

Под редакцией
Е.А. Фоменко

ОГЭ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ОГЭ-2016

ТРЕНИНГ: ВСЕ ТИПЫ ЗАДАНИЙ



9
КЛАСС

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**Учебно-методический комплекс
«Английский язык. Подготовка к ОГЭ»**

Е. А. Фоменко, И.Б. Долгопольская, Н.В. Черникова

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ВСЕ ТИПЫ ЗАДАНИЙ

Учебно-методическое пособие



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Предлагаемое учебно-методическое пособие по английскому языку предназначено как для подготовки к ОГЭ, так и для формирования компетенций, навыков и способов учебных действий у **всех девятиклассников**, изучающих английский язык в школе. Книга поможет систематизировать весь изученный материал, определить уровень языковой подготовки школьника, провести контроль и самоконтроль, повторить учебный курс, выявить и ликвидировать пробелы, отработать алгоритмы выполнения заданий различных типов.

Пособие содержит следующий материал:

- блоки заданий по разделам «Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика», «Словообразование», «Письмо», «Говорение»;
- ответы ко всем заданиям;
- бесплатное аудиоприложение (аудиофайлы, размещённые на сайте издательства www.legionr.ru в свободном доступе);
- методические рекомендации и практические советы по выполнению заданий.

Издание адресовано обучающимся 9-х классов, учителям и методистам, но может быть с успехом использовано в 10-х классах для стартовой диагностики и в качестве дополнительного учебно-тренировочного материала. Пособие подходит к любому УМК.

Замечания и предложения, касающиеся данной книги, можно присылать почтой или на электронный адрес: legionrus@legionrus.com.

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Введение

Правильный выбор учебного пособия является основополагающим фактором при подготовке учащихся старших классов к государственным экзаменам. Поэтому мы решили представить нашему читателю весь спектр предлагаемой учебно-методической литературы, кратко изложив основное её содержание. Мы уверены, что это поможет вам найти именно то пособие, которое даст возможность достичь максимальных результатов на экзамене. Наши пособия будут незаменимыми помощниками в развитии умений и систематизации знаний по английскому языку.

Первый учебно-методический комплекс адресован обучающимся 7–8 классов, он состоит из трех пособий, каждое из которых посвящено определённому разделу в изучении английского языка. При работе в последующих классах его также можно использовать как дополнение при низком уровне подготовки учащихся.

1. Е.А. Фоменко. Английский язык. Грамматика. 7–8 классы. Тесты и упражнения. Тренировочная тетрадь.

В предлагаемом пособии представлена систематизация основ английской грамматики, упражнения для отработки навыков употребления и проверки успешности освоения грамматического материала. Главная цель книги — сформировать и развить навыки правильного употребления грамматических структур. Мы рекомендуем использовать пособие в качестве тренировочной тетради.

Пособие разбито по основным грамматическим темам. В начале каждого раздела представлены правила английского языка, затем идет их закрепление и отработка в упражнениях, и окончательным этапом является проверка усвоенных знаний в тестах. Все упражнения и тесты снабжены ответами, что позволяет использовать пособие не только для работы в классе, но и для самостоятельного изучения английской грамматики.

2. Е.А. Фоменко, А.С. Юрин. Английский язык. Лексика и чтение. 7–8 классы. Тесты и упражнения. Тренировочная тетрадь.

Пособие предназначено для отработки навыков употребления лексики английского языка по основным темам. Книга состоит из двух разделов — «Лексика» и «Чтение». В первом разделе вы найдете

тренировочные упражнения по использованию лексики и фразеологических оборотов, информацию по значениям фразовых глаголов, а также задания, посвященные особенностям употребления отдельных слов. В конце раздела приводится тест на проверку пройденного материала.

Второй раздел состоит из различных текстов в основном страноведческого характера и заданий к ним. Задания позволяют повторить лексику, сформировать и закрепить необходимые умения работать с текстом, которые в дальнейшем пригодятся обучающимся при выполнении заданий ОГЭ и ЕГЭ. Пособие можно использовать как для работы в классе, так и для самостоятельного изучения. Ключи вы найдете в конце книги.

3. Е.А. Фоменко. Английский язык. Говорение. 7–9 классы. Сборник упражнений.

Целью данного учебно-тренировочного пособия является отработка навыков устной речи. Книга представляет собой сборник наиболее употребляемых английских разговорных клише и выражений с примерами и тренировочных упражнений. Основной задачей данного пособия является формирование умений, применяемых в устной монологической и диалогической речи. Большая часть упражнений отрабатывает диалогическую речь, так как в учебном процессе она вызывает наибольшие трудности. Для отработки построения тематического монологического высказывания предлагаются тексты соответствующей тематики. В помощь учащимся к каждой теме приводится список новых слов и выражений, а также вопросы, которые позволяют отработать пройденную тему.

Второй учебно-методический комплекс рассчитан на учащихся старших классов и направлен на подготовку к успешной сдаче ОГЭ.

4. Е.А. Фоменко, И.Б. Долгопольская, Н.В. Черникова. Английский язык. ОГЭ-2016. 9 класс. Тренинг: все типы заданий.

Пособие, которое вы держите в руках, предназначено как для подготовки к ОГЭ, так и для формирования компетенций, навыков и способов учебных действий у всех девятиклассников, изучающих английский язык в школе. Книга поможет систематизировать весь изученный материал, определить уровень языковой подготовки, провести контроль и самоконтроль, отработать алгоритмы выполнения заданий различных типов.

Пособие содержит следующие материалы шість разделов (аудирование, чтение, грамматика, словообразование, письмо, говорение), содержащих различные задания с методическими рекомендациями и практическими советами по их выполнению; аудиоприложение к разделу Аудирование; тексты для аудирования и ответы ко всем заданиям. Издание адресовано обучающимся 9-х классов.

5. Авторский коллектив под ред. Е.А. Фоменко. Английский язык. Подготовка к ОГЭ-2016. Тренировочные варианты.

Пособие предназначено для подготовки к основному государственному экзамену (ОГЭ) по английскому языку. Книга включает в себя краткий теоретический справочник для повторения пройденного материала и 15 авторских тренировочных вариантов для подготовки к ОГЭ. Пособие содержит ответы ко всем заданиям и аудиоприложение (CD-диск для работы на компьютере) к разделу Аудирование.

В процессе выполнения заданий тренировочных вариантов учащиеся смогут познакомиться с форматом экзамена, оценить свой уровень подготовки к итоговому контролю, отработать стратегии выполнения заданий различного типа и ликвидировать имеющиеся пробелы в знаниях.

6. М.А. Бодоньи. Английский язык. Подготовка к экзаменам. Задания с развернутым ответом личное письмо, эссе.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для развития речевой компетенции в области письменной речи. В пособии представлена авторская методика развития речевых умений старшеклассников, необходимых при выполнении письменных заданий на экзамене. Она включает теоретические сведения о структуре и компонентах письменной речи, систему упражнений, применение которых обеспечивает развитие способности создавать развернутые высказывания в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, описывать события, факты, явления, сообщать и запрашивать информацию, выражать собственное мнение.

7. М.А. Бодоньи. Английский язык. Тренировочная тетрадь для подготовки к выполнению раздела 4 на ЕГЭ (личное письмо, эссе).

Данное пособие можно использовать как дополнение к предыдущей книге, так и самостоятельно. Оно предназначено для поэтапной систематической подготовки к выполнению заданий открытого типа

(раздел 4) на ЕГЭ по английскому языку, но может быть использовано и при подготовке к написанию личного письма на экзамене в 9 классе. Данная тренировочная тетрадь позволит отработать умения написания личного письма и эссе, научиться успешно выполнять задания раздела 4 по определенному алгоритму, позволяющему получить на экзамене максимально высокий бал. Книга содержит 20 уроков, каждый из которых включает задания на написание личного письма и эссе.

8. М.А. Бодоньи. Английский язык. Словообразование. Подготовка к ЕГЭ.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие направлено на подготовку к выполнению заданий 26–31 единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку, но его можно использовать и при отработке навыков словообразования в 9-х классах. Оно включает систему упражнений, применение которых расширит лексический запас на основе осознания процессов словообразования. В пособии отрабатываются навыки правильного определения части речи образуемого слова в контексте предложения. Также учащиеся знакомятся с различными аффиксами и префиксами, которые характерны для определенных частей речи.

9. М.А. Бодоньи. Английский язык. 10–11 классы. Грамматика. Тренировочная тетрадь для подготовки к ЕГЭ.

Предлагаемое пособие направлено на систематизацию знаний учащихся по английской грамматике и отработку эффективных стратегий выполнения экзаменационных заданий 19–25, но также может быть использовано в 9 классе для отработки выполнения заданий 18–26 ОГЭ. Данный учебный материал позволит разграничить и конкретизировать представления учеников об образовании отдельных грамматических форм, научит анализировать контекст для выбора и определения единственно правильного варианта ответа.

10. М.А. Гребенникова, И.Е. Торбан. Карманный справочник. Английский язык. 9–11 классы.

Пособие содержит краткий справочный материал по грамматике английского языка, необходимый для систематизации знаний при подготовке к ОГЭ и ЕГЭ. Небольшой формат справочника позволяет использовать его на уроках и дома во время выполнения различных заданий.

Раздел 1. Аудирование

В данном разделе даются общие рекомендации по использованию эффективных стратегий аудирования, связанных с отработкой умений по восполнению информации, которую вы не смогли понять, использованию языковой догадки, а также приёмы и алгоритмы выполнения конкретных заданий на

- установление соответствия приведённых утверждений прослушанному тексту;
- определение правильного варианта ответа из ряда предложенных;
- соотнесение содержания прослушанного текста с текстом задания.

1.1 Задания на множественные соответствия (Multiple Matching)

Прослушав дважды четыре коротких диалога, необходимо определить, где происходит каждый из них, используя каждое место действия из списка только один раз.

Ключ к успеху

** Прежде чем приступить к прослушиванию, внимательно прочитайте предложенные места действия.*

** Во время прослушивания обращайте внимание на слова и выражения, характерные для данного места.*

** Обратите внимание на стиль прослушанного диалога, это тоже может послужить подсказкой.*

** Попробуйте догадаться о значении незнакомых слов, для этого проанализируйте контекст, в котором они звучат.*

** В английском языке есть много слов, имеющих похожее произношение, но разное значение и написание. Поэтому не спешите и убедитесь при повторном прослушивании в том, что слова, которые звучат в записи, имеют значения, не противоречащие содержанию контекста.*

** После первого прослушивания постарайтесь отметить ответы, в которых вы уверены.*

** Во время второго прослушивания сконцентрируйтесь на той информации, которую вы пропустили или не поняли в первый раз.*

** Если вы не уверены в ответе, попробуйте определить его методом исключения.*

Этот блок заданий соответствует заданию 1 по спецификации ОГЭ.

Вы два раза услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D. Установите соответствие между диалогами и местами, где они происходят: к каждому диалогу подберите соответствующее место действия, обозначенное цифрой. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее место действия**.

Задание 1

1. In the hotel
2. At the custom-house
3. At the supermarket
4. In the museum
5. At the theatre

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 2

1. In a street
2. In a bank
3. In an office
4. On TV
5. In a hospital

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 3

1. At the airport
2. At the bank
3. At school

4. In the library

5. On the road

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 4

1. At an airport

2. In a shop

3. At home

4. In a street

5. In a cinema

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 5

1. In a street

2. At home

3. In a vet's

4. At the university

5. In a pet shop

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 6

1. At the electronic store

2. At the autoshop

3. At the greengrocer's

4. At the department store

5. At the dairy's

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 7

1. In the library
2. In the bookshop
3. In the street
4. In the clothes shop
5. At the lecture

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 8

1. At the café
2. At the station
3. In the library
4. At an airport
5. At the post office

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 9

1. In the shop
2. In the restaurant
3. In the exhibition
4. At school
5. In the office

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 10

1. In the art lesson
2. In the museum
3. At an airport

4. At home
5. In the shop

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 11

1. In a doctor's surgery
2. At a police station
3. In a shopping centre
4. At hairdresser's
5. At school

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 12

1. At the museum
2. In the restaurant
3. In a street
4. At the driving school
5. In the camp

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 13

1. In a shopping centre
2. At dentist's
3. In a pet shop
4. At an airport
5. At a vet's

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 14

1. In a swimming pool
2. In a street
3. On a bus excursion
4. In a travel agency
5. In a hotel

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

Задание 15

1. At a veterinary clinic
2. At a pharmacy
3. At a hospital
4. At dentist's
5. At a doctor's office

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Ответ				

1.2 Задания на соответствие высказываний

Одним из видов заданий на множественные соответствия является задание на установление соответствия между высказываниями говорящего и предложенными утверждениями. Это наиболее часто встречаемое задание в разделе «Аудирование», поэтому очень важно отработать навыки его выполнения для успешной сдачи экзаменов.

Ключи к успеху

** Обязательно ознакомьтесь с предложенными утверждениями, так как при прослушивании вы будете использовать эту информацию для выполнения задания.*

** Не волнуйтесь, если вы не понимаете каждое слово и высказывание. Ваша задача — понять общий смысл.*

** Не забудьте, что среди данных утверждений есть одно лишнее. Если вы испытываете трудности при соотнесении одного из них со зву-*

чащим текстом, то велика вероятность того, что именно оно и окажется лишним.

** Полезно не только прочитать утверждение и сделать вывод об общей теме высказываний, но и подчеркнуть ключевые слова, на которые вы будете обращать внимание при прослушивании.*

** Обратите внимание на то, что высказывания могут быть посвящены как одной теме, так и разным.*

** При прослушивании попробуйте кратко сформулировать главную мысль предложенного текста.*

** Не стоит опираться только на совпадающие слова в утверждении и в высказывании, так как общий смысл может быть разным.*

Этот блок заданий соответствует заданию 2 по спецификации ОГЭ.

Вы два раза услышите пять высказываний, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D, E. Установите соответствие между высказываниями и утверждениями из следующего списка: к каждому высказыванию подберите соответствующее утверждение, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее утверждение**.

Задание 16

1. The speaker says she/he gets upset if she/he doesn't get a card.
2. The speaker says it's all the same to her/him if she/he doesn't get a card.
3. The speaker says it's just a way for sellers to earn money.
4. The speaker says he/she hasn't heard anything about Valentine's Day.
5. The speaker says it's a headache for people.
6. The speaker says he/she is afraid to be laughed at.

Говорящий	А	В	С	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 17

1. The speaker got lost in the city.
2. The speaker got lost in the mountains.
3. The speaker got lost in the ocean.
4. The speaker got lost in the countryside.

5. The speaker got lost in the desert.
6. The speaker got lost in the jungle.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 18

1. Americans are proud of their history.
2. Americans feel very independent from other people.
3. Americans look to the future rather than to the past.
4. Americans don't think it's impolite to show their feeling.
5. Americans don't care very much about dress code.
6. Americans think each person needs his own space.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 19

1. This music amuses public.
2. This music challenges people by its strength.
3. This music reflects social problems.
4. This music is memorized quickly.
5. This music spread rapidly in Europe.
6. This music is based on native culture.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 20

1. The speaker talks about racial inequality in America.
2. The speaker talks about the early forms of jazz.
3. The speaker talks about the proper place for jazz development.
4. The speaker talks about jazz evolution.
5. The speaker talks about prohibition of jazz.

6. The speaker talks about the ability to express your own vision of music.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 21

1. The speaker insists on the regular meals schedule.
2. The speaker refuses to eat fast food.
3. The speaker says she/he doesn't care much about nutrition rules.
4. The speaker eats a lot of fruit.
5. The speaker says that food should be properly combined.
6. The speaker consults with a specialist.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 22

1. Magazines are good for decorating a sitting room.
2. Magazines can give as much useful material as books.
3. Reading for pleasure should be short and light.
4. Colourful book covers look nice on the shelves.
5. Books are more interesting to read than magazines.
6. Reading books requires serious and careful thought.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 23

1. The speaker says that the situation is not so simple as you might expect.
2. The speaker says that very often people get rid of their pets.
3. The speaker says that the number of your domestic duties will increase.
4. The speaker says that it's important to feed your pets properly.
5. The speaker says about the rules of choosing a pet.

6. The speaker says about the things you should think before choosing a pet.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 24

1. The speaker talks about the first mentions.
2. The speaker talks about one of the explanations.
3. The speaker talks about the space researches.
4. The speaker talks about disappearance without calls for rescue.
5. The speaker talks about unexplainable failure of the equipment.
6. The speaker talks about the event that gave a name to this mysterious place.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 25

1. The speaker says about public discussion.
2. The speaker says who can be an American president.
3. The speaker says who cannot elect the president.
4. The speaker says about people's expectations.
5. The speaker says about the two rival parties.
6. The speaker says about selection of representatives.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 26

The speaker talks about the strategies that help

1. to initiate a conversation with anybody.
2. to hide your natural shyness.
3. to keep a conversation going.
4. to prepare for a conversation.

5. to take an interview.
6. to speak without using words.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 27

1. Greenpeace agreed they were mistaken about the amount of oil on the platform.
2. The Greenpeace campaign against the oil company Shell had many supporters.
3. Out at sea, Greenpeace activists won the fight against Shell.
4. People trusted Greenpeace more than the Shell oil company.
5. Greenpeace used different methods for fighting against the Shell company.
6. Greenpeace was able to control their supporters' violent actions.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 28

People celebrate this holiday because

1. they believe some mystery.
2. they only want to have fun.
3. they greet coming of the season.
4. they follow the religious tradition.
5. they believe the prediction.
6. they want to be sinless.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 29

1. The speaker invites to see the garden.
2. The speaker combines office work and gardening.
3. The speaker has a garden because of high market prices.
4. The speaker decides to find the information about planting in a special book.

5. The speaker was taught how to look after the garden.
6. The speaker doesn't want to spend much time on gardening.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 30

1. The speaker talks about friendship as the beginning of love.
2. The speaker talks about uselessness of life without love.
3. The speaker talks about different attitudes to love.
4. The speaker talks about that true companionship gives psychological comfort.
5. The speaker talks about individual opinions being varied.
6. The speaker talks about his disapproval of negative attitude to love.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

1.3 Задания на множественный выбор (Multiple Choice)

В этом задании вы должны выбрать правильный ответ из предложенных вариантов, опираясь на полученную информацию при прослушивании текста.

