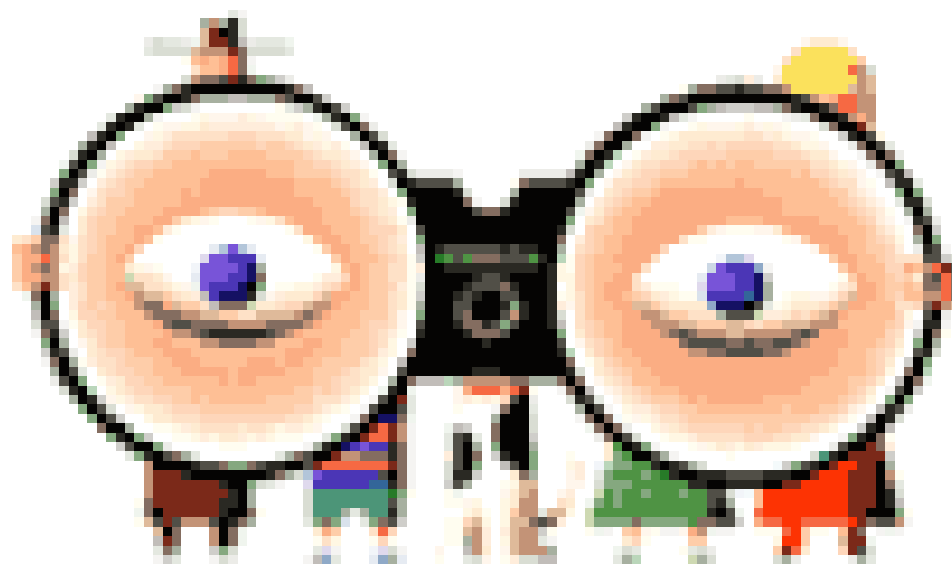
- **see**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **see**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>see</b>	<b>saw</b>	<b>seen</b>

- **sing**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **sing**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>sing</b>	<b>sang</b>	<b>sung</b>

• **sit**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

• **sit**



<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
<b>sit</b>	<b>sat</b>	<b>sat</b>

- **Speak**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?



- **Speak**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>Speak</b>	<b>Spoke</b>	<b>Spoken</b>

- **swim**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **swim**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>swim</b>	<b>swam</b>	<b>swum</b>

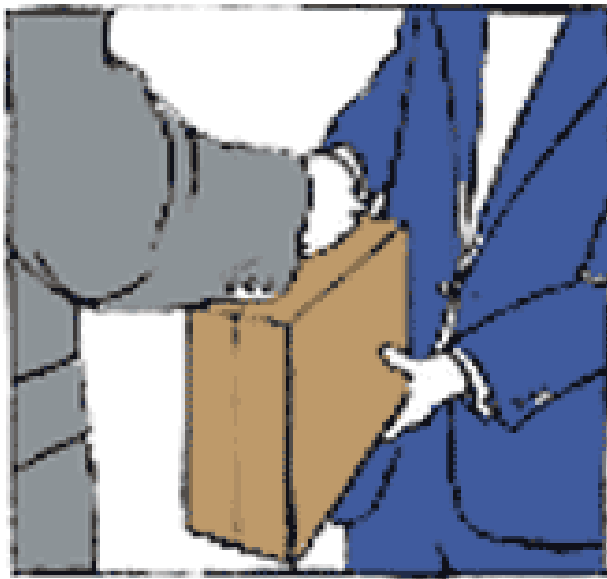
- **take**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **take**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>take</b>	<b>took</b>	<b>taken</b>

- **throw**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **throw**



Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>throw</b>	<b>threw</b>	<b>thrown</b>

- **write**

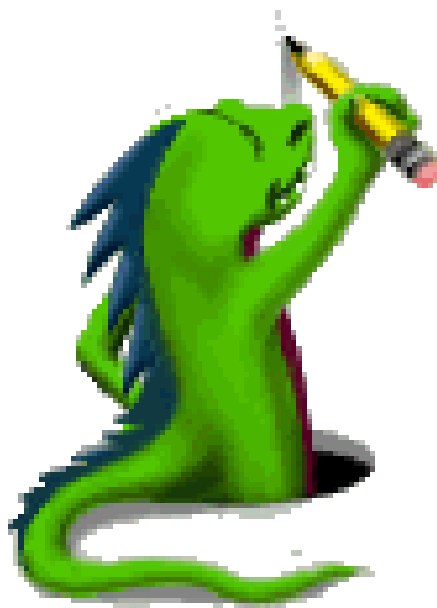


Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?



- **write**



<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
<b>write</b>	<b>wrote</b>	<b>written</b>

## Demo Placement test

## 6 form

### 1. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. We're tired we \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for three hours.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the work yet?
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball at the moment. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it with her friends at weekends.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ not (see) him for a long time.. We \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) last time three years ago.
5. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (run) in the park when it started to rain.
6. He looks hot. What \_\_\_\_\_ he (do)? He \_\_\_\_\_ (run) in the park for an hour.
7. Jack is my cousin. We \_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other since childhood.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) this writer. I... (not read) any of his books..
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about the situation in the USA?
10. - She \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to you at 4p.m. yesterday, but you \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) at home.  
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) my dog for a walk.

### 2. Change from Active into Passive.

1. The carpenter makes furniture..
2. Mark Twain wrote "Tom Sawyer"
3. You should wear your school uniform.
4. They will do the work tomorrow.
5. They speak Spanish in Spain.
6. Fleming discovered penicillin.

### 3. Use the words in brackets to form that best fits each gap.

1. Today the weather is \_\_\_\_\_ (wind).
2. Climate in the UK is \_\_\_\_\_ (change).
3. We like when the weather isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (sun) and don't like when it is \_\_\_\_\_ (cloud) and \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
4. He is a bad \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) he can't dance at all.
5. People in this country are \_\_\_\_\_ (friend) and \_\_\_\_\_ (help).

### 4. Complete the sentences with prepositions.

1. We stayed there \_\_\_\_\_ June \_\_\_\_\_ September.

2. They have classes \_\_\_\_\_ Mondays and Fridays.
3. Let's finish the work \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
4. It's difficult to get up \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
5. I'm so tired. I got home \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ night.

**5. Complete the sentences with the correct words. The first letter of each word is given.**

1. We stayed in a bed and **b**\_\_\_\_\_ .
2. I like holidays at the seaside most. I love relaxing on the **b**\_\_\_\_\_ and sunbathing.
3. The weather was **a**\_\_\_\_\_! It rained all the time.
4. In some countries black cats bring bad **l**\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Mike loves all kinds of **a**\_\_\_\_\_ holidays. Last year he went trekking in the mountains.
6. I'd like fish and **c**\_\_\_\_\_, please. And chocolate cake for the dessert.
7. My mum loves **s**\_\_\_\_\_. When we go on holiday together we always visit a lot of interesting places and museums.
8. The food in this hotel is terrible. Yesterday there was a hair in my soup. It was **d**\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Friday 13th, a rabbit's foot and a broken mirror are popular **s**\_\_\_\_\_ in many countries.
10. I don't have money for hotels. I usually stay in a **h**\_\_\_\_\_ on my holidays.
11. My roast **b**\_\_\_\_\_ was delicious. How about your roast chicken?

**6. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs below. Use Present Perfect or Past Simple**

break	<u>buy</u>	do	go
have	hear	lose	meet
see	spend	wake up	

- 0 I've just \_\_\_\_\_ **bought** \_\_\_\_\_ a new computer game. Do you want to see it?
- 1 Are you hungry? \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ lunch yet? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ lunch half an hour ago.
- 2 Jonas \_\_\_\_\_ his glasses, He sat on them!
- 3 I can't buy a new shirt. I \_\_\_\_\_ all my money on ice creams!
- 4 Kristy is still in bed. She \_\_\_\_\_ yet!
- 5 I can't find my passport anywhere. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ it!
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ flying saucer in the sky? I \_\_\_\_\_ it two years ago.
- 7 She lives near Brad Pitt's house but she \_\_\_\_\_ him only once last year.
- 8 What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ with my stereo? It isn't working.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the latest news? Paul Krossev is going to play at the stadium!
- 10 Sorry. My father isn't here. He \_\_\_\_\_ to New York for a conference. He \_\_\_\_\_ there three days ago.

**1. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.**

- 1....she...(tidy) her room yet?
2. She...(have lunch) now. She usually...(eat) some soup and a glass of juice.
- 3.---You look tired. --- Yes I...(do) my project all day.
4. Nick and Mark are friends. They...(know) each other since childhood.
- 5.I...(go) home when I met my classmates Ann and Mary.
6. The dog is wet. What...it (do)?---I...(take) it for a walk in the park.
7. I...(not visit) museums for a long time. I..(be) there 2 years ago.
8. John ...(not know) this singer. He...(not hear) any of his songs.
9. What...you(do) at 2 o'clock yesterday? ---I...(watch) an interesting program on TV.
10. What...you...(think) about new iPads?

**2. Change from active into passive**

1. A farmer grows fruit and vegetables.
2. Van Gogh painted "The Sunflowers".
3. You should wear a uniform in our school.
- 4.They grow coffee in Brazil.
5. A poet writes poems.

**3. Complete the sentences with prepositions.**

1. I stayed in the country...June...September.
2. He goes to the pool...Mondays and...Fridays.
3. We are going to the cinema....the weekend.
4. My music classes start....4 o'clock...the evening.
5. They are busy....Sunday night.

**4. Use the words in brackets to form what best fits each gap.**

1. I don't like....weather.(rain)
2. People in small towns are....(friend) and (help).
3. In autumn the weather is...(wind)and...(rain).
4. Climate in the UK is...(change).
5. She is a good...(dance) but she also can swim very...(good).

## Form 6

**I. Open the brackets using Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Continuous, Past Simple**

1. Where is Jim? – He (have) a shower.
2. Matt usually (play) tennis on Sundays. He doesn't like football.
3. Jane (leave) for Paris next week.
4. It (rain) heavily when they left for work.
5. Tom (enjoy) travelling alone when he was young.
6. you ever (meet) Nick's wife? – Yes, I (meet) her at Sam's party last week.
7. He (hate) standing in long queues. He thinks it's boring.
8. Ann isn't at home. She (go) shopping.
9. When Jules Verne (die)? – In 1905.
10. He was planting trees in the garden while his sisters (clean) the house.

**II. Read and choose:**

1. Is this scarf ...?  
A your      B yours      C you
2. There is ..... juice in the bottle.  
A a few      B a little      C any
3. I usually go to school ...  
A by feet    B on my foot      C on foot
4. The mobile phone is a wonderful .....  
A invention      B information      C invitation
5. Air pollution ..... serious health problems for so many people.  
A destroys    B causes      C improves
6. Airplanes are ..... way of travelling.  
A the most expensive    B more expensive    C most expensive
7. He works as a stuntman in his .... time.  
A long      B holiday    C spare
8. I .... drink coffee. I don't like it.  
A always    B seldom    C often
9. Nanny is the person who looks .... children.  
A after      B at    C for
10. My sister usually wears ..... clothes when she works in the office.  
A casual    B formal    C sport

**III. Use the answers to make questions**

1. .... Tom? (When)  
I saw Tom two days ago.
2. .... sad yesterday? (Why)  
I was sad because I had a headache.
3. .... get up? (What time)  
She usually gets up at seven o'clock.
4. .... Nick? (How long)  
I have known him for two years.

**IV. Correct the sentences.**

1. She go to the cinema last weekend.
2. They use to live in the city centre.
3. I do the washing up at the moment.
4. She already read this book.
5. When she came the children watched TV.
6. David don't like playing tennis.

**V. Add question tags**

1. Sally went to the concert, ...
2. You aren't hungry, ...
3. Our train leaves at 7.30, ...
4. Ken will be here tomorrow, ...
5. Let's play tennis, ...

# REPORTED SPEECH

Reported speech

Reported speech without tense changes

Reported speech with tense changes

Other changes in reported speech

Reported questions

Reported imperatives

Reporting verbs

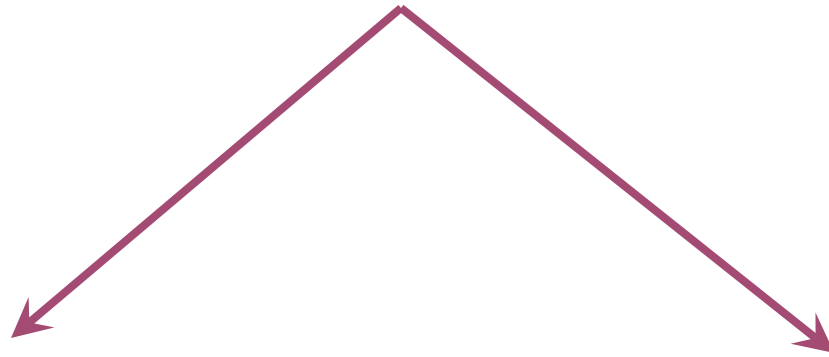


# REPORTED SPEECH

*We use reported speech when we are saying what other people say, think or believe.*

- ◉ He says he wants it.
- ◉ I believe he loves her.
- ◉ She told me he had asked her to marry him.
- ◉ We thought he was in Australia.

# REPORTED SPEECH



without  
tense changes

with  
tense changes

# REPORTED SPEECH WITHOUT TENSE CHANGES

# REPORTED SPEECH WITHOUT TENSE CHANGES

*When we are reporting somebody's words a short time after they were said.*

'It's quite cold,' said Harry.



Harry just said (that) it's quite cold.

# REPORTED SPEECH WITHOUT TENSE CHANGES

*When we are reporting a scientific fact.*

'Light from the sun takes eight minutes to reach us,' the professor said.



The professor said (that) light from the sun takes eight minutes to reach us.

# REPORTED SPEECH WITHOUT TENSE CHANGES

*When we are reporting something  
which is still true.*

'I have a niece in America,' Mr Wood said.



Mr Wood said (that) he has a niece in  
America.

# REPORTED SPEECH WITHOUT TENSE CHANGES

*When we use a reporting verb in the present tense.*

'I am staying in tonight,' Mark says.



Mark says (that) he is staying in tonight.

# REPORTED SPEECH WITHOUT TENSE CHANGES

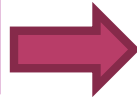
- ◉ *When we are reporting somebody's words a short time after they were said.*
- ◉ *When we are reporting a scientific fact.*
- ◉ *When we are reporting something which is still true.*
- ◉ *When we use a reporting verb in the present tense.*



# REPORTED SPEECH WITH TENSE CHANGES

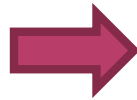
We usually have to change the tense if the reporting verb is in the past.

Present Simple



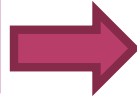
Past Simple

'I am hungry.'



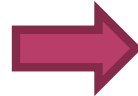
He said (that) he was hungry.

Present Continuous



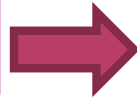
Past Continuous

'I am writing a letter.'



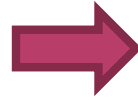
He said (that) he  
was writing a letter.

Present Perfect



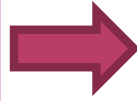
Past Perfect

'I have cleaned my  
room.'



He said (that) he  
had cleaned his room.

Present Perfect  
Continuous



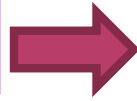
Past Perfect  
Continuous

'She has been waiting  
all day.'



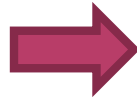
He said (that) she  
had been waiting all day.

Past Simple



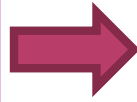
Past Perfect

'I paid \$12 for the video.'



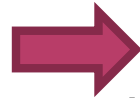
He said (that) he had paid \$12 for the video.

Past Continuous



Past Perfect  
Continuous

'We were talking about  
football.'

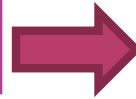


He said (that) they  
had been talking about  
football.

*Direct Speech*

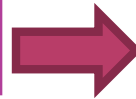
*Reported speech*

Present Simple



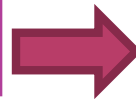
Past Simple

Present Continuous



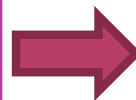
Past Continuous

Present Perfect



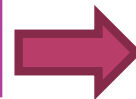
Past Perfect

Present Perfect  
Continuous



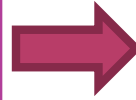
Past Perfect  
Continuous

Past Simple



Past Perfect

Past Continuous



Past Perfect  
Continuous



## OTHER CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH

We sometimes have to change other words, such as pronouns, words that refer to the time and place, some modal verbs.

*Direct Speech*

*Reported speech*

now	→	then, at that moment
today	→	that day
yesterday	→	the day before, the previous day
tomorrow	→	the next/following day
last week	→	the week before, the previous week
next week	→	the week after, the following week
ago	→	before
here	→	there
this	→	that
these	→	those
will	→	would

# REPORTED QUESTIONS

# REPORTED QUESTIONS

- ◉ *Reported questions are usually introduced with the verbs **ask, inquire, wonder** or the expression **want to know**.*
- ◉ *The word order is direct.*
- ◉ *The tenses, pronouns and time and place expressions change as in statements.*

# YES/NO QUESTIONS

*We introduce the reported question with*  
**if** *or* **whether**.

'Have you finished?'

He asked me **if/whether** I had finished.

'Are there any apples left?'

He asked **if/whether** there were any apples left.

# WH- QUESTIONS

*We introduce the reported question with the same question word.*

'Who left the fridge open?'



He asked **who** had left the fridge open.

'Why did they go there?'



He wanted to know **why** they had gone there.

# REPORTED IMPERATIVES

*We use the reporting verbs*

**tell, order, command, ask + smb + to-infinitive**

'Sit still!'



He told me **to sit** still.

'Don't say a word!'



He told me **not to say** a word.



# REPORTING VERBS

- ◉ agree, claim, offer, promise, refuse + to-infinitive
- ◉ advise, allow, ask, order, warn + smb + to-infinitive
- ◉ accuse smb of, apologise for, deny, insist on, suggest + -ing form

**I. Choose the right word to complete the sentences**

1. Let me tell you a long (forgetting/forgotten) story. 2. "Go and catch a (falling/fallen) star..." 3. The two banks of the river are (connecting/connected) by a bridge. 4. I'd like to be an explorer (discovering/discovered) new lands. 5. (watering/watered) by Jane, the flowers looked much fresher. 6. It has been the best game ever (playing/played) by this football team. 7. The hedge (surrounding/surrounded) the garden is rather tall. 8. The (losing/lost) key was found at last. 9. Here is the letter (receiving/received) by me yesterday. 10. Do you know the girl (playing/played) in the garden? (10 points)

**II. Insert the articles where necessary in these exclamatory sentences.**

1. What ... awful disaster! 2. How romantic... story is! 3. It is such ...stupid idea!  
4. What...terrible shock! 5. What...nasty weather! 6. It is such...attractive town! 7. I have never seen such... high hedges! 8. What... exciting news! 9. How touching ... scene is!  
10. It's such ...important advice! (10points)

**III. Put the definite article where it should be used.**

- |                     |                               |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Lake District    | 6. Buckingham Palace          |
| 2. Heathrow Airport | 7. British Museum             |
| 3. County of Kent   | 8. Royal Albert Hall          |
| 4. East Anglia      | 9. Victoria and Albert Museum |
| 5. Tower of London  | 10. Mall                      |

(10 points)

**IV. Translate into English. Use "What..., How..., so..., such"**

1. Погода такая изменчивая! 2. Какой живописный пейзаж!. 3. Как важна эта информация! 4.Эта сцена такая трогательная. 5. Какая дорогая эта машина!

(5 points)

**V. Express the same in English.**

1. Я не хочу, чтобы ты кричал так громко. 2. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы моя старшая сестра зарабатывала побольше. 3. Джон не ожидает, что мы приедем точно в пять. 4. Моя мама не хочет, чтобы я стала портнихой. 5. Все родители хотят, чтобы их дети были честными и храбрыми. (5 points)

**VI. Give English equivalents for these words and word combinations.**

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. остальные причины    | 6. волнующий рассказ     |
| 2. на северо-западе     | 7. соединять берега реки |
| 3. глупо выглядеть      | 8. нарушать закон        |
| 4. владеть домом        | 9. быть довольным чем-то |
| 5.зарабатывать на жизнь | 10. во весь голос        |

(10 points)

**I. Open the brackets.**

1. I am tired. I (wash) the dishes for the whole evening.
2. I never (be) to Italy, but I always (want) to go there.
3. When they (meet) their friend?
4. While I (have) dinner the telephone (ring).

**II. Use the right form of the verb.**

1. If it (be) misty tomorrow, it will be difficult to drive a car.
2. We'll see a lot of changes when people (learn) to influence the climate.
3. If he (not read) the book, he won't learn of interesting facts.

**III. Use reflexive and possessive pronouns.**

1. Don't pay for me I'll pay for \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. She cut \_\_\_\_\_ on a piece of glass.
3. Did you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ at the party?
4. She gave me \_\_\_\_\_ phone number and I gave her \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. They told her \_\_\_\_\_ fairy tale and she told \_\_\_\_\_ .

**IV. Use the proper form of adjectives.**

1. The air in the city is (dirty) than in the country.
2. The life is (expensive) in the city than in the country.
3. He is (good) student in class.
4. She is (bad) at Maths than her sister.
5. She is (beautiful) woman in the world.

**V. Agree with the following statements. Use So/Neither**

1. We are happy. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They have got a dog. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Nick bought a car. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He doesn't like it. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I won't go to the USA. \_\_\_\_\_.