Ключ к успеху

** Прочитайте вопросы или предложения и варианты ответов к ним перед прослушиванием.*

** Помните, что во всех заданиях на множественный выбор порядок вопросов соответствует тому порядку, в каком информация появляется в тексте.*

** Когда прослушивание началось, прекратите чтение вопросов, сконцентрируйтесь на понимании аудиозаписи.*

** После первого прослушивания внимательно прочитайте предложенные варианты ответов и выберите тот, который, по вашему мнению, подходит более других.*

** Во время второго прослушивания проверьте выбранные ответы и обратите внимание на ту информацию, которую вы пропустили во время первого прослушивания.*

** Будьте осторожны с теми вариантами ответа, в которых встречаются те же слова и фразы, что звучат в записи. Часто это неверные варианты. Помните, что правильные ответы должны прежде всего включать ту же информацию, что и запись, но это отнюдь не означает, что информация эта передаётся одними и теми же словами.*

** Не оставляйте ни один вопрос без ответа. Даже если после второго прослушивания вы всё ещё не уверены, какой ответ выбрать, попытайтесь догадаться.*

Этот блок заданий соответствует заданиям 3–8 по спецификации ОГЭ.

Вы услышите текст. В заданиях 1–6 обведите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Задание 31

1. James came to the appointment because _____.
 - 1) he was meeting with his friend
 - 2) he was having an interview
 - 3) he was taking part in a survey

2. James had got his first job after _____.
 - 1) graduating university
 - 2) finishing school
 - 3) doing some course

3. At first James came to Russia _____.
 - 1) to get some job
 - 2) to have some practice
 - 3) on holiday

4. When James came to Russia he could _____.
 - 1) speak Russian fluently
 - 2) speak Russian quite well
 - 3) not speak Russian at all

5. In future James would like _____.
- 1) to get back to Russia
 - 2) to travel for a job
 - 3) to start his own business
6. In his new job it's important to James _____.
- 1) to have a growth in his career
 - 2) to get better salary
 - 3) to have friendly colleagues

Задание 32

1. The first product on the list to buy is _____.
- 1) juice
 - 2) sugar
 - 3) meat
2. Buying sugar Ann prefers to buy _____.
- 1) a small bag
 - 2) the cheapest bag
 - 3) a big bag
3. The products of the store own brand are _____.
- 1) very expensive
 - 2) cheaper
 - 3) of top quality
4. Today is _____.
- 1) February 19
 - 2) February 22
 - 3) February 23
5. Dairy products are _____.
- 1) in aisle 3
 - 2) in aisle 5
 - 3) near the cash register
6. They are going to choose coffee _____.
- 1) that is of special price
 - 2) that is Ann's favourite
 - 3) that is Olga's favourite

Задание 33

1. Whitney Houston began singing at the age of _____.
1) eight 2) eleven 3) eighteen
2. Working as a fashion model W. Houston sang _____.
1) in a local church
2) in nightclubs
3) in the street
3. When her first album came out, critics _____.
1) didn't even notice it
2) gave negative comments
3) praised it unanimously
4. Besides her career as a singer and actress, W. Houston dealt with _____.
1) charity
2) restaurant business
3) sport
5. W. Houston's debut as an actress happened in _____.
1) 1985 2) 1989 3) 1992
6. W. Houston started to have problems with her voice because of _____.
1) drugs 2) age 3) AIDs

Задание 34

1. The interviewer wants to know _____.
1) how this method works
2) his/her health condition
3) his/her abilities
2. The Balance Test is _____.
1) easy for young people
2) very long
3) difficult for everyone

3. The main aim of the Ruler Test is _____.
 - 1) to find out which is the leading hand
 - 2) to know how long you can hold the hand up
 - 3) to examine your reaction
4. The interviewer can touch his/her _____.
 - 1) toes
 - 2) knees
 - 3) ankles
5. The interviewer shows the results that are _____.
 - 1) better for her/his age
 - 2) the same for her/his age
 - 3) worse for her/his age
6. The author of this method thinks that _____.
 - 1) the majority of people cares about their health
 - 2) the minority of people keeps fit
 - 3) everybody keep fit

Задание 35

1. The company arranges doctor house calls _____.
 - 1) 24 hours a day on weekends
 - 2) 24 hours a day seven days a week
 - 3) 24 hours a day on weekdays
2. To make a doctor house call you don't need to tell to the operator _____.
 - 1) your passport number
 - 2) your phone number
 - 3) your address
3. As a rule the doctor comes _____.
 - 1) within an hour
 - 2) within two hours
 - 3) within half an hour
4. _____ are not available in a patient's home.
 - 1) Electrocardiograms and X-rays
 - 2) Blood's tests
 - 3) Surgical operations

5. You are supposed to pay for the doctor's visit _____.
- 1) at the end of the doctor's visit
 - 2) before the doctor's visit
 - 3) after your recovery
6. Doctors' charges for visiting you at your home _____.
- 1) are usually much more expensive than for an office visit
 - 2) don't exceed much the charge for an office visit
 - 3) are the same as for an office visit

Задание 36

1. You can have a wrong opinion about American teenagers because _____.
- 1) you have been watching too much television
 - 2) you have been reading too many newspapers
 - 3) you have been surfing the Internet blogs too often
2. Most teenagers don't have enough money _____.
- 1) to get drugs
 - 2) to buy a bicycle
 - 3) to have their own car
3. The situation with drugs in America _____.
- 1) is becoming worse
 - 2) is worrying the government
 - 3) is improving
4. American teens think their teachers _____.
- 1) are incompetent
 - 2) give too much homework
 - 3) are unfair to pupils
5. Most American people _____.
- 1) enjoy sports
 - 2) don't like to earn money
 - 3) like to compete
6. Nowadays young Americans have to work harder than ever _____.
- 1) because the number of old people are growing

- 2) because of the economic crisis
- 3) because they want to have more money

Задание 37

1. What is the disadvantage of small towns?
 - 1) The lifestyle is very relaxed.
 - 2) People don't have enough opportunities to be entertained.
 - 3) People know everything about each other.
2. Molly says that to find a job in her hometown is _____.
 - 1) difficult
 - 2) rather boring
 - 3) quite easy
3. What is the main industry in Molly's town?
 - 1) The main industry is cattle farming.
 - 2) The main industry is growing potatoes.
 - 3) The main industry is fishing.
4. What is the best thing about the area where Molly lives?
 - 1) The coast is very beautiful.
 - 2) One can swim alone everywhere.
 - 3) There are many places for windsurfing.
5. What is the best thing of living close to London?
 - 1) There are lots of different people everywhere.
 - 2) It takes little time to get to the city.
 - 3) There are lots of entertainments.
6. What is the disadvantage of Gregory's town?
 - 1) There are too many people everywhere.
 - 2) Living there is not cheap.
 - 3) Too many entertainments are available.

Задание 38

1. Modern ice hockey is believed to be invented _____.
 - 1) in Europe
 - 2) in Canada
 - 3) in Great Britain

2. The first organized ice hockey team was formed _____.
1) in 1877 2) in 1879 3) in 1893
3. Hockey is one of the _____ games.
1) longest 2) speediest 3) easiest
4. Hockey is hard to play because _____.
1) there are too many rules for the game
2) the puck (шайба) is very cold
3) the puck moves faster than the players
5. Goalkeepers wear special masks _____.
1) not to be injured
2) to protect their faces from cold
3) not to be recognized
6. Street hockey is played mostly _____.
1) by teenagers
2) by sponsors
3) by professional players

Задание 39

1. Dr Manuel Gutierrez mainly works with _____.
1) pets of celebrities
2) exotic animals
3) elderly pets
2. Dr Manuel Gutierrez states that the pets of his clients _____.
1) need special care
2) are like other pets
3) lack love
3. What is NOT TRUE according to Dr Gutierrez?
1) Pet-keepers live longer.
2) Pet-keepers live happier lives.
3) It's beneficial to hire dog-walkers.

4. According to Dr Gutierrez having a pet is a sort of therapy because pets can _____.
- 1) understand people
 - 2) compensate for the lack of company
 - 3) help you to keep fit
5. Medical statistics prove that living with a pet _____.
- 1) raises cholesterol levels
 - 2) reduces resistance to illnesses and stress
 - 3) lowers blood pressure
6. According to Dr Gutierrez _____.
- 1) having a pet means responsibility
 - 2) all people should have pets
 - 3) pet-keeping is expensive

Задание 40

1. The festival took place _____.
- 1) on the stadium
 - 2) in a concert hall in New York
 - 3) on a private farm
2. Nearly _____ people attended the festival.
- 1) 50 000
 - 2) 500 000
 - 3) 50
3. _____ refused to take part in the festival.
- 1) Rolling Stones
 - 2) Joe Cocker
 - 3) Hendrix
4. The famous Freedom song _____.
- 1) was prohibited
 - 2) opened the festival
 - 3) ended the festival
5. One of the serious problems became _____.
- 1) heavy rain
 - 2) traffic jams
 - 3) visitors without tickets

6. Many people suffered from _____.
- 1) thieves
 - 2) heavy rain
 - 3) drinking and drugs

Задание 41

1. According to Liz's words, she _____.
- 1) has never been to the seaside
 - 2) was to the seaside last year
 - 3) goes to the seaside every summer
2. Liz is going to travel by _____.
- 1) train
 - 2) plane
 - 3) car
3. Liz says that her grandmother _____.
- 1) often forgets things
 - 2) knows lots of stories
 - 3) worries about the trip
4. Liz is worried because _____.
- 1) she's afraid of flying
 - 2) all the hotels are full
 - 3) nobody will remain at home
5. Liz can't leave her cat with Jason because _____.
- 1) Jason is allergic to cats
 - 2) Jason's mother is against pets
 - 3) Jason has a large dog
6. Jason suggests leaving the cat _____.
- 1) in an animal hotel
 - 2) in a vet clinic
 - 3) with his aunt

Задание 42

1. The reason for the singer's first journey was his _____.
- 1) curiosity
 - 2) father's business
 - 3) mother's wish

2. The singer started his career in show business _____.
 - 1) performing in the American Negro Theatre
 - 2) singing Afro-American rhythms and blues
 - 3) doing drama classes in Chicago
3. The singer thinks travelling is most important for _____.
 - 1) coming into contact with people
 - 2) being successful in business
 - 3) establishing political contacts
4. The singer believes art should be _____.
 - 1) idealistic
 - 2) realistic
 - 3) rebellious
5. The singer uses his popularity to _____.
 - 1) earn more money
 - 2) promote improvements in society
 - 3) have power and significance
6. The singer thinks his trip to Africa in 1985 was _____.
 - 1) unsuccessful
 - 2) long and tiring
 - 3) quite dangerous

Задание 43

1. The narrator fell in love with _____.
 - 1) a former colleague
 - 2) a former friend's girlfriend
 - 3) a collegemate
2. The narrator ate out in _____.
 - 1) a familiar restaurant
 - 2) a famous restaurant
 - 3) the nearest restaurant
3. The narrator thinks _____.
 - 1) it was unlucky date
 - 2) it was a successful date
 - 3) it was an amazing date

4. The narrator enjoys _____.
1) her beauty 2) her laugh 3) her mind
5. The narrator said his girlfriend _____.
1) answered yes immediately
2) refused to marry him
3) thought a little
6. The narrator told they got married _____.
1) that day
2) in a month
3) in half a year

Задание 44

1. What does Sophie want from Freddie?
1) to help her collect money
2) to give her his spare money
3) to lend her his pocket money
2. How long has Mrs Nash been at the school?
1) 13 years 2) 14 years 3) 30 years
3. What can't Sophie remember?
1) what sort of teacher Mrs Nash was
2) how to solve algebra problems
3) the reason they had to stay after class
4. What does Freddie say Mrs Nash was good at?
1) cooking 2) painting 3) hockey
5. Why do they decide against perfume as a gift?
1) It doesn't last long.
2) They don't think she wears it.
3) It's not a very tactful idea.
6. Why do they decide on a portrait?
1) They know an artist.
2) Mrs Nash buys paintings on holidays.
3) Mrs Nash goes on painting holidays.

Задание 45

1. How did Mia become interested in swimming?
 - 1) Her father encouraged her to get involved.
 - 2) She loved swimming at school.
 - 3) Her mum ran swimming classes.
2. How does Mia feel about training in Britain?
 - 1) She feels the training is too difficult.
 - 2) She would prefer to train in Kenya.
 - 3) She appreciates the quality of training.
3. Mia says that living away from home _____.
 - 1) isn't easy to get used to
 - 2) is hard but worth it
 - 3) makes her feel lonely
4. When does Mia have swimming training?
 - 1) seven days a week
 - 2) from Monday to Friday
 - 3) every other evening
5. What did Mia's teacher say about her?
 - 1) She wasn't a good swimmer.
 - 2) She should study harder.
 - 3) She would be a success.
6. How does Mia describe herself?
 - 1) impatient
 - 2) eager to win
 - 3) hardworking

Раздел 2. Чтение

В этом разделе мы закрепим те навыки работы с текстом, которые уже должны быть сформированы у учащихся к 9-му классу. Также тексты содержат познавательную информацию о странах, в которых говорят на изучаемом языке, и его носителях. Используя содержание текстов, учитель может составить дополнительные задания, организовать дискуссию или отработать навыки пересказа. Отрывки из художественных произведений, как классических, так и современных, познакомят учащихся с образцами английской и американской литературы. На примере различных текстов можно сравнить стилистику языка.

1.1 Задания на множественные соответствия (Multiple Matching)

В заданиях такого типа необходимо соединить с текстом различные элементы, такие как заголовки, вопросы или утверждения к тексту. Каждый из этих элементов требует особого подхода при выполнении задания:

- заголовки — постарайтесь быстро определить основную идею текста;
- вопросы — постарайтесь найти в тексте место, к которому относится вопрос;
- утверждения — найдите в тексте ту же информацию, которая выражена другими словами.

Ключ к успеху

** Начните с чтения заголовка или вопроса и попробуйте понять, о чём может идти речь в тексте.*

** Когда вы убедитесь, что полностью понимаете заголовки, начинайте читать тексты. Не старайтесь сразу же подобрать правильный ответ.*

** Только после того как вы прочитали текст целиком, начните соотносить отрывки текста с заголовками или утверждениями.*

* Поняв общий смысл отрывка, подберите к нему заголовок или утверждение.

* Если заголовки близки по смыслу, вы должны подобрать наиболее подходящий, т.е. точно отражающий содержание отрывка текста.

* Когда вы закончите выполнять задания, убедитесь что заголовок, который вы не использовали, действительно не подходит ни к одному тексту.

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–G, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1–8. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

Задание 1

1. The ecological problem

2. The city of foreigners

3. Deceptive luxury

4. The place where you can touch the history of the cinema

5. The dark side of the city

6. The main business of the city

7. From the history of the city

8. The diversity of names

A. Los Angeles is the largest city in the state of California and the second most populous city in the United States. The Los Angeles area, which includes the city itself and its suburbs, has a population of 13.6 million. Los Angeles's nicknames are LA and the City of Angels. Some people also call it 'La-La Land' because they think the city is full of strange and crazy people. The inhabitants of Los Angeles are called Angelenos. Los Angeles is often called 'the entertainment capital of the world.'

B. The largest and most famous entertainment industries in LA are television and film production, so the city is full of celebrities and wannabe actors who come here hoping to attract attention of some Hollywood big shot. Hollywood is still the centre of American film industry, though many studios have moved out of it. The famous

Hollywood sign is known all over the world. Each letter in the sign is 15.2 m tall.

- C. Los Angeles is a multicultural city. About 100 languages can be heard on its streets! It has the largest number of Mexicans outside Mexico, Koreans outside Seoul and Iranians outside Teheran. There are some areas in LA where it seems that you are not in an English-speaking country at all. Little Tokyo, for example, has Japanese Buddhist temples, Japanese shops, karaoke clubs, sushi bars and rock gardens. In Little India you can find saris and sitars. There is even Little Russia in Los Angeles where everyone speaks Russian!
- D. One striking thing about LA is that it doesn't seem to have a city at all. It keeps growing and spreading in all directions, even out into the desert! It seems that nobody walks in Los Angeles; there are a lot of beautiful cars driven by beautiful people. But with so many cars LA has the dirtiest air in the US. The sunshine is hidden by the smog.
- E. LA's most important street, Sunset Boulevard, is about 40 km long. Its most famous stretch, the Sunset Strip, passes through Hollywood. The Strip is known for its bright billboards and chic restaurants where the waiters are really wannabe actors or singers or scriptwriters. There are also modern apartment buildings with pools and palm trees but inside there are often six or more young hopefuls living together in two rooms to save money on rent.
- F. Universal Studios in Hollywood is one of the most amazing places on earth. Not only does it have a theme park but it's also a working studio. A tram tour takes you past film sets where movies are being filmed and you can also see a lot of Hollywood history, including Alfred Hitchcock's old studio offices and the set where they filmed part of Jaws and the Jurassic Park. You can even bump into Steven Spielberg or Johnny Depp on their way to work... or to lunch (contrary to what their agents say, the stars are human, they have to eat).
- G. LA is an exciting city but it's also a dangerous place to live in. There are over 1,300 street gangs in LA with over 160,000 members. Most gangs exist in poor, rundown areas and most gang members are young people. Teenagers join gangs because they want to have money and because there's nothing else to do where they live. Joining a gang gives them a sense of belonging and being a part of

something important. Gangs are responsible for such crimes as theft, vandalism, drug smuggling and even murder.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 2

1. Silk spreading
2. Immortal tradition
3. Miraculous process
4. Unexpected discovery
5. Tireless creatures
6. Modern technology
7. Stolen secret
8. Variety of purposes

THE MIRACLE OF SILK

- A. The world itself is beautiful. The story of silk starts in China over 4 000 years ago. One legend says a silkworm's cocoon fell into the teacup of Empress His LingShih. When a cocoon was in her cup and then opened into a single, unbroken thread of silk fiber. This was an important discovery. The Chinese learned they could use the cocoons to make cloth that was both beautiful to look at and soft to touch.
- B. Making silk was a protected secret in China for 2 500 years kept by the royal families. In other countries, silk was very rare and valuable. Often it was worth more than gold. Legend tells us that the secret finally got out when a princess left China to get married in India. In her hair she hid some silkworm caterpillars and mulberry seeds for their food.
- C. By the year 1 A.D., silk was sold as far west as Roma, and all along the Silk Road, which connected China with places in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. Eventually, around the year 300, silk also travelled from China to Japan. Silk helped to adjust trade between many countries along its way.
- D. Nowadays people around the world still make many beautiful things from silk. But silk isn't only beautiful. It looks delicate, but it's

actually very strong. For example, it has been used to make bicycle tires. And some doctors even use silk threads in hospital operations. Silk is also lightweight and warm. This makes it great for clothes like winter jackets, pants and boots.