**VI. Change into Passive.**

1. Mary must finish her story.
2. They will post the letter tomorrow.
3. People keep animals in cages.
4. We didn't expect rain this week.
5. They can't buy this car.

**I. Open the brackets to complete the sentences**

1. The chemical plant (poison) the waters of this river for many years.
2. You (do) the homework? Good! Now we can watch TV.
3. What the picnickers (do) when it (begin) raining?
4. When the disaster (happen)?

**II. Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets.**

1. These species of animals will return to their habitats when they (be safe).
2. He will go to the country if the weather (change).
3. The wildlife will survive if people (take care) of it.

**III. Complete the sentences using the correct pronouns.**

1. The knife is very sharp! Don't hurt \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jane dried \_\_\_\_\_ after the swim.
3. John and Bob were asked to speak about \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Agree with us. Use So..../ Neither....**

1. I won't go there. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I have a sister. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I didn't go there. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I can play the piano. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I haven't done the work. \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Use the correct form of adjectives.**

1. The (good) part of our visit was the boat ride.
2. The mountains in the west are (high) than the mountains in the east.
3. He is (smart) boy in class.
4. This film is (interesting) of all I've ever seen.
5. The food in this restaurant is (bad) than in our café.

**VI. Change the sentences from Active to Passive Voice.**

1. They forecast weather every day.
2. We can do this work later.
3. Ann will buy this house next year.
4. They brought a lot of books yesterday.
5. They must build this house in time.

## 1. Complete the multi-part verbs in the sentences

- 1 Andy's got.....university to study engineering
- 2 They never turn .... on time. They're always late.
- 3 A: What have you been getting .... to since I last saw you?  
B: Nothing much
4. It was 2 a.m. when she got.....home from the party.
- 5 Do people dress ....when they go to the theatre in your country?
- 6 They both like sport and music so they get.....well.
- 7 Let's get .....at the weekend and have a barbecue.
- 8 We might go camping next week. It depends ..... the weather.
- 9 A: Does he get .....well with his older brother?  
B: Yes, they're good friends.
10. It's a formal dinner so he'll have to put a tie.....

## 2. Use have to/ don't have to/ can/ can't

**Library 9 a.m.–5 p.m.**  
No eating or drinking  
Switch off mobile phones  
Photocopy machine

**Wacky Club 9 p.m.–2 a.m.**  
Over 18s only  
Free entry Thursday  
until 10 p.m.  
Jeans are OK

- 1 You ....pay at the Wacky Club after 10 p.m
2. You ...leave the library at 5 p.m
3. You ...eat sandwiches in the library
- 4 You ....make photocopies in the library.
- 5 You ....use your mobile phone in the library.
- 6 You ....pay at the Wacky Club before 10 p.m. on Thursdays.
7. You ...wear jeans at the Wacky Club if you don't want to
- 8 You ....leave the Wacky Club at midnight.
- 9 You ....go to the Wacky Club if you are seventeen.
- 10 You       wear jeans at the Wacky Club, if you like.

**I. Make the sentences passive.**

1. He always makes her laugh.

---

2. They speak English in Britain and America.

---

3. The woman will make her apologize.

---

4. Teddy's sister often lets him use the computer.

---

5. The teacher told us the results of the quiz.

---

6. Mother made Kate wash up.

---

7. She won't let him go.

---

8. Father doesn't let Mike drive the car.

---

9. We will tell them the truth.

---

10. They never let him go to the park alone.

---

**II. Use particle *to* in the sentences with Complex Object where necessary.**

1. He wanted his daughter \_\_\_\_ join the club.

2. She has never seen anyone \_\_\_\_ act so well.

3. I'd like you \_\_\_\_ come to the party.

4. We noticed Ann \_\_\_\_ learn the poem.

5. They didn't expect us \_\_\_\_ come back so early.

6. Did you let him \_\_\_\_ stay up late?

7. The students were made \_\_\_\_ write the test.

8. She felt somebody \_\_\_\_ touch her shoulder.

9. Was she allowed \_\_\_\_ go to the cinema?

10. Watch the kittens \_\_\_\_ play!

**III. Translate into English.**

1. Позволь мне пойти с тобой.

---

2. Его заставят сказать правду.

---

3. Не заставляй меня кричать изо всех сил.

---

4. Улыбка сделала его молодым.

---

5. Детям разрешили посмотреть фильм.

---

6. Мы не ожидали, что она придёт.

---

7. Ей бы хотелось, чтобы мы посетили Шотландию.

---

8. Тебе разрешают пользоваться компьютером?

---

9. Её заставили остаться дома.

---

10. Что делает вас несчастным?

---

## Keys.

- I.**
1. She is always made to laugh.
  2. English is spoken in Britain and America.
  3. She will be made to apologise.
  4. Teddy is often allowed to use the computer.
  5. We were told the results of the quiz. / The results of the test were told us.
  6. Kate was made to wash up.
  7. He won't be allowed to go.
  8. Mike isn't allowed to drive the car.
  9. They will be told the truth. / The truth will be told them.
  10. He is never allowed to go to the park alone.

- II.**
1. to
  2. x
  3. to
  4. x
  5. to
  6. x
  7. to
  8. x
  9. to
  10. x

- III.**
1. Let me go with you.
  2. He will be made to tell the truth.
  3. Don't make me shout at the top of my voice.
  4. The smile made him young.
  5. The kids were allowed to watch a/the film.
  6. We didn't expect her to come.
  7. She'd like us to visit Scotland.
  8. Are you allowed to use the computer?
  9. She was made to stay at home.
  10. What makes you unhappy?

## TEST 9

## Form 6

### I. Insert the necessary words and articles

1. What.....romantic city!
2. How old ..... buildings are!
3. How nice .....people are!
4. How unusual ..... monument to Walter Scott is!
5. What .....place it is!
6. What .....information it is!

### II. Translate into English

1. Какой привлекательный план!
2. Погода такая изменчивая.
3. Какая трогательная сцена!
4. Какая дорогая (как дорога) эта машина!
5. Ее здоровье такое хрупкое.
6. Какой непобедимый рыцарь (knight)!

### III. Insert prepositions where necessary

1. Uncle William has been ....politics since 2000.
2. What's your reason ... leaving us soon?
3. Little Bobby admired ....the little yellow chick. He had never seen such birds before.
4. The Mall, a wide avenue, runs...Trafalgar Square...Buckingham Palace...St. James's Park.
5. The royal parks in and around London are open the public free...charge.
6. Queen Victoria's reign...the country lasted...64 years.

### IV. Use the articles before these proper names where necessary

- |                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. _____St. James's Park      | 6. _____Buckingham Palace          |
| 2. _____Mall                  | 7. _____London Zoo                 |
| 3. _____Roman Catholic Church | 8. _____Spanish Armada             |
| 4. _____Royal Albert Hall     | 9. _____Victoria and Albert Museum |
| 5. _____Commonwealth          | 10. _____Hyde Park                 |

### V. Give English equivalents for these words and word combinations.

- |                                    |                       |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. официальная резиденция королевы | 5. владеть домом      |
| 2. известный герой фильма          | 6. правящий монарх    |
| 3. классическая музыка             | 7. победить врага     |
| 4. великая империя                 | 8. напомнить о победе |

### VI. Complete the sentences using the new words

1. John's father o..... a local pub.
2. When a king or queen r....., he or she rules a country
3. There is a r.....n for every important thing that happens.
4. Mr Davidson r..... his boss of the interview he had given 3 years before
5. When was Queen Elizabeth II c.....?
6. The most important thing is not to admit d..... .



**Use of English 13-14A**

**A Complete the sentences with *will, won't, (am, are, is) going to or not going to.***

(6 points)

- 0 I think most people will have mobile phones in the future.
- 1 Tom feels ill. He \_\_\_\_\_ visit a doctor on Monday.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV this evening because there isn't anything interesting on.
- 3 In the future, everybody \_\_\_\_\_ know how to use a computer.
- 4 We have two tests next week. We \_\_\_\_\_ study hard this weekend.
- 5 That's not true! She \_\_\_\_\_ move to Africa. She decided to stay here.
- 6 He buys lots of expensive cars. In ten years he \_\_\_\_\_ have any money!

**B Write plural forms of these nouns.**

(2 points)

0	man	<i>men</i>
1	child	
2	watch	
3	knife	
4	skirt	

**C Match the verbs (1–6) with the expressions (a–g).**

(3 points)

- 0 give            a) parks
- 1 do              b) money for charity
- 2 raise           c) old people
- 3 work           d) with homeless children
- 4 visit           e) trees
- 5 clean up       f) clothes to charities
- 6 plant           g) voluntary work

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>f</i>						

**D Write down the prices in words.**

(5 points)

- 0 \$5.00            five dollars
- 1 30c              \_\_\_\_\_



- 2 £7.99 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 €15.30 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 75p \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 €0.40 \_\_\_\_\_

**E Complete the sentences with the correct words. The first letter of each word is given.**  
(4 points)

- 0 What's the cost of postage? Is it very expensive?
- 1 B\_\_\_\_\_ people can't see.
- 2 We often help at school e\_\_\_\_\_ like parties and concerts.
- 3 I'm afraid this isn't my size. Can I have m\_\_\_\_\_, please?
- 4 Last year we learnt a lot about the p\_\_\_\_\_ of the environment.

**Total**

	<b>20</b>
--	-----------

Name ..... Class .....

### Use of English 13-14B

**A Complete the sentences with *will, won't, (am, are, is) going to or not going to.***

(6 points)

- 0 I think most people will have mobile phones in the future.  
 1 We \_\_\_\_\_ listen to the radio tonight because the programme is very boring.  
 2 I hope there \_\_\_\_\_ be any more wars in Europe.  
 3 I have a terrible toothache. I \_\_\_\_\_ visit a dentist tomorrow morning.  
 4 You are wrong! She \_\_\_\_\_ study engineering. She hates maths, and she wants to be an actress.  
 5 In the future, people \_\_\_\_\_ do most of their shopping on the Internet.  
 6 I have a driving test next month. I \_\_\_\_\_ practise with my father.

**B Write plural forms of these nouns.**

(2 points)

0	man	<i>men</i>
1	foot	
2	scarf	
3	match	
4	woman	

**C Match the verbs (1–6) with the expressions (a–g).**

(3 points)

- |             |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 0 give      | a) a sponsored walk     |
| 1 plant     | b) voluntary work       |
| 2 work      | c) in local events      |
| 3 go on     | d) with refugees        |
| 4 collect   | e) crops                |
| 5 take part | f) clothes to charities |
| 6 do        | g) money in the street  |

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>f</i>						

**D Write down the prices in words.**

(5 points)

- 0 \$5.00 five dollars  
 1 £2.38 \_\_\_\_\_



- 2 99c \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 €0.50 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 40p \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 €17.60 \_\_\_\_\_

**E Complete the sentences with the correct words. The first letter of each word is given.**  
 (4 points)

- 0 What's the cost of postage? Is it very expensive?  
 1 My father is a doctor and does medical r\_\_\_\_\_ into cancer.  
 2 He became an o\_\_\_\_\_ when he was ten years old. His parents died in a car accident.  
 3 I'm afraid this isn't my father's size. Can I have e\_\_\_\_\_ large, please?  
 4 We decided to r\_\_\_\_\_ some money for homeless children.

**Total**

	<b>20</b>
--	-----------

You have received a letter from your English-speaking friend Alex who writes:

*... It was great to hear that you went to London during your autumn holidays. I'm going to visit this wonderful city in spring. So, what places of interest do you advise me to see? Could you tell me what impressed you most of all?*

*... As for me, I'm awfully tired because we are doing a project about ecological problems and environmental protection...*

Write a letter to Alex (90-110 words)

In your letter:

- answer his questions;
  - ask 1 or 2 questions about his project.
- 

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In your letter:

- answer his questions;
- ask 1 or 2 questions about his project.

**ADMINISTRATIVE TEST -WRITING - FORM 7 – DECEMBER, 2011**

**Read Nigel's letter. Write your answer and answer all Nigel's questions. Ask Nigel three questions of your own.**

**Your letter should contain about 120 words.**

**Dear ..... ,**

**How are you? Did you enjoy your summer holidays? I hope so. I am back at school and very busy.**

**Anyway, I'll try to answer all your questions about my rest in summer.**

**I stayed with my grandparents who live in a little cottage in the country. They are retired. My grandparents get on well with their neighbours.**

**My granddad is called Denis. He's got a large nose and a round red face. He is an excellent storyteller and his stories are humorous.**

**I am looking forward to your coming to London. What sights would you like to see? Do you think it's a good idea to go to my grandparents for a couple of days?**

**Best wishes,  
Nigel**

**I Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets**

- 1) Ann usually (take) her dog for a walk at about 3 o'clock.
- 2) Paul never (win) a competition in his life, but he always (try) hard.
- 3) While Dick (study) last night, his sister (watch) TV.
- 4) How long ago you (start) painting?
- 5) Nick is my friend. I (know) him for two years.
- 6) I'm going on holiday next week. I hope it (be) hot and sunny.
- 7) My mother (think) that I'm too young to watch this film.
- 8) We saw an accident when we (drive) home.
- 9) They are angry because they (lose) three games.
- 10) I've got some exciting news. My sister (have) a baby.

**II Complete the multi-part verbs in the sentences**

- 1) They never turn... on time. They are always late.
- 2) Liz is very sociable. She gets... .. most people.
- 3) I asked my neighbour to look ... my dog while I was on holiday.
- 4) We might go camping next week. It depends ... the weather.
- 5) They had to put ... their holiday because Susan broke her leg.

**III Change into Passive**

- 1) The gardener has planted some trees.
- 2) We must protect the environment.
- 3) They will advertise the project on TV.
- 4) They speak English all over the world.
- 5) Who invented the first computer?

6) Mum is preparing dinner.

**IV Complete the sentences with proper modal verbs – must not, can, should, must, don't have to, have to**

1) I \_ help you. I'm not busy now.

2) You \_ feed the animals at the zoo. It is forbidden.

3) Tell them they \_ wash the carrots. I've already done it.

4) I suppose you \_ dress smartly for church, but I never do.

5) I \_ get up very early to be at school on time.

6) You \_ stop when the traffic light is red.

**V Choose the correct item**

1) Would you pass me some/any salt, please?

2) There is a little/a few furniture in his small house.

3) Tim always plays alone. He doesn't have any/no brothers or sisters.

4) How much/ many time do you need to read the text?

**VI Use the answers to make questions**

1) How much.....?

This watch costs \$80.

2) Where.....?

They went to Venice last spring.

3) What..... with?

The room was decorated with flowers.

4) How long.....?

They have known each other since childhood.



**I Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**

- 1) I (burn) my hand while I (make) an omelette.
- 2) Look at him. He (ride) his brother's bike.
- 3) When you (buy) this dress? It (look) quite new.
- 4) Let's not go to that movie. I already (see) it.
- 5) How long you (know) Julian?
- 6) The teacher stopped me when I (run) down the stairs.
- 7) Irene plays the violin so beautifully. I think she (become) a great musician one day.
- 8) The train for Manchester (leave) at 5 o'clock.
- 9) When I (come) home yesterday, the children (watch) TV peacefully.
- 10)        you ever (try) Italian food?

**II Complete the multi-part verbs in the sentences:**

- 1) She decided to give ... city life and become a farmer.
- 2) Why don't you take ... your coat? It's quite warm in here.
- 3) Do people dress ... when they go to the theatre in your country.
- 4) It's a formal dinner so he'll have to put a tie ...
- 5) Let's get ... at the weekend and have a barbecue.

**III Change into the Passive:**

- 1) The police are questioning the criminals now.
- 2) People will produce more goods.
- 3) When do they serve dinner?
- 4) You should lock the front door.

- 5) They have taken his aunt to hospital.
- 6) The boys damaged the TV.

**IV Complete the sentences with proper modal verbs(have to,should,must,can,mustn't,couldn't, could):**

- 1) You ... take your dog with you, it isn't allowed.
- 2) He ... read when he was five, but he ... write.
- 3) Tell him he ... do it immediately.
- 4) I think you ... tell him the truth.
- 5) I'm afraid I ... go. It's getting dark.
- 6) I ... do this job with no trouble at all.

**V Choose the correct item:**

- 1) It was early morning and there were little/few people in the street.
- 2) Last week there was any/no snow on the ground.
- 3) I wanted to buy a little/a few food for lunch with my bus money.
- 4) I'm having much/many difficulty with the street names. Where's Lea Street?

**VI Use the answers to make questions :**

- 1) Why.....?

The girl is crying because she has lost her ball.

- 2) When.....?

The letters were posted yesterday.

- 3) What.....?

The most ancient Russian towns are Rostov Veliky, Suzdal, Vladimir.

- 4)How many.....?

She has already won three tournaments.

**I. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT.**

TOTAL: 50

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Were there ... rooms in Hughes's house?  
a) a lot of; b) much; c) many
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. When you go to church you ... switch off your mobile phone.  
a) can; b) have to; c) needn't
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. My two best friends love jogging, but ... of them likes aerobics.  
a) neither; b) both; c) all
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Tim always shops ... before he buys a thing.  
a) up; b) out; c) around
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. I'm not really ... in politics.  
a) interest; b) interesting; c) interested
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. You ... go home if you like.  
a) must; b) have to; c) can
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. I can't afford it. I have got ... money with me.  
a) much; b) little; c) few
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The dress-code depends ... what kind of party it is.  
a) on; b) up; c) from
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Let me help you with ... bag. It's too heavy for you.  
a) -- ; b) the; c) a
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. You ... park here. It's forbidden.  
a) must; b) mustn't; c) don't have to
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. ... my parents are always kind with me.  
a) none; b) all; c) both
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. I don't find tennis very ... .  
a) is exciting; b) exciting; c) excited
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. I'm sorry, I ... talk to you now. I'm very busy!  
a) can't; b) can; c) need
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. There are two kinds of meat I never eat: one is beef and ... is lamb.  
a) the other; b) other; c) another
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. We are not interested in ... sport.  
a) --; b) a; c) the
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Hurry up! We have ... time left.  
a) no; b) any; c) some
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. He never replies to my emails so I've given ...writing to him.  
a) off; b) up; c) on
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. You ... do the shopping. I've already done it.  
a) mustn't; b) have to; c) don't have to
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. He wants to be ... designer.  
a) --; b) the; c) a
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Our group showed excellent results at the test. ... of us got bad marks.  
a) All; b) Neither; c) None
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Let's listen to music. I've got ... CDs with me.  
a) a few; b) much; c) a little
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. How do you deal ... the challenge of everyday life?  
a) in; b) with; c) up
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. You aren't healthy. You ... stay in bed!  
a) mustn't; b) can't; c) must

\_\_\_\_\_ 24. These chocolates taste good. I'll buy ... box.

- a) other; b) another; c) the other

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. He got ... home very late.

- a) up; b) back; c) on

## II. TRANSFORM ACTIVE INTO PASSIVE.

1. Jack collected money for charity last month.

Money \_\_\_\_\_

2. People eat organic food all over the world.

Organic food \_\_\_\_\_

3. Climatic changes will affect people's lives.

People's lives \_\_\_\_\_

4. Scottish families celebrate Hogmanay.

Hogmanay \_\_\_\_\_

5. Scientists invented a lot of convenient gadgets.

A lot of convenient gadgets \_\_\_\_\_

## III. REWRITE IN THE REPORTED SPEECH.

1. "It will rain tomorrow," - he said to me.

2. "Larry is washing the dishes," - said Tim.

3. "Don't open the window!" - Tim told Ann.

4. "Where did he live?" - asked Sarah.

5. "Do you like English?" - asked Phil.

## IV. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. She got a certificate for \_\_\_\_\_ (brave).

2. There is quite a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (violent) on TV today.

3. This \_\_\_\_\_ (active) gives you lots of energy.

4. Be attentive! Some fish in South America are \_\_\_\_\_ (poison).

5. We need a \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) leader in the future.

## V. OPEN THE BRACKETS.

1. I've got some exciting news. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a baby next month!

2. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) yesterday?

3. Please, stop talking! Can't you see? I \_\_\_\_\_ (revise) for my English exam.

4. Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (not hear) the terrible news yet.

5. I don't understand why my children always \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the same mistakes.

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not sleep) when you called me at 10 pm yesterday.

7. I'm not sure yet but I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) medicine in the future.

8. You already \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the film?

9. In 1994 she \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) Spain and went to live in England.

10. He looked around, because he knew that they \_\_\_\_\_ (hide) the money somewhere.

**I. Translate into English**

1. фрукты, овощи: авокадо, брокколи, киви, перец, клубника, малина
2. орехи, крупа/хлопья, макароны, рис
3. сыр, йогурт, оливковое масло, креветки
4. морепродукты, молочные продукты, углеводы
5. нежное/ жесткое мясо
6. кислое яблоко
7. сладкий банан
8. горький шоколад
9. острое блюдо
10. соленые чипсы
11. мягкий сыр

**II. Use the correct form of Comparative and Superlative degrees**

1. simple –
2. hot –
3. bad –
4. spicy –
5. trendy –
6. little –
7. popular –
8. good –
9. spacious –
10. far –

**III. Translate into English**

1. Его машина не такая дорогая как ваша.
2. Она уже достаточно взрослая, чтобы водить машину.
3. Он слишком высокомерен, чтобы иметь много друзей.
4. Эта комната такая же просторная как ваша.
5. Какой фрукт самый сочный?
6. Фрукты полезнее пирожных.