- E. All of this from a little insect — silkworm. That is the miracle of silk. Silk comes from silkworms, which aren't really worms. They are caterpillars. To become a moth, a silkworm first produces a long fiber from its mouth. It uses this to make a cocoon. We then weave threads from the cocoons to make cloth. The process of weaving silk is very slow and the machines must be watched all the time. It takes around two and a half hours to make one meter of silk material.
- F. For example, in the Vietnamese town of Vong Nguyet, silk making has been an important business for 1,200 years. Many of the village people keep silkworms in their living rooms. Each basket contains hundreds of silkworm caterpillars. Taking care of these caterpillars is hard work. The caterpillars have to eat every two hours during the day and every three hours throughout the night. They eat only mulberry leaves.
- G. The silk farmers cannot allow the caterpillar to become an adult moth. If it did, it would eat its way out, and the silk would be broken. The cocoons must be brought to the spinning house before the cycle is complete. Despite the invention of cheaper materials, natural silk is still loved for its beauty and comfort. This amazing product of man and moth continues to be extremely popular around the world.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 3

1. The prophecy (предсказание) of the highest church post
2. The prophecies of fatal events
3. Difficulties of interpretation
4. The ways of making predictions
5. The fans of Nostradamus
6. Unfulfilled predictions
7. Inability to save the dearest people
8. Printed heritage

- A. Nostradamus' real name was Michel de Nostradame. He was born on the 14th of December, 1503, in a small town in southern France. As a child he was very good at mathematics and astrology. At the age of 15, he became a university student, but the University was soon closed because of the plague. Nostradamus travelled across the country and helped victims of the plague using his own methods. It is said that he invented a 'rose pill' that could protect people against the plague. Sadly, his first wife and two small children later died of the plague.
- B. Nostradamus continued to learn and practise medicine, but he also got interested in astrology. Soon legends began to grow about his strange ability to predict the future. One story said that when Nostradamus was in Italy, he met a monk. He immediately went down on his knees and called the monk 'Your Holiness'. About 45 years later the monk became Pope.
- C. Nostradamus realized that he had an unusual gift and started writing down his predictions in the form of four-line poems. He quickly became famous, and even Queen Catherine de Medici wanted to meet him. Nostradamus predicted the death of her husband, King Henry II, and in 1559 his prediction came true! It is said that Nostradamus even predicted his own death! When his assistant wished him goodnight on the 1st of July, 1566, Nostradamus said: 'You won't find me alive at sunrise'. He was found dead on the 2nd of July.
- D. All in all, Nostradamus wrote over 900 predictions about the future of the world. They were published in two books called *The Centuries*, which were published in 1555 and 1558. Nostradamus' four-line poems predicted events from the mid-1500s until the end of the world. People have studied and interpreted his predictions since the sixteenth century!
- E. The problem with these predictions is that they are very vague and can mean many things. Nostradamus made his poems difficult to understand by using words from Latin, French, Greek and Italian. They have anagrams and riddles and are not placed in chronological order. This was because he didn't want the Church to accuse him of being a magician or a heretic.

F. But just how did Nostradamus predict the future? He worked with ancient books, he studied the stars using his knowledge of astrology. He also looked into a bowl of water until he had an inspiration or saw an image. But his favourite technique for predicting was gazing into a crystal ball. He fell under a trance for two hours and more. When he came out of the trance he would find that he had written a quatrain of the events he had seen.

G. Many of his predictions seem true. But some of the events never happened. Let's take a look at this famous prediction:

'Like the great king Angolmois
The year 1999, seventh month,
The great king of terror will come from the sky,
At this time, Mars will reign for the good cause'.

Just imagine how people felt in 1999! Some said that Nostradamus predicted the end of the world, others thought that he spoke about an invasion from outer space. But nothing happened.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 4

1. Dear to heart
2. Reliable assistant
3. Profitable business
4. Close friends origin
5. Ability to treat
6. Reasons for friendship
7. Useful abilities
8. Rescue workers

DOGS

A. The partnership between humans and dogs began perhaps 14,000 years ago. Our first interactions may have occurred when wild dogs were attracted to human garbage, or humans may have acquired the puppies of wild dogs and trained them to be obedient pets. By means of the careful selection of dog parents, humans have been able to

create a wonderful variety of dogs with plenty of talents and many different looks.

- B.** When did this remarkable partnership start? We know now that the wolf began working with people in the distant past. Over the years, the wolf became the talented domestic pet we know as the dog. There are plenty of theories, but the real reason why humans acquired dogs is still unknown. It might be a hunting partnership, companionship or a type of friendship. For 14 000 years the dog has played an important role in human societies. It's a partnership that's likely to continue for many years to come.
- C.** Dogs are often known as man's best friend. Many societies have them as pets or rely on them to perform a variety of tasks. The story of man and dog is a complex story that goes back thousands of years and will almost certainly go on for thousands more. Dogs interact with humans in a variety of ways. Dogs such as border collies are trained to herd livestock such as sheep. Huskies pull us through some of the coldest and the most dangerous places on Earth.
- D.** Dogs were probably first attracted to humans by the smell of our garbage. Nowadays, the governments of many countries have a use for those powerful noses that is beneficial to all who fly in airplanes. There are special trains for dogs to smell bombs on planes and in passengers' luggage. For example, beagles perform their duties at airports, where their sense of smell helps them to find drugs and other illegal items in people's luggage.
- E.** Dogs have a sense of smell 1,000 times more powerful than our own. This means they can search for people who are lost under deep snow, or under the debris of a collapsed building or deep in forest. You can find dogs in rescue services of many countries. A lot of lives were saved by dogs after the earthquakes and explosions in different parts of the world.
- F.** Special trained dogs help to ease the lives of thousands disabled people. They lead the blind people, for example. At the National Institutes of Health the dogs visit children who are fighting deadly diseases. They brighten patients' days with love and give children a chance to exercise and help them to stay strong during their long hospitalization.

G. Whether as workers or objects of affection, dogs have certainly proven themselves to be beneficial to humans in many ways. For many, the dog is also an obedient companion and friend. In some families dogs are treated like a child. People carefully prepare special meal; give them the healthiest, most wonderful life possible for as long as possible. For single people, dogs are the best way to escape loneliness. At the same time, their special place as ‘man’s best friend’ has allowed dogs to survive in a human world.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 5

1. Are any of lyrics about real people and events?
 2. Is McCartney disappointed that none of the children are musician?
 3. When did McCartney begin to write songs?
 4. How did he feel becoming Sir?
 5. When did he meet John Lennon?
 6. What kinds of music does he like?
 7. Why is he well known?
 8. Why did he make his wife a member of the Wings?
- A. Sir Paul McCartney is probably the most famous pop musician of the 20th century. Together with John Lennon he formed the *Beatles*, and since their break-up has had a long solo career. Altogether he has written over 500 songs including *Yesterday*, the most played pop song of all time. He has recently also written a classical piece called *Standing Stone* which was premiered in 1997. His wife Linda died of cancer in 1998. He has four children.
- B. 'In 1957 when I was 15 and he was 16, and we were both still at school. We had a lot in common, we were both mad about music and we both lost our mothers when we were teenagers. My mother had died of cancer the year before and John's mum was run over by a car a year after we'd met. So there was always that special bond between us.'
- C. 'It was when I was still at school and John was at art college. We used to write at my house in the afternoon when my dad was working. We had about three hours before my dad got home. John had a second-hand guitar and I played a bit on the piano. We had an old school

notebook and I used to write at the top of the page A Lennon and McCartney original. We always said to each other that we'd be the greatest songwriting team in the world, which is funny because that's exactly what we became. We formed the *Beatles* in 1960.'

- D. 'Usually the *Beatles*' songs which were my idea weren't personal but there were some exceptions, for instance, I wrote *Let it be* about my mother, whose name was Mary. One night, when the *Beatles* were breaking up and I was feeling very depressed, I had a dream where I saw my mum. It was great to see her again and in the dream she said, 'Don't worry. Everything'll be all right.' It was such a nice dream I woke up and I felt much better and I started to write *Let it be*. Later I formed *Wings* and I wrote a lot of songs to my wife Linda.'
- E. 'I persuaded her to do it. I needed her there, we were a partnership and I wanted her with me on the stage. She wasn't very happy about being in the group at all in the beginning, I suppose because she felt she wasn't a musician. But for me it was really important. I know a lot of people didn't like it but that's their problem.'
- F. 'It was one of the best days of my life. When I arrived at Buckingham Palace I realized that I'd forgotten my invitation but luckily it didn't matter. They recognized me. When the Queen touched me on the shoulder with the sword, my daughter Stella who was in the audience started crying. I felt incredibly proud that someone who started life in a poor street in Liverpool had come so far.'
- G. 'Not at all. On the contrary, I'm incredibly proud of them all, because they're all really creative and talented. Stella, who's now a fashion designer, will probably end up being more famous than me. Who knows?'

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 6

1. City revival
2. Caught in surprise
3. Awful living conditions
4. Terrible consequences

5. Accident's reasons
6. Poorly organized evacuation
7. Incredible force of wind
8. Hurricane birth

THE FLOODING OF NEW ORLEANS

- A. Hurricane Katrina, which struck the U.S. Gulf Coast in August 2005, was one of the costliest natural disasters in U.S. history—both economically and in terms of lives lost. Damage to the city of Orleans was estimated at more than 22million dollars. Over one million people were forced out of the city, and nearly 1,500 people lost their lives. At 6.10 a.m. on Monday, August 29th, a Category 4 hurricane named Katrina reached the Louisiana coast, destroying almost everything in its path.
- B. Five days earlier, on August 24th, the temperature off the coast of the Bahamas was almost 30 degrees Celsius. Humid air was rising upward from the warm waters of the ocean. As the warm, wet air rose, it condensed and formed a system of thunderstorms. This condensation releases heat, which warms the cool air of the atmosphere, causing it to rise. As that air rises, more warm air from the ocean takes its place. This creates a cycle which continuously moves heat from the ocean to the atmosphere. The movement creates a pattern of wind that begins to move around and forms a center. This way Tropical Storm Katrina was born and had a speed of almost 250 kilometers an hour.
- C. With powerful winds and a giant wave, or storm surge, over six meters high, Katrina was still the most destructive storm to hit the area in 36 years. The danger could no longer be ignored. Once over land, the states of Louisiana and Mississippi became exposed to Katrina's destructive winds. At the same time, that it was away from the warm waters of the Gulf, the storm began to weaken. A few short hours later, the only thing left of Katrina was the widespread destruction she had left behind.
- D. The day before Hurricane Katrina passed close to New Orleans, people were ordered to leave the city. Unfortunately, tens of thousands of them ignored the order or were unable to leave.

When Hurricane Katrina hit, water broke through the system of levees and flood walls constructed by government engineers. Many people in low-lying sectors of the city were forced up onto their roofs by the flood water and waited for help to come by boat or helicopter.

- E. Circumstances soon grew worse. There were not enough police left in the city, so people were not only exposed to dangerous flood waters but also to widespread crime. There were not enough people in the city to rescue and distribute food and water to those who needed help. Robberies of stores were common. Some people had to do it but only to keep their families and themselves alive. They were left for days without any food or water, like they were just supposed to die.
- F. A borrowed hotel curtain hung over street signs provided shelter for one large extended family. “I was starting to think it was going to be our home forever”, Kenneth, 47, said. “They told us every day that buses were going to take us to shelters (a temporary living place). It was just lies and more lies.” People lived without running water or toilets as they waited for help. Dead bodies were left on streets. It was days before the government gained control of the city and remaining people were taken to safety.
- G. Some experts believe that rebuilding New Orleans isn’t a good idea. Currently, even a hurricane of average strength could cause flooding in the city again. Global warming is raising sea levels each year, and to make things worse, the land beneath New Orleans is sinking at a rate of up to 2,5 centimeters a year. However, despite the risk, two-thirds of the people who left have returned to help rebuild the city they love.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 7

- 1. Supporting sports
- 2. A remarkable container design
- 3. A universal medicine
- 4. A smart symbol

5. The drink ingredients**6. Good in any season****7. A fan society****8. The drink varieties**

A. Coca Cola appeared in Atlanta, Georgia, 1886. Doctor John Pemberton made a special syrup, but he kept its components secret. He added some mineral water to it and took the new product to the chemist's. There the syrup was sold for five cents a glass. Pemberton told everyone that Coca-Cola cured many illnesses, including headaches, stomachaches and nervous breakdowns.

B. Coca Cola was first sold in ordinary bottles. In 1915, the company held a competition to create a new bottle for their drink. They said it should be a bottle that would make Coca Cola different from all other drinks. Even today the shape of Coca Cola bottle is one of the most recognized packages on the planet...'even in the dark!'.

C. The famous Coca Cola symbol was created by John Pemberton's colleague, Mr Robinson. He thought that two letters 'C' would look great in advertising. Besides, the red and white colours were simple and effective. Red was energetic and bright and so would attract young people. As for the style of writing, it was just popular in the United States during that period.

D. Before the 1930s, Coca Cola was only considered to be a drink for warm weather so the company started a campaign to remind people that Coca Cola was a great choice in any month. For this a talented artist drew pictures of a happy Santa Claus enjoying a drink of Coke. The pictures were published in magazines and made Cola even more popular.

E. Coca Cola was one of the first companies that invested money in public projects. For example, the company is proud to be an old and devoted partner of the Olympic Games. This connection began in 1928 with the Games in Amsterdam. Since then the company has sponsored lots of football, hockey, and basketball competitions.

F. The Coca Cola Collectors Club was formed in 1974 by a small group of people. Today it has become international with more than 5000 people from 28 countries. Club members collect everything connected with Coca Cola: bottles, posters, newspaper articles,

postcards — everything. They sometimes meet to exchange their treasures.

G. Today there are 16 special variants of the original Coca Cola recipe. Some have less sugar or no sugar at all. Such Coke is chosen by those who want to keep fit. Children may prefer a cherry or a vanilla flavour. The drink also changes from country to country, reflecting national preferences. For example, if you travel to France, you can try the unusual orange Coca Cola.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 8

1. Process course
2. Personal contribution
3. Scientific predictions
4. Opposite point of view
5. Result of human activity
6. Process confirmations
7. Extinction of some species
8. New process beginning

GLOBAL WARMING

- A. For 2,5 million years, the Earth's climate has varied, moving between extremely cold ice ages and warmer periods. But in the last century, Earth's temperature has risen unusually fast by nearly one degree Celsius. Scientists believe that human activity is making the temperature go up, a process known as global warming. And many are worried the situation is becoming critical.
- B. Ever since the Industrial Revolution, factories, power plants, and, more recently, cars have burned fossil fuels such as oil and coal, releasing huge quantities of carbon dioxide and other gases into the atmosphere. These greenhouse gases trap heat near the Earth through a naturally occurring process called the 'greenhouse effect'.
- C. The greenhouse effect begins with the sun and energy it sends to the Earth. The Earth and the atmosphere take in some of this energy,

while the rest goes back into space. Naturally occurring gases in the atmosphere trap some of this energy and reflect it back, warming the Earth. Scientists now believe that the greenhouse effect is being strengthened by greenhouse gases that are released by human activity.

- D.** Evidence for global warming includes a number of unexpectedly warm years in recent years. Scientists report that 1998 was the warmest year in measured history and 2005 was the second. Studies of ice cores show that greenhouse gases have reached their highest levels in the past 420 000 years. Arctic sea ice is also shrinking. According to NASA studies, the area covered by Arctic sea has decreased by about ten percent in the last 30 years.
- E.** If countries continue to use a lot of fossil fuel resources, the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will continue to rise. Researchers predict that temperatures will increase by about one to six degrees Celsius by the end of the century. So some climate models say there will be only slight changes. Others predict rises in sea levels that could flood coastal areas. Changing weather patterns could make huge storms like hurricanes more frequent.
- F.** Extreme droughts could become more common in warm areas, and some animals, which may not be able to adapt, could face extinction. For example, a polar bear and her cub rest on an iceberg in the Arctic Ocean. If warming continues, the Arctic could lose its permanent ice cap by the end of this century. And it will be impossible for the polar bears to live in such conditions.
- G.** There is still a lot to be learned about global warning. However, many believe that governments and corporations can help to reduce the impact of global warming by cutting greenhouse gas emissions. Consumers can also help by saving energy around the house, for example, by using light bulbs that require less energy and driving fewer miles each week. These simple changes may help to keep the Earth cooler in the future.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 9

- 1. Safe solutions are still needed**
 - 2. International efforts to stop pollution**
 - 3. Science for nature protection**
 - 4. Set to protect nature**
 - 5. Air pollution in the chain of global destruction**
 - 6. We are all elements of global ecosystem**
 - 7. Melting Ice**
 - 8. Hope for the future**
- A.** People have lived on our planet for many years. We may live on different continents and in different countries but we all depend on our planet, on the sun, on animals and plants around us. We must take care of Earth but not destruct wildlife. Many species of animals and birds are disappearing nowadays. We cut down trees to make furniture but we forget that people can't live without trees and plants. Every little creature or thing on Earth plays its own part and makes our home unique.
- B.** One of the biggest eco problems is pollution. The main reason of pollution is rubbish. Most of our rubbish goes to big holes in the ground, called dumps. But dumps are very dangerous for our life, because they are full of rats, which can carry infections away from dumps. Another way to get rid of rubbish is to burn it. But the fires make poisons, which go into the air and pollute it. This is the proper scientists should get interested in. Such researchers are worth spending money on.
- C.** The Royal Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals (the RSPCA) tries to protect animals from bad use. It operates big nation campaigns aimed at lost pets and circus animals. The World Wildlife Fund (The WWF) rescued several species of animals, mammals as well as birds. These organizations also helped to create more than 250 National parks. Greenpeace began its work 20 years ago from saving whales. And now Greenpeace is a world-famous organization, which saves plants, animals and people.
- D.** Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut down and burn in fire. Their disappearance

upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of lakes and rivers dry up. The pollution of air and the world destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of ecological crises.