**Form 7****Module 7****I. Choose the necessary word.**

1. Could you ..... me twenty dollars till tomorrow, please?  
borrow      lend      owe      pass
2. Could I .....fifty euros till next week, please?  
credit      debit      borrow      lend
3. Jane ..... me fifteen dollars. She promised to give it back tomorrow.  
borrowed      lent      owes      loaned
4. How much is this bag? – It's      dollars.  
0,35      ten and two thirds      nineteen      15,324
5. Excuse me, can you break      ? I need a dollar for the vending machine.  
a dollar      five dollars      four dollars      three dollars
6. Can I change      here? (You want to get dollars.)  
dollars      dollars for roubles      dollars into pounds      euros for dollars
7. Hello! I'd like to      ninety dollars into my savings account.  
Contribute      deposit      invest      lay
8. Hello! I'd like to      eighty euros from my savings account.  
Claim      deduct      subtract      withdraw
9. Can I ..... a traveller's cheque? I need \$500.  
Buy      lend      loan      cash

**II. Write words to the following definitions**

- 1 to pay money for something
- 2 to have enough money to buy something
- 3 the money that a person or a bank lends you
- 4 a shopping centre
- 5 to get money for work
- 6 the money a bank lends you to buy a house
- 7 the money that you pay to the government
- 8 the money that you borrow from a bank to buy a house
- 9 the money a person gets for the work he does
- 10 the kind of money used in different countries

**III. Translate into English**

1. Она **потратила впустую** огромную сумму.
2. Мы не можем **позволить себе** такую дорогую машину.
3. Она **выиграла** миллион в лотерею, а он **потерял** много денег в казино.
4. Они **сняли** 500 долларов со своего счета.
5. В этом супермаркете большие **скидки при оплате наличными**.
6. Вы платите **наличными** или **кредиткой**?
7. Они копят деньги на новый дом.
8. Она **собирает** деньги **на благотворительность**.
9. На этот мобильный телефон два года **гарантии**.
10. Мы **положили** 2000 евро на **сберегательный счет** в банке.

## Tag-questions для продвинутого уровня: исключения и особенности употребления

1. Конечно, вопрос с хвостиком употребляется в разговорной речи иногда в упрощенном варианте. Самые распространенные варианты:

You remember that, right?

Take this with you, ok?

Если предложение неполное, то чтобы правильно поставить разделительный вопрос, нужно мысленно сделать его полным.

Nice day, isn't it? (It's a nice day, isn't it?)

Lovely woman, isn't she? (She is a lovely woman, isn't she?)

Pleasant people, aren't they? (They are pleasant people, aren't they?)

Еще один способ употребления разделительных вопросов – это эхо-ответы, когда мы не добавляем ничего нового, а просто повторяем мысль собеседника, тем самым выражая согласие.

He went there again. – He did, didn't he?

Он снова туда пошел. – Ну да, пошел.

They didn't mean that. – They didn't, did they?

Они не хотели этого. – Ну да, не хотели.

2. Как и в вопросе, **I am** в хвостике дает aren't I. Это исключение подробнее описывается в [Как задать вопрос: некоторые исключения](#).

I am beautiful in this dress, aren't I?

3. Следующее правило тесно связано с модальными глаголами.

а) Повелительное наклонение требует после себя **will you/won't you**, особенно если это просьбы. Это правило легко запомнить, если знать, что вежливые просьбы в английском языке начинаются с модальной связки will you.

Will you open the windows, please?

Open the windows, won't you?

Don't take my umbrella, will you?

Возможен вариант:

Open the windows, will you?, но он звучит менее вежливо.

Вообще вежливее всего было бы сказать:

Open the windows, would you?

Так как конструкция Would you open the windows? – означает очень вежливую просьбу.

Возможно также употребление *can you* в хвостике. Звучит по-дружески.  
*Close that door, can you?* – Закрой эту дверь, а?

б) *Let's* требует в конце хвостика *shall we*, так как это приглашение.

А вежливые приглашения в английском начинаются с модальной связки *shall we*.

*Shall we dance?* = *Let's dance, shall we?* – Давайте потанцуем?

Обратите внимание, что это касается только приглашений начинающихся с *let's*. Их нужно отличать от повелительного наклонения, начинающегося с *let*.

*Let's eat some fish and chips, shall we?* – (приглашение) Давай съедим рыбы с картошкой, а?  
*Let them go, will you?* – (приказ) Дай им уйти, слышишь?

в) Спрашиваем разрешение при помощи модального глагола *may*, поэтому если мы хотим выразить свои намерения и пожелания, и спросить мнение кого-либо об этом, то в хвостике говорим *may I?*

*May I go out?*

*I would like to go out, may I?*

4. Правило гласит, что утвердительный хвостик используется с отрицательным предложением. Будьте внимательны к тому, какое предложение можно считать отрицательным в английском языке. Подробнее в разделе [Отрицание в английском языке](#).

Положительным хвостик будет в предложения с:

- наречиями *seldom, hardly, rarely, scarcely, barely, never*

*He could barely understand what he is doing, could he?*

*Seldom do we see them these days, do we?*

- с такими определителями к словам, как *no, none of, not one, neither of, not any, few, little, hardly any, scarcely any, not many*

*Little time was given for the test, was it?* – позитивный хвостик!

*Few months have passed, have they?* – позитивный хвостик!

*Not many people know about this crime, do they?*

- с отрицательными местоимениями *none, nothing, nobody, nowhere*

*He told you nothing, did he?*

5. После *everyone, someone, anyone, no one* используется *they* в хвостике.



Someone should pay for this, shouldn't they?

6. В некоторых случаях вопрос-хвостик может быть положительным в утвердительном предложении.

Он используется для передачи разных оттенков эмоций – реакций на какое-либо событие. Этим мы выражаем удивление, интерес. Иногда, при произнесении с понижающейся интонацией, это может означать разочарование и осуждение.

She is always telling lies, is she?

You did this again, did you?

Отрицательное предложение – отрицательный хвостик также может встречаться, но используется реже, потому что звучит немного враждебно.

You didn't do this again, didn't you?

7. В сложных предложениях:

в сложноподчиненных – вопрос-хвостик добавляется к главному предложению,  
в сложносочиненных – к последнему предложению по порядку.

He told me that he went to the beach, didn't he?

I decided to go to Paris, and Dorothy decided to go to Rome, didn't she?

**I Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets**

- 1) Ann usually (take) her dog for a walk at about 3 o'clock.
- 2) Paul never (win) a competition in his life, but he always (try) hard.
- 3) While Dick (study) last night, his sister (watch) TV.
- 4) How long ago you (start) painting?
- 5) Nick is my friend. I (know) him for two years.
- 6) I'm going on holiday next week. I hope it (be) hot and sunny.
- 7) My mother (think) that I'm too young to watch this film.
- 8) We saw an accident when we (drive) home.
- 9) They are angry because they (lose) three games.
- 10) I've got some exciting news. My sister (have) a baby.

**II Complete the multi-part verbs in the sentences**

- 1) They never turn... on time. They are always late.
- 2) Liz is very sociable. She gets... .. most people.
- 3) I asked my neighbour to look ... my dog while I was on holiday.
- 4) We might go camping next week. It depends ... the weather.
- 5) They had to put ... their holiday because Susan broke her leg.

**III Change into Passive**

- 1) The gardener has planted some trees.
- 2) We must protect the environment.
- 3) They will advertise the project on TV.
- 4) They speak English all over the world.
- 5) Who invented the first computer?

6) Mum is preparing dinner.

**IV Complete the sentences with proper modal verbs – must not, can, should, must, don't have to, have to**

1) I \_ help you. I'm not busy now.

2) You \_ feed the animals at the zoo. It is forbidden.

3) Tell them they \_ wash the carrots. I've already done it.

4) I suppose you \_ dress smartly for church, but I never do.

5) I \_ get up very early to be at school on time.

6) You \_ stop when the traffic light is red.

**V Choose the correct item**

1) Would you pass me some/any salt, please?

2) There is a little/a few furniture in his small house.

3) Tim always plays alone. He doesn't have any/no brothers or sisters.

4) How much/ many time do you need to read the text?

**VI Use the answers to make questions**

1) How much.....?

This watch costs \$80.

2) Where.....?

They went to Venice last spring.

3) What..... with?

The room was decorated with flowers.

4) How long.....?

They have known each other since childhood.

**I Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**

- 1) I (burn) my hand while I (make) an omelette.
- 2) Look at him. He (ride) his brother's bike.
- 3) When you (buy) this dress? It (look) quite new.
- 4) Let's not go to that movie. I already (see) it.
- 5) How long you (know) Julian?
- 6) The teacher stopped me when I (run) down the stairs.
- 7) Irene plays the violin so beautifully. I think she (become) a great musician one day.
- 8) The train for Manchester (leave) at 5 o'clock.
- 9) When I (come) home yesterday, the children (watch) TV peacefully.
- 10)        you ever (try) Italian food?

**II Complete the multi-part verbs in the sentences:**

- 1) She decided to give ... city life and become a farmer.
- 2) Why don't you take ... your coat? It's quite warm in here.
- 3) Do people dress ... when they go to the theatre in your country.
- 4) It's a formal dinner so he'll have to put a tie ...
- 5) Let's get ... at the weekend and have a barbecue.

**III Change into the Passive:**

- 1) The police are questioning the criminals now.
- 2) People will produce more goods.
- 3) When do they serve dinner?
- 4) You should lock the front door.

- 5) They have taken his aunt to hospital.
- 6) The boys damaged the TV.

**IV Complete the sentences with proper modal verbs(have to,should,must,can,mustn't,couldn't, could):**

- 1) You ... take your dog with you, it isn't allowed.
- 2) He ... read when he was five, but he ... write.
- 3) Tell him he ... do it immediately.
- 4) I think you ... tell him the truth.
- 5) I'm afraid I ... go. It's getting dark.
- 6) I ... do this job with no trouble at all.

**V Choose the correct item:**

- 1) It was early morning and there were little/few people in the street.
- 2) Last week there was any/no snow on the ground.
- 3) I wanted to buy a little/a few food for lunch with my bus money.
- 4) I'm having much/many difficulty with the street names. Where's Lea Street?

**VI Use the answers to make questions :**

- 1) Why.....?

The girl is crying because she has lost her ball.

- 2) When.....?

The letters were posted yesterday.

- 3) What.....?

The most ancient Russian towns are Rostov Veliky, Suzdal, Vladimir.

- 4)How many.....?

She has already won three tournaments.

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. He ... (write) a travel guide for the last six months.
2. I ... (eat) too much spicy food. I feel sick now.
3. Thousands of tourists ... (see) the temples in Thailand this year.
4. I ... never ( film ) my holiday on a camcorder.
5. My friends ... (travel) around Australia for the last six months.
1. 6. We can't visit the caves because the authorities ... (close) them.
7. I've run out of money but I ... (buy) some wonderful souvenirs.
8. She ... (learn) Spanish in preparation for her trip to Peru.
9. My back really hurts. I ... (carry) that heavy backpack all day.
10. He ... (catch) several serious illnesses since going abroad.
11. I ... always (think) of myself as a traveller rather than a tourist.
12. We're exhausted because we ... (explore) the city all morning.
13. You're out of breath. ... you (run)?

II. Choose the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. We ... (play) tennis for about half an hour when it started to rain heavily.
2. We were good friends. We ... (know) each other for years.
3. The house was dirty. They ... (not clean) it for weeks.
4. Why didn't you tell me that you and Paul ... (meet) before?
5. Last week he wrote to me that he ... (stay) in London for about a week.
6. Her eyes were red. It was clear she ... (cry).
7. The class ... (discuss) the article for some time when Henry came in.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Dear Julia,

Hello! How are you? I 1) ...(not hear) from you for weeks! I hope everything 2) ... (be) all right!

So, how is your new job? You're so lucky you get to travel. 3) ... ( you/still think) of buying a new car because of all those trips? I still haven't found a job yet although I 4) ... (look) for months. I hope I 5) ...(find) one soon!

Guess what? I saw Aunt Betty yesterday as I 6) ... (walk) home from the supermarket. She won two tickets to Hawaii and asked me to go! Of course I said yes! Just think, in two weeks' time, I 7) ... (lie) on a beach in Hawaii!

Well, that's all for now! Write back and tell me all your news!

Love,

Tonia

## Use of English 13-14A

**A Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Simple Future or the structure *to be going to* to express future events.**

(8 points)

- 0 I can't come tomorrow, I am meeting (meet) Mr Smith after work.
- 1 My train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) Budapest at 5.15 p.m.
- 2 Have you heard the news? Beth and Steven \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married in June.
- 3 I'll call you as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (return) from Berlin.
- 4 I'm sure she \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) anything this evening. You can ask her out.
- 5 OK, Dad. I \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) the phone this time.
- 6 Don't forget to take the dog for a walk before you \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for school.
- 7 Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you with your homework if you like.
- 8 He \_\_\_\_\_ (not give) up smoking next year. That's not his intention at all.

**B Complete the sentences with question tags.**

(5 points)

- 0 They are studying history, aren't they ?
- 1 He doesn't like you, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2 You went there yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 3 She won't be late for our meeting, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4 They haven't done it yet, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 5 You can come at 5 p.m., \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**C Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. The first letter of each word is provided.**

(4 points)

Yesterday we went to the (0) concert of country and western music at the Festival Hall. I was really impressed by the guitarist who gave a (1) b\_\_\_\_\_ performance. I also liked the fact that the members of the band played many musical instruments: acoustic and electric guitars, drums, the piano and the (2) v\_\_\_\_\_. My boyfriend's impressions were not so good though. He said he couldn't hear anything because the quality of the sound was very (3) p\_\_\_\_\_. He also expected more new hits from his favourite band so for him the concert was really (4) d\_\_\_\_\_.

**D Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. Then rewrite the sentences changing the underlined verbs.**

(3 points)

- 0 The doctor told me to give up smoking immediately!  
The doctor told me to stop smoking immediately !

1 I came \_\_\_\_\_ this dress in a second-hand shop.

\_\_\_\_\_ .

2 Many people who lose their jobs nowadays decide to \_\_\_\_\_ up their own companies.

\_\_\_\_\_ .

3 John has taken \_\_\_\_\_ judo only recently but he is quite good at it.

\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Total**

	<b>20</b>
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## Use of English 13-14B

**A Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Simple Future or the structure *to be going to* to express future events.**

(8 points)

- 0 I can't come tomorrow, I am meeting (meet) Mr Smith after work.
- 1 In the New Year I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) how to play the piano.
- 2 When he \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a better job, they'll rent a bigger flat.
- 3 Fine, I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the windows today. But it's the last time!
- 4 Monday is not a good time for our meeting. She \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Paris tomorrow for two weeks.
- 5 We will celebrate after you \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) all your exams.
- 6 You don't have to hurry. Her plane \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at Heathrow Airport after midnight.
- 7 I will talk to you as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home from work.
- 8 We \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) anything after 5 p.m. Let's go to the cinema!

**B Complete the sentences with question tags.**

(5 points)

- 0 They are studying history, aren't they ?
- 1 He has already finished his project, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2 It isn't very expensive, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 3 You will be able to come, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4 They told us the truth, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 5 You don't really believe it, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**C Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. The first letter of each word is provided.**

(4 points)

My friend Eve loves dancing so yesterday we decided to go to a (0) nightclub. We chose The Star, which has three big dancing (1) f\_\_\_\_\_ and is famous for very good music played by Mark - the best (2) d\_\_\_\_\_ in our city. The name of the club comes from the shape of the stage. The stage (3) d\_\_\_\_\_ is spectacular and really original. We didn't dance much because we met an old friend and wanted to talk to him. We could hardly hear him because the music was loud and (4) d\_\_\_\_\_. In the end, we decided to go to a quite, peaceful place for a chat.

**D Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. Then rewrite the sentences changing the underlined verbs.**

(3 points)

- 0 The doctor told me to give \_\_\_\_\_ up \_\_\_\_\_ smoking immediately!

*The doctor told me to stop smoking immediately* \_\_\_\_\_ !

1 She might feel \_\_\_\_\_ because we haven't invited her to our wedding.

\_\_\_\_\_ .

2 Of course, I'll be there on time! I would hate to \_\_\_\_\_ the opening ceremony.

\_\_\_\_\_ .

3 His career developed very quickly. He \_\_\_\_\_ as a junior assistant only three years ago and now he is the manager.

\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Total**

	<b>20</b>
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**Module 4 Form 6/7 Write nouns to the following adjectives**

0. aggressive – aggression, aggressor, aggressiveness
1. ambitious –
2. arrogant –
3. brave –
4. calm –
5. cruel –
6. decisive –
7. honest –
8. generous –
9. evil –
- 10.intelligent –
- 11.kind –
- 12.mean –
- 13.proud –
- 14.romantic –
- 15.sensitive –
- 16.violent –
- 17.wise –
- 18.similar –
- 19.unconscious –
- 20.equal –
- 21.independent –

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1. aggressive – aggression, aggressor, aggressiveness
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- 12.kind –
- 13.mean –
- 14.proud –
- 15.romantic –
- 16.sensitive –
- 17.violent –
- 18.wise –
- 19.similar –
- 20.unconscious –
- 21.equal –
- 22.independent –

Grammar Test

## I Multiple Choice

1. Cathy is a police officer. She ... at a police station.  
a) works                      b) work                      c) is working
2. Look at him! He ... now.  
a) swims                      b) is swimming                      c) swam
3. When I was young I ... in a village.  
a) have lived                      b) lived                      c) was living
4. How long ... in Moscow?  
a) have you been                      b) are you                      c) did you go
5. What ... at 10 o'clock last night?  
a) have you done                      b) were you doing                      c) did you do
6. When ... to America?  
a) did you go                      b) have you gone                      c) were you going
7. She often ... her granny.  
a) visit                      b) visits                      c) is visiting
8. They haven't seen her ... last Tuesday.  
a) for                      b) since                      c) yet
9. You ... arrive late to a party.  
a) shouldn't                      b) must                      c) can
10. You ... obey your parents.  
a) must                      b) can                      c) shouldn't
11. "Can I see Pall?" – "No, he ... for Paris."  
a) left                      b) has left                      c) is leaving
12. "Have you even been to China?" – "Yes. I ... there in 1998."  
a) have gone                      b) went                      c) have been
13. What food ... during Easter?  
a) eating                      b) is eaten                      c) is eating
14. "... she enjoy classical music?"  
a) do                      b) does                      c) will
15. When she looked out of the window her son ... the street.  
a) crossed                      b) was crossing                      c) crossing

## II Open the brackets

1. Jack (live) in Oxford. He (leave) his home in Scotland when he was 18.
2. Newspapers (sell) round the corner.
3. The invitation (send) to me by friend yesterday.
4. The (meet) his friend at the station 2 days ago.
5. When mother arrived we ... (dance).
6. How long ... you (live) in this house?
7. She ... (sing) now. She often ... (sing) at concerts.
8. He never ... (be) to Scotland.
9. When ... (you) begin learning English? – 2 years ago.
10. "... you (come) to school tomorrow?"

## III Correct the mistake

1. He is knowing my father.
2. The book translated by Marshak.
3. She didn't finish her work yet.
4. He have seen that film 3 times.
5. Do she play the violin?

Grammar Test

## I Multiple Choice

1. Ann is a doctor. She ... in a hospital.  
a) works                      b) work                      c) is working
2. It ... now.  
a) snows                      b) snowed                      c) is snowing
3. I ... to ride a bike when I was six.  
a) learnt                      b) was learning                      c) have learnt
4. How long ... there?  
a) have you lived                      b) do you live                      c) are you living
5. What ... for lunch yesterday?  
a) have you eaten                      b) did you eat                      c) were you eating
6. When ... in Moscow?  
a) did you arrive                      b) have you arrived                      c) were you arriving
7. We always ... fist on Friday.  
a) eat                      b) eats                      c) are eating
8. The teacher hasn't corrected the test ....  
a) yet                      b) since                      c) just
9. You ... buy bread. We've got a lot.  
a) don't have to                      b) mustn't                      c) shouldn't
10. You ... be careful with your money.  
a) can                      b) shouldn't                      c) must
11. "Where is Kate?" "She ... shopping."  
a) went                      b) has gone                      c) have gone
12. "Have you ever been to Scotland?" "Yes, I ... it in 1997."  
a) visited                      b) have visited                      c) was visiting
13. What ... to children at Halloween?  
a) give                      b) is given                      c) is giving
14. "... she speak German well?"  
a) does                      b) do                      c) will
15. When I arrived at the party everyone ....  
a) danced                      b) was dancing                      c) dancing

## II Open the brackets.

1. Cathy (teach) at school. She (become) a teacher when she was 23.
2. New Year (celebrate) on the 31 of December.
3. The bill (bring) and I paid it.
4. I (see) Elvis Presley in 1965.
5. When mother looked out her son ...(cross) the street.
6. How long ... you (know) this man?
7. It (rain) now. It often (rain) in autumn.
8. She ... (be) to Scotland three times.
9. "When ... you (start) school?" – "7 years ago."
10. "... they (take) part in the James next summer?"

## III Correct the mistake

1. She is hating pizza.
2. the bank robbers arrested yesterday.
3. I have read this book last summer.
4. She has a bath at the moment.
5. I have been a teacher since 3 years.

## Quick Test 7AB

## Modules 13 – 14

**A. Complete the sentences about the future using the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous, the Present Simple or 'be + going to'.**

- 1 She \_\_\_\_\_ David outside the cinema at eight o'clock. (meet)
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ lots of children. (have)
- 3 Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? (get married)
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ a guitar lesson at 5.30. (have)
- 5 What time \_\_\_\_\_ this train \_\_\_\_\_ in Preston? (arrive)
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your red dress tonight? (wear)
- 7 Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ can't come this afternoon, I tennis with Sarah at 3.30. (play)
- 8 What time \_\_\_\_\_ your English lesson \_\_\_\_\_? (start)
- 9 Farmers \_\_\_\_\_ the grapes when they are ripe. (pick)
- 10 She \_\_\_\_\_ harder next year. (work)

**B. Use words from the box to complete the sentences.**

jockey	floor	effects
bass	design	capital

- 1 I thought the stage \_\_\_\_\_ at the Britney Spears concert was rather disappointing.
- 2 Have you seen the film of Jurassic Park? The special \_\_\_\_\_ are very exciting.
- 3 He plays the double \_\_\_\_\_ in the San Jose Symphony Orchestra.
- 4 Sao Paolo is the \_\_\_\_\_ biggest city in Brazil but Brasilia is the city.
- 5 I like that club but it gets very crowded on Saturday nights and the dance \_\_\_\_\_ is too small.

**C. Use the words in the box to complete the multi-part verbs in these sentences.**

- 1 Please tell me if you \_\_\_\_\_ across my notebook, I think I left it at your house.
- 2 I'm afraid I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ out on your party because I have to work.
- 3 She's going to \_\_\_\_\_ up jogging so that she can get fit.
- 4 The singer Nat King Cole \_\_\_\_\_ off as a jazz piano player.
- 5 Renan has been \_\_\_\_\_ out of the football team because he is sick.

**D. Complete the sentences with the correct question tags.**

- 1 Elvis Presley made some terrible films, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 There's a Beatles museum in Liverpool, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 You won't open this window, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 You can swim, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 She isn't very good at flamenco dancing, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 It sometimes rains in August, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 If you have any problems, you'll call me, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 She's got two brothers, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 9 They could take up snowboarding, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 10 He shouldn't drink so much, \_\_\_\_\_?

## MINITEST MODULE 10

### A Complete these conditional sentences with the verbs in the correct tense.

- 1 If they \_\_\_\_\_ (study) harder, they would do well at the exams.
- 2 If they wanted to go to the theatre, they \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) the tickets.
- 3 If she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a free evening tomorrow, she will take both of you to the park.
- 4 If it were warmer, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the country at the weekend.
- 5 If he had told us about it earlier we \_\_\_\_\_ (know) what to do about it..
- 6 I would have done the work faster if I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) it was an emergency.. But I didn't know it.
- 7 She could help you if you \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her.
- 8 My granny would be very angry if you \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) on time..
- 9 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not water) plants regularly, they die.
- 10 If she \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) about it, she would get very upset..

### B Fill in the gaps in the sentences with *make* or *do*.

- 1 If you don't know the answer, try to \_\_\_\_\_ a guess.
- 2 I can't go with you now, I have to \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes first.
- 3 Do you \_\_\_\_\_ any sports?
- 4 Don't worry! We all \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes when we start learning a foreign language.
- 5 Ann is very reserved and she finds it very difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ new friends.
- 6 Would you like me to \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea for you?
- 7 I'm afraid you should stop watching TV and \_\_\_\_\_ your homework instead.
- 8 Can I \_\_\_\_\_ a suggestion? I think we should write this letter again.
- 9 There is nothing to eat at home. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping.
- 10 Don't worry. I'm sure you will \_\_\_\_\_ very well in your new school.
- 11 I don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ any predictions about his future.
- 12 It's not fair! My sisters never \_\_\_\_\_ the washing-up.

### C Complete the text with one word in each gap

I hate getting (1) \_\_\_\_\_ early but my friends seem to forget this. They often ring me (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 o'clock in the morning to ask about something unimportant. Half asleep, I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ on the light and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ up the phone. When I hear the voice of one of my friends I just hang (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and go back to sleep. If it is something really important, they will call me later!

### D Translate into English

1. Чтобы найти информацию, нужно напечатать ключевые слова в **поисковике**, который даст вам список полезных сайтов.
2. Если вы хотите сохранить **веб-страницу** для **будущих справок** – поместите ее в **закладки** или **избранное**.
3. Чтобы войти в Интернет, нужен **браузер**. Он позволяет увидеть Интернет - страницы и **загрузить** нужную информацию.
4. **Ссылки** помогают нам выйти на другие страницы сайта или другие сайты.
5. В России много **пользователей Интернета**.

**E Open the brackets using the right tenses.**

1. What you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) last week?
2. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (not hear) the news yet.
3. I've got some great news. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (return) from India next week.
4. I'm not sure but I suppose he \_\_\_\_\_ (study) biology in the future.
5. I can't understand why they always \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) about the same things.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not read) when you phoned me at 7 pm yesterday.
7. They looked around, because they knew that they \_\_\_\_\_ (hide) the documents somewhere there.
8. Please, stop that noise! I \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for the driving test.
9. In 1977 she \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) Germany and went to live in Italy.
10. You already \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) that movie?
11. You look tired. – I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the garden for tree hours.

**F Rewrite in the reported speech**

1. "Do you like Maths?" - asked Pam.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. "Where did she live?" - asked Sam.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. "It will snow tomorrow." - she said to him.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. "Dan is watching TV." - said Helen.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. "Don't close the door!" - Tom told Kate.



## MINITEST MODULE 9

### A Complete these conditional sentences with the verbs in the correct tense.

(8 points)

- 1 If they \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) less, they wouldn't be so fat.
- 2 If she wanted to be my friend, she \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) me more often.
- 3 If she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a free evening tomorrow, she will take both of you to the cinema.
- 4 If it were cheaper, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday to Turkey.
- 5 If we had learnt about it earlier we \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) her immediately.
- 6 I would have phoned her if I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) her telephone number. But I didn't know it/
- 7 She could help you if you \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her.
- 8 My mum would be very sad if you \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) to visit us.
- 9 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not water) plants regularly, they die.
- 10 If she \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) about it, she would get very angry.

### B Complete the text with one word in each gap.

I just hate listening (1) \_\_\_\_\_ other people's conversations on the phone. I simply can't understand why so many people answer their mobile phone when someone rings them (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on the bus or at the bank. They should (3) \_\_\_\_\_ it off in the first place or if they have forgotten to do that, they should at least hang (4) \_\_\_\_\_ very quickly. I don't mind if they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on to the Net and use their multimedia mobiles to play games. This really doesn't bother me - of course if they do that with the sound off!

### C Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

start/often/work/at/1/9 a.m.

\_\_\_\_\_

1 seen/have/recently/Mark/you/?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 certainly/he/write/will/soon/back

\_\_\_\_\_

3 always/I/very/drive/carefully

\_\_\_\_\_

4 works/hardly/she/but/any/hard/money/earns

\_\_\_\_\_

### D Translate into English

1. Если бы он не вел машину так быстро, он бы не попал в аварию. (road accident)
2. Если бы у него было достаточно денег, он бы бросил работу и начал писать роман.
3. она бы помогла вам вчера, если бы у нее не было так много работы.
4. Они бы пришли на собрание, если бы знали точное время. (Но им никто не сказал.)
5. Он придет к вам, если вы его попросите об этом.

## Module 7 Form 8 Translate into English

1. Я не очень бережно отношусь к деньгам. Я трачу их все очень быстро.
2. Я ничего из них не коплю.
3. Мои родители оба на меня злятся, особенно мой папа.
4. Никто из них не дает мне карманных денег.
5. Но я счастлив, что никто из моих друзей не считает меня скупым, и все они меня любят.
6. Есть две вещи, которые я никогда не покупаю. Одна из них – гамбургеры, а другая – сигареты.
7. Какой вкусный кофе! Я выпью еще одну чашку.
8. Некоторые люди очень скупые, а другие очень щедры.
9. Алиса здесь, а где остальные?

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## Translate into English

## Form 8 Module 16

1. У этого собора в **готическом стиле** есть высокий **шпиль**.
2. Здание построено в стиле **неоклассицизма** с элементами **барокко**.
3. В современном строительстве используют **бетон, металл и стекло**.
4. **Укрытие** надо строить из материалов **доступных** поблизости.
5. Театр построен в **современном стиле** с **изогнутой** крышей.
6. Дворец имеет **внутренний дворик** и **купол** посередине.
7. Надо найти **ровную площадку, защищенную** от ветра и рядом с **источником**.
8. В их доме в **подвале** есть **сауна**, а на **чердаке** – **спортзал**.
9. В доме есть все современные удобства, включая **центральное отопление, водопровод и кондиционер**
10. В этой просторной(spacious) комнате очень высокий **потолок** и **пол**, покрытый ковром
11. В доме есть **балкон и терраса**.

## Translate into English

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11. В доме есть **балкон и терраса**.

**Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given and other words to complete each sentence. You must use between two and five words. Don't change the word given.**

- 1 They thought the way he jumped the fence was amazing.  
**amazed** They ...*were amazed at the way*... he jumped the fence.
- 2 It's not my decision - it's yours.  
**up** It's .....decide.
- 3 These tests have to be corrected.  
**need** These .....corrected.
- 4 He complained about his noisy neighbours.  
**complaint** He .....his noisy neighbours.
- 5 Mr Smith is the owner of this house.  
**belongs** This .....Mr Smith.
- 6 He was too scared to enter the haunted house.  
**bold** He ..... to enter the haunted house.
- 7 They made him admit to his guilt.  
**was** He .....his guilt.
- 8 She paid £5,000 for her new car.  
**cost** Her.....her £5,000.
- 9 He finds it difficult to address large audiences.  
**has** He ..... large audiences.
- 10 The station clock showed midnight.  
**according** It ..... the station clock.
- 11 The Whites arrived here two hours ago.  
**been** The Whites ..... two hours.
- 12 Barry finished his homework before the film started.  
**had** By the time the film ..... his homework.
- 13 She hadn't expected to get so many presents.  
**such** She hadn't expected to get ..... presents.
- 14 His decision to marry did not meet with his father's approval.  
**approve** His father ..... his decision to marry.
- 15 It's too cold for us to go swimming.  
**warm** It ..... for us to go swimming.

**Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space provided.**

**WEATHER PREDICTION**

Predicting the weather has always been (0) ..... to our lives since (1) ..... changes can seriously affect crops and therefore the (2) ..... of food. Today, forecasters use modern technology in order to increase their (3) ..... . Knowing what the weather will be like is not only interesting to farmers, it is also relevant to sports enthusiasts such as (4) ..... and people who live in (5) ..... areas. Despite improvements in forecasting, the weather often remains (6) ..... and this has given forecasters a bad reputation. However, the climate is often so (7) ..... that even experts with the latest (8) ..... find it impossible to make accurate forecasts. Until further (9) .... are made in this field, it is likely that forecasters will be (10) ..... to be 100% certain of tomorrow's weather.

**IMPORTANCE  
CLIMATE  
PRODUCE  
ACCURATE  
  
SKI  
MOUNTAIN  
PREDICTABLE  
CHANGE  
EQUIP  
DEVELOP  
ABLE**

0	<i>important</i>	<u>  </u> 0 <u>  </u>
1		<u>  </u> 1 <u>  </u>
2		<u>  </u> 2 <u>  </u>
3		<u>  </u> 3 <u>  </u>
4		<u>  </u> 4 <u>  </u>
5		<u>  </u> 5 <u>  </u>
6		<u>  </u> 6 <u>  </u>
7		<u>  </u> 7 <u>  </u>
8		<u>  </u> 8 <u>  </u>
9		<u>  </u> 9 <u>  </u>
10		<u>  </u> 10 <u>  </u>

## **1. Some people think that school years are the happiest days in people's lives. Can you say that you have been happy at school? Why?**

School is the traditional place for acculturating children into our national life. In the modern age, the role assigned to our schools is to prepare children for the literate public culture. Some students like school, others don't; but they all study for eleven years and gain knowledge by doing different tasks. For students who are doing well in most subjects and who want to get higher education, school is an attractive place. But those who are not successful at school, and who are always pressed by teachers and their parents, school is boring and uninteresting.

I think that the most important role of school is giving knowledge. I can say that my school gives such knowledge, and that's why I'm happy at school. Most of my teachers have a lot of teaching experience; they understand very well the difficulties of the learning process. They help us to learn all subjects well. They also guide us and advise us on all aspects of our study and life. They share their knowledge and experience with us, and we respond with love.

If you want to study well, you must feel relaxed and happy with your family, school and your social life. Your parents should understand you and help you when you need their help. My parents usually help and support me when I need it. We have our school psychologist who also helps us to overcome difficulties and cope with our problems. The main purpose of our school is to create a supportive and caring atmosphere for students.

The standard of education in our school is very high. I'm a rather good student really. I don't have many problems with the work; but I usually get into trouble for talking, especially when I speak at the same time as the teacher. Once I remember being taken to the head mistress for calling my classmate a bad name. However, I generally get on quite well with the teachers. I am quite successful in class and I usually go to school with pleasure, because I like my school and my teachers.

However I think that sometimes we have too much homework. Teachers and parents insist that doing homework develops the student's ability to work without assistance, or that additional work could help us complete our education successfully. But I believe, in many subjects, homework is totally unnecessary, because it doesn't do me any good. I think it's really stupid to copy from a textbook, and there is no point in duplicating the textbook. It's just reinventing the wheel. And if we could get rid of unnecessary homework, we would have more time to take up hobbies and interests.

School is not only a place of education; it is a place where we develop our relationships, increasing tolerance and mutual respect of one another among our classmates. At school we can enjoy different cultural activities and demonstrate our individual talents. Everyone has an opportunity to take part in different performances at a school or class party, or to take part in different sport competitions. These activities help us with our education and relationships among our classmates. We want to have harmony in our class and among our classmates, but it is rather difficult to achieve. Of course, we try our best to do it, and in many cases we overcome our problems and solve them. And only sensitive teachers can help us, because boys and girls are not passive lumps of clay; they are living, pulsating, developing, mysterious beings who must be studied and understood before they can be taught in the true sense.

So a teacher plays an important role in our education, and when we remember our school years we usually remember our teachers, if they were fair and intelligent or not. I think that I'm a lucky person – almost all my teachers are very interesting and intelligent. When our teachers criticize us, they follow such rules: they try to correct a student's action, not him; they do not

impress upon him that he has no abilities; they try to contribute to the minds and souls of their students; they try to be a path for their students to go through a dark forest of school rules. But I can't judge all teachers, because there are as many opinions how to treat a child as there are people. Teachers must choose their methods themselves, but they should remember that they influence and shape the student's opinion about their school. As for me, I think that in our school almost all teachers understand the students and become like parents to us. They support us and care for us. I'm happy at my school and so are my classmates.

**Questions:**

1. Are school years happy for you? Why?
2. Are school years boring and uninteresting for you or others? Why?
3. What is the main purpose of school?
4. What kind of a teacher do you appreciate most?
5. Do you have such teachers in your school?
6. What other kinds of activities help you in your education and relationships among your classmates?
7. Why do students want to have harmony in their class?
8. How can parents help children in their education?
9. Do you have any problems with your parents? How do you cope with your problems?
10. Do you have true friends in your class?

## **2. If you want to continue your education, what kind of institution will you attend? Explain your choice.**

At the age of fifteen, students in Russia have to make some important decisions. Will they continue on at school? Or will they enter a lyceum or a gymnasium? Of course, it's not easy to make the right choice. In our country a nine-year education is compulsory and after the ninth form students have an opportunity to choose. To enter a university or a college it is necessary to study two more years, and take five examinations on finishing the eleventh form. To get a professional education, students have to enter a technical college or a vocational school and study for three years. Finally, they may finish their education, leave school, and get a job. The choice depends on their likes and dislikes.

When choosing a place for future studies, it's a good idea to consider a number of factors. First of all, we should take into account our own preferences and find out what our talents are. We can do this through aptitude tests, interviews with specialities, and consulting reference books on the subjects that interest us. Different types of schools, for example lyceums and gymnasiums, often specialise in various fields. They can offer a good choice of subjects that will be useful in a future profession. Most of them are affiliated with universities and colleges and help pupils to prepare for their entrance examinations.

I am not sure what I am going to do when I leave school. By the time I finish school I will have already formed a much better idea of what I'd like to do. But the problem is we have to decide which subjects to study for university or college two years before we finish school.

It's not easy to make the right choice. There are a number of things we could do. For some of the most interesting professions, like medicine, you have to be very good at chemistry, and I am not much of a chemist. Although my parents are doctors, I don't seem to be very interested in caring for others and helping them with their problems. I don't think it's the best decision to follow in the footsteps of a parent or a relative if you are not interested in this profession.

I have always wanted to be something like a computer programmer, because I like computers and I am interested in knowing how computer programmes work. Besides, I have an aptitude for working with figures and solving mathematical problems. Maths is my favourite subject, and I am really good at it. So I think I can work in a scientific or computational field. As far as my personal qualities are concerned, I can say that I'm creative and hard-working; I have good logical-reasoning and problem-solving skills. Besides, I'm rather communicative and like to work in a team. So I feel I can become a good specialist in programming.

To my mind the profession of a programmer has a lot of advantages. It is a highly paid job, and it can offer many opportunities. I will be able to work on the full range of development activities, such as analysis, design, coding, testing and implementation. Computers are the most rapidly changing sphere of modern technology. The next generation of computers will be able to talk and even to think. We are living in the age of information. And I think that the future will be just filled with computers. Today, in the USA people work, go shopping, or even go on dates, sitting at their computers.

But to become a good specialist in computing, you should know a lot of programming languages and application programmes. So after finishing school it is necessary for me to enter a university or a college and to study computer science. I'll have to take three entrance examinations: in Maths, Physics and Literary composition. If I am lucky, I'll have the chance to study interesting sciences, and to listen to the lectures of famous professors.

However, it's very difficult to pass entrance examinations. The school I am now studying in is a comprehensive school with a standard curriculum. Though the teachers here are very knowledgeable and experienced, my school only offers general education. So after finishing the ninth form, I would like to leave it and to enter a lyceum of information technologies. It gives its pupils profound knowledge in Maths, Physics and other academic subjects. Besides, pupils are offered a wide choice of elective subjects connected with computers. They study different programming languages and learn how to write programmes. The teachers there are friendly and well-qualified. The lyceum is known for its academic excellence.

I hope my education at the lyceum will form a basis for my future occupation. But it goes without saying that I'll need some extra knowledge to pass my entrance exams at the university or college. That is why I'll have to take preparatory courses in Maths and Physics. Anyway, I have to get down to some hard work now, if I want to achieve my aims.

**Questions:**

1. What options do students in Russia have after finishing the ninth form?
2. What kind of education does your school offer? Are you satisfied with the level of education?
3. What types of schools are there in Russia?
4. Will you stay on at your school, or enter another secondary educational institution? Why?
5. What subjects are offered at lyceums and gymnasiums?
6. Is it difficult to choose your future career? Why?
7. Would you choose your parents' profession? Why or why not?
8. What are the advantages and disadvantages of your future profession?
9. Will you continue your education after finishing school?
10. Will you need English for your future career?



### **3. Choosing a profession is not an easy matter. What do you think can help you to make the right choice?**

What do you want to be when you grow up? We have heard this question many times during our school years. Perhaps, it was difficult for us to give a definite answer earlier. But now we understand that the time to choose our future profession has come. Finishing school is the beginning of an independent life for millions of school-leavers. Many roads are open before us: technical schools, colleges and universities.

Centuries ago there were only a few jobs: people were farmers, bakers, butchers or carpenters. Today there are thousands of different kinds of jobs, and new ones are constantly appearing. No wonder that it is not an easy thing to make the right choice.

When choosing a future career, we should consider different factors. In my opinion, money is one of the most important factors when you make a choice. There are highly paid jobs and low-paid jobs. For example, a businessman, a president or a film star, are highly paid jobs. A worker, a doctor or an engineer, are low-paid jobs. I think everybody wants to earn as much money as possible. Training, promotional prospects and conditions should be also taken into account. On the other hand, it's good when you get satisfaction from your job. It is very important to choose a profession that suits your interests. In my opinion, a job should be interesting and socially important. Some jobs are considered to be more suitable for men and others for women. For example, the professions of secretary or nurse are more suitable for women. A lifeguard or a pilot are more likely the jobs for men. You should also decide whether you want to work indoors or outdoors.

To make the right choice, you should take into account your traits of character. It goes without saying that to become a good doctor you must be patient, caring and kind. Teacher's work requires love for children, profound knowledge of subjects, and the ability to explain. A secretary has to be efficient and careful in order to do her work quickly and accurately.

Salespeople need to be friendly and persuasive, to get people buy their products.

There are so many people who influence us in choosing our occupation. Parents and friends play a very important role in our choices.

My father works for an international company as a managing director. It is a highly paid job and it offers a lot of opportunities. You can travel abroad and meet different people. My father is a friendly person and he is easy to talk to. He thinks that I must choose my future profession according to my taste and preferences. I respect him and I want to become a businessman, too.

I have always been interested in economics and I am good at Maths. I have an aptitude for working with people, and I think I'm rather communicative and have good social skills. I have good analytical abilities and I am good at problem-solving. Besides, I am good at English.

English has become the standard language for all kinds of international business communications. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every businessman.

To become a successful businessman you should know a lot. So after finishing school I want to enter the university and to study marketing or management. Management deals mainly with people. A manager is a person who directly supervises people in an organisation. Managers spend a great deal of time communicating, coordinating and making decisions affecting the daily operations of their organisation. Almost everything a manager does involves decisions, and in decision-making there is always uncertainty and risk. So managing is a very interesting, but difficult, job.

Marketing deals with market research and commercial activity in general. It involves analysing business situations, evaluating market opportunities, developing market strategies and controlling their implementation. It is important for a specialist in marketing to be flexible and prepared to make adjustments where necessary, as it is unlikely that any marketing plan will succeed exactly as planned.