- E.** Numerous conferences have been held to discuss questions of ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatsinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research center has been set up on Lake Baikal. Scientists are also doing much to preserve the environment. But these are only the initial steps that must be carried forward to protect not only for the sake of the present but for the future generations.
- F.** Most scientists around the world agree that the Earth is getting warmer. They believe that some places are already 2°C hotter than they were 50 years ago, and that temperatures will go up another 5°C in 11 next hundred years. This means that the ice at the North and South pole will melt, the oceans will expand and the sea will rise by as much as one metre.
- G.** In many ways we are luckier than the Easter Islanders, we know about the problems and dangers and what we should do. Let us hope that we do not make the same mistakes and learn to look after the environment.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 10

- 1. Natural preservation**
- 2. A custom of preservation**
- 3. A quicker way of recording events**
- 4. Saved out of the ruins**
- 5. A collection of wooden ritual things**
- 6. A unique find**
- 7. The diversity of the exhibits**
- 8. Printed heritage**

- A. The British Museum in London is one of the largest museums in the world. There are lots and lots of ancient objects from all continents, so if you don't have a clear plan of action when you visit it, you'll get lost among Egyptian mummies, Mexican masks, Viking swords and Greek sculptures. The place itself is ancient. It was set up in 1753 by Sir Hans Sloane, a doctor and a scientist. Here're just a few of the things you can see there.
- B. Egyptian mummies are always popular with museum visitors. There are real mummies of people and animals and amazing coffins (called sarcophagi). The Egyptians believed in life after death. They thought that when they died, they would make a journey to another world where they would lead a new life. To make that long journey they would need their bodies (as well as all the things they had used when they were alive). The men who made dead bodies into mummies were called embalmers.
- C. At first only the very rich could afford mummification, but later it became a big industry and even the poor had their bodies mummified. The climate of Egypt is very good for preserving a body. A poor farmer died 5 000 years ago and his body was covered with the dry desert sand. It's better preserved than many mummies. The man's nickname is Ginger and he can be seen in the British Museum, too.
- D. 5 000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians wrote things down using a picture writing called hieroglyphics. The Egyptians, however, didn't call it that. The word 'hieroglyph' is Greek, but the Egyptians called their signs 'words of the god'. The people who did the writing were called scribes. The scribes had a problem, however. The ancient Egyptians wrote everything down, absolutely everything! Although hieroglyphics were very pretty, it took time to write in pictures. Scribes needed a faster way to write things down, so they created a new form of writing called Demotic script.
- E. The new scribes didn't study the old language of hieroglyphics. They could write much quicker with some of the new scripts they created. Soon the skill of reading hieroglyphs was lost, and for hundreds of years, people didn't know what they meant. Then in 1799, an officer of Napoleon's army found a strange stone. This stone had the same short story written on it in Greek, in Demotic, and in hieroglyphics. This became the key to understanding Egyptian hieroglyphics.

- F.** The British Museum is famous for its collection of ancient sculptures which once decorated the outside of the Parthenon, a temple in Athens. By 1801, the Parthenon was falling apart. The British ambassador to Greece, Lord Elgin, wanted to save the temple's marble sculptures. After asking for permission, Elgin asked workers to remove some sculptures off the temple and pick up others that had fallen to the ground. Elgin later sold the sculptures to the British government, which turned them over to the British Museum.
- G.** The British Museum has one of the world's finest collections of totem poles. A totem pole is an artistic way that some Indian tribes used to tell a story. The totem pole, about 160 years old, was found in the village of Haida in Canada. In the past, it was beautifully painted, but now all the paint has disappeared. The Haida totem pole is 8 metres tall and made from the wood of a cedar tree. It stands in the Great Court of the British Museum.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 11

1. Getting fame for cruelty
2. Urgent up to now
3. Challenges of pirate's life
4. Easy money waste
5. Hidden sex identity for survival
6. Strict rules for everyone
7. A way to escape vomit
8. Leading a male life

PIRATES

- A.** In many movies, a pirate's life is an exciting adventure. But what was life actually like? In reality, the average pirate was usually trying to escape from a difficult life. Some were ex-sailors who were treated poorly on their ships. Others were escaped slaves who wanted their freedom. They came from many different backgrounds. But on a pirate ship, equality was important. Men elected their captain and

created the ship's rules together. The men also divided the income from stolen goods, and they shared these earnings fairly.

- B.** In popular culture, pirates are often shown with chests full of gold. It is true they took money from others. However, it was far more common for pirates to steal things like clothes, spices, and even medicine. Then they often sold these things. Of course, purchasing stolen goods from pirates was illegal, but many people did it. Also, unlike movie pirates, real ones didn't bury their money, but blew it as soon as could on women and alcohol.
- C.** Pirates often wore eye patches and had wooden legs. Why? One factor was the poor living conditions. Disease was also common. For these reasons, some pirates lost eyes and legs. But many pirates did one thing for their health: they wore earrings — just as in the movies. They believed putting weight on the ears stopped seasickness.
- D.** The golden Age of Piracy produced a number of famous pirates. Edward Teach, better known as Blackbeard, was one of the most famous and terrifying of the time. According to the legend, he cut off people's fingers and killed others just for fun. From 1716 to 1718, he attacked boats in the Atlantic and the Caribbean. By 1718, he had a large fleet of ships and was the captain of hundreds of pirates. In 1718, the British finally captured and killed Blackbeard.
- E.** Throughout history, the majority of pirates have been men, but there were some exceptions. Mary Read was one of them. She was born in England around 1690. She lived most of her life disguised as a man. As a teenager, looking for adventure, she dressed as a boy and got a job at sea. Later, as a young woman (still pretending to be a man), she got work on a ship and sailed to the Caribbean.
- F.** On one journey, pirates attacked Mary's ship. Instead of fighting, she joined them. But Mary had to be careful because many pirate ships had a rule: no women allowed. If the men discovered her true identity, they might shoot and kill her. So at first Mary stayed by herself and avoided the others. But one day, she made a surprising discovery: one of the pirates on the ship was actually a woman! Anne Bonny was the captain's girlfriend, but she was also a pirate herself. Mary told Anne her secret, and the two women became good friends, and powerful fighters. They fought together until they were captured in 1720.

G. Pirates might seem like a thing of the past. In reality, they are still common today in places such as the Strait of Malacca in Southeast Asia. This is one of the world's most important shipping regions. Every year, about 70 000 cargo ships transfer through this area. Today's pirates have better weapons, faster boats and are fearless killers. They mostly shoot cargo ships — for both the goods and the money on board. Some things today's pirates steal (and resell) are oil, wood, animals, and weapons. They also capture people for ransom.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 12

1. A protective construction
 2. Life far from comfort
 3. Struggle against invaders
 4. Romans heritage
 5. The reasons of invasion
 6. The crisis of the Roman Empire
 7. A part of the word proving the origin
 8. Conquerors bringing progress
- A.** Before the Roman conquest, Britain was inhabited by the Celts. They were divided into many different tribes, each with its own ruler. These tribes were often at war with each other. In Celtic Britain there were no towns. Most people were farmers living in villages. They made round houses from wood and mud. There were no roads. People travelled by boats on rivers, or along muddy paths. Some British Celts crossed the sea to trade with other Celts in the Roman Empire.
- B.** Many Celts did not want to be a part of the Roman Empire and there were a lot of rebellions against Roman rule. The most famous rebellion was led by Queen Boudicca. Boudicca hated the Romans. With her army she destroyed several Roman camps. Boudicca was the wife of King Prasutagus, ruler of the Iceni, a tribe located in East Anglia in Southern Britain. Their location was relatively isolated as it was largely surrounded by forest and the sea but that did not stop the Roman invaders from being a threat to them. When she was defeated she killed herself.

- C. After the Romans invaded Britain one of their first tasks was to build good roads. Good roads meant they could move soldiers quickly around the country. Roman engineers planned their roads very carefully and tried to make them as straight as possible. Some modern British roads still follow routes laid out by the Romans almost 2 000 years ago. Once the Romans were settled in Britain, they began to build towns with streets, open squares and public buildings, as well as houses made from brick or stone.
- D. Fine villas were built for Celtic aristocrats who accepted Roman rule. Roman towns became centres of trade and many of them are still towns today. They include York, Chester, Colchester, Lincoln, London and Gloucester. You can tell which towns in Britain were built by the Romans because of their name. If a placename has “Chester” or “cester” in it (from castrum, the Roman word for a fort), it’s almost certainly Roman. For example, Chester, Winchester, Gloucester and even Manchester were all once home to Roman armies.
- E. The Romans hoped to conquer the whole of Britain, but they did not succeed. They found that the further north they went, the more people fought against them. The tribes of Scotland never completely surrendered by the Romans. So Emperor Hadrian decided to build a stone wall to defend the border between England and Scotland. The wall was 120 km long and had 16 large forts, with smaller ones in between. Parts of it were painted white, so it could be seen easily from a distance.
- F. The Romans stayed in Britain for over 350 years. By the end of the 4th century AD the Roman Empire began to fall apart. Rome was ruled by weak emperors who were not able to govern faraway provinces. Even worse, Rome itself was attacked by barbarian tribes. Soldiers were brought from all parts of the empire to defend Rome. By 410 AD, there were no more Roman soldiers in Britain. When the Roman army left, the Roman age in Britain came to an end.
- G. When the Roman army left Britain over 1 500 years ago, they left behind a changed country. Britain had roads and towns. It had new plants and animals, such as parsley, sweet chestnut and chickens. Before the Romans conquered Britain, very few people in Britain could read or write. Stories and knowledge were passed on by word

of mouth. From Roman times onwards, people in Britain wrote things down. Educated people wrote in Latin, but later, they wrote books in their own languages, English and Welsh, for example.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 13

1. Settlements on the moon
2. The moon cycle
3. The moon lights
4. The closest object
5. The moon exploration
6. Changes caused by the moon
7. The Moon origin
8. The moon image

THE MOON

- A. Since ancient times the moon has been a cause of wonder. People once thought it was made of cheese, or was the home of 'the man in the moon'. Some even thought it could turn people into strange beings called werewolves. The moon is just one quarter the size of Earth. But for us on Earth the moon looks very big in the night sky. This is because it's only 386 000 kilometers away, a short distance compared with the hugeness of space.
- B. Many scientists believe the moon formed about 4.6 billion years ago. One idea is that a huge rock, called an asteroid, hit Earth so hard that smaller rocks and other material were knocked loose and started to circle the Earth. Eventually, this cloud of rock and material came together to form the moon. The moon doesn't have much atmosphere to protect it, so it gets hit by a lot of debris from space. Because of this, its entire surface has many thousands of holes, called craters. The scientist Galileo got the first close look at the moon, through his telescope in 1609.
- C. But by the mid20th century, simply looking at the moon was not enough; we wanted to explore it. On July 20, 1969, two American astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, walked for the first time

on the moon's surface. The journey was one of the greatest advances in human history. Since the moon only has one-sixth the gravity on Earth, the astronauts felt very light on its surface.

- D.** The moon circles the Earth in the same way that the Earth goes round the sun. The moon doesn't shine on its own. Instead, it shines back, or reflects, light from the sun. So on Earth we see more or less of the moon, depending on its position. These views are called 'phases'. Sometimes, the Earth comes exactly between the sun and a full moon. Sunlight can't reach the moon, creating a total lunar eclipse.
- E.** When the moon is on the far side of the Earth, away from the sun, the moon is full. As the moon circles the Earth, we can only see the sunlight that hits a part of it. This creates 'crescent moons' or 'half moons'. When the moon is exactly between the Earth and the sun, light falls on the far side of the moon. Then the moon is dark, or 'new'. It takes about 29 days for the moon to complete its cycle.
- F.** The moon has a powerful influence on our planet. As Earth turns, the moon's gravity pulls our oceans. This creates the movement of the oceans, called tides. The force of the tides has helped shape Earth's coasts and has influenced the rhythms of life. Our nearest neighbor in space is much more than a beautiful view.
- G.** Today, the United States, India, China, and Japan are all planning to send astronauts back to Earth's closest neighbor: the Moon. Each country wants to create space stations there between 2020 and 2030. These stations will prepare humans to visit and later live on Mars or other Earth-like planets.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 14

1. The place giving inspiration
2. A scary place
3. A new unusual place
4. A very expensive place
5. The place enjoyable for everybody

6. The shelter for the traders**7. Change of owners****8. The garden without flowers**

- A.** Covent Garden is one of the most popular places in London. Almost one million people visit it every week, from all parts of the world! Although it's called Covent Garden, it isn't a garden at all. It's a public square with rich history, beautiful architecture and a unique cultural atmosphere. There are openair cafes and restaurants, theatres and museums, shops and street artists.
- B.** In the Middle Ages, Covent Garden was a vegetable field known as 'convent garden': it supplied food to the nuns of the nearby convent of St Peter. In 1540, King Henry VIII seized the lands of the monasteries and convents. He used the field to train his falcons. A man of little patience, the King soon got tired of this and the land was given to John Baron Russell, the first Earl of Bedford. In 1632, the 4th Earl of Bedford, Francis Russell, asked Inigo Jones, the most important architect of the day, to build a fashionable district there. This is how Covent Garden became the scene of the first experiment of town planning in London.
- C.** Inigo Jones created an Italianstyle square, surrounded by arcaded buildings and dominated by the Church of St Paul. It became the first public square in the country. Londoners, used to narrow winding streets, were amazed. This new square was a public one — and meant to be so. But this actually led to its downfall. Rich people who lived in the houses around the square soon began to get tired of all sorts of London underworld under their windows. Also, they didn't like the fruit and vegetable market which had just appeared in the square.
- D.** When the Great Fire of London destroyed the markets in 1666, many businesses moved to Covent Garden. The market kept growing and growing until it occupied the whole square. The main building in the square we see today was built in 1830 by Charles Fowler, but it did not then have a glass roof — that came in the 1870s. Gradually, other market buildings were added. It was a busy, buzzy and colourful place. The market existed until 1973 but then was moved to another district of London.

- E.** The unique atmosphere of Covent Garden has always attracted writers, poets, painters and actors to this part of London. William Hogarth, Jonathan Swift, Dr Johnson and Henry Fielding often visited the area's many fashionable coffee houses. Many painters and actors lived there. Charles Dickens often visited Covent Garden. 'When I had nothing to do, I used to go to Covent Garden and stare at the pineapples.' George Bernard Shaw set the opening scene of *Pygmalion* (the source of the musical *My Fair Lady*) in front of St Paul's Church.
- F.** Today, Covent Garden is a popular entertainment and shopping site where there is something for everyone: history, architecture, music, shopping, street theatre and coffee. And there are lots and lots of street performers — musicians, jugglers, mime artists, magicians and fireeaters. It's a nice place to walk around because there is no traffic. You will often see wellknown actors and musicians walking around, and polite British people try to give them some space and avoid asking for autographs. You can spend all day here and feel you've had a good time out.
- G.** Covent Garden is home to many theatres. The Royal Opera House, often called simply 'Covent Garden', shows performances given by the Royal Opera and the Royal Ballet. Operas are performed in their original languages! The Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, commonly known as 'Drury Lane', is the oldest theatre in London. If you buy a ticket you may get more than you think! 200 years ago actors found a secret room here. In the room there was a skeleton with a dagger in it. Since then many people have seen the ghost. Drury Lane has been called one of the world's most haunted theatres.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Задание 15

1. A new music instrument
2. The latest fashion
3. A mobile for grandma
4. Phone addiction
5. A strange competition

6. A law against mobiles**7. Back to reallife communication****8. Digital personal assistants**

- A.** Young people often worry about the style and functions of mobile phones. However, today companies present more models for people who are over 50 or 60 years old. They need a mobile phone with large buttons, so that they can dial numbers without glasses. The menu is also simple. It really doesn't matter if the phone has a camera or the Internet. For them, less is more.
- B.** Today, when friends meet in a café, they put their mobile phones in the middle of the table. They aren't allowed to touch them at all. If someone does it and answers the phone, he has to pay for everybody. Sounds fun, right? The idea is to make people concentrate on a real conversation with each other instead of using their mobiles all the time.
- C.** Visitors of theatres and cinemas often complain that mobile phones ring during performances. The city government of New York passed a new act. It is now forbidden to use mobile phones in places, like theaters, libraries, museums, galleries, and cinemas. Those who don't switch off their mobiles will have to pay \$50.
- D.** With mobile phones we can contact anyone, anywhere, any time. Scientists say that some people are so used to mobiles that they can't go to the kitchen without them. They are in panic if they leave them at home or lose. It has become a habit to have a mobile everywhere. People depend on mobile phones so much that doctors have started worrying. They say it may be a thing similar to drugs.
- E.** Throwing mobile phones is an international sport that started in Finland in 2000. Traditionally participants throw mobile phones over their shoulders. The person, who throws farthest, wins. There's also freestyle throwing. In this contest sportsmen should throw a mobile in a beautiful and creative way.
- F.** In 2010, a young girl from China made a song using only her mobile phone. She wrote it without any guitars, pianos, drums. She used different functions of her mobile. It took her several days to record the song. Later she made a video of it and put the video on the

Internet, where over a million people watched it. She sent the song to the Apple company and suggested using it in their advertisements.

G. Today's mobile phones can already send emails, surf the Internet, and keep you in touch with friends. Tomorrow's phones are like helpful secretaries. In a few years you'll see that they know your habits and can advise you what to cook for dinner. They will remind you where to go and what present to buy.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

1.2 Установление соответствия приведённых утверждений прочитанному тексту (True/False/Not stated)

В этом задании необходимо решить, согласуется ли данное предложение с информацией в тексте.

Ключ к успеху

* Сначала читайте текст. Вы должны понять его содержание, определить, соответствует ли последовательность излагаемых событий приведённым утверждениям.

* Затем найдите в тексте то место, которое соответствует каждому высказыванию. Это будет не полное совпадение, а передача информации другими словами.

* Очень важно отличить отсутствие в тексте информации от её несоответствия тексту.

* Вы выбираете **True**, если об этом говорится в тексте, но возможно другими словами.

* Вы выбираете **False**, если об этом говорится в тексте, но утверждение противоположно содержанию текста.

* Вы выбираете **Not stated**, если об этом чётко не говорится в тексте, но утверждение не противоречит его содержанию.

* Очень важно провести различие между фактами, приведёнными в тексте, и вашими собственными выводами, сделанными на основе содержания текста.

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **1–8** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Обведите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

Задание 16

LOOKING FOR A JOB

(after M. Gold)

When I was twelve I was one of the best pupils in my class at public school, and left it a year earlier than most boys.

My parents were proud of me, of course. They wanted me to go to high school. But even then I realized that education was for the rich. I refused to go to high school. I knew that most of the boys in my class were going to work. And I decided to be one of them.

I told my parents that I needed to spend four years at high school, then six years at college before I could become a doctor. Ten years of study! Where could I get thousands of dollars for books, tuition and everything else? There were four children in my family. My mother could not work. Could my father get the money for all of us, and besides pay for my education? Of course, not. Miss Barry, an English teacher, tried to get me to go to high school, too. She said that she could hardly imagine that I would work in a factory. 'I've never seen better compositions than yours, Michael,' she said. But I told her that my father was unable to support me, and that I would have to work. She asked me to promise her to study at night. I told her that I would, though I knew it was a lie. But I loved books, I was carried away by many books; I wanted very much to go to high school and college. Miss Barry presented me with a book. I thanked her for it and threw it under the bed when I returned home. I never read a page in it, or in any other book for the next five years. I told myself that I hated books, that they were lies and were different from life.