I haven't decided yet what to study. But I still have time to think and to choose.

## Questions

1. What did you want to become when you were a child?
2. How did you change your mind when you grew older?
3. What's important while choosing a profession?
4. Which are the most prestigious professions today?
5. What professional field can you work in? What are you good at?
6. Which of your personal qualities will help you in your future profession?
7. Would you choose one of your parents' professions?
8. Have you already decided what you want to be?
9. What do you know about your future profession?
10. Why do you think your future profession is important today?
11. Do you think you will need English in your future career?

#### **4. There are different ways of learning about the world: through the mass media, books, travelling, visiting museums, meeting other people, etc. Which ways do you prefer to learn about the world?**

There are a lot of different ways of getting new information. In the past the only way to learn about the world was travelling. The first travellers were explorers who wanted to discover new lands. Nowadays, millions of people travel around the world either for pleasure or on business. Travelling has always been a part of people's education. It teaches people about the art and culture of different countries. It teaches them to be understanding. Besides, you can improve your knowledge of foreign languages. In my opinion, travelling is the most pleasant way of learning about the world. It's always interesting to discover different ways of life, to visit different museums, to try different foods, and to listen to different kinds of music. In brief, when we travel, we can learn a lot of things that we can never see and learn at home.

But to travel around the world you need a lot of money. That is why the main source of information for millions of people is mass media. Mass media includes newspapers and magazines, advertising and radio, and, of course, television.

Television is a reflection of the modern world. It gives you an opportunity to travel all over the world, to see different peoples, and learn about their customs and traditions. Television keeps you informed about the rest of the world. When you need immediate information about the latest world events, you switch the TV on. There are always a great variety of programmes on TV: current affairs programmes and documentaries, plays and feature films, talk shows and TV games. A lot of people like TV news because they can see everything with their own eyes. Besides, TV has the power to educate and broaden our minds.

Some people think that the only way to be in the know of everything is to read newspapers and magazines. If you get on a bus or catch a train during the morning and evening "rush hours", when most people travel to and from work, you will see a lot of people with their heads in a newspaper or a magazine.

Newspapers are packed with the latest news, information, fashion and facts. They cater to a variety of political views, interests and levels of education. Papers are generally divided into "quality papers", or broadsheets, and "popular papers" that are half the size of broadsheets. But the size is not the only thing that makes them different. "Quality papers" are serious, with long, informative articles; while "popular papers", known as "tabloids", have a more sensational reporting style and contain more human interest stories than news. The two most popular British daily newspapers, *The Sun* and *The Daily Mirror*, are both tabloids. Tabloids sell many more copies than broadsheets.

In Russia we also have these two types of newspapers. For example, *Izvestiya* or *Kommersant* are broadsheets. They contain political, business and cultural information. Such tabloids as *Megapolis-Express* and *Express Gazeta* contain the latest gossip, sensations and crossword puzzles. People choose a paper according to their tastes and preferences. Though newspapers don't react to events as quickly as TV, they usually provide us with extra details, commentaries and background information.

There are also a lot of magazines and other periodicals. Whatever your interest, there is likely to be a magazine about it – from sport, cookery, and farming, to religion, computers, cinema and more. Young people below the age of 18 do not buy newspapers; but they do buy magazines. Girls enjoy magazines about pop music, clothes, fashion and make-up; whereas boys prefer to read about sport, cars and computers. As far as I am interested in fashions I enjoy reading *Yes*. It is a monthly magazine for girls containing the latest information about our favourite pop, film and soap stars, brilliant fashions and beauty, sports and romance. It approaches interesting subjects with intelligence and good humour. Besides, there is a lot of useful advice on various

areas of life.

Still, many people prefer the radio. It's good to listen to the radio in a car, or in the open air, or when you do something about the house. Listeners can tune into all kinds of stations: pop or classical music, news, sport or foreign radio stations. People can often call in and ask questions about everything from cooking or car repair to politics or health. Callers often get a chance to give their opinions on the air. Besides, radio has fresher news than newspapers. They inform every half hour.

The Internet has recently become another important source of information. It is a computer system that allows millions of people around the world to receive and exchange information about almost everything. The main use of the Internet is to find information – for your schoolwork or job, or just to find out more about your hobbies, sports or current events. All the latest information is available to you in your home, at any hour of the day and night. It's much faster and easier to surf the net in search of information from all over the world than to travel to libraries in dozens of countries.

However, the real world of the Internet may not be as perfect as it seems. With so much information available, finding what you want can take you hours. Multimedia web pages with photographs are attractive, but they make downloading slow and boring. Besides, there is too much advertising instead of real information.

With so many modern forms of finding information, such as radio, TV and the Internet, people read fewer books, newspapers and magazines. Nowadays, most people consider television their most important source of information, and a majority ranks television as the most believable news source. In my opinion, we can't say exactly which source of information is the best. It depends on what kind of information you need. However, I don't think we should forget the educational value of reading a good book.

### **Questions**

1. How do you get information about the world?
2. Can travelling help you to get information about the world?
3. When and where do you like to travel?
4. Why is visiting museums interesting and useful?
5. How often do you visit museums?
6. What can museums and places of interest tell you about the world?
7. Do you think TV programmes can help you to learn at school? In what way?
8. What sort of information do you get from newspapers and magazines?
9. What are the main types of newspapers in Great Britain?
10. What newspapers and magazines do you read?
11. Do you like listening to the radio? Why?
12. What can help you to learn better at school?
13. What is the best way of learning about the world?

## **5. Travelling is one of the ways of discovering new countries. What attracts tourists to Russia? What would you show your foreign friends in your home town?**

Millions of people all over the world are fond of travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, to discover different ways of life, to meet different people and to practise foreign languages. It goes without saying that travelling broadens the mind. While travelling we can see and learn a lot of things that we can never learn staying at home and watching TV or reading books. That's why a lot of foreign people come to Russia to get acquainted with Russian culture, with Russian customs and traditions.

Russia has always been a country of mystery attractive for foreigners. There are lots of villages and towns in Russia famous for their specific crafts: painted boxes in Palekh, wooden tableware in Khokhloma and toys in Dymkovo. Thousands of foreigners visit Russia to enjoy the typical Russian log houses, decorated with wood carvings.

Tourists like to visit old Russian towns and cities famous for their ancient architecture. They are especially attracted by Russian orthodox cathedrals, churches and monasteries. One of the most interesting old cities in Russia is Novgorod, or Novgorod the Great, as it was called in the old times. It is a treasury of architecture, painting and applied art created over the 11th to 17th centuries. The first records of the city on the Volkhov River date back to the year of 859. Now Novgorod has expanded far beyond its former limits. It is an important industrial and cultural centre, located on the busy highway linking Moscow and St. Petersburg.

The focal point of the city is the Detinets, or the Kremlin. The present-day Kremlin stems largely from the 15th century. Several alterations made in the 16th and 17th centuries were minor and did not affect its appearance. Novgorod's contribution to the development of Russian culture is outstanding. No other city excels Novgorod in the number of ancient monuments of architecture. The Novgorod Museum of History, Architecture and Art shows visitors the history of the medieval Novgorod. Its artistic value lies primarily in its collection of medieval icon painting.

There is a lot to see in Russia, but first of all foreign tourists visit the capital of our country, Moscow, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. They dream of visiting Red Square, which is called the heart of Moscow. Perhaps, the most ancient monument of Red Square is St. Basil's Cathedral. With its nine beautifully painted cupolas, it is a real masterpiece of ancient Russian architecture.

If you come to Moscow for the first time, you should by all means visit the Kremlin, which is very impressive. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the State Kremlin Palace, the Tsar Cannon and the Tsar Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. The tallest Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country.

If you leave the Kremlin by the Trinity Gate you will come to the Alexandrovsky Gardens. The first thing to do in the Gardens is to stand by the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, still and silent. Not far from the Alexandrovsky Gardens, behind the Bolshoi Kamenny Bridge, you will see Christ the Saviour Cathedral, with its huge beautiful gilded dome. Foreigners are usually surprised by the number of churches and cathedrals in and around the city. There are also a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions and monuments in Moscow.

There are more than 80 museums in our capital. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, whose collections include works of art of the ancient Orient and ancient Egypt, and the State Tretyakov Gallery, which houses a rich collection of Russian painting and Russian icons. Other unique museums in Moscow are the State History Museum, the All-Russia Museum

of Decorative, Applied and Folk Art, the Polytechnical Museum and many others. Moscow is famous for its theatres, too. The best-known of them is the Bolshoi Opera House. Drama theatres and studios are also very popular.

Another interesting place to visit in Moscow is the All-Russia Exhibition Centre which occupies an area of 530 acres. The Exhibition Centre is situated in a beautiful park. The most admired feature of the Exhibition Centre is its fountains. The “Friendship of the Nations” and the “Stone Flower” fountains are the most beautiful. The Exhibition Centre is a large cultural and commercial complex where different international exhibitions and fairs are held.

One of the most famous sights of the city is the Moscow Metro and a journey by Metro will be unforgettable. In the Metro you do not feel as if you’re underground. This is due to the unique architecture and the artistic design of the stations, which are more like palaces. No two stations are alike; most of them have their own appearance.

Of course, every foreigner should visit St. Petersburg, the second largest city in Russia and one of the most splendid cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great at the mouth of the Neva River. Now it is an important industrial, cultural and educational centre.

St. Petersburg is indeed a wonderful city: at every turn there is something to catch your eye. The Winter Palace, St. Isaac’s Cathedral, the Peter-and-Paul Fortress, and the Admiralty Building attract thousands of tourists from every corner of the world. Petersburg’s many museums house some of the world’s most famous art collections. The Hermitage and the Russian Museum, for example, contain the richest collections of pictures in the world.

The city is called the Northern Venice, because there are 65 rivers, branches and canals there with artistically decorated bridges. It’s also famous for its beautiful white nights.

There are a lot of Hero-cities in our country. And I would recommend that my foreign friends visit one of them. Volgograd is a legendary city, because here in 1943 the Soviet Army won the great and glorious victory over the fascists. The city was completely ruined during the war, but now it is a beautiful city again. It stands on the banks of the great Russian river Volga. The symbol of Volgograd is the Mamaev Hill. It was the centre of fighting during the heroic defence of Stalingrad. Now there is a great memorial there. Besides, you can visit the Stalingrad Battle Panorama Museum, which is situated on the bank of the Volga River. The centre of Volgograd is the Square of the Fallen Heroes. In the middle of it there is a granite obelisk and the common graves of the heroes of the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War. At the foot of the memorial you can see the Eternal Flame. Now Volgograd is a big industrial and cultural centre. There are a lot of other interesting towns and cities in Russia, which are all worth visiting.

#### **Questions:**

1. Do you think that travelling is one of the best ways of learning about the world?
2. “Travelling broadens the mind”. Do you agree with this statement?
3. What are the most popular attractions in Russia?
4. What Russian cities would you like to visit? Why?
5. What places of interest in the centre of Moscow do you know?
6. What is your favourite place in Moscow?
7. What theatres in Moscow do you know?
8. What are the most famous monuments in Moscow?
9. What places of interest would you like to see in St. Petersburg?
10. What Hero-cities do you know in Russia?

## 6. Every country is special. What comes to your mind, when you think of the UK and its people?

The British Isles is the name for a collection of about 4000 islands, including Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain, known as Britain or GB, is the name for the largest of the Islands in the British Isles. It includes England, Scotland and Wales. The United Kingdom or UK is a political term which includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. All of these countries are represented in Parliament in London, and the abbreviation UK is used on most official documents produced by Parliament. Everybody from the UK is British, but be careful: only people from England are English. People from Wales think of themselves as Welsh; people from Scotland as Scottish; people from Northern Ireland as either British or Irish.

Britain is split into counties. The word *county* describes an area with its own local government. County councils are elected to run things, such as education, housing, town planning, and rubbish disposal. They look after things like roads, libraries and swimming pools.

The British flag, known as the *Union Jack*, is a combination of three flags: the Saint Andrew's cross, the Saint Patrick's cross and the Saint George's cross.

The Saint Patrick's cross is the former flag of Ireland. Saint Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. He was born about AD 390. He converted the Irish to Christianity. Saint Patrick's Day is celebrated on 17 March. The symbol of Northern Ireland is a shamrock and a red hand.

The Saint George's cross is the English flag. Saint George is the patron saint of England. He was a soldier famous for saving the Princess Cleolinda from being eaten by a dragon. Saint George's Day is celebrated on 23 April. The symbol of England is a red rose.

The Saint Andrew's cross is the Scottish flag. Saint Andrew, a fisherman, was one of the 12 apostles who followed Jesus Christ. Paintings of Saint Andrew often show him being crucified on an X-shaped cross. Saint Andrew's Day is celebrated on 30 November. He is the patron saint of both Scotland and Russia. The symbol of Scotland is a thistle.

The Welsh flag shows a dragon. Saint David, the patron saint of Wales, converted Wales to Christianity and established the Welsh church. Paintings of Saint David show him with a dove on his shoulder. Saint David's Day is celebrated on 1 March. The symbol of Wales is a daffodil or leek.

London is the capital city of England and the UK. It is a place where the invading Romans first crossed the River Thames. They built a city and called it Londinium. This original site of London is now called the City of London. London manages in a unique way to reflect the past and, at the same time, to live a life of a modern city. The saying "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life" means that you can't be bored in London. There are hundreds of historic buildings, galleries and museums in London.

As for me, I'm fond of history and I've read a lot about English kings and queens. I'd like to visit all places in London which are connected with Royal London, such as Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Whitehall and Trafalgar Square, St Paul's Cathedral, and the Tower of London. And I'd like to visit places which are not in London, such as Windsor Castle, the Queen's house in Greenwich, the Palace of Holyrood house in Edinburgh and other places in the UK which are connected with the Crown. The UK is famous for its castles such as Edinburgh Castle and Leeds Castle and others, and I'd like to see them with my own eyes. Another place

which is worth seeing is Madam Tussaud's Museum of Waxworks. This museum consists of several halls with wax images of outstanding political characters, poets and writers, world-famous film stars and musicians. Then I'd like to see one of the wonders of the world – the famous Stonehenge. Every year thousands of young people go to Stonehenge to take part in the midsummer Druid festival. I wish I were there.

In the House of Lords, the Chancellor sits on a sack of wool. This tradition comes from old times when sheep wool made England rich and powerful. In the House of Commons there are two rows of benches: one row is for the government and the other one is for opposition. There is a red line in the carpet in front of each "front bench". The person who is speaking is not allowed to step across it. It is also a tradition from old days, when that division prevented the two parties from fighting during the debates. Even the Legislation of the country is traditional. It includes many laws that haven't been changed for centuries. Other traditional features of Great Britain are the numerous clubs that unite people of various interests; and the pubs, the local beer halls, where Englishmen like to spend their time talking, discussing traditional matters: politics, sports, and weather, over a glass of beer. The British have a reputation of being conservative, for having established values without questioning their validity. They drive on the left side of the road and use double-decker buses. They stick to their own measurement system and continue to measure distances in miles and yards (not in kilometres and metres). They buy cheese in pounds and ounces, milk in pints, petrol in gallons.

English people are famous for their habit of politeness. It is considered polite to give up one's seat to a woman who is standing, to open a door for her, carry things for her, and so on. Most British people expect the person in front of them to hold the door open for them. People think you are rude, if you don't do this. English people are very reserved. This means that they don't talk much to strangers, and don't show much emotion. A reserved person never tells you anything about himself. But the people of the North and West of Britain are much less reserved than those of the South and East. Most British people queue when they are waiting for a bus or waiting to be served in a shop. But during the rush hour, when a bus or train arrives, people often push forward to make sure they get on. This is called jumping the queue. British people keep their old traditions and are very proud of them. They are famous for their sense of humour. English people show great love for animals. And, of course, English people are fond of sports. Many continentals think life is a game; the English think cricket is a game. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a standard of behaviour. When they consider something unfair, they say "That isn't cricket".

The traditional love of English people for tea is well known. They like to drink tea with milk. They have their five-o'clock tea not only at home or in offices, but also in tea-rooms and tea-shops, which can be found in every town.

A nation is born from its land, its history, its art, its traditions and its institutions. These things work together to make people what they are. But above all, a nation is made up of people, and although there are things they all share, all of those people are different. We can say there is still a "British nation," and one of the most characteristic features of Englishmen is their traditions, which they respect, and which they have kept for centuries. The traditions don't only accumulate the experience and wisdom of many generations, but they bring some stability into the rapidly changing world.

#### **Questions:**

1. What is Great Britain?
2. What is the UK?



3. What does the word *county* mean?
4. What do you know about the *Union Jack*?
5. What do you know about the patron saints in the UK?
6. What do you know about the symbols of the UK?
7. What places in the UK attract tourists?
8. What places in the UK would you like to visit and why?
9. What are the most common stereotypes about the UK people?
10. What makes a nation?

## **7. Each country takes pride in its own achievements and success. What makes you feel proud of your country?**

Our country is great, and I'm very proud of it. Russia is famous for its outstanding people – scientists, writers, poets, travellers and explorers. Russia is a stable and democratic society. Its citizens have many freedoms, among them the freedom of speech, religion and the press. Russia is a member of the United Nations. Russia is one of the largest trading countries. It has a lot of energy resources and exports oil and natural gas. Russia has for centuries encouraged research and innovation and it has a lot of achievements throughout the twentieth century. Nobel prizes for science, literature and peace have been won by Russian citizens. In the fields of art, media and sports, Russia enjoys an international reputation. Russia has nuclear weapons, a strong army and remains a widely-respected country.

For ages mankind was dreaming of travelling in the space. The science itself came later. K. E. Tsiolkovsky, the great Russian scientist, is the father of the theory of interplanetary travels. His words that “mankind will not remain on the Earth forever” came true. On 4 October 1957 the Soviet Union launched the world's first satellite “Sputnik”. This word, “sputnik”, immediately began to be used in all languages. The first cosmonaut on the Earth to fly into space, Yuri Gagarin, was from Russia, and he made his flight around the Earth on 12 April 1961 that lasted 1 hour 48 minutes. Years will pass, people will conquer the Universe and make landings on other planets, but mankind will always remember Yury Gagarin as the first to pave the way to the stars.

Russia is also famous for its ancient churches, cathedrals, and towns. Moscow, the capital of Russia, is famous for its monuments to outstanding people, churches, galleries, theatres, squares and streets.

The heart of Moscow is Red Square. It's my favourite place in my native city. I show it to all my guests from different countries. It is our history, and I'd like to tell you some facts about the buildings on it. St Basil's Cathedral was built in 1551–1561 after the victory over the Kazan Kingdom. It's a magnificent Cathedral, with eight churches placed around the tallest ninth one. There is a monument to Minin and Pozharsky in front of the Cathedral. It was built in 1818 and it was the first statue put up in Moscow. Minin and Pozharsky were heroes of the people's struggle in the war against Poland in 1612. You can see Lobnoye Mesto near the Cathedral. It was erected in the 16 century; the tsar's orders were read from it, also it was used as a place for execution. The tallest tower of the Kremlin is the Spasskaya Tower. It's also on Red Square. It's one of the symbols of Moscow, because the Kremlin clock, made in the 16th century, is on it. The clock strikes on the hour, half hour and quarter of an hour. The Lenin Mausoleum is in the centre of the square. It was at first made of wood; and in 1930 it was rebuilt, and made of stone, brick, marble and granite. The State History Museum was opened in 1883. It has a rich collection of documents, drawings, pictures, and materials about the country's past and Russia's great people. The State Department Store (GUM) is one of the largest department stores in the country. It is an impressive building with a glass roof.

Of course the most ancient part of Moscow is the Kremlin. Nowadays the Kremlin centre looks truly magnificent, with its many-domed cathedrals in Cathedral Square and with its Tsar Bell and Tsar Cannon.

A very interesting place in Moscow is the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour. The original cathedral was erected by order of Emperor Alexander as a token of the Russian people's gratitude to God for the deliverance of Russia from Napoleon's invasion in 1812. In 1931 it was demolished by order of Josef Stalin. In 1995, Moscow's Mayor Yuri Luzhkov and the world-famous musician Mstislav Rostropovich laid the first stone in the foundation of the new Cathedral of Christ the Saviour. Today you can admire this Cathedral in the centre of Moscow.

People in Russia keep their old traditions and are very proud of them. They celebrate religious holidays such as Easter, Christmas, and Maslenitsa. They eat traditional food for Maslenitsa such as pancakes with honey, caviar or sour cream; they colour eggs; bake kulich cakes; make a paskha out of cottage cheese for Easter. Many Russians are religious people. The main church in Russia is the Orthodox Church, but there are other religions too. The Orthodox Church has survived during hard times, and now we speak about a rebirth of religion in our country.

Russian people are open-hearted, hospitable, and friendly. They like to invite guests to their homes and cities; they like to give traditional souvenirs to their foreign friends such as matryoshka dolls, beautifully painted mugs, plate and spoons from the village of Khokhloma, Palekh boxes, art books, badges and etc.

We are proud of our famous and talented poets and writers such as Alexander Pushkin, Michael Lermontov and many others. We are proud of our famous composer Peter Tchaikovsky and one of our famous artists, Isaak Levitan. We can see his paintings and the paintings of other outstanding Russian artists, such as Repin, Vasnetsov, Shishkin, Surikov, Benua, Korovin, etc., in the Tretyakov Gallery. It is one of the most famous and well-known picture galleries in our country and in the world. It is situated in the centre of Moscow and is named after its founder Pavel Tretyakov. He began to collect Russian paintings in 1856. He was a famous patron of arts. In 1892 Tretyakov donated his collection to Moscow.

Russia is proud of its famous sportsmen who win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals in different international sports competitions.

So, I'm very proud of my country, my native city and the people who brought a lot of fame to my country. And I invite everyone, who has never been to my country, to visit it, and to see its achievements with their own eyes.

**Questions:**

1. What do you know about K.E. Tsiolkovsky?
2. Who was the first to fly into space?
3. What famous Russian scientists, writers, poets, artists do you know?
4. What is your favourite place in Moscow and why?
5. What do you know about Red Square?
6. What do you know about the Kremlin?
7. Have you ever been to the Tretyakov Gallery? Who are your favourite artists?
8. What religious holidays do people celebrate in Russia?
9. What is the traditional food for Maslenitsa and Easter?
10. Why are you proud of your country?

## **8. What famous people from Russia would you tell your foreign friends about? Which famous British and American people do you admire? What made/makes them famous?**

Each country is proud of its famous people, and Russia is among them. I'd like to tell you about Russian famous writers, poets and musicians, because I'm fond of literature and music. A. Pushkin is the most important Russian writer and poet of all time. He is like Shakespeare in England. He provided the standards for Russian arts and literature in the 19th century. In 1823 Pushkin began writing his masterpiece "Eugene Onegin". It became his linguistic and literary standard. It is a commentary on the life of early 19th century Russia. Pushkin also wrote a lot of other poems and created masterpieces in drama and prose. All Russian people know Pushkin. Galleries and museums were named after him. In the centre of Moscow there is a monument to Pushkin built by the famous Russian architect Opekunshin in 1880. Pushkin's memorial museums in different cities attract many visitors.

One of the other famous poets and writers in Russia was M. Lermontov. He won fame as a poet after his poem on Pushkin's death had been published. Lermontov's poems "Demon", "Mtsyri", his great novel *A Hero of Our Time* and his play "Masquerade" are masterpieces of Russian literature.

As for me I like reading F. Dostoevsky and L. Tolstoy. They are famous Russian writers. I like M. Bulgakov; *Master and Margarita* is one of the world's masterpieces. I often go to Patriarch's Pond where the book begins. It has a special atmosphere even now. I go there to be inspired. I like reading poetry, and Anna Ahmatova is my favourite.

Russian's famous musicians and composers such as Sergei Rachmaninov and Peter Tchaikovsky are recognized all over the world. Tchaikovsky composed a lot of symphonies and created beautiful music for operas and ballets. His famous operas "Eugene Onegin", and "Iolanta" and his famous ballets "The Swan Lake", "The Sleeping Beauty" are masterpieces. His memorial museum was opened in 1894 in Klin not far from Moscow. And the international Tchaikovsky Music Competition started in 1958 in Moscow. S. Rachmaninov was an outstanding Russian composer and pianist. He became famous with audiences around the world for his piano performances.

Great Britain is also proud of its famous people. And I'd like to tell you about one of its famous writers A. Conan Doyle. He invented Sherlock Holmes, one of the most famous characters and detectives. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Scotland. He was a doctor. In 1882 he moved to England to set up a practice. One of the doctors he worked for, was the model for Dr. Watson. Conan Doyle's medical knowledge was a great help in his detective stories. He started the fashion of the detective stories. Nowadays I don't know a person who doesn't like detective stories. We know a lot about Sherlock Holmes. We even know his address – 221 "B" Baker Street in London. If you go to London, you won't find 221 "B" Baker Street. But instead, you can go to a pub called "The Sherlock Holmes" in Northumberland Street (near Trafalgar Square). In that pub there is a room like his room at 221 "B" Baker Street, as described in Conan Doyle's stories. There is also the stuffed head of a hound. It is said to be the original "hound of the Baskervilles". A lot of tourists visit this pub. When Conan Doyle began to get tired of writing detective stories, he "killed" Holmes in one of his stories. But the public didn't like it. Conan Doyle had to write another story in which Holmes came back. So we can say that Conan Doyle was a famous British writer. He became popular because of his love for people.

I also admire American famous people. I'd like to tell you about Walt Disney, the pioneer of animated cartoons. He is famous for creating such cartoon characters as Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Pluto, Goofy and others. He was born in 1901 in Chicago. His father was a carpenter, farmer and building contractor. So the family changed homes several times. In 1917 Walt entered a Higher School in Chicago, where he took photographs, made drawings for the school paper and studied cartooning, for he wanted to get a job as a newspaper cartoonist. After World War 1, in which he participated as a truck driver for the American Red Cross in France and Germany, he returned to Kansas City. There he met Ub Iwerks who turned into his partner for life. They started a small studio of their own and began making short animated advertising films. In 1927 Mickey Mouse appeared. Disney himself provided the voice for Mickey. Then the other cartoons appeared. Gradually, the Disney studio turned into a big enterprise and began to produce a variety of cartoons for children. And it was he, who initiated plans for a huge amusement park, which is known as Disneyland. A lot of grown-ups and children visit this park and remember the person who founded it, Walt Disney. And, of course, they remember Walt Disney because of his remarkable cartoons.

**Questions:**

1. What famous writers and poets from Russia do you admire and why?
2. What famous musicians from Russia are recognized all over the world?
3. What other outstanding people from Russia do you know?
4. Why are Russian people proud of their outstanding people?
5. How are famous people honoured in Russia?
6. What famous people in the United Kingdom do you know?
7. How are famous people honoured in the UK?
8. What famous people in the USA do you know?
9. How are they honoured in the USA?
10. Is it important to have outstanding people in countries and why?

## **9. What would you tell your foreign friends about traditional Russian holidays and celebrations? What do you think your British friends will tell you about their traditional holidays and celebrations?**

Every country has its own national holidays, but there are holidays that are common for many countries. People all over the world know New Year's Day, Christmas and Easter. In Russia, New Year's Day is the most popular holiday; but in the West people pay more attention to Christmas.

New Year's Day is a family event in Russia. People begin to prepare for this holiday beforehand. Everything is rush and bustle. There is a great air of expectation. People decorate their New Year trees with tinsel, various baubles and coloured lights. They usually put their presents under the tree. When the Kremlin clock strikes 12 they see the New Year in.

There are also dates and events in our country that are memorable to Russian people. They are Victory Day, the Day of Reconciliation and Harmony, Women's Day, the Day of Spring and Labour, Independence Day, Country Defendant's Day, Constitution Day, and Maslenitsa. Besides, there are many professional days in our country: Teacher's Day, Miner's Day, etc.

Christmas in Russia is celebrated on 7 January. It is celebrated with all-night services in churches. Country Defendant's Day is celebrated on 23 February. This holiday is devoted to soldiers and officers and everyone else who defended the country or is in the Army. Women's Day is celebrated on 8 March. It is a day-off. Men and boys try to please their mothers, sisters and friends by giving them presents and flowers. Maslenitsa marks the end of winter and the beginning of spring and Lent. During this festival people make pancakes, sing and dance traditional songs and dances, and visit each other. Maslenitsa and Easter are movable holidays. Easter is the main Orthodox festival. People colour eggs and enjoy traditional Russian dishes. Churches hold special services on this day.

The Day of Spring and Labour is celebrated on 1 May. On this day people prefer to go outdoors and take part in all kinds of outdoor activities. Victory Day is celebrated on 9 May – it celebrates the end of the Soviet Union's participation in World War II in Europe. People put flowers at the tombs of the soldiers who were killed during the war. The main ceremony is held in Moscow. People lay flowers in Moscow's Park Pobedi and at the Tomb of an Unknown Soldier. Independence Day is celebrated on 12 June. On this day Russia became an independent country after the break up of the Soviet Union in 1991. This is an official holiday. The Day of Reconciliation and Harmony is celebrated on 7 November. It used to be the greatest official holiday, celebrating the anniversary of the October Revolution. Now this day is marked by marches and demonstrations. For many people it's just a day-off. The Constitution Day is celebrated on 12 December. It celebrates the new Constitution of 1993.

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Spring Bank Holiday and Late Summer Bank Holiday. All holidays and traditions are connected with the history and culture of the country.

The most popular holiday is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. The central streets are beautifully decorated. People decorate their houses with holly and mistletoe. They send

Christmas cards to greet each other. Children hang their stockings, hoping that Father Christmas will come with toys and sweets. Before Christmas groups of people go from house to house – they sing Christmas carols and collect money for charity. Christmas is a family holiday. The family usually meets for a traditional dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding, and everyone gives and receives presents. New Year's Day is less popular in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland, Hogmanay is the biggest festival of the year. They celebrate New Year. The preparations for the occasion begin several days before the New Year's Eve, which is known as Hogmanay. The night of Hogmanay is a time for merrymaking, the giving of presents and observance of the old customs. The name "Hogmanay" is supposed to come from the Anglo-Saxon "Haleg Monath" (Holy Month), or the Gaelic "oge maiden" (New Morning). December 26th is Boxing Day. People usually visit their friends, go for a drive or for a long walk, or just sit around and watch TV recovering from too much food after Christmas dinner. In the country there is fox-hunting.

Easter is the time when certain old traditions are observed. It is celebrated as the start of spring and as a religious festival. It is the time for giving and receiving presents, such as Easter eggs, hot cross buns, fluffy little chicks, baby rabbits, and springtime flowers to signify nature's reawakening.

Four times a year the banks are closed on Monday apart from traditional weekends. Such days are called Bank Holidays.

Besides public holidays, there are certain traditional festivals which have existed over centuries in the country. They are Pancake Day, Guy Fawkes' Night, Saint Valentine's Day, Mother's Day, Hallowe'en, April's Fool Day, etc. These days are not days-off. But they help to keep many traditions, which Englishmen have always been famous for.

As for me, most of all I like Hallowe'en. It goes back many, many hundreds of years. At that time the Celts lived in England. The Celts said, "In this night the ghosts of the dead come back." Nowadays children in the USA and Britain dress up as witches or ghosts. Some children also make jack-o'-lanterns out of pumpkins. They put them in the windows at night. In the evening, the children go out in groups and knock at people's doors. The children call out: "Trick or treat." Most people then give the children a "treat". This is usually a sweet, some chocolate, or maybe a toffee apple. But some people do not give the children a treat. Then the children play a trick on them. Sometimes, they ring the doorbell again and then they hide or run away. Or they come to the house again later and put leaves, grass, stones or other things into the letterbox. Children and older people often have Hallowe'en parties where they play games such as "bobbing for apples", "apples on a string", "fortune telling". I wish we celebrated Hallowe'en in Russia because this holiday is very funny and interesting.

#### **Questions:**

1. What holidays are celebrated in Russia?
2. What is the most popular holiday in Russia?
3. What professional days in Russia do you know?
4. What is your favourite holiday in Russia?
5. What public holidays are celebrated in Great Britain?
6. What is the most popular holiday in Great Britain?
7. What is a "bank holiday?"
8. What holidays are movable in Russia and in Great Britain?
9. What is Hogmanay?
10. What is the traditional Christmas food in Great Britain.





## **10. You are going to spend a month with an American or British family. What do you think will be interesting for your host family to learn about you?**

Hello! Let me introduce myself to you. I'm Alexander, Alex for short. I live in Moscow. I'm a student of the 9th grade. We are a family of four: my mother, my father, my elder brother and me. We live in a block of flats on the 11th floor. There are three rooms in our flat and we have all modern conveniences. I share a room with my elder brother. My brother is a student of Moscow University. We are close friends. I discuss everything with him and we don't have any secrets from each other. We get on very well. Sometimes I even borrow his clothes and he never gets annoyed. We don't feel competitive, because we have different interests. I'm more academic and he's more artistic. But we are both fond of sport very much. We both go to the swimming pool twice a week. It helps us to keep fit, it gives us good stamina, and it's good for our hearts and lungs. We hardly ever quarrel or fight. My brother never sees me as being in the way. I think I'm quite easy-going. I'm similar in personality to my mother. She is always very friendly to all, although she can be quite critical of people. I like to be friendly to the people around me, and I don't normally like to let my bad moods and anger inside me, come out and affect other people.

I don't know if I'm particularly obsessive. I like to do different things every day. I am fond of collecting different things. One day I collect toy cars, another day I want to collect badges. But most of all I prefer collecting stamps because it's a family hobby. You can learn a tremendous amount through stamps, especially about history. Stamps are a great way to bring history alive. All the members of my family collect stamps and the theme of our collection is history. It is a long-lasting hobby and who knows – in 20 years or so it may have become an impressive collection that can be appreciated and enjoyed by my own children too.

I have grandparents, my mother's parents. They don't live with us; but I often visit them. They live a very routine life, but they like it. I can't put my finger on it, exactly, but there is some atmosphere in their house like nothing has changed for twenty years. My parents are doctors and they work in the hospital. They are very giving, caring persons, and always consider those around them. They work very hard in their hospital and really put all their energy in their work. They are very much in love, even after years of being married and always caring for each other. My parents have warm, friendly eyes and always express a spirit of goodwill towards people. I love my parents very much and my ambition is to be a doctor too, because I want to help people if they have some problems with their health. I originally became interested in medicine during my 9th grade, when I realized that my skills and my traits would serve me well in my future career. Besides I'm good at Chemistry, Biology and History – they are my favourite subjects. I'm not very good at English, but I understand that it is one of the most important subjects now, and I try my best to improve it.

We have a pet. It's a dog. Her name is Sunny. Her mother is a Scotch Shepherd dog. I am never lonely with my pet. She is a great favourite with everyone in our family. All people admire her. She wears a good collar with her name on it. She especially likes morning walks with my father.

My native city is Moscow. Many people associate Moscow with the Kremlin and Red Square as the heart of the city. It is really the oldest historical and architectural centre of Moscow and my favourite place in Moscow, because it's connected with the history of my country. Nowadays the Moscow Kremlin, with all the beauty of the palaces and cathedrals, is a wonderful sight. All these cathedrals have been converted into museums. Ivan the Terrible Bell Tower, one of the most remarkable structures of the 16th century, rises in the centre of the Kremlin. It unites all the

Kremlin Cathedrals into a majestic ensemble. One of the well-known Kremlin museums is the Armoury Chamber. It was built in 1851. The famous golden cap of Monomach, the first Russian imperial crown of Catherine II made of silver, and many other precious historical items are exhibited there. So when you come to my native city, I'll show you all the interesting and amazing sights of it.

**Questions:**

1. Where and when were you born?
2. How old are you now?
3. What can you tell us about your flat?
4. What is your hobby?
5. What is your ambition?
6. What can you tell us about your nearest and dearest?
7. What are your parents?
8. What subjects are you good at?
9. What are your favourite subjects at school?
10. What do you know about the historical places of Moscow?

## 11. People have various reading preferences. What do you like to read? What is your favourite writer?

I think that we can't live without books. There are a lot of different kinds of books in the world, for example, thrillers, historical novels, science fiction, adventure books and others. Most of them are with us during all our life. Boys all over the world like reading adventure, thrillers and horror stories, whereas girls prefer romances, historical novels and poetry. Encyclopaedias, reference books and dictionaries help pupils to do well at school.

All the members of my family like reading very much. My father often reads newspapers and magazines. He thinks that it is the only way to be in the know of everything. And my mother is keen on reading romances and modern novels. For her they are more interesting than boring historical novels. She agrees with Anatole France that "history books which contain no lies are extremely dull". But she wouldn't mind reading about the life of well-known people.

I enjoy reading very much. Most of all I like reading detective stories, because they have interesting story lines and unusual endings. I am particularly captivated by characters who conduct investigations.

I never believed there really were books that you couldn't put down. I changed my opinion when I started to read *The Woman in White* by Wilkie Collins, an English writer. The book was written in the 19th century. It's a very good detective story, with a bit of romance thrown in it. The book is basically about mistaken identity. The main character in the story is a young artist who goes up to the north of England to instruct two young ladies. And he falls in love with Miss Fairlie, who looks very like the woman in white. Finally they turn out to be identical twins. The author brilliantly describes the adventures, love and fears of his heroes. He really brings the characters to life. A good writer knows how to keep you reading the book. In *The Woman in White* the reader's interest is caught from the very first page and there is suspense till the very end! This is a great book and I would recommend it to anyone.

But my favourite writer is Agatha Christie. She is possibly the world's most famous detective story writer. She wrote 79 novels and several plays. Her books are translated into 103 foreign languages. Many of her novels and short stories have been filmed. Her sales outnumber those of Shakespeare, but her life was often lonely and unhappy.

She was born in 1890 in Devon. She didn't go to school, but was educated at home by her mother. During World War I, while she was working in a hospital dispensary, she learned about chemicals and poisons, which proved very useful to her in her later career. She wrote her first detective novel, "The Mysterious Affair at Styles", in 1920. In it she introduced Hercule Poirot, the Belgian detective, who appeared in many subsequent novels. Her other main detective was an elderly spinster called Miss Marple. Miss Marple doesn't look like a detective at all. This old lady always uses her instinct and knowledge of human nature to investigate crimes.

In 1914 she married Archibald Christie, but the marriage was unhappy. It didn't last long, and they divorced in 1926. Agatha desperately wanted solitude and developed very bitter feelings towards the media because the newspapers had given her a hard time over her breakdown. She was determined never to let them enter her private life again and she buried herself in her work. On November 25, 1952 her play "The Mousetrap" opened in London. Today, over 50 years later, it is still running. It is the longest running show in the whole world. Agatha Christie died peacefully in 1976. People all over the world value this talented writer and consider her to be the Queen of Crime.

I don't mind reading adventure stories. I especially like to read about characters who go through dangers to complete their mission. I think it's more interesting than reading dull historical novels. But I dislike poetry, especially modern poetry. I find it too complicated. Sometimes I fail to understand what poets mean.

I am sure that reading is an essential part of our life. Only in books can you find answers to all your questions. Books can tell us a lot about the modern world and ancient times. Besides, they can help us to explore new ideas and expand our outlook. I completely agree that "reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body." What is more, books teach us to be kind and honest. While reading we learn how to solve our problems and to make people happy. And I think that reading is a perfect way to spend free time and not to feel bored. Books must be our friends during all our life.

**Questions:**

1. Is reading important to you? Why?
2. What kind of books do you like to read? Why?
3. What were your favourite childhood books?
4. Have your childhood reading interests changed?
5. What is your favourite book? Why is it worth reading?
6. What book are you reading now?
7. What famous British writers and poets do you know? Have you read any of their books/poems?
8. What Russian authors do you like?
9. Who is your favourite writer? Why?
10. What books can help you to learn better at school?
11. Do you read books in English?

## **12. Television is much spoken about nowadays. It has both good and bad points. What are your arguments for and against watching TV?**

It goes without saying that television plays a very important part in people's lives. It's a wonderful source of information and one of the best ways to spend free time and not to feel bored. Television viewing is by far the most popular leisure pastime. For example, in Britain over 99 per cent of British homes have a TV, and the average person watches "the box" 26 hours a week. It's not surprising, because TV channels show a great variety of programmes: documentaries and current affairs programmes, feature films and comedies, soaps and police series, concerts and talk shows.

There are four TV channels in Britain: BBC 1, BBC 2, ITV and Channel 4. BBC 1 and BBC 2, the two state channels, do not show adverts. ITV and Channel 4, the two independent channels, do show adverts. BBC 1 and ITV tend to broadcast popular programmes: sports programmes, recent films, news, game shows, children's programmes and soaps. BBC 2 and Channel 4 show programmes which usually attract much smaller audiences: TV plays, classical concerts, foreign films and programmes for minority groups.

Russian television has between 10 and 15 channels, which show all kinds of programmes: news and sports programmes, talk shows and quizzes, documentaries and feature films, soaps and police series, comedies and concerts.

Thanks to satellites, TV viewers can increase their options and watch TV from different countries. Conventional television has to struggle to retain its audience, as people switch over to cable viewing, satellite TV, or renting video cassettes.

Television is a reflection of the modern world. It gives you an opportunity to travel all over the world, to see different people and learn about their customs and traditions. Television keeps you informed about the rest of the world. And of course, it helps you to escape from everyday problems.

A lot of people usually relax watching soaps – TV serials which dramatise their characters' daily life. Their story lines are entertaining, but often unbelievable. I don't think that they show life realistically; but to many people, the characters in the weekly TV serial shows have become more important than real people.

As for me, I prefer watching different quizz shows. That's why my favourite TV programme is "Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?" It is shown twice a week, and lasts about an hour. The programme is now hosted by Maxim Galkin. It is a game show where the player is asked different questions. If the answers are correct, the participant gets a lot of money. But if he is wrong, he loses everything. I particularly enjoy watching this programme, because the questions are always very interesting and they help me to expand my outlook. Besides, it's a perfect way to be in the know about everything. I find this programme clever and informative and try not to miss it.

Of course, not everything shown on TV is made in good taste. There are badly-written programmes which contain unnecessary bad language and violence. The strange thing is that neither politicians nor producers like to admit that watching violence on TV leads to greater violence on the streets.

Many people admit that the quality of television could be better. They would prefer to see fewer soap operas and crime series, and more history, drama, and science. One reason for the poor quality of programmes is advertising. Not all people like watching commercials. They find ads silly and boring. As for me, I don't take advertising seriously. On the one hand, advertisements help people choose the best products and get the best value for their money. But on the other hand, they show life unrealistically and give false information. Besides, in adverts all people seem to be happy consumers, all kids seem to be healthy and well off. But this is not true at all. What is more, I find it very annoying when a film stops at the most interesting moment. Nevertheless, I am not against commercials on TV, because television companies earn their money from advertising.

Another thing I would like to complain about is the amount of smoking in the films that are shown on TV. Smoking is often shown as a very "cool" thing to do – making young people much more likely to copy what they see, and take up smoking themselves.