It was not easy to find my first job. I looked for it for months. Every morning I bought a newspaper and looked through the *Want Ads*. At last I found work. It was in a factory. The place was dark and hot; air was poisoned. The boys and girls working at the long table were wet, their faces

were white and angry. There was no time for anything but work. I forgot my college hopes, I could not sleep at night. My mother saw that I was losing my health and she made me leave the job. Then a job in a shop, at a chemist's. Jobs. Jobs. I went from one to another without plan, without hope. I was at a loss what to do.

One day I stopped to listen to a man who was speaking about the struggle for a better life. The words brought hope to me and made me think, struggle and live. It was the great beginning for me.

1. The author dreamed to continue the education.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. The author had to work because he was from a poor family.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. His teacher wanted him to get a good job.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. The author refused to read the books because he didn't like reading.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. The author worked in the miserable conditions.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. The author gave up the job because of a terrible cold.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. The author wanted to gain experience in his jobs.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. An unexpected meeting changed all his life.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Задание 17

(by T.M. Reid)

It was easy for the travellers to follow the trail of the lasso. After a while they saw the cypress. But they didn't have enough time to reach it. The sky was now low and grey.

On the northern horizon suddenly appeared a number of ink-coloured columns — unlike anything ever seen before. They were changing size,

shape and place all the time. From these columns came terrible noises. The travellers immediately felt danger. The shouts of people and screams of the mules and horses filled the air.

The noises were gradually growing louder. The danger, whatever it might be, was approaching too fast! The eyes of all were turned towards the low sky, and the black columns that were coming on to crush them!

At this critical moment a shout reached their ears from the opposite side. They turned to see a horseman. He was riding towards them. The horse was black as coal. The rider was black too, even the skin of his face. But it was easy to recognize him: he was the stranger they had met before.

'What is it?' asked the planter in alarm. 'Is there a danger?'

'There is, Mr Poindexter. It's the norther. I didn't see it coming when I passed you. A norther is not usually so bad but this one... Look there! Do you see those black columns?'

'We've been wondering. We didn't know what to make of them.'

'They're nothing - just the first signs of the storm. Look at the sky! Don't you see a coal-black cloud? That's what you have to fear. A hurricane is coming this way, and you have no chance to escape it.'

'Good God! Is the danger so great? Can we do anything to avoid it?'

The stranger remained silent for a few seconds.

'Yes, we can!' he said. 'There is a chance. I didn't think about it before. Order your men to cover the horses and mules with blankets. The storm can make the animals blind, and they can go mad. When that's done, let all get inside the wagons.'

Poindexter gave the orders fast.

'And you, sir?' asked the planter.

'I know what's coming. It isn't the first time I have seen it. Get in! Quick, or the dust cloud will be around us!'

The planter and his son got into the carriage. Calhoun remained seated in his saddle. Why should he listen to some man dressed as a Mexican?

The stranger quickly took off his serape from the saddle and put it over the head of his horse. Then he covered his hat with a scarf. After that he turned once more towards the carriage. He was surprised to see Calhoun still in the saddle.

'Once again, sir, I ask you to get inside! If you don't, you may be a dead man!'

Cassius Calhoun reluctantly slipped out of his saddle and got into the carriage.

1. It wasn't difficult for the travellers to follow the trail of the lasso.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. When they saw the cypress the weather became to spoil rapidly.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. The cypress was very tall and branchy.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. Everybody kept silence watching the black columns coming towards the travellers.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. The travellers could hardly recognize the horseman who had helped them before.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. The horseman said the hurricane would reach them in less than half an hour.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. The horseman suggested that everybody should hide in the wagons.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. Calhoun was eager to follow the horseman's advice.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Задание 18

(by T.M. Reid)

Maurice Gerald reached the stream and finally fell asleep. But the pain of his wounds, once more returning, woke him. To go away from the spot was simply impossible. Any movement gave him pain. There was no alternative but stay where he was.

Suddenly Maurice heard little feet on the sand and excited breathing. The coyotes! The smell of blood had made them mad. The mustanger knew they would attack him. He had no weapon but a knife. His rifle and guns had been carried off by his horse. He drew the knife and prepared to defend himself.

Four or five wolves attacked the wounded man. Maurice shook them off, striking out with his knife. Some of the coyotes went away, but new ones appeared.

Suddenly the wounded man heard the sound of hoofs, followed by the loud barking of a dog. He called for help. But the horseman didn't hear him. The horse, or horseman passed on, but the dog — it was Tara! — broke through the bushes and rushed to the coyotes. It attacked two of the wolves. A third one could be attacked, but the frightened coyotes ran away.

The man had no strength left. He drew the cloak over his face to cover it from the sun, and then he fell asleep. The dog lay down at his feet.

A few hours later the mustanger woke up. His faithful dog had saved his life, and would still protect him against the attacks of coyotes. But it couldn't get him from the spot. And to stay there would be to die of hunger and of the wounds.

'But Tara may take a message to the hunters,' he said. 'Come here, old fellow! I want you to play a postman for me.'

Maurice found a card in his pocket. No pencil! He could do without it.

He broke a thorn off the closest bush and wrote something with the blood of a coyote. Then he tied the card to the neck of the dog and made it go to the hut.

After a while the mustanger was surrounded by the coyotes again.

This time Maurice had a plan. He took off his cloak and cut a few holes with his knife. Then he tore up his scarf in two parts and used them to tie the cloak to a tree, making a hammock. The mustanger climbed into the hammock. He thought there he was no longer in danger.

There was danger, however, which he had not seen. Very soon he realized he hadn't taken with him enough water. He could not return to the stream now. That would be certain death. It was a torture for the wounded man to see the fresh water of the stream and be unable to reach it.

Suddenly he saw the coyotes get to their feet and rush off. What made them leave?

The mustanger turned on his knee and looked around. There were no coyotes. He listened. No sounds.

Maurice got out of the hammock and reached the stream. He once more looked around him and felt danger. He noticed the spotted yellow skin among the leaves. It was the jaguar. It was that dangerous animal that had made the coyotes go away. And now its eyes were on the wounded man. It was ready to attack Maurice.

1. Maurice didn't remember where he had lost his rifle and guns.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. The coyotes attacked the mustanger when he was sleeping.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. The dog saved the mustanger from the coyotes.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. Maurice wrote the message in his blood.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. It wasn't easy to make the dog leave Maurice and go to the hut.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. Though water was not far from Maurice he was very thirsty.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. It was the jaguar that made the coyotes run away.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. The jaguar turned out to be incredibly huge.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Задание 19

THE BIG PARTY

Harriet Reeves was a famous actress but her great success made her very selfish and unkind to people. On the stage she always tried to attract the attention of the public only to herself, and after the performance she took no notice of her fellow actors. She always made promises but never kept them.

When she grew older she began to have heart attacks and had to retire.

Harriet had a lot of money and could afford to live quite comfortably, but by this time everybody in the theatre hated her and she felt quite lonely.

A year later on her birthday she did not receive a single flower or a telephone call. She was so upset that she had a bad heart attack. The doctor who examined her told her frankly that her chance of living was not too good and insisted that she should stay in bed as much as possible.

Harriet took the news bravely and for a couple of weeks followed the doctor's instructions. But one day she could no longer be alone and called in her butler (= agent) to talk over a plan.

'I want to give a big party next Saturday night,' she said. 'I shall invite all people with whom I worked at the theatre. I don't doubt that they will come, as my parties with good food, drinks and music were always a success. Now I want you to make all the arrangements.'

Knowing how ill she was the butler tried to persuade her not to do it but she wouldn't listen to him.

The same evening the old actress wrote invitations to the theatre people. She thought she would get them together and apologize for her behavior in the past. 'No doubt, I'll make friends with some of them and my life will be different in future,' she went on thinking.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday night none of the guests turned up. When Harriet realized that nobody would come to the party she suddenly felt weak and tired.

'I can't blame them for not coming. I myself used to break a lot of appointments,' she said to the butler and started for her bedroom.

In a moment he heard a heavy fall. When he opened the door of her bedroom he saw Harriet Reeves lying on the floor. She was dead.

A few days later, when the butler was looking through the papers in her desk he discovered a pack of invitations Harriet had forgotten to post.

1. Harriet used to be a wellknown actress.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
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2. Harriet lost all her friends while working at the theatre.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
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3. Harriet was rather wealthy woman.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
---------	----------	---------------
4. Her doctor concealed her health problems.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
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5. Harriet decided to organize a party thinking only about herself.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
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6. All the guests refused to come to the party.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
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7. Her butler tried to calm her down.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. The butler discovered the real reason of the tragedy.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Задание 20

(by H. B. Stowe)

Eliza had laid her child to sleep in the village hotel by the side of the river, before the men came into the same place. Eliza was standing by the window, when she saw Sam. Haley and Andy were two yards behind.

Eliza's room had a side door to the river. She caught her child, and rushed outside. The trader saw her just as she was running towards the bank. He threw himself from the horse, called loudly to Sam and Andy and rushed after her. A few moments later she was at the water's edge. With one wild cry she jumped over the current of water on a piece of ice. The huge green mass of ice on which she landed creaked, but she stayed there only a moment. She jumped to another cake of ice. Then to another! And another again! Her shoes were gone. Her stockings were cut away, and blood from her feet marked every step. But she saw nothing, felt nothing, till, as in a dream, she saw the Ohio side, and a man helping her up the bank.

'You're a brave girl!' said the man.

Eliza recognized the voice and face of the man who had a farm not far from her old home.

'Oh, Mr. Symmes! Save me. Please, hide me!' said Eliza.

'Why, what's this?' said the man. 'Why, it's Shelby's girl!'

'My child! This boy! He'd sold him! There is his Master,' she said, pointing to the Kentucky bank.

'I'd be glad to do something for you,' he said, 'but then there's nowhere I could take you. The best I can do is to tell you to go there,' he said, pointing to a large white house which stood by itself, off the main street of the village. 'Go there. They're kind folks. They'll help you. They're up to all that sort of thing.'

'Thank you, sir,' said Eliza.

She walked firmly away with her son in her arms. The man stood and looked after her.

'Shelby,' he thought, 'perhaps you'll say this isn't the best thing in the world to expect from a neighbour. But what else can I do? If you meet one

of my girls in the same trouble, you can pay me back. I don't like to be a hunter for other folks.'

Haley couldn't believe what he had seen. When Eliza disappeared up the bank, he turned to Sam and Andy.

'The girl's got seven devils in her, I believe!' said Haley. 'She jumped like a wildcat!'

'Well, now,' said Sam, scratching his head. 'I hope Master will excuse us. Don't think I can jump like that, no way!' And he laughed.

'You laugh!' said the trader.

'I can't help it now, Master,' said Sam. 'She jumps; ice cracks! How she goes!' And Sam and Andy laughed till the tears rolled down their cheeks.

'I'll make you cry!' said the trader, laying about their heads with his whip. Both ran shouting up the bank, and were on their horses before he was up.

1. Eliza's child was sleeping when she saw her followers.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. Eliza escaped through the window.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. The baby was crying while she was running across the river.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. Eliza was injured with pieces of ice.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. Eliza had never met the men who helped her up the bank before.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. Mr Symmes offered Eliza a shelter in his house.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. Eliza's followers were shocked by her desperate bravery.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. Haley punished Sam and Andy because they were laughing.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Задание 21*(by M. Twain)*

Several years passed. London was fifteen hundred years old and was a great town — for that time. A hundred thousand people lived in it. The streets were narrow and dirty, especially in the part where the Canty family lived, which was not far from London Bridge.

Tom spent his early years in a very old and dirty house. It was made of wood like all the other houses in that street, and like all the other houses it had small and dirty windows. The street was called Offal Court. The house was full of poor families. Tom's family had one room on the third floor.

Tom's parents had a bed but Tom, his grandmother who lived with them and his two sisters slept on the floor. At night they lay down on rags and covered themselves with rags.

Tom's sisters were twins. They were fifteen years old, and their names were Bet and Nan. They wore dirty clothes and their faces and hands were always dirty too.

But they were good-hearted girls. Their mother was a nice woman who loved her children very much. But Tom's father and the grandmother were not nice people, they were very, very bad. They often drank, and when they were drunk they fought each other and beat the children.

Tom's father, John Canty, was a thief and Tom's grandmother was a beggar. They made beggars of the children but they could not make thieves of them.

Among the thieves and beggars who lived in the house there was a man who was neither a thief nor a beggar. He was a good old man, a priest, who lived on a small pension of a few farthings. He loved children and was always ready to help them. His name was Father Andrew. The good old priest taught Tom how to read and write. He also taught him a little Latin.

He told Tom many wonderful stories and legends about kings and princes. He also gave Tom books to read. Tom liked to listen to Father Andrew's stories and read the books which the old man gave him. The stories Tom heard and the books he read made some changes in his speech and his manners. Not only the children of Offal Court talked about Tom's correct speech and his good manners. Their parents began to talk about Tom as the cleverest boy who could explain them many things that they did not understand. He really knew so much.

Soon Tom organized a royal court! When the children played, Tom always was the prince, his comrades were lords and ladies and the royal family. After the game was over Tom went out to beg a few farthings, and if he came home without any money his father gave him a hard beating and sent him to bed hungry.

1. The Canty family lived in one of the dirtiest parts of London.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. Tom's family shared the house with ten other families.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. Tom's family lived on the ground floor.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. Tom's sisters were very much alike.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. Tom's parents were very kind to their children.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. Tom's mother taught her children to read and write.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. Tom differed from the children of Offal Court.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. If he came home without any money his father punished him.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Задание 22

(by M. Twain)

I was at a dinner in London given in honour of one of the most celebrated English military men of his time. I do not want to tell you his real name and titles. I will just call him Lieutenant General Lord Arthur Scoresby.

I can not describe my excitement when I saw this great and famous man. There he sat, all covered with medals. He seemed to show the true mark of greatness. His fame had no effect on him. The hundreds of eyes watching him, the worship of so many people did not seem to make any difference to him.

Next to me sat an old friend of mine. During the first half of his life, he was a teacher in the military school at Woolwich. There was a strange look in his eye as he turned to me and whispered, 'Between you and me — he is a complete fool.' He meant, of course, the hero of our dinner.

This came as a shock to me. I looked hard at my friend. I could not have been more surprised if he had said the same thing about Napoleon, or Socrates, or Solomon. But I was sure of two things about my friend. He always spoke the truth. And his judgment of men was good.

Some days later I got a chance to talk with him and he told me more. These are his exact words:

'About forty years ago, I was a teacher in the military academy at Woolwich, when young Scoresby was given his first examination. I felt very sorry for him. Everybody answered the questions well, intelligently, while he did not know anything, so to speak. He was a nice, pleasant young man. It was painful to see him stand there and give answers that were miracles of stupidity.'

'I knew of course that when examined again he would fail and be thrown out. So, I said to myself, it would be a simple, harmless act to help him, as much as I could.'

'I took him aside and found he knew a little about Julius Caesar's history. But he did not know anything else. So I went to work and tested him and made him work like a slave. I made him work, over and over again, on a few questions about Caesar which I knew he would be asked.'

'Well, he came through very well on the day of the examination. He got high praise, too, while others, who knew a thousand times more than he, were sharply criticized. By some strange, lucky accident, he was asked no questions but those I made him study. Such an accident does not happen more than once in a hundred years.'

'Well, all through his studies, I stood by him, with the feeling a mother has for a disabled child. And he always saved himself, by some miracle. I thought that what in the end would destroy him would be the mathematics examination. I decided to make his end as painless as possible. So, I pushed facts into his stupid head for hours. Finally, I let him go to the examination to experience what I was sure would be his dismissal from school. Well, try to imagine the result. I was shocked out of my mind. He took first prize! And he got the highest praise.'

'I felt guilty day and night — what I was doing was not right. But I only wanted to make his dismissal a little less painful for him. I never dreamed it would lead to such strange, laughable results.'

1. The author was invited to the dinner by his friend.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. The Lieutenant General was very proud of himself.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. There were lots of people admiring the Lieutenant General.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. The author was very surprised when his friend called the Lieutenant General a fool.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. The author had no reason to distrust his friend's opinion.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. Being a student, young Scoresby often missed the lectures.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. The author's friend didn't expect Scoresby to pass the exams successfully.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. The author's friend was happy when Scoresby took the first prize in Mathematics.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Задание 23

WHY SOME DON'T CARE ABOUT THEIR APPEARANCE

Despite the great standardization of society there are still people who are able to avoid the notion that you have to adapt to a particular standard of beauty mainly because they are comfortable in their own skin. It might appear that these individuals don't care at all what they look like when the reality is that they simply have different priorities, and so even if their

appearance doesn't feature very highly on their list it doesn't mean that they give no consideration to their appearance.

For some individuals appearance is extremely important because it gives them an edge. They may already feel confidence when they are with colleagues and friends, but looking good gives them the extra boost they need.

Other people don't attribute that much importance to appearances, especially if they have a laid-back attitude, are confident in themselves, and don't have a job which requires power-dressing. This doesn't mean they don't care about their appearance; just that they have better things to do with their time than dressing up when all they are going to do is sit behind a desk all day.

Some people do care about their appearance, although it may not look that way to others. There are individuals who possess their own unique sense of style, which might entail showing off their tattoos and piercings, as well as wearing clothes which don't seem to go together and look rather scruffy. However, these individuals may well belong to their own 'tribe' and this is their uniform. As far as their fellow 'members' are concerned they are one of them, and are dressed to reflect this. The rest of the world might think these individuals don't care about their appearance, but usually the opposite is true.

Of course, there are those who really don't care what they look like. If you're homeless, have a drink or drug problem, or a mental health issue, you can be forgiven for not making your appearance a priority.

Unfortunately, everybody is judged by their appearance in this society, so that if you don't fit in with what is expected you are usually written off as being a bit strange. Everybody has their ups and downs, though, and surely nobody spends every second of their life trying to look their best. There are occasions when you're sick or are grieving and feel down, so that the last thing on your mind is your appearance. Only the people closest to you are able to judge if you are 'yourself' or not, though, since strangers see you for a second without thinking how you are feeling at any given moment.

Most people do care about their appearance when they are in good spirits and things are going well in their life because they want to demonstrate that they belong to this society, which generally means following certain standards in terms of their appearance. There may be some who decide to ignore convention, but these tend to be in the minority, while very few individuals don't care at all what others think about the way they look.

1. Some people don't care what they look like as they find it unimportant.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. For some people good appearance means additional points in their salary.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. There are people who think dressing up is useless for their job.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. Tattoos and piercings can be taken as a sign of haut couture.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. Some people don't look proper but the same as their friends.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. Men are usually preoccupied by bigger problems than appearance.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. Only strangers can make a just decision about your look.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. Few people are inattentive to the norms of appearance in society.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Задание 24

(by J.O. Cozzens)

I met Richards ten or more years ago when I first went down to Cuba. He was a short, sharpfaced, agreeable chap, then about 22. He introduced himself to me on the boat and I was surprised to find that Panamerica Steel was sending us both to the same job.

Richards was from some not very good state university engineering school. Being the same age myself and just out of technical college I saw at once that his knowledge of engineering was rather poor. I couldn't imagine how he had managed to get this job.

Richards was naturally likable, and I liked him a lot. The firm had a contract for the construction of a private railroad. For Richards and me it was mostly an easy job of inspections and routine paper work. At least it

was easy for me. It was harder for Richards. When he asked me to check his figures I found his calculations awful. So when I had time I checked his figures for him, and the inspector only caught him in a bad mistake about twice.

In January several directors of the United Sugar Company came down to us on business, but mostly pleasure; a good excuse to get south on a vacation. Richards and I were to accompany them around the place. One of the directors, Mr Prosser was asking a number of questions. I knew the job well enough to answer every sensible question — the sort of question that a trained engineer would be likely to ask. But Mr Prosser was not an engineer and some of his questions put me at a loss. For the third time I was obliged to say, 'I am afraid I don't know, sir. We haven't any calculations on that'. Then suddenly Richards spoke up.

'I think, about nine million cubic feet, sir', he said, 'I just happened to be working this out last night. Just for my own interest'.

'Oh,' said Mr Prosser, turning in his seat and giving him a sharp look. 'That's very interesting, Mr ... er ... Richards, isn't it? Well now, maybe you could tell me about...' Richards could. Richards knew everything. All the way up Mr Prosser fired questions at him and he fired answers right back. When we reached the head of the rail, a motor was waiting for Mr Prosser. He nodded to me absentmindedly, shook hands with Richards.

As soon as the car moved off, I exploded. 'A little honest bluff doesn't hurt; but some of your figures... !'

'Listen, my son,' said Richards kindly, 'He wasn't asking for any information he was going to use. He doesn't want to know these figures. He won't remember them. I don't even remember them myself. What he is going to remember is you and me. Yes, believe me, he is going to remember that Panamerica Steel has a bright, young man named Richards who could tell him everything he wanted — just the sort of chap he can use; not like that other fellow who took no interest in his work, couldn't answer the simplest question and who is going to be doing smalltime contracting all his life.'

It is true. I am still working for the company, still doing a little work for the construction line. And Richards? I happened to read in a newspaper a few weeks ago that Richards had been made vicepresident and director of Panamerica Steel when the Prosser Group bought the old firm.

1. Richards knowledge in engineering left much to be desired.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated

'Clever!' cried the old man. 'He's more than that! He's a magician with chocolate! He can make anything — anything he wants! Isn't that a fact, my dears?'

The other three old people nodded their heads slowly up and down, and said, 'Absolutely true. Just as true as can be.'

And Grandpa Joe said, 'You mean to say I've never told you about Mr Willy Wonka and his factory?'

'Never,' answered little Charlie. 'Will you tell me now, Grandpa Joe, please?'

'I certainly will. Sit down beside me on the bed, my dear, and listen carefully.'

Grandpa Joe was the oldest of the four grandparents. He was ninety-six and a half, and that is just about as old as anybody can be. Like all old people, he was delicate and weak, and throughout the day he spoke very little. But in the evenings, when Charlie was in the room, he seemed in some marvellous way to grow quite young again.

'Oh, what a man he is, this Mr Willy Wonka!' cried Grandpa Joe. 'Did you know, for example, that he has himself invented more than two hundred new kinds of chocolate bars, each with a different centre, each far sweeter and creamier and more delicious than anything the other chocolate factories can make! He also has some really fantastic invention. Did you know that he has invented a way of making chocolate ice cream so that it stays cold for hours and hours without being in the refrigerator? You can even leave it lying in the sun all morning on a hot day and it won't go runny!'

'But that's impossible!' said little Charlie, staring at his grandfather.

'Of course, it's impossible!' cried Grandpa Joe. 'It's completely absurd. But Mr Willy Wonka has done it!'

1. Though being very old, Charlie's grandparents were active during the day.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
---------	----------	---------------
2. The grandparents were very glad to see Charlie in the evenings.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
---------	----------	---------------
3. Grandpa Joe admired Mr Willy Wonka.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
---------	----------	---------------

On the other hand, modern graffiti is, by its nature, a form of painting. After all, the artists use the same methods and materials. However, instead of paints a graffiti artist prefers sprays, markers and crayons. Some of their works are really impressive and fascinating, they are powerful and have a deep meaning. Graffiti often makes grey walls look cheerful.

The purpose of some graffiti is to spread and declare social ideas. That's why a lot of graffiti paintings have political topics. Some cities have special places where the walls of different buildings can be used to create pieces of graffiti art.

Probably, the most famous graffiti artist is Banksy, who comes from Bristol, England. He strongly believes that writing graffiti on buildings is an effective way to communicate with people. His works are very often aggressive, provocative and even rude. In his graffiti he expresses personal political and social views, which are against war and capitalism.

Banksy is known not only for his graffiti works. He also likes playing 'jokes'. He sometimes unofficially hangs his works in the main art galleries. He doesn't want to be paid for them because he's sure art should be free. He says he wants to see how long it will take people to notice it. Once Banksy went into the Tate Gallery dressed as an old man, and glued a picture to the museum wall in protest against the Iraq War.

1. There are opposite opinions about graffiti.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
---------	----------	---------------
2. Graffiti appeared only in the 20th century.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
---------	----------	---------------
3. A number of the American graffiti fans later became wellknown artists and designers.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
---------	----------	---------------
4. Removing graffiti is very expensive for the city authorities.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
---------	----------	---------------
5. Graffiti and art have nothing in common.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
---------	----------	---------------
6. Politicians use graffiti to express their ideas and views.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
---------	----------	---------------

whatever their fitness level, love to jump around. If you want to discover how to move, have fun correctly in a safe environment and get fit, then how about coming along this Friday to see exactly what the other kids are getting up to?

1. Parkour Generations is for teenagers over 16 years of age.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. Teens who take part in Parkour are taught how to navigate easily around their city.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. Parkour Generations intends to improve the physical state of their students.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. Parkour helps people to look at themselves and their surroundings differently.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. The training routine changes each time and has never been done before.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. Participants are asked to try new things that may at first make them uncomfortable.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. Experienced trainers run Parkour Generations proper ways that's why everyone is safe.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. It is important when doing Parkour that you wear the clothing of cotton fabric.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Задание 30

TEENREADS

Teenreads is an essential website for any teenager between 12 and 17 years old who loves books and reading. The website gives young people information and features about their favourite authors, books, series and book characters. *Teenreads* is also a part of a book report network that shares great book reviews, information on famous authors, interviews with writers and a look at future book releases. The site also provides readers with book competitions and games and literary contests to enter. Teens can visit the website to find the latest titles and chat online about all their favourite books.

Teenreads was set up in 1997 by Carol Fitzgerald who has always had a passion for reading and books. Her goals are to inform young people about the best books and all the useful information that goes with them. Through her passion for books she provides others with endless amounts of material and information to keep every bookworm reading for years.

The website is also a great place for teenagers who are studying a particular book at school. *Teenreads* provides students with chapter summaries of thousands of books. The website team also provides detailed analysis and notes for the books so students will know exactly what the books are about. One of their goals each month is to inspire young people to read and to keep reading. Because they feel that normal school reading lists aren't that inspiring, they have created what they call the Ultimate Teen Reading List. It has nearly 400 titles that they believe are perfect choices for reading and discussing. Their dream is that one day schools will use the list to help them make their own list for reading.

Every month in their Grab Bag of Books contest, five readers are awarded a *Teenreads.com* signature bag filled with some of the most popular books. It sometimes includes an early look at titles that haven't been released yet.

Teenreads also provides information to teens to start up their own book clubs. From young people who are trying to find new ideas for their club to teenagers who don't know how to get a book club started, *Teenreads* provides lots of answers and information about book clubs. It also has some useful guides to help get discussions going while talking about a book in the club.

Раздел 3. Грамматика

В этом задании проверяется сформированность грамматических навыков, которыми вы уже должны обладать, например, умение образовать нужную грамматическую форму от начальной формы слова.

Ключ к успеху

** Внимательно прочитайте предложение, определите по обстоятельствам времени или по имеющимся глагольным формам, к какому времени относится предложение.*

** Определите, какую часть речи вы должны получить из предложенной вам начальной формы, чаще всего это глаголы.*

** Если это глагол*

• подумайте, какую форму глагола имел в виду автор (личную, инфинитив, герундий или причастие);

• посмотрите, нужна ли форма активного или пассивного залога;

• поставьте глагол в нужную грамматическую форму.

** Если это прилагательное или наречие, посмотрите, нет ли сравнения или превосходной степени, подсчитайте количество слогов, подумайте, не является ли это слово исключением, только после этого поставьте нужную форму.*

** Если вы изменяете существительное, по соседнему глаголу или местоимениям определите, в каком числе (единственном или множественном) употреблено слово в предложении.*

Прежде чем приступить к выполнению заданий на проверку знаний грамматики английского языка, лучше повторить по таблице базовые структуры времён и проверить свои знания в тестах. При наличии ошибок отработайте те времена, употребление которых вызывает затруднение по пособию «Английский язык. 7–8 классы. Грамматика. Тренировочная тетрадь». Затем приступайте к выполнению предложенных заданий.

Любое из предложений может быть выражено как в действительном (активном) залоге, так и в страдательном (пассивном). В первом случае действие выполняет подлежащее, а во втором — дополнение, которое может быть указано в предложении или нет. Действитель-

ный залог в речи используется гораздо чаще, поэтому именно он взят за основу в системе времён. Под основные правила не подпадают глагол *to be* и модальные глаголы.

В таблице использованы следующие сокращения:

- **Пед. ч.** — подлежащее в единственном числе (существительное или местоимения *he, she, it*);
- **Пмн. ч.** — подлежащее во множественном числе (существительное или местоимения *you, we, they*);
- **V₂** — правильный глагол с окончанием **-ed**, неправильный во второй форме в таблице неправильных глаголов;
- **V₃** — правильный глагол с окончанием **-ed**, неправильный в третьей форме в таблице неправильных глаголов;
- **V_{ing}** — глагол с окончанием **-ing**.

Active voice (действительный залог)

	Present	Past	Future
Simple (когда?)	действие регулярное, обычное, повторяющееся <i>Always/never, often/seldom, to-day, usually/sometimes, every day,...</i> + I/Пмн. ч. V Пед. ч. V+s – I/ Пмн. ч. don't V Пед. ч. doesn't V ? Do I/Пмн. ч. V Does Пед. ч. V	действие, которое произошло в прошлом <i>Yesterday, last, ago</i> + П V ₂ – П didn't V ? Did П V	действие, которое прозойдёт в будущем <i>Tomorrow, next, soon, in 2 days</i> + П will V – П won't V ? Shall I/we V Will П V
Progressive (Continuous) Длительность действия = несовершенный вид	• действие, происходящее в момент речи; • запланированное действие в будущем <i>Now, at the moment</i> + I am V ^{ing} Пед. ч. is V ^{ing} Пмн. ч. are V ^{ing} – I am not V ^{ing} Пед. ч. isn't V ^{ing} Пмн. ч. aren't V ^{ing}	• действие, происходящее в определённый момент времени в прошлом <i>At 5 o'clock yesterday, the whole day, from 3 to 5, while, when</i> + Пед. ч. was V ^{ing} Пмн. ч. were V ^{ing} – Пед. ч. wasn't V ^{ing} Пмн. ч. weren't V ^{ing}	• действие, которое будет длиться в определённый момент времени в будущем <i>At 5 o'clock tomorrow</i> + П will be V ^{ing} – П won't be V ^{ing} ? Will П be V ^{ing}

<p>Perfect (результат действия)</p>	<p>? Am I V_{ing} Is Ped. ч. V_{ing} Are Пмн. ч. V_{ing} Искл.: не употребляется с глаголами со значением умственной деятельности, чувственного восприятия</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • действие выполнено или не выполнено к настоящему моменту, результат важен сейчас; • действие началось в прошлом и не закончено к моменту речи <i>Ever/never, just, already, yet, recently, lately, for, since</i> <p>+ I/Пмн. ч. have V_3 П ед. ч. has V_3 - I/Пмн. ч. haven't V_3 Пед. ч. hasn't V_3 ? Have I/Пмн. ч. V_3 Has Ped. ч. V_3</p>	<p>? Was Ped. ч. V_{ing} Were Пмн. ч. V_{ing}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • действие завершено к определённом моменту времени; • действие в прошлом, которое предшествует другому прошедшему действию <p>+ П had V_3 - П hadn't V_3 ? Had П V_3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • действие завершится к определённом моменту времени в будущем <i>By 5 o'clock tomorrow</i> <p>+ П will have V_3 - П won't have V_3 ? Will П have V_3</p>
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Perfect Progressive (как долго длится действие)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • действие длилось до момента речи; • действие длилось в прошлом и завершилось к моменту речи + I/Пмн. ч. have been V _{ing} П ед. ч. has been V _{ing} – I/Пмн. ч. haven't been V _{ing} Пед. ч. hasn't been V _{ing} ? Have I/Пмн. ч. been V _{ing} Has Пед. ч. been V _{ing}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • длительное прошедшее действие, которое завершилось раньше определённого момента в прошлом + П had been V _{ing} – П hadn't been V _{ing} ? Had П been V _{ing}	
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Употребление времён в действительном и страдательном залогах полностью совпадает. Форма страдательного залога образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to be* в нужной форме и *Participle II* (третья форма) смыслового глагола.

11. Don't worry! We _____ dinner in a few minutes.
a. have b. are having c. have had
12. Sue has lost her job, she _____ for a new one for a few months.
a. looks b. is looking c. has been looking
13. _____ she always dreamt to become an actress?
a. Does b. Is c. Has
14. I sometimes _____ coffee with my friends in the morning.
a. have b. am having c. has had
15. I _____ her for many years, we can trust her.
a. know
b. have known
c. have been knowing
16. — Can you drive?
— No, I _____ still _____.
a. don't _____ learn
b. am _____ learning
c. have _____ learned
17. My children _____ to the cinema. They aren't at home now.
a. go b. are going c. have gone
18. Look! Somebody _____ your luggage.
a. steals b. is stealing c. has stolen
19. She is very shy, she _____ much.
a. doesn't talk b. isn't talking c. hasn't talked
20. Let's have some hot tea. It _____ chilly.
a. gets b. is getting c. has got

Test 2

Past Tenses

(Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous)

1. When I arrived home, the police _____ for me for a few hours.
a. waited b. was waiting c. had been waiting
2. It _____ dark, when I saw the land at last.
a. got b. was getting c. had been getting
3. Bob _____ just _____ into the house when I phoned him.
a. didn't _____ enter
b. was _____ entering
c. had _____ entered
4. I _____ that accident on the road the whole day.
a. remembered
b. was remembering
c. had remembered
5. She _____ as a nurse for five years before she entered the medical college.
a. worked b. had worked c. had been working
6. He knew that place very well because he _____ there many times.
a. was b. was being c. had been
7. The teacher guessed that the pupils _____ the lesson.
a. didn't know
b. weren't knowing
c. hadn't known
8. She told me that she _____ there before.
a. lived b. was living c. had lived
9. Mary's eyes were wet and red because she _____ at that moment.
a. cried b. was crying c. had cried

10. When I _____ David he was very tired.
a. met b. was meeting c. had met
11. While I _____ through the report I found a mistake.
a. looked b. was looking c. had looked
12. He _____ for a few hours through the forest before he reached the village.
a. walked b. was walking c. had been walking
13. _____ she _____ a new dress for birthday party yesterday.
a. Did _____ buy
b. Was _____ buying
c. Had _____ bought
14. The weather changed my plans, as I _____ to the picnic.
a. went b. was going c. had gone
15. The police stopped him, because he _____ on a high speed before.
a. drove b. was driving c. had been driving
16. When I _____ the dolphin it was swimming next to our boat.
a. saw b. was seeing c. had seen
17. I _____ about everything before I made a decision.
a. thought b. was thinking c. had been thinking
18. _____ they _____ the researches by the end of the year?
a. Did _____ finish
b. Were _____ finishing
c. Had _____ finished
19. When parents entered the room the children _____ loudly.
a. played b. were playing c. had played
20. I _____ sleepy when I was driving home last night.
a. felt b. was feeling c. had felt

Test 3

Future Tenses

(Present Simple, Present Continuous, Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect)

1. Don't go away, we _____ dinner in half an hour.
a. will have b. will be having c. are having
2. I hope you _____ make any mistakes in your final test.
a. don't b. won't c. aren't
3. He's seriously ill. He _____ in bed for the next week.
a. stays b. will stay c. will be staying
4. Don't worry, I _____ it without your help.
a. will do b. will be doing c. will have done
5. I hope you _____ your project by the conference next week.
a. will finish
b. will be finishing
c. will have finished
6. See you soon. Remember we _____ next Monday.
a. are meeting b. will meet c. will be meeting
7. Don't disturb me tomorrow. I _____ all day long.
a. will work b. will be working c. will have worked
8. If you _____ your breakfast you will be hungry later.
a. don't eat b. aren't eating c. won't eat
9. I hope they _____ by the wedding ceremony.
a. arrive b. will arrive c. will have arrived
10. I _____ for you if you are late.
a. wait b. will be waiting c. will have waited
11. I definitely know that this shop _____ at 10 o'clock.
a. opens b. is opening c. will have opened

12. At this time tomorrow we _____ in the sea.
a. swim b. are swimming c. will be swimming
13. We have already decided. This year we _____ to the mountains on holiday.
a. are going b. will be going c. will have gone
14. Today is football final match. Of course, I _____ it.
a. watch
b. will be watching
c. will have watched
15. Do you think you _____ your work on time?
a. finish b. will be finishing c. will have finished
16. If you lose your job I _____ you to find the new one.
a. help b. am helping c. will help
17. It's too late. The film _____ by the time we get to the cinema.
a. finishes b. will finish c. will have finished
18. – Sorry, I've forgotten my phone.
– Don't worry, I _____ you mine.
a. give b. will give c. am giving
19. He is very busy this morning. He _____ his report for the boss.
a. writes b. will write c. will be writing
20. Ann has already booked the hotel, she _____ in the morning.
a. is leaving b. will leave c. will have left

Passive voice

Употребление времён в активном и пассивном залогах совпадают. Подлежащее в пассивном залоге не выполняет действие, оно выполняется дополнением, которое может быть как указано в предложении, так и просто подразумеваться.