Some people say that television is a terrible waste of time. Of course, there are TV addicts who can't drag themselves away from the box. They watch TV for hours without choosing programmes, and spend time in front of television which they could spend talking to their friends and family. In this case, television makes them really waste time. But on the contrary, if we watch TV for an hour a day, to find out what is happening in the world or to relax, then television is really useful.

In short, television does have its good points. Many of the broadcast programmes are educational and can help with schoolwork. A good soap-opera or a comedy is a source of relaxation for many people. Television also provides jobs for thousands of people. So I think it is not the TV itself which is to blame for the bad effects it has, but the fact that people do not know how to make the best use of it.

#### **Questions:**

1. Why is watching TV one of the most popular leisure activities?
2. Do you like watching TV?
3. How often do you watch TV?
4. What are your favourite channels (programmes)?
5. What are the channels (programmes) your family likes to watch?
6. Do you agree that television has the power to educate? Why?
7. What do you think of advertising on TV?
8. Do you think watching TV is one of the best ways to spend free time?
9. What do British/Russian TV channels offer their viewers?
10. Which British TV channels (programmes) would you like to watch?
11. What TV programmes do you like best? Why?
12. What is your attitude towards soap operas?
13. Which programmes on Russian television would you recommend to your foreign friends?

### **13. What are the most popular free time activities for British and Russian teenagers? What activities do you like? Why?**

Britain has recently been described as a "leisure society." This is because there are a great variety of leisure pursuits. Young people generally go out on Friday or Saturday nights to a disco, to a concert or to a pub. In recent years going out for a meal or getting a take-away meal have become popular too. During the past years there is a great increase in keeping fit and staying healthy. A lot of teens started running, jogging and going to different fitness clubs in their spare time. Aerobics classes and fitness clubs opened in every town, and the number of recreation centres greatly increased. Indoor pools, with their wave-making machines, water slides and tropical vegetation, have become very popular.

And the same is true in Russia. A lot of teens go in for different kinds of sport. Sport helps them to feel as fit as a fiddle. In both countries there are special programmes for problem teenagers, such as a high-risk activities, for example they are taught to jump out of aeroplanes. But despite the increase in the number of teens participating in sport, the majority of young people still prefer to be spectators. They prefer to be couch potatoes. Watching sports on TV is a popular leisure activity, as is going to football matches on Saturday. Cinemas have been redesigned with four or more screens, each showing a different film at the same time, and a lot of teens like going to the cinemas too.

The young generation is fond of communication. There are many available methods of communication nowadays, and the most popular one is computers. A lot of teenagers spend plenty of time working on computers. The Internet seems really good fun. You may send e-mails to friends from different countries and get their answers instantly. You even may talk to them. It is easy and quick. A lot of teenagers have mobile telephones, so they can always be contacted, if they keep their telephone switched on, at any time of the day or night, or send text messages.

A lot of teenagers in both countries are crazy about animals. They race them, train them and breed them. They like to hear stories about them on television programmes and they like reading books about them. Many teens have a pet animal. It could be a dog, a cat, a goldfish, a bird or a small furry animal like a hamster. Looking after and being kind to their pets is very important for teens. Why are teens so interested in animals? Perhaps it's because they are rather shy in their heart of hearts. One of my friends says: "I can say anything I like to my dog, but she never thinks I'm silly."

There are plenty of other kinds of activities, such as travelling, visiting historical places, babysitting, delivering newspapers, putting together jigsaw puzzles, reading, going to different museums, skateboarding, going fishing, hitchhiking, shopping, helping people in need, joining a computer club and others. We can say "So many teens; so many kinds of activities."

Now some words about me. I am fifteen and I am a computer addict. I am fond of communication with other teens. That's why I have a lot of friends in my and other countries. We send messages from one computer to another one using e-mail; we have on-line conversations. I am a member of the computing club and I spend much time there. Of course, it's rather expensive, but my parents understand me and give me enough money to pay for my computer club. And I think that my hobby will be useful in my future profession. Besides, I spend my free time in the sport club. I go in for kung fu. Recently films about kung fu have become very popular in Russia. This fighting itself is a great art, the result of many years of hard work and self-discipline. The man who made kung fu films famous was Bruce Lee. He used fists, elbows, feet (never weapons) and moved as fast as lightning. I am rather good at kung fu

now, but I never use my skills to hurt anybody, unless it is absolutely necessary. Now people know what Kung Fu is, and I think it may become a sport of the future, because it develops up your personality, will and nobility.

**Questions:**

1. Why is there a great increase in fitness clubs?
2. Why do teens go in for sport?
3. What special programmes for problem teenagers do you know?
4. Are you a couch potato? Why?
5. Why is the young generation fond of communication?
6. What methods of communication do you know?
7. What method of communication do you prefer? Why?
8. Why can people say: "So many teens; so many kinds of activities."
9. What kind of activity do you prefer? Why?
10. What do you know about Kung Fu?



## **14. Young people are fond of different styles of music. What kinds are popular now? What kind of music do you like? Why?**

Can you think of a day without music? We can hear music everywhere: in the streets and at home, over the radio and on TV, in the shops and in the parks. People all over the world are fond of music. They listen to music, they dance to music, they learn to play musical instruments. But what is music? Specialists explain that music isn't only a combination of pleasant sounds. It is an art which reflects life. There are a lot of different kinds of music. Some of them appeared long ago, and some are modern. For example, folk music appeared long ago, but it is still alive. There are many local performers, choirs and folk groups in Russia; but perhaps the most famous singer is Nadezhda Babkina. Folk songs are very tuneful and pleasant to listen to. Classical music is often associated with the music of the past. However, this style also includes music being written now, and we may speak of modern classical music. Rap is a modern musical style where the singer speaks or shouts the words in time to music with a steady beat. Such groups as Public Enemy or House of Pain are leaders in this style.

Great Britain has produced more popular music stars than any other country. Over the last 30 years rock and pop music have been very popular in Britain. The Beatles, with their style of singing, eloquent and exciting, is still one of the most popular groups. British groups often set new trends in music. New styles, groups and singers continue to appear. Some of the more recent pop groups are Dire Straits, Eurhythmics and Spice Girls. Many of the new bands have been able to use the changes in technology to develop their music. Computerised drum machines, synthesisers and other electronic instruments are now just as popular as the piano and electric guitars.

Tastes differ. So people's musical interests range from pop and rock music, which are extremely popular nowadays, especially among young people, to classical music and opera.

My favourite style of music is pop music, because it is breathtaking and full of energy. When I listen to pop music it makes me remember happy times and forget the problems of everyday life. It helps me to relax when I'm tired, and entertains me when I'd like to have fun. My favourite group is Abba. It was formed in 1973 in Sweden. Abba's cheerful tunes made them international pop stars and one of the most successful groups of the seventies. Their most famous songs ("Waterloo", "Money, Money, Money", "Knowing Me, Knowing You", etc.) often topped European charts. Though the group doesn't exist any more, it is still popular with people of all ages. I can't but admire their style of singing. I find it fascinating and overwhelming. When I have free time I listen to their records. I also like having background music while I am working. I don't mind listening to dance music, especially when I go to disco clubs. This style of music is catchy and firey and I like catchy tunes. It makes me more energetic.

It's a pity that many young people like to listen only to modern music. As for me, I also enjoy listening to classical music. I find it tuneful and appealing. Classical music is always a complex of emotions. It gives me delight, pleasure and a sense of happiness. Some pieces of classical music are really wonderful. Not long ago I listened to the First Piano Concerto, composed by Tchaikovsky. The power of his music captivated me. The impression was overwhelming. The music I hate is heavy metal. I find it noisy and dreadful. When I listen to this style of music it presents to my mind pictures of dark days. Though some young people are fond of this style of music, it is not to everyone's taste. To my mind, music too loud can destroy our ears. I am indifferent to other styles of music. For example, I don't mind listening to jazz. Improvisation is an important part of this style, that's why a jazz song may sound a little different each time it is played. I think that jazz is a mixture of many different kinds of music, but I consider it a bit complicated.

My mother and father approve of my tastes in music. Though they prefer to listen to classical and "bard music", they think that, on the whole, modern music is not too bad. My parents agree that each generation has its own tastes.

It goes without saying that music plays a very important role in people's lives. It reflects our moods and emotions. Music appeals to our hearts and transforms our feelings. It conquers our souls and enriches our minds. Besides, listening to music is the perfect way to spend free time and not to feel bored. You can hardly find a person who doesn't like or need music, who never sings or dances. Music is beauty in sounds, it is our magic source of inspiration.

**Questions:**

1. What is your attitude to music?
2. How can music influence people?
3. What do you think about classical/rock/pop music?
4. What sort of music do you like?
5. What does music make you think of?
6. What music irritates you?
7. What famous British musicians/composers/singers/groups do you know?
8. What is your favourite musician/singer/group?
9. What is your parents' attitude towards your favourite music?
10. Where and when do you listen to music?
11. Do you like to go to concerts? Why?

## **15. What are traditional British kinds of sports? Are they popular in Russia? What kinds of sport, is your family interested in?**

Englishmen are known to be great sports-lovers. One of the most popular British games is cricket, which foreigners can hardly understand. There are two teams of 11 players. Matches last from one to five days. It is played all over the country in the summer. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a standard of behavior. When they consider something unfair they say "That isn't cricket." Almost all Englishmen become fans when they watch a traditional cricket match between the teams of Great Britain and Australia, or New Zealand. England without cricket would be like bacon without eggs.

Another game which attracts great attention is soccer (European football). There are plenty of amateur and professional soccer clubs in every town. Professional soccer is big business. The Cup Final played in London is the culminating event of the football season. Rugby football is also very popular, but it is played mainly by amateurs. It's a kind of English football in which the players use their hands for carrying the ball. This game is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball and it's often considered to be a violent game.

A great number of people play and watch tennis. Among many tennis tournaments the most famous is the one in Wimbledon. Horse racing is also extremely popular in Great Britain. The racing season includes five races. The annual race for "Derby" is perhaps the most famous sporting event in the whole world. Englishmen also go in for golf, baseball, hockey, basketball, bowling, and badminton. Athletic sports, such as running, jumping, rowing, swimming, boxing and gymnastics, are practiced at schools and colleges. The annual Oxford-Cambridge boat race on the river Thames attracts lots of people and is very popular. In Scotland, where there are good conditions for winter sports, skiing is very popular.

Great Britain and America are the birthplaces of many sports. That's why many of them have English names. It is easy to understand how these games were named. For example, baseball is played with a ball and bases. Basketball is played with a ball and two baskets. The names for other sports come from the name of the place where they were first played. Badminton comes from the name of a piece of land owned by an English Duke. The game was first played on the Duke's land in 1873. Golf was first played in Scotland, but its name comes from the Dutch word for a hockey club "colf."

Almost all these games are popular in Russia. Russian people even began to play cricket. And plenty of bowling clubs appeared in our country. This is because we can hardly overestimate the meaning of sport in our life and day-to-day activities. The main purpose of going in for sports is to develop a generation of strong and healthy people. Sports prevent us from getting too fat, and brings up a harmoniously developed generation. Sometimes playing a sport is connected with great risks. Besides, there are violent kinds of sports and sportsmen and fans discuss whether these kinds of sports are necessary.

In my family we prefer swimming. I began swimming at the age of six. I think that swimming is something like music or languages, and that's why it's very good to start as early as possible if you want to be good at it. There is no question that you can speak; there is no question that you can walk; and there is no question that you can swim if you start at a very early age. My parents also go to the swimming pool, but they began going in for swimming when they were grown-

ups. There are some sports which I've not had a chance to experience but would really like to. They're mostly non-competitive sports. I love the water very much and I'd really like to try some more water sports. For instance, being pulled by a boat whilst wearing water-skis would, I'm sure, be a fantastic experience. And I'd also like to try surfing. I think there's no greater feeling on earth than riding the top of a wave on a surfboard. I'd like to try it just to see. My parents and I are great fans. We subscribe to a sports newspaper and like watching nothing but football matches. We read the newspaper from cover to cover and lie on the sofa watching sport competitions on television on Sunday.

**Questions:**

1. What popular British sports do you know?
2. What do you know about cricket?
3. Why do many sport games have English names?
4. What famous tournaments in Britain do you know?
5. What sports are popular in Russia?
6. What sports do you go in for? Why?
7. Why do you prefer non-competitive sports?
8. Why do you prefer swimming?
9. What sports would you like to try?
10. Why is activity for many people too much trouble?

## **Some people go in for sports, while others like to watch sports competitions? Which is better: to watch or to participate?**

The modern way of life, when people have little physical activity, use cars instead of walking, watch television for many hours, and work on computers is turning them into legless creatures. Although a lot of people are interested in staying healthy, not many people do very much about it. Only 10 per cent of adults take part in sport more than twice a week.

The majority of people live in towns and cities, where space for team sports is limited. To keep fit, most people take part in individual sports. They usually go walking, swimming, cycling, or do aerobics. Taking part in all of these sports is informal and casual. Most people just want to relax. If they do aerobics or go swimming, they usually go to the sports centre; but not many people join a sport club.

Some people argue that sports are not very useful. It takes a lot of energy and time. As a result of going in for sports, people have broken legs and arms and other injuries. Besides, it makes you unhappy when you lose. A lot of people prefer to watch sports competitions rather than take part in sports. Thousands of people go to the stadiums to support their favourite teams and sportsmen. The most popular spectator sports are football, hockey and figure skating. Most of the important competitions are televised, and people enjoy watching sports programmes on TV. They needn't buy tickets and go to a stadium, especially in cold and rainy weather. But certainly watching sports events and going in for sports are two different things.

In my opinion, people can't do without sports. Sports play an important part in our lives. I think sports help us in different ways. First of all, it helps us to stay in good shape, to keep fit and to be healthy. It makes people strong, fast and agile. What is more, sport builds character; it teaches us to compete and practice sportsmanship. It makes us more organized and better disciplined in our daily activities. Besides, it is a good way to meet people and to make new friends.

Sports are an essential part of our everyday life. To have a healthy mind, you must have a healthy body. But to be healthy, it is not necessary to become a professional sportsman. You may go in for sports just for pleasure, when you have free time. Some people jog every morning; some follow fitness classes shown on TV. Young people usually put on their roller-skates and skate in the streets and parks. A lot of young people spend their holidays hiking; it doesn't cost much, and it is a really good way of getting away from crowds.

Physical education is an important subject at school. It helps pupils to relax and to keep fit after a hard working day. Each school has sports facilities. A lot of different competitions are usually held at school and a great number of pupils take part in them. That's why I think sports are so popular in our country.

The most popular sports in Russia are football and hockey, skating and skiing, track and field and swimming, tennis and basketball. It is not always easy to decide

which sport to take up. The aim of all sports training is to improve fitness and skills, and to develop training programmes that are both safe and effective. The important thing, however, is that anyone who is not used to exercising should not do too much at the beginning. Moreover, it is better to do a little regularly than a lot once every two months. Among the benefits of regular exercise are a healthier heart, stronger bones, quicker reaction times, and less susceptibility to various illnesses. Scientists believe that if you go in for sport on a regular basis, it could even help you to live longer.

I enjoy many sports; but best of all I love swimming. I started to learn when I was about seven years old. When I was younger I used to go swimming three or four times a week. Now I have less free time, but a week never goes by without my visiting the pool at least once. Sports help me to work off my extra energy.

Swimming is an inexpensive and simple sport. You do not need any complicated equipment. You just need a swimming costume or trunks and perhaps a cap. You can swim in the sea or a river, or you can go to a special swimming pool. I love swimming because it is a very good exercise for the whole body. I would recommend it because it is so convenient to do: you can do it when you like and for as long as you like.

Questions:

1. What kinds of sports are popular in Russia?
2. Are you for or against sports?
3. What are the advantages of going in for sports?
4. What are the disadvantages of going in for sports?
5. Are sports important to you? Why?
6. Do you go in for sports? Why?
7. What is your favourite kind of sport?
8. Do you like to watch sports competitions? What competitions do you like to watch?
9. What outstanding sportsmen/women do you know?
10. What do you prefer: to take part in sports or to watch them on TV? Why?
11. Why do some people prefer to watch sports competitions and not to go in for sports?

## **17. What does a healthy way of life mean? How do you look after your health?**

People nowadays are more health-conscious than they used to be. They 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 ones. It's common knowledge that smoking and drinking can shorten our lives dramatically. Smoking, for example, causes a number of heart and lung diseases, such as pneumonia, emphysema and cancer. Besides, it makes your teeth yellow and skin unhealthy. Fortunately, in recent years smoking has received a lot of bad publicity, and fewer people smoke nowadays. Some companies don't employ people who are smokers. Smoking has been banned in most public places because everyone agrees it does harm to our health. I don't smoke, because I don't want to have unhealthy skin and teeth and die young.

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

If we eat too much, we'll become obese, and obesity 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 is why Americans are the fattest people in the world.

In recent years eating habits have undergone a change. People are encouraged to eat less fat and more fibre. Fat is believed to be one of the major causes of obesity and heart disease. High fibre and low fat foods can now be found in all shops and supermarkets. Salads, beans, and fruit 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 disagree. And a lot of people try to improve their fitness. There are a lot of ways to lose weight and avoid gaining it. Perhaps the most popular of them is following a diet. If you want to lose weight, you should cut out snacks and desserts, and cut down on fat. People have also become more aware of calories, the energy value of food. Some people count the number of calories they eat every day; so that they can try to take in fewer calories and lose weight. This is called a calorie-controlled diet. Manufacturers are increasingly producing special foods with fewer calories for slimmers.

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. I can't agree with them, because meat is an excellent source of good nutrition. In my opinion, it's wrong to put down a food simply because excessive amounts can cause health problems. Consumed in moderate amounts, meat is perfectly good for our health.

To my mind, the only way to stay healthy and to keep fit is by going in for sports. Among the benefits of regular exercise are a healthier heart, stronger bones, quicker reaction times and more resistance to various illnesses. Besides, you can eat and drink as much as you want because you are burning it all off.

To be healthy, it is also very important to spend a lot of time in the open air. It is useful to go for a walk before going to bed, or to air the room.

I think it is very important to be fit and healthy, and it is necessary to take care of your health. Being fat, in fact, can cause real problems. It is harder for fat people to get a good job, or even to make friends. If you want to do well, you must be thin. That's why I go in for sports on a regular basis. I have been doing aerobics for three years and I feel great. I am not enthusiastic about strict dieting, but I try to eat only low-fat food, and fruit and vegetables which are rich in vitamins.

Personally I believe that regularity in life promotes our health. Sleeping eight or nine hours, getting up early, regular meals, a healthy diet and going in for sports is really a good way to live.

**Questions:**

1. What good and bad health habits can people have?
2. In what way do bad habits affect people?
3. Are there any changes in health habits?
4. What is a healthy way of life?
5. What should you do to keep fit?
6. How does sport help you to stay healthy?
7. What are the most popular ways to avoid gaining weight?
8. What is a calorie-controlled diet?
9. What are your health habits?
10. What is your personal attitude towards health?
11. Do you have any health problems? Why do you think you have them/you don't have them?



## **18. The problems of ecology are very important now. Which problem is the most urgent, in your opinion? What can you and the people around you do to protect the planet?**

Environmental problems have become exceptionally acute in the modern world, and environmental protection has become a vital necessity for all people.

Our planet is in serious danger. One of the most important environmental problems in the world today is the shortage of clean water. Industrial pollution has made many sources of water undrinkable. Rivers, lakes and even seas have become poisonous. Thousands of fish die every year as a result of the illegal dumping of waste in rivers by factories all over the world.

Lake Baikal is one of the worlds' largest and most beautiful lakes. It contains a rich variety of fish and plants, including 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world. However, they are being killed by massive industrial waste, which some factories still pour into the lake every day. A few years ago people thought that the supply of clean water was unlimited. Now clean water is scarce, and we are beginning to respect this precious resource. We must protect the clean water that remains for the sake of our children and grandchildren.

Air pollution is another important problem. In hundreds of cities and towns the concentration of harmful substances in the air is over ten times the admissible level. Every day a huge number of plants and factories emit lots of harmful substances into the atmosphere of big cities. The great increase in the use of motor cars in the last quarter of the twentieth century has caused an increase in a new kind of air pollution. Pollution from factories and cars poison the air we breathe, and is the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rain.

Acid rain can damage life in lakes and rivers and destroy forests. The greenhouse effect may also have disastrous consequences for our planet. It is already affecting several areas of the world with unusual weather causing droughts or heavy storms. The world's temperature is going up and the climate is changing. Cutting down on emissions from large combustion plants and exhaust fumes from vehicles would help solve the problem. I think we should try and use alternative energy, such as solar energy and wind energy, and design plants and cars that run on electricity, a much cleaner fuel than petrol.

One of the most alarming environmental problems is depletion of the ozone layer, which protects the Earth from the dangerous ultraviolet rays of the sun. Because of the ozone holes, the dangerous rays get through the atmosphere, causing skin cancer and other serious diseases. Many scientists think that these ozone holes are the result of air pollution.

In my opinion, the most urgent ecological problem today is the environmental safety of nuclear power stations. Nuclear pollution can't be seen, but its effects can be terrible. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are. Nuclear waste also endangers people's lives. People all over the world protest against nuclear tests and nuclear weapons. If we do not take any action, the possibility of a global nuclear disaster is very real.

Of course, we can't help mentioning such burning issues as destruction of tropical forests and wildlife, overpopulation, and shortage of natural resources. The list of serious ecological problems could be continued.