Форма пассивного залога образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to be* в нужной форме и V_3 (+ed/3 форма неправ. гл.) смыслового глагола.

Если называется лицо или предмет, который совершает действие, то употребляется оборот с предлогом **by** (если это лицо), **with** (если указывается, с помощью какого предмета выполнено действие), **of** (если указано, из какого материала состоит предмет, совершающий действие).

	I am V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.)
Present Simple	Подл. ед. ч. is V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.) Подл. мн. ч. are V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.)
Past Simple	Подл. ед. ч. was V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.) Подл. мн. ч. were V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.)
Future Simple	Подл. will be V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.)
Modal verbs	Подл. must/can...be V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.)
Present Perfect	Подл. ед. ч. has been V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.) I/Подл. мн. ч. have been V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.)
Past Perfect	Подл. had been V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.)
Present Continuous	I am being V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.) Подл. ед. ч. is being V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.) Подл. мн. ч. are being V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.)
Past Continuous	Подл. ед. ч. was being V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.) Подл. мн. ч. were being V ₃ (+ed/3 форма непр. гл.)

Test 4

Passive Voice

- When I entered the kitchen the large fish _____ in the oven.
a. is roasted b. was roasted c. was being roasted
- The grass should _____ every week.
a. is cut b. be cut c. been cut

3. All rubbish _____ in modern Japan.
a. is recycled
b. was recycled
c. was being recycled
4. This famous Italian painting _____ now.
a. is restored
b. is being restored
c. will be restored
5. Your luggage _____ soon.
a. is brought
b. is being brought
c. will be brought
6. This road _____ by local people because it's dangerous.
a. isn't used b. wasn't used c. won't used
7. You can drive away your car ____ just _____.
a. is ____ repaired
b. was _____ repaired
c. has ____ been repaired
8. Criminals _____ by the police after the bank robbery last Monday.
a. are arrested
b. were arrested
c. will be arrested
9. He said that the hotel _____ for seven days.
a. is booked b. was booked c. had been booked
10. The birthday cake _____ very quickly by children. Look, the plate is empty.
a. is eaten b. was eaten c. has been eaten
11. The problem can _____ easily.
a. be solved b. is solved c. been solved
12. The dirty dishes _____ thoroughly by this new dish-washer nowadays.
a. are washed

- b. are being washed
c. had been washed
13. He _____ off by his close friend at an airport yesterday.
a. is seen b. was seen c. will be seen
14. This difficult operation _____ tomorrow by an experienced doctor.
a. is done b. was done c. will be done
15. At that time yesterday the final cup match _____ on TV.
a. is being shown
b. was being shown
c. will be shown
16. My camera _____ from my hotel room in Egypt.
a. is stolen b. was stolen c. will be stolen
17. All clothes had to _____ for a few minutes.
a. be packed b. was packed c. been packed
18. Most of my salary _____ for food and flat now.
a. is spent b. was spent c. will be spent
19. We couldn't open the door because the key _____ .
a. was lost b. has been lost c. had been lost
20. Don't enter the room because it _____ now.
a. is cleaned b. is being cleaned c. has been cleaned

Test 5

Pronouns

1. Don't worry! We can take care of _____.
a. myself b. ourselves c. themselves
2. At this time tomorrow we will be _____ in Rome.
a. somebody b. something c. somewhere
3. I met _____ for the first time when we were at school.
a. us b. hi c. him

3-й тип	<i>If Past Perfect</i> Подл <i>had</i> V ₃ (+ed/3 форма гл.)	<i>Future in the Past (with Perfect Infinitive)</i> Подл <i>would have</i> V ₃ (+ed/3 форма гл.)
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Test 6

Conditionals

1. If he _____ hard, he won't pass the exams.
a. doesn't study b. didn't study c. hadn't studied
2. If you push this button the light _____ on.
a. switches b. will switch c. would switch
3. If I had had a camera, I _____ some photos of the mountain on my last trip.
a. will take b. would take c. would have taken
4. If you did exercises every morning you _____ better.
a. feel b. will feel c. would feel
5. If we _____ some flour we could make some pancakes.
a. have b. had c. would have
6. I'll phone you when I _____ to the new flat.
a. move b. moved c. had moved
7. If you enter incorrect PIN code, you _____ out your money.
a. don't draw b. didn't draw c. won't draw
8. If you _____ whatever you want, what would you buy?
a. can buy b. could buy c. will be able to buy
9. I will lend you some money if you _____ to give it back on time.
a. promise b. promised c. had promised

10. It was raining hard. If I had taken an umbrella I _____ so wet.
a. won't be
b. wouldn't be
c. wouldn't have been
11. If she can translate this text, I _____ very surprised.
a. will be
b. would be
c. would have been
12. It was late at night. If I _____ enough money, I _____ a taxi.
a. have, will take
b. had, would take
c. had had, would have taken
13. If you _____ tired, don't drive a car.
a. are
b. were
c. had been
14. My mum _____ angry if my friends _____ to my place.
a. is, will come
b. will be, come
c. were, would come
15. The water _____ frozen if the temperature _____ below zero.
a. is, is
b. will be, is
c. was, would be
16. I would buy more books if they _____ so expensive.
a. aren't
b. weren't
c. hadn't been
17. If I were you I _____ more polite.
a. am
b. will be
c. would be
18. If you had booked a table, we _____ in a queue.
a. won't stand
b. wouldn't stand
c. wouldn't have stood
19. If she got a ticket she _____ to the concert with us.
a. will go
b. would go
c. would have gone
20. If she _____ my money back I will apply to the court.
a. doesn't give
b. didn't give
c. hadn't given

После повторения основных грамматических структур английского языка и проверки своих знаний приступайте к выполнению тренировочных заданий.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–9, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

Задание 1

Tracey Bennett moved about among the 1. ___ guests with the smile of a queen.

She was happy 2. ___ by friends or admirers — young businessmen, lawyers, statesmen. But in that splendid crowd there was a man who watched her every move. It was Albert Kington. He followed her everywhere, not close but like a shadow.

He 3. ___ from place to place; upstairs and downstairs, 4. ___ in corners with eyes 5. ___ upon Tracey's face, like a policeman on duty. From time to time Tracey came up to the edge of the roof and looked at the plain. Why she did so no one 6. ___ tell. No one 7. ___ in her movements except Albert Kington.

He had thoughts about it — thoughts he 8. ___. Suddenly a group of moving objects appeared on the plain.

'Wild horses!' said somebody.

'They 9. ___ this way — straight to your place, Mr Bennett.'

ADMIRE

SURROUND

GO
STAND, TURN

CAN
INTEREST
NOT LIKE

COME

Задание 2

Tony Zucci of Manchester Rovers is the 1. ___ young footballer in the UK. He has scored over 40 goals this season and 2. ___ footballer of the year, and he's still only in his teens.

Two years ago Tony was on holiday with his parents at Spanish seaside resort. He 3. ___ football on the beach with some local boys when football manager Chris Hill, who was there on business, spotted him. By the end of the holiday, Tony 4. ___ his first contract for Manchester Rovers.

Tony works hard to keep fit. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays he 5. ___ up at dawn for training. Even during the winter months, when the temperature is often below freezing, he 6. ___ the session since he entered the team.

Manchester Rovers now have a five-point leading in the Premier Division, and they 7. ___ under a lot of pressure to be the first team to win the Cup for the 8. ___ year in succession.

'We 9. ___ the outcome of the championship by the end of the next week, but with Tony Zucci, star striker, in the team my money definitely on Manchester Rovers', says the manager of the team.

FAMOUS

VOTE

PLAY

SIGN

GET

NEVER MISS

BE

THREE
KNOW

Задание 3

A colleague of mine recommended Tiffany's. Perhaps I should say that I 1. ___ not to follow his recommendation for any more.

As I walked in, the first thing I noticed were the large flatscreen TVs all over the restaurant, each one 2. ___ a different football game, as if you just want to enjoy the football. My first reaction was to walk straight out, but there 3. ___ quite a lot of people there and we were very hungry, so we stayed and saw what the food was like.

DECIDE

SHOW

BE

First of all, we ordered drinks. When they arrived, the waitress **4.** ____ the water, none of the drinks had ice, and one of the glasses was so dirty that we sent it back. We didn't see the waitress again for about another twenty minutes. When she finally reappeared, we tried to order some food. I **5.** ____, when she didn't even write down our order. She thought she had such a good memory that she **6.** ____ everything. I'm sorry, but a good waiter or waitress **7.** ____ always down what you want.

FORGET

AMAZE

REMEMBER

WRITE

The starters arrived, but they were very small. Although the main course were a little better, my fish **8.** ____, and not grilled as I had asked for. I ate it, but it was nothing special. Now if you **9.** ____ for somewhere nice to eat, then I wouldn't choose Tiffany's. Believe me!

FRY

LOOK

Задание 4

The **1.** ____ family gathered in the dining-room for breakfast, when it **2.** ____ that one of its members was missing. Henry was the absent one.

ESQUIRE

DISCOVER

'Where can the boy be?' asked his father, for the **3.** ____ time.

FOUR

Gina and Missis Travers said nothing. A black servant entered.

'It's very strange that Henry **4.** ____ here for breakfast!' said the esquire for about the tenth time. 'Miggo!' he called the servant. 'Go to Henry's room. If he's there, tell him we're at breakfast.'

NOT BE

'Yes, Mister Wilson,' said the servant.

'There's something strange in all this,' said the esquire. 'If he is not there, where is he?'

Missis Travers **5.** ____ by the absence of Henry as was Mister Wilson himself. But she said nothing about what she **6.** ____ at night.

PUZZLE

SEE

KNOW

'I hope she **7.** ____ nothing about Henry and me,' thought Gina. 'If not, it may still remain a secret. But why is Henry still absent?'

The servant came back in the dining-room.
 'Well!' cried his master without **8.** ___ for him to speak. 'Is he there?'
 'No, Mister Wilson,' said the servant, 'he is not there. But **9.** ___ dog is there.'

WAIT

HE

Задание 5

The brain is the **1.** ___ part of our body and despite all medical research nobody really **2.** ___ everything about it. But just like our bodies it needs **3.** ___ for in ways that are quite simple. Many people think their brain **4.** ___ down with age and their memory is getting **5.** ___ as a result. The truth is, just like your body, you can also improve your mind. I **6.** ___ out I can improve my memory by imagining what I need to remember. For example, if I **7.** ___ shopping and I need bread, milk and a birthday card for my brother, I imagine a loaf of bread, a carton of milk with a cow on the front and a birthday card with a football on it.

The same kind of method can **8.** ___ with important dates. If you have a picture of a particular event in your mind, it's much easier to remember than just a number on a calendar.

Another way of **9.** ___ your mind is to make sure you regularly visit new places and have new experiences.

AMAZING
UNDERSTAND

CARE

SLOW

BAD

FIND

GO

USE

IMPROVE

Задание 6

Nathan Gittings is the most honest boy in Britain. Nathan **1.** ___ at a bus stop when he found over £10,000 in cash in two shopping bags.

STAND

At first he didn't do anything. He thought that someone **2.** ___ for them. But the following day, the bags were still there. Nathan picked them up and ran home.

He showed his mother what he **3.** ___ and called the police.

Nathan said, 'I **4.** ___ believe it when I found the money. I'd never seen that much in my life. But it wasn't **5.** ___, so I knew I **6.** ___ hand in it'.

The Gwent police were happy and surprised at Nathan's honesty. It **7.** ___ later that the money belonged to a 'confused' man'. It was his life savings.

The most honest woman in Britain who didn't pay for her train ticket and paid for it... fifty years later. She **8.** ___ recently ___ religious and wants to be honest about her past. So she sent a cheque to railway company for £ 70. The money **9.** ___ to charity soon.

RETURN

FIND

NOT CAN

I, MUST

DISCOVER

BECOME

GIVE

Задание 7

Germany's **1.** _____ robber was given a oneyear suspended sentence after a judge **2.** _____ sorry for him.

The court was told how Marko N. **3.** _____ outside the bank for three hours trying to get over his nerves.

Then he ran into the bank with a wooly hat over his face. Unfortunately, he **4.** _____ see anything. He took off the hat in front of the security camera and demanded money from the cashier. He **5.** _____ a cigarette lighter in the shape of a gun. She just told him to go away. Finally, he ran off and **6.** _____ by police outside the bank. They took him in a van to the **7.** _____ police station. 'Give up **8.** _____ a bank robber', the judge told him. 'You have no talent for this job. If I were you, I **9.** _____ something else.'

BAD

FEEL

WAIT

NOT CAN

HOLD

ARREST

NEAR

BE

TRY

Задание 8

I 1. ___ to tell you a story that took place many, many years ago.

It 2. ___ to me by my father, who heard it from his father. And his father had heard it from his father... and so on. For three hundred years and more the fathers had told it to their sons.

I 3. ___, whether it is history or only the legend. But the story says that it happened in the 4. ___ quarter of the 5. ___ century. In the old city of Paris, on a cold autumn day two boys 6. ___ born. One boy was born to a poor family of the name of Leroy, who 7. ___ him. The other French child was born to a rich family of the name of Valois. The Valois family wanted the boy very much. All France wanted him, too, that is why it was a happy day for the people of France. 8. ___ took a holiday. Nobody wanted to work. The rich and the poor celebrated this great holiday. For several days and nights the people danced and 9. ___ in the streets and squares of Paris.

GO

TELL

NOT KNOW

TWO

SIXTEEN

BE

NOT WANT

EVERY

SING

Задание 9

Dr Richardson was a little man of fiftyfive with a white beard and prominent blue eyes.

Arthur 1. _____ into the consulting room and shortly told him about the reason of his visit.

'I 2. _____ just _____ of the death of Mrs Haddo. I was her oldest friend. I came to you in the hope that you 3. _____ to tell me something about it.'

Dr Richardson gave him a suspicious glance.

'I don't know why you came to me instead of her husband. He will be able to tell you all that you wish to know.'

'I came to you as a fellow, doctor,' answered Arthur. He pointed to his card, which Dr Richardson still held. 'I should be very much obliged if you would tell me how Mrs Haddo had died.'

SHOW

LEARN

CAN

'It was a very simple case of endocarditis. I don't think there is **4.** _____ I can tell you.'

THING

Arthur was silent for a moment. It was evident that the little man would do anything **5.** _____ social scandal. Still Arthur went on.

AVOID

'I think I must tell you, Dr Richardson, that I **6.** _____ that this lady's death was due to natural causes. I want to make an exhumation and I hope you will assist me in every possible way.'

NOT BELIEVE

'I shall do nothing of the kind. There **7.** _____ no need for exhumation and I shall do everything in my power to prevent it.'

BE

He flung the door open. Susie and Dr Porhoet walked out and Arthur **8.** _____ down thoughtfully, followed them. Dr Richardson **9.** _____ the street door angrily.

LOOK

SLAM

Задание 10

Lots of people love **1.** _____ clothes and Gucci is one of the **2.** _____ fashion houses in the world.

BUY

FAMOUS

START

It **3.** _____ in Italy in 1921 by a man named Guccio Gucci. He was a designer who made leather bags and suitcases and he had a small shop in Florence. The shop was the beginning of the family business and by 1953 Guccio's four sons, Aldo, Ugo, Vasco and Rodolfo, **4.** _____ for the company.

WORK

When Guccio died in 1953, his **5.** _____ son Aldo became the head of Gucci and took the Gucci label to America, while Rodolfo managed the Italian side of the business.

OLD

Aldo's son, Paolo, **6.** _____ on with his father or his uncle, so he **7.** _____ plans to start his own company called Paolo Gucci. When Aldo discovered this, he sacked Paolo and made it impossible for his son to start his own fashion business. Paolo was so angry that he told the Italian police enough tax **8.** _____ by his father. Aldo was sent to prison for a year and a day.

NOT GET

MAKE

NOT PAY

After Aldo died in 1990, his nephew, Maurizio, became the head of Gucci. Unfortunately he wasn't a very good businessman. 1991 was the 9.____ year in Gucci's history. They lost \$60 million.

BAD

Задание 11

Tom 1._____ to a very large hall and made to sit down into a beautiful armchair. There were many lords 2._____ around. He did not like to be sitting before so many lords. He asked them to sit down, but they only bowed their heads and continued to stand. He was going to repeat his invitation to sit down but his 'uncle', Lord Hertford, 3._____ in his ear:

BRING

STAND

'Please, my lord, 4._____ them to sit down, they must not sit in your presence.'

WHISPER
NOT ASK

Then Lord St John entered the hall and said to Tom: 'I have come with an order from the king. He wants only me and Lord Hertford 5._____ about that order and nobody else, Your Highness.'

KNOW

When all the lords 6._____ the hall, Lord St John said:

LEAVE

'This is His Majesty's order, Your Highness: you must hide your illness and never say that you 7._____ the true prince. When you 8._____ what to do and are afraid to make a mistake, you must ask Lord Hertford, your uncle, or me, your true servant. The king sends you his greetings and hopes that your illness 9.____ soon _____.'

NOT BE
NOT KNOW

PASS

Задание 12

Dear Mum,

It's ten o'clock in the evening and I am in the library at the medical school.

Lots of other students **1.** _____. It's quite silent, except when someone **2.** _____ a page.

Tomorrow the end-of-term exams start. Everyone is very frightened and no one sleeps much at the moment.

The weather is a lot better now. I like **3.** _____ in a country which has seasons. Although the winter is horrible, it's really exciting when the first **4.** _____ appear on the trees, the bulbs start to push up through the earth. However, I miss the Caribbean and the food specially.

I've got a new girlfriend. I met her when we **5.** _____ welcoming party. I really like her and she cooks almost as well as you.

I have some more good news — I **6.** _____ a nice little flat near the hospital and my friend Bob and I **7.** _____ in it at the end of the week. I really hate the room I live now. I hope I will enjoy **8.** _____ in a new one.

It **9.** _____ better to get back to work.

Wish me good luck with my exams.

Lots of love and hugs to you.

Stephen

WORK
TURN

LIVE

LEAF

HAVE

FIND
MOVE

I
BE

Задание 13

For hours and hours Jacob Owen walked along the streets of Boston **1.** _____ for Oliver. He had very little money when he came to the city. Now he had no money at all, for the thieves **2.** _____ it.

'Where could he go?' he thought. He **3.** _____ find no answer.

When day arrived at last, Owen had made many miles and **4.** _____ tired, hungry and sleepy. He wanted some breakfast, but how could he get it if he had no money at all? He **5.** _____ to beg, he was too proud for it.

LOOK

STEAL
CAN

BE

NOT WANT

Suddenly an officer with several soldiers passed by. The officer saw a stranger, stopped his men and ordered them to arrest Owen. 6. _____ old and ragged clothes seemed strange to the officer. Owen 7. _____ to explain but the officer did not pay any attention to his words. Owen was disarmed and searched.