Today environmental issues are much spoken and written about on TV, radio, and in the newspapers. If people want to survive, they must do their best to solve these problems. Fortunately, it's not too late to save our planet. We understand that our environment is not just our home town, but the whole earth. The protection of the environment requires the cooperation of all nations. Governments should take measures that will help improve the environment.

There are a lot of environmental groups and international organisations, whose main goal is to strengthen cooperation among environmentalists from different countries. The most famous of them is Greenpeace, which combines the people's efforts for peace with the huge and ever mounting movement for nature conservation. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is the name of another international organisation that appeared in 1961. It has created or given support to National Parks on five continents.

However, there are a lot of simple things we should all do to stop the destruction of the environment. First of all, we mustn't drop litter in public places. Besides, we shouldn't dump our rubbish without thinking which things, such as bottles and paper, can be recycled. We must stop using aerosol sprays, because the stuff they contain destroys the ozone layer. We should take care of birds and animals. We can help to plant trees and create parks for endangered species. We can clean rivers and canals and create footpaths. But first of all we must change people's attitude towards the environment.

If we take action now, there might be some hope for the future. If we do nothing, we are heading for disaster!

### **Questions:**

1. What ecological problems are urgent now?
2. What is the influence of pollution on people's health?
3. What is happening to our forests?
4. What are the consequences of nuclear disasters?
5. Was life better a hundred years ago? Why do you think so?
6. What ecological problems exist in your home town?
7. How can people protect our planet?
8. What is the aim of ecological organisations? What ecological organisations do you know?
9. What can you personally do to keep the world healthy?
10. Should we reject technological progress?

## **19. People set up different organizations for various purposes. What do you know about these organizations? Are you a member of any organization? Which organization would you join? Why?**

The 20th century is characterized by the creation of international organizations: only a small number of the international organizations now in existence were formed before 1850, and about 90% were organized in the period 1900–1956. In the 1980s there were more than 2500 international organizations, of which about 750 were formed after World War II. This number included more than 130 intergovernmental agencies, of which the most notable were the United Nations and its affiliates.

The name United Nations was devised by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt and was first used in the “Declaration by United Nations” of 1 January 1942, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against Germany, Japan and Italy. The Charter of the United Nations was signed by 51 states on 26 June 1945. This day is now celebrated each year throughout the world as United Nations Day. Russia is a member of the United Nations.

A specialized agency of the United Nations is UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). It was founded in 1946. It promotes international collaboration in education, science and culture. Education is UNESCO’s main activity. The organization attempts to assist and support national efforts of member states in eliminating illiteracy, training teachers, developing educational institutions and extending free education. UNESCO also works to study, develop and promote cultural heritage and protect historic monuments and the natural environment. UNESCO assists and supports the efforts of member states through conferences, seminars and publications, through the promotion of research and exchange of information and knowledge.

Now I’d like to tell you about the World Health Organization (WHO). It began its activities in 1948. It is a specialized agency designed to further international cooperation for improved health conditions. The major function of the WHO is to establish measures for the control of epidemic diseases. This consists of mass campaigns promoted by WHO against communicable diseases. The major function of WHO is nursing concerned with maternal and child health. It also assists educational programmes for nurses and assistants. WHO is coordinating an international effort against Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) as well as the current threat of SARS. Another medical organization is the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The Red Cross is an humanitarian agency with national affiliates in almost every country in the world. The Red Cross movement began in 1863. Its peacetime activities include first aid, accident prevention, water safety, training of nurses’ aids and mothers’ assistants and maintenance of maternal and child welfare centres, clinics, blood banks and numerous other services. The Red Cross is the name used in Christian countries; the Red Crescent is the name used in Muslim countries.

Greenpeace is an international nongovernmental organization dedicated to preserving endangered species of animals, preventing environmental abuses and taking care of wildlife. Greenpeace was founded in 1971 in Vancouver, Canada. It brought together people concerned with terrible abuses to the environment. The organization has a small staff and relies largely on voluntary staffing and funding. Greenpeace also campaigns:

- for stricter control over chemical waste disposal on land;
- to stop all nuclear weapons tests;
- to close down nuclear power stations and nuclear reprocessing plants;
- to stop acid rain and protect the atmosphere;
- to reduce the trade in endangered species products;
- to declare Antarctica a World Park – free of military and industrial exploitation, and so forth.

Today it is a global organization with national offices in 27 countries, one of them is in Russia (since 1992).

There are also youth organizations, because the main aim of society is to prepare young people for responsible roles in the adult world and to provide constructive outlets for energies of young people. Some organizations such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts or Guides, and Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Associations, have spread all over the world. The Boy Scout movement was founded in Great Britain in 1908. In 1910 the Girl Scout movement was also founded in that country. There are about 1,300,000 boys and girls in them. The movement of the Boy Scouts has its aim to help a Scout (a boy from 8–18) to develop into a good man and a useful citizen. He must be able to handle sails, to use a compass, to lay and light a fire outdoors, he must know first aid and develop his interest in music, literature, drama, arts and films. A Scout is a friend to animals, he's "clean in thought, word and deed". He must obey the Scout Law.

As for me, I'm not a member of any organization. But if I had chance, I would become a Scout, because I like the aims of this organization and the ways they are achieved.

**Questions:**

1. What is the 21st century characterized by?
2. When did the greatest number of international organizations appeared?
3. How many international organizations were there in the 1980s?
4. What do you know about the United Nations?
5. What do you know about the UNESCO?
6. What do you know about medical organizations?
7. What do you know about Greenpeace?
8. What youth organizations do you know?
9. What is the Boy Scouts movement?
10. What is the Girl Guides Association?

## **20. Growing up can cause problems. Do you have any problems with your friends, your parents and other people around you? How do you cope with these problems?**

It's hard not to see that teenagers nowadays have a lot of problems. One of the real problems is having no close friend. Several days ago I had a best friend, but now I don't. My friend was much more to me than just a person with whom I communicated. We were as thick as thieves. We helped each other to survive and got along well. But some days ago we quarrelled, and now I'm at a loss what to do. Fortune turned its back on me and I feel very lonely. I can't say that my parents don't understand me, they try to support me; but I think only time can heal me. Some young people are just sure that their parents don't want to understand them. It's a very serious problem. I'm sure that this point of view is absolutely wrong.

Psychologists believe, parents-child conflicts cannot be avoided in a society that is undergoing rapid changes. In our society youngsters are at odds with their parents on a wide range of issues, from how late they can stay up, to whom they should marry. It's called a generation gap. But I think our parents are people whom we can trust. In most cases teens don't understand their parents and become very nervous. When this happens, it's time to say to yourself "stop", and try to find in your parents more positive than negative traits. Our parents should understand one thing, that today's children will become tomorrow's society. So they should try to understand the child; they should find out about teen problems and help solve them.

The other very important problem is our school life. Teens are often under pressure in many ways at school – they are supposed to be "machos" – good at school subjects, able to stand up for themselves without crying. If they can't, they are "wimps", and often children will tease and bully them, especially at school. But all children are different – they have different needs and talents, likes and dislikes. Teens are not just "machos" and "wimps", they are rebels and conformists, extroverts and introverts. Our teachers and our parents should assure us that all these types of people are good, and it will reduce a lot of our problems.

There are so-called "problem teenagers", who take drugs. A large number of teens use them very often. They are drug addicts. I don't have such friends and I think that there should be special programmes to solve this problem.

Another problem is connected with biorhythms. Not all people know what it is, and they begin to laugh at you and can offend you, when sometimes you are all fingers and thumbs, when you are accident-prone, or when your temper seems to be on a short fuse. It is because we all have an internal "body clock" which regulates the rise and the fall of our bodies' energies and it's called biorhythms. So our teachers, parents and classmates should understand it and not pay attention to it because it's the law of our life and nature.

My other serious problem is to enter a good university and find a good job afterwards. But unemployment rates are extremely high – even qualified people with great knowledge can't find something good. But in spite of that I hope for the best.

I always want to impress people. But the first impression we make almost fully depends on what we wear and how we wear it. Manners and speech are noticed next and character only later. Many teens have the same taste. They like to keep up-to-date with the changes in our society. They like to wear clothes which look good and which you feel comfortable in. Being in fashion makes you feel good, in tune with the world you live in. But when you are at school it is important to wear the right clothes, even formal ones, and not to dress up. I understand it, but

some of my classmates don't. They like to shock their teachers and parents, and provoke them, and that's why they have some problems at school. So you should have some "clothes sense" to know and feel the types of things that are your style in formal situations (when you are at school) and at parties.

As for me nowadays, I try to cope with all my problems alone, or with the help of my parents. My parents are real friends and they understand me and try to help me or give advice.

So if someone denies all of the problems teenagers have, they are not being honest. Teens have a lot of problems. But the first thing we have to think about is the future we're building for ourselves and our children. The better we are now, the better we understand one another, the better our place will be when we grow up.

**Questions:**

1. Do your parents understand you? Why?
2. What problems do you have with your parents?
3. What problems do you have at school?
4. What problems do teens have at school?
5. Is it fair to say that your parents don't understand anything? Why?
6. What do you know about a generation gap?
7. Do all parents help their children? Why?
8. In what way do teenagers try to impress people?
9. What problems do you have with your friends?
10. How do you cope with your problems?

## **21. Learning English is becoming more popular in Russia. Why do people learn English in this country? Do you think you can do without English in your future life?**

The English language is now the first language of about 400 million people, the native language of 12 nations and the official or semiofficial language of 33 more nations. That means one in every seven people in the world speaks English. The English language has become the “new Latin” of the century, the world’s top tongue. One billion people speak English. That’s 20% of the world population. For the other 600 million it’s either a second language or a foreign language. There are more than 500,000 words in the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Compare that with the vocabulary of German (about 200,000) and French (about 100,000). At present no other language on the Earth is better suited to play the role of a world language.

There are many reasons for its popularity. First, English is easier to learn than most other languages. Second, it borrows words and phrases from the very countries into which it expands. Eighty percent of all English vocabulary comes from other languages. For example, such words as pork, mutton, beef, etc. were borrowed from French; book, renew, water etc. were borrowed from German; library, renovate, aquatic, etc. were borrowed from Latin; bibliography, hydraulic, telephone, television, etc. were borrowed from Greek. Many words have entered English as a result of trade and colonial expansion: alcohol and algebra come from Arabic; divan and khaki from Persian; chocolate and tomato from native American languages; tea and tycoon from Chinese.

English is so widespread nowadays because it has become the standard language for all kinds of international communication: 80% of all information in the world’s computers is in English; nearly 50% of all the companies in Europe communicate with one another in English; 75% of all international letters and telexes are in English. English is also the international language of businesspeople, pilots, diplomats and politicians, sportsmen and scientists, doctors and students, musicians and singers.

Nowadays in Russia the English language has become the most popular among foreign languages. There are many very good reasons to learn this language. Our country is a part of Europe and the world. Very little clear and detailed communication can occur among people who don’t have a common language. Learning English helps in talking to people, in reading and writing, in understanding TV and films from other countries, and opens up much a wider range of sources of information. Then when you travel in different countries you can manage a lot better if you understand and people understand you. When you speak English to people, they’re often a lot more friendly and helpful. English is the language of communication between different peoples and countries. If you are interested in science, business, medicine, literature and music and you want to be up to date with progress in those fields, you can always read the latest report in English and know the latest information about the question you are interested in.

Learning English broadens your mind and way of thinking. So English is a global language nowadays. Problems of the 21st century, such as the problems of war and peace, ecology, demographics, democracy and many others can not be solved if people do not speak the same language. I think that English is going to become even more important as a global language, dominating world trade, computers and media, while other languages will become localised or just die out.

I think it’s very valuable and helpful in learning English if you start it from an early age. Maybe people can learn the best up to about the age of 20, as they have a lot of time for it, which later

isn't possible. Learning English is not like learning maths or science, because it involves a different way of thinking. You have to learn to think in English. This is like music, maybe. And you have to learn the grammar and vocabulary, too, if you want to know the language well. I have been studying English since the 1st form and I hope I know English more or less now. It is one of my favourite subjects at school. Honestly, I can't think about my future life without English. I haven't chosen my future profession yet, but I'm up to date. I'm fond of travelling, computing, reading, art and music, and I'm sure I can't do without English when I'm a grown-up. English will help me everywhere in my life.

**Questions:**

1. Why is English the global language nowadays?
2. Which vocabulary is the largest in the world?
3. What percentage of words in English comes from other countries?
4. What borrowed words in English do you know?
5. Why is English a language of communication nowadays?
6. Why do people in Russia learn English?
7. Why do you learn English?
8. What is the best suitable age to begin to learn English?
9. At what age did you begin to learn English?
10. Do you learn any other languages? Why?



## **Topics/questions for discussion**

**1. Some people think that school days are the happiest days in people`s lives. Can you say that you have been happy at school? Why?**

Did you have a dress code in your school? What do you think about it?

Was school work, fun or both for you?

What school subject did you like most? Why?

What school activities did you take part in? What were the most enjoyable activities?

What events did you write about in your school yearbook?

Were you glad to be back at school after summer holidays? Why? Why not?

**2. If you want to continue your education, what kind of institution will you attend? Explain your choice.**

What school experiences have you had?

What did (didn`t) you like about your school? Why?

What kind of school did you go to?

What are you going to do after the 9<sup>th</sup> form? How do your favorite subjects and interests influence your choice?

**3. Choosing a profession is not an easy matter. What do you think can help you to make the right choice?**

What`s important while choosing a profession?

What professional field can you work in? What are you good at? Which of your personal qualities will help you in your future profession?

Would you choose your parents` professions?

Have you decided what you want to be? What do you know about the advantages of your future profession?

Do you think you will need English in your future career?

**4. There are different ways of learning about the world: through the mass media, books, traveling, visiting museums, meeting other people, etc. Which ways do you prefer to learn about the world?**

Why is visiting a museum interesting and useful?

What can museums, places of interest tell you about the world (your home town, your country, people`s past, fashion, etc.)?

What do Russian TV channels offer to their viewers? Do you think TV programs can help you to learn at school? Which TV programs can help you to learn at school? In what way?

What sort of information do you get from newspapers and magazines? What newspapers and magazines do you read? What information are you interested in?

Do you like listening to the radio? Why?

What books can help you to learn better at school?

Which books/magazines/newspapers would you recommend your foreign friend to read to learn more about the life of teenagers in your country, famous people, this country`s latest achievement in science, about fashion, etc.

What interesting people have you met? What interesting people have ever been invited to your school? What did they tell you about?

**5.Traveling is one of the ways of discovering new countries. What attracts tourists to Russia? What would you show your foreign friends in your home town?**

Do you think that traveling is one of the best ways of spending holidays?

Does your family travel a lot? Where to? What ways of traveling do you and your family prefer? What places have you visited? Which of them did you like best? Why?

Have you ever traveled abroad? Which do you think is better: to travel abroad or to travel around your own country? Give your reasons.

What are the most popular tourist attractions in Russia? What do you think attracts people to these places? What places do foreigners associate with Russia?

What places connected with famous people would you recommend your foreign friends to visit?

Do you think your home town is worth visiting by tourists? Why?

**6.Every country is special. What comes to your mind, when you think of the UK/the USA and its people?**

What are the symbols of the UK/the USA?

What places of the UK/the USA attract tourists? What places in the UK/the USA and its capital would you like to visit? Why?

What are the most common stereotypes about the UK/the USA and its people that you know?

What do foreigners think about the UK/the USA?

What image of the UK/the USA do you have?

What can traditional British/American clothing tell about the UK/the USA?

What souvenirs from the UK/the USA would you bring back to Russia?

**7. Each country takes pride in its own achievements and success. What makes you feel proud of your country?**

What do you like about your country (sights, most positive traits of the national character, outstanding people, literature, arts, architecture, science, traditions, sports achievements, Russian traditional food, music, Russian products)?

What top ten items would you include on the list of Russia`s best things and achievements? Why?

Are you proud of your home town? Why?

**8. What famous people from Russia would you tell your foreign friends about? Which famous British and American people do you admire? What made/makes them famous?**

What great Russian writers are admired and remembered by Russians? How are famous Russians honored in this country?

What Russian musicians do you think are recognized all over the world?

What Russian sports figures are you proud of?

Which Russians have been (won Noble) Prizes? In what field?

Which British/American people do you know? Why are they famous? How do you think they are honored in their countries?

**9. What would you tell your foreign friends about traditional Russian holidays and celebrations? What do you think your British/American friends will tell you about their traditional holidays and celebrations?**

What are the most popular Russian holidays and celebrations? How are days such as New Year`s Day, Christmas, Old New Year`s Eve, Epiphany, Shrovetide and one`s name-day celebrated in Russia (in your home town, in your family)? What activities are connected with these days? What traditional dishes are served on these days?

What do you wear for different occasions?

What gifts do you usually give to your friends /relatives at different celebrations?

Is celebrating important to you? Why? What is your favorite holiday or celebration? Why? What British/American holidays and celebrations do you like? What traditions are connected with them? Which of them would you like to celebrate in Russia?

**10. You are going to spend a month with an American or British family. What do you think will be interesting for your host family to learn about you?**

How do you usually introduce yourself to other people (name, age, birth place, home address)?

What do you look like?

What is your family like?

What are your family traditions?

Where do you live (your room, your flat, your home town)?

What are your interests and hobbies (reading and TV preferences, sports, pets, eating habits, etc.)?

What are you good at? What are your biggest life achievements/experiences?

Who do you admire?

Who are your best friends? Why?

What are your wishes and ambitions?

**11. People have various reading preferences. What do you like to read? Ask your foreign friend about his/her reading preferences.**

Is reading important to you?

What kind of books do you like to read? What were your favorite childhood books? Have your childhood reading interests changed? How?

What is your favorite book? Who is your favorite writer?

What British/American authors do you know? Have you read any of their books? Did you like them? Why?

**12. Television is much spoken about nowadays. It has both good and bad points. What are your arguments for and against watching TV?**

Do you think watching television is one of the best ways of spending free time?

What do British/Russian TV channels offer to their viewers? What are the channels your family does/doesn't watch? What is your favorite channel? What TV program do you like best/least? Why?

What's your attitude towards soap operas?

Which British TV channels/programs would you like to watch? Which are the programs on Russian TV you would /wouldn't recommend to your foreign friends? Why?

What do you think of advertising on TV?

**13. What are the most popular free time activities for British and Russian teenagers? Which activities do you like? Why?**

How do British/American/Russian teenagers spend their holidays?

What sport activities are popular among British /American/Russian teenagers?

What TV programs do British/American/Russian like watching?

What do British/American/Russian teenagers like to do in their free time?

Do you like to spend your free time outdoors or indoors? Why?

What do you think is an ideal way of spending your free time?

What city activities do you take part in? Where do you go in your home town during your free time?

**14. Young people are fond of different styles of music. What kinds are popular now? What kind of music do you like? Why?**

What do you think about the music you like/dislike? What do you think about classical/rock/pop music?

Which British/American/Russian musicians/singers /groups do you know? What do you think of their music?

What does music make you think of?

Why is London called a musical center? What contribution did Britain make to popularizing classical music? What musicians is Britain famous for?

**15. What are traditional British kinds of sport? Are they popular in Russia? What kinds of sport is your family interested in?**

Which sports were invented in Britain? Are they popular now?

What kinds of sport are popular in Britain/Russia?

What competitions are popular in Britain/Russia?

How good are you at sports? Do your family members share your sport interests?

**16. Some people go in for sports, while others like to watch sports competitions. Which is better – to watch or to participate?**

Do you go in for sports? What reasons can you give for going in for sports? Do you like to watch sports competitions? What competitions do you like to watch? Do you like to take part in the sports you like to watch? Why? Why not?

What are the advantages /disadvantages of going in for some kinds of sport?

Why do some people prefer to watch sports competition and not to go in for sports?

**17. What does a healthy way of life mean? How do you look after your health?**

What is a healthy way of life like?

What helps you to be healthy without doctors? How does sport help you to keep fit? When are doctors necessary?

What habits are thought to be bad? Why are they bad?

What are your health habits?

Do you have any health problems? Why do you think you have them/you don't have them?

**18. The problems of ecology are very important now. Which problem is the most argent, in your opinion? What can you and the people around you do to protect the planet?**

What ecological problems are argent now?

What is the influence of pollution on people`s health? Was life better a hundred years ago? Why do you think so?

What ecological problems exist in your home place?

Do you have environmental programs in your city?

How does your school help the earth?

What do you personally do to keep the world healthy?

**19. People set up different organizations for various purposes. What do you know about these organizations? Are you a member of any organization? Which organization would you join? Why?**

What kind of organizations do people set up? What are the purposes of these organizations? What do people do in these organizations? What do you think makes people join these organizations?

What is the aim of ecological organizations? What ecological organizations do you know?

What kind of people do the Scour organizations in the UK and USA teach teenagers to be?

What voluntary organizations do you know? Whom do voluntary organizations help? Which of these organizations do teenagers take part in? Do you think that voluntary work is important?

Are there any voluntary organizations in your school? Do you take part in them? What do you do?

What other organizations do you know? Which of them would you like to take part in? Why?

**20. Growing up can cause problems. Do you have any problems with your friends, your parents and other people around you? How do you cope with these problems?**

How do you get on with your classmates?

Do you argue/quarrel with your sisters/brothers/ parents/friends? What about?

How do you feel about your problems?

Who or what helps you to cope with your problems?

**21.Learning English is becoming more popular in Russia. Why do people learn English in this country? Do you think you can do without English in your future life?**

Why is English the world`s top language?

What will the role of English be in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?

Why do people learn English in this country?

Why are you learning English?

Do you think you can do without English in your life?