OWEN
GO

Nothing 8. _____ but a document. It was a letter which Oliver, his 9. _____ little friend, had written on that black day at Banstone Hall.

FIND
LOSE

Задание 14

FAST FOOD

1. ___ teens know that fast food isn't healthy but that 2. ___ them from eating it. There are fast food restaurants everywhere you look... fast food is even served in many school canteens and cafeterias. If you eat fast food as a part of a healthy diet, it 3. ___ you. Just make sure you don't make it a part of your normal everyday diet. And remember, now fast food restaurants 4. ___ to serve healthy options such as salads.

MANY
NOT STOP
NOT HARM
START

SLOW FOOD

Slow Food is a good food. It is a food that 5. ___ in a way that does not harm the environment, animal welfare or health.

PRODUCE

The Slow Food movement 6. ___ in 1989 by Carlo Petrini, an Italian journalist who, horrified at the sight of a fast food restaurant in Rome. He decided to set up a 'slow food' movement.

FOUND

Since then, slow food 7. ___ an international organization of 80 000 members in 90 countries with aim of 8. ___ traditional regional food and drink from globalization.

BECOME

PROTECT

Slow Food 9. ___ a variety of events such as tastings, dinners with a particular theme, and visits to places of food and drink interest. They collect information about regional food and drink.

ORGANISE

Задание 15

Tim woke up later than usual. It was Sunday and he
1. _____ lots of plans for the day.

He was in the bathroom cleaning his **2.** _____ when
 he heard some unfamiliar voices from the veranda.

'Who could they be?' Tim **3.** _____.

When he came into the room, his mum and two other
 women **4.** _____ happily and didn't notice him.

Tim coughed to attract **5.** _____ attention.

'Oh, Tim, you're up already!' his mother sounded
 excited.

'Meet my school friends, Linda and Emma.' Linda shook
 his hand, Emma smiled and said: 'We **6.** _____ happy
 to meet you, Tim. Your mum showed us your photo, but
 you are much **7.** _____ there. Join us for tea. I wish we
8. _____ talk about our school days for ages, but we
 have some other business to discuss with your mother. It's
 going to be interesting for you, too.'

Tim sat at the table. Emma had some papers in her hands
 but Tim couldn't read what **9.** _____ — the letters
 were too small.

HAVE
TOOTH

THINK

CHAT
THEY

BE

YOUNG
CAN

PRINT

Задание 16

The name of famous French writer Balzac is very
 popular in many countries. His novels **1.** _____ into many
 languages and are read all over the world.

Balzac is famous not only as a talented writer but also
 as a person who had an excellent sense of humour. It
2. _____ in many stories. Here is one of them.

It happened at night, when Balzac **3.** _____ in bed
 awake. He could not sleep as it was quite light in the
 room because of the moonlight.

Suddenly Balzac **4.** _____ some noise and soon he saw
 a man coming into his room.

TRANSLATE

DESCRIBE
LIE

HEAR

He moved very carefully 5. ___ not to make a noise. Balzac realized that the stranger was a thief. He understood that the thief 6. ___ for money. He was risking his life in order to find money at night.

TRY

LOOK

Balzac began to laugh very loudly but the thief did not get frightened. He was brave enough to ask the famous writer why he was laughing.

Balzac told the thief: 'I 7. ___ sorry, because I have no money and very often cannot find a penny in my desk'.

BE

The thief was very much surprised. He 8. ___ that a great writer 9. ___ a lot for many years of writing and must have much money.

THINK

EARN

He was disappointed and left the room immediately with nothing. Later he told this story to his friends.

Задание 17

Recently Harry Potter's author J.K. Rowling has announced the 1. _____ addition to her hugely successful fictional phenomenon.

LATE

It's a website 2. _____ *Pottermore.com*.

CALL

The official online announcement 3. _____: '*Pottermore* is a free website that creates an exciting online experience around the reading of the Harry Potter books.'

READ

The author says there will be a lot of new information on all the 4. _____ backgrounds and on wizardly locations.

CHARACTERS

There 5. _____ currently no official Harry Potter website.

BE

Of course, almost everyone in the world 6. _____ about the Harry Potter books.

HEAR

The story 7. _____ when young Harry receives an invitation to go to a boarding school for wizards and witches.

BEGIN

Hogwarts 8. _____ to have many typical features of British boarding schools.

BELIEVE

But many people think that the **9.**_____ have become so popular among teenagers and youngsters because most of the time the main characters live and act without any adults around.

BOOK

Задание 18

Chinese authorities have taken steps to protect the Chinese language from the excessive use of English and other **1.**_____.

LANGUAGE
SAY

The People's Daily Online website **2.**_____, 'With economic and social development foreign languages **3.**_____ more often in all types of publications in China.

USE

It is true about all kinds of media **4.**_____ newspapers, books, ebooks and the Internet publications.'

INCLUDE

According to **5.**_____ General Administration of Press and Publication (GAPP) the invasion of English words in Chinese texts is abusing the language.

CHINA

6._____ website stated that English had damaged the standard and purity of the Chinese language severely and disrupted the harmonious cultural environment.

IT

A great number of English borrowings is also believed **7.**_____ negative social impacts.

CAUSE

Currently a lot of English abbreviations and acronyms are widely used in Chinese press. It makes it difficult to understand the texts for **8.**_____, who are not fluent in English.

THAT

But from now on all of them should **9.**_____ with their Chinese equivalents.

REPLACE

Раздел 4. Словообразование

В этих заданиях вы должны образовать от предложенного вам слова однокоренное так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Ключ к успеху

* Прочитайте весь текст. По контексту попытайтесь определить, какая часть речи нужна, чтобы заполнить пропуск.

* Определив часть речи, вспомните, какие суффиксы характерны для данной части речи.

* Определите по смыслу, имеет ли слово положительное или отрицательное значение. Если отрицательное, то подберите подходящую приставку.

В тренировочных упражнениях отработайте употребление суффиксов различных частей речи отдельно.

Упражнение 1

Adjective suffixes: -al, -ic, -ful, -able, -ing, -ous.

THE HOLIDAY OF A LIFETIME

If you want a truly **1.** _____ holiday, book with us now! We can offer you a **2.** _____ service that no other company can. Our expert staff will provide you with very **3.** _____ information about all of the **4.** _____ buildings and areas that you can visit. On some excursions, for a small **5.** _____ charge, we can even provide you with your own individual guide. A trip with us will give you an insight into the **6.** _____ life of the region. We try to make sure that nothing is **7.** _____ in order to make your trip a **8.** _____ one that you will talk about for ages.

We have something to offer both those looking for a **9.** _____ time taking it easy, and more **10.** _____ people looking for the adventures of a lifetime.

MEMORY
PERSON
USE
HISTORY
ADD

CULTURE
MISS
MARVEL

PEACE
ENERGY

Упражнение 2

Adjective suffixes: -ly, -less, -al, -ing, -able, -ful, -ous.

THE ROSS HOTEL

For the most **1.** _____ rooms in town, all available at extremely **2.** _____ rates, look no further than the Ross Hotel. You will always find a warm welcome here from our highly **3.** _____ staff, who are keen to be **4.** _____ to guests at all times. We are in the best location in town, and many of our rooms have **5.** _____ views of the coast.

There are also **6.** _____ tourist attractions that are well worth visiting in the **7.** _____ area. Our dinner room has an excellent reputation, particularly for the **8.** _____ dishes of the region. So take advantage one of our **9.** _____ special offers. Phone the number below to find out about our very low **10.** _____ rates and our rates per week.

COMFORT
REASON

PROFESSION
HELP
EXCEPT

COUNT
SURROUND

TRADITION
NUMBER
DAY

Упражнение 3

Adjective prefixes: dis-, il-, im-, in-, un-.

THE RIGHTS OF CUSTOMERS

Many people are **1.** _____ of exactly what their rights are as customers.

But many people experience **2.** _____ service, receive bills that are totally **3.** _____ or are victims of traders who are either simply **4.** _____ or engaged in activities that are completely **5.** _____. What can you do in this position?

Many people feel that they are **6.** _____ of doing anything about it, while others don't wish to be **7.** _____ when dealing with a shop or other trader and are **8.** _____ to make a fuss. But this attitude is surely **9.** _____. If you've been the victim of what you believe to be **10.** _____ treatment, you should do something about it and in this leaflet we'll explain exactly what.

AWARE

EFFICIENT
CORRECT
HONEST
LEGAL
CAPABLE
POLITE
WILLING
WISE
FAIR

Упражнение 4

Noun suffixes: -tion, -ety/-ity, -ment, -iour, -dom, -ence, -ition, -er.

REALITY TV SHOWS

A new kind of television **1.**_____ has become a talking point in millions of houses — reality TV shows. These came into **2.**_____ a few years ago and have achieved enormous **3.**_____. These programmes show the **4.**_____ of ordinary members of the public in a **5.**_____ of different situations — doing their jobs, trying to win talent **6.**_____, being faced with challenges so that their **7.**_____ can be observed and spending a period of time living in a house with **8.**_____. Some of these programmes attract a great deal of **9.**_____ in newspapers and magazines and some of the people who appear in them achieve a kind of **10.**_____ for a time.

ENTERTAIN

EXIST
POPULAR
BEHAVE
VARIOUS
COMPETE
REACT
STRANGE
PUBLIC

STAR

Упражнение 5

Noun suffixes (people and jobs): -ian, -er/-or, -ist, -ant.

WHAT FORMER PUPILS ARE DOING NOW

As the **1.**_____ of this magazine, I am always pleased to be able to give information on former pupils in this section. **2.**_____ will be interested to see that they include a rising **3.**_____, three highly successful **4.**_____ and one person who has become a well-known **5.**_____ on a national newspaper. In the arts, we have someone who has become the **6.**_____ of a popular cartoon series and a number of professional **7.**_____. In sport, one former pupil is now the **8.**_____ coach at a major football club and another has become a fitness **9.**_____. And we must not forget that one of our former pupils was recently a **10.**_____ in the TV show *Sing Like The Stars!*

EDIT

READ
POLITIC
LAW
JOURNAL

CREATE
MUSIC
ASSIST
INSTRUCT

PARTICIPATE

Упражнение 6

Noun suffixes: -ance, -ation, -ee, -ence, -ion, -ing, -ise, -ity, -ment.

TRAINING MANAGER — RESTAURANT CHAIN

This post involves 1. _____ for staff training at our fast-food takeaway restaurants. We stress the 2. _____ of training so that all our staff are able to demonstrate 3. _____ with the state-of-the-art 4. _____ we use and are also fully aware of what is required in their 5. _____ with customers. You will be involved in the 6. _____ of a series of training courses for both managers and 7. _____ and you will also be expected to provide advice and 8. _____ on a variety of staff issues. For this post, we have a 9. _____ for candidates with experience of the fast-food business but our 10. _____ procedure will take other relevant experience into account.

RESPONSIBLE

IMPORTANT

EXPERT

EQUIP

DEAL

PREPARE

EMPLOY

GUIDE

PREFER

SELECT

Упражнение 7

Adverb suffixes: -fully, -ably, -ally, -ly, -ingly.

LOCAL YOUTH PUT ON A SHOW

This production was 1. _____ created as a project for schools in the region and is funded 2. _____ by the local authorities and some local businesses. It is 3. _____ very ambitious, with over 100 young people playing at various times. 4. _____, on the opening night nothing went wrong and it was a 5. _____ successful event. It was clear that everyone had been 6. _____ rehearsing and the quality of all the performances was 7. _____ high. 8. _____, some of these young people had never performed in public before — they looked confident. The audience was 9. _____ impressed and 10. _____ this will be just the first of many events like this.

ORIGIN

JOIN

MUSIC

FORTUNATE

TRUE

CARE

REMARK

SURPRISE

SUIT, HOPE

Упражнение 8

Verb prefixes: a-, dis-, en-, mis-.

Verb suffixes: -en, -ify, -ize.

PRACTICAL COMPUTER SKILLS

As the name makes clear, this course 1. _____ the practical side of things. If you want to 2. _____ your knowledge and skills, the course will 3. _____ you to do just that. Experienced teachers will 4. _____ areas that confuse you. There may be some terminology which you have always 5. _____. This course will 6. _____ that this is no longer a problem. The teachers will 7. _____ the technical language and explain certain error messages, so that you know what to do if the same problem 8. _____ in the future. Many people are 9. _____ when applying for jobs as their computer skills let them down. So don't be 10. _____ if you're struggling with your computer — enroll on our course.

EMPHASIS
BROAD
ABLE
CLEAR
UNDERSTAND
SURE
SIMPLE
RISE
ADVANTAGE
COURAGE

Упражнение 9

Prefixes: dis-, in-, mis-, un-.

Suffixes: -able, -action, -ed, -ing, -ity, -ment.

SINGER DISMISSED

The music business may be highly 1. _____ but for singer Lance Dean, his sacking from the group Top-notch was totally 2. _____. Fellow band members say, however, that it was 3. _____ and they refer to 4. _____ within the group which has been going on for some time. They say that Lance has shown an 5. _____ to put the interests of the group before his own and describe as 6. _____ various recent incidents involving him. Lance is now facing 7. _____ and considers himself extremely 8. _____. He says that the decision to sack him is 9. _____ and that he has always done his best for the group. He thinks that

PREDICT
EXPECT
AVOID
SATISFY
ABLE
ACCEPT
EMPLOY
LUCK
BELIEVE

the whole situation is simply a **10.** _____ that can UNDERSTAND easily be resolved.

После небольшой тренировки и повторения приставок и суффиксов приступайте к выполнению комплексных заданий.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **1–6**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному слову.

Задание 1

Slumdog Millionaire is set in Mumbai and stars Dev Patel as Jamal, an **1.** _____ callcentre worker from the city slums, and Rubina Ali as Latika, his **2.** _____ friend and lost love.

LITERATE
CHILD

As the film opens, Jamal is about to answer the last vital question to win the jackpot in the Indian version of the quiz show *Who Wants to be a Millionaire?* However, the show's host is **3.** _____ because of Jamal's run of correct answers, and when the programme has to break overnight, he calls in the police. Convinced he is a cheat, the police take Jamal away and torture him. Through a series of flashbacks, we see a number of **4.** _____ incidents experienced by Jamal and his brother Salim as orphans in the slums of Mumbai. **5.** _____, each answer from the show relates to one of these situations.

SUSPECT

HORROR

MARK

Skilfully directed by Danny Boyle, the film cuts between the glitter of the TV studio and the poverty, **6.** _____ and cruelty of the Mumbai slums. The script is alternately gripping, shocking and hilarious and the camerawork is sensational.

COMPANE

Задание 2

DID YOU KNOW?

One **1.** ___ thing about British schools is that 'public' schools are really private schools. They are not run by the **2.** ___ and parents pay for their children to attend **3.** ___ schools. Only 7 % of children go to public schools.

The most famous British public schools are Eton, Harrow and Winchester.

Eton is a very old school but it is not the **4.** ___ school in Britain. That honour belongs to Winchester, founded 60 years **5.** ___. There are no girls at Eton but some other boys' public schools in the UK accept some girls in the upper school, after the age of 16.

Henry VI, the **6.** ___ of Eton College, became King of England at the age of nine months and the King of France by the age of eight.

CONFUSE

GOVERN
THIS

OLD

EARLY

FOUND

Задание 3

Most of the people who have to live together are single students or young **1.** ___ trying to make ends meet on starting wages. Those who rent an apartment with someone else usually can't afford separate and much more **2.** ___ housing.

In **3.** ___ to saving on rent, the bills, which can run up to around 6 000 roubles a month, are split between the tenants.

'It's economical — we share rent, energy and water bills,' said Shi Yang, a Moscow-based architect.

'I think it's **4.** ___ boring to live with more people, especially for a **5.** ___. But there are also some problems with house sharing, like the rush and waiting time for the shower or toilet. I think two or three people in one flat is **6.** ___.'

PROFESSION

EXPENSE
ADDLITTLE
FOREIGN

REASON

Задание 4

There is no **1.** _____ place in the UK to see sea life than the Sea Life London Aquarium. It was opened in 1997 and it has the largest **2.** _____ of sea animals in Europe. There are many exotic, beautiful and even **3.** _____ creatures in the Aquarium, but the leading stars are sharks. In fact, they have more than 40 sharks from 12 **4.** _____ species!

To mark the opening of a new display the Aquarium decided to throw a tea party with sharks! They wanted to prove that sharks are **5.** _____ a lot friendlier than they look.

'We wanted to challenge the **6.** _____ — and undeserved — reputation sharks have as bloodthirsty killers,' said Jamie Oliver who has been working at the London Aquarium for more than 10 years.

GOOD
COLLECT
STRANGER
DIFFER
ACTUAL
TERROR

Задание 5

Claire was standing in the shadow of the garden gates.
1. _____ a horseman rode out of the woods and
2. _____ towards the house. Claire recognized him. It was Colin Carter.

'The man I need!' exclaimed the girl. 'Perhaps he can tell me how he is.'

After a while the **3.** _____ approached the gate.

'Dear Mr Carter! I'm so glad to see you. You must know **4.** _____. How is he? Are his wounds **5.** _____?'

'If you mean Mister Cooper?'

'No - no - no. I know all about him. I'm speaking about Mr Grand. He saved my life — twice I may say. Tell me — is he in great danger?'

'Not at all,' said Colin. 'He lost a lot of blood. But he's all right now.'

'Stay here, Mr Carter, till I come up to you again,' said the girl and went to the terrace. Soon she came back. She was carrying a basket.

SUDDEN
HEAD
RIDE
EVERY
SERVE

'Dear old Colin, you will take this to Mr Grand? These are little things sick people would like to eat and drink.'
'6. ____, Miss Claire!'

CERTAIN

Задание 6

The writer Oscar Wilde once said: 'All the arts come together in the theatre. The theatre also returns art to life.' If Wilde is correct, then drama should be an important school subject. But most schoolchildren don't have drama lessons. Drama should have more 1. _____ in schools because it can help young people both in 2. _____ and in life.

IMPORTANT
EDUCATE

Drama is important for schoolchildren in lots of ways. First of all, it is a very 3. _____ subject: children learn 4. _____ through action. When children learn to act in front of other people, they become more selfconfident. They learn about verbal and nonverbal communication. When they play a part, they have to 5. _____ the feelings and 6. _____ of another person. This can help them understand other people and other situations. Movement, balance and coordination are other skills that are important for drama.

PRACTICE
DIRECT

IMAGE, THINK

Задание 7

These days, more and more young people have 1. _____ problems. In the UK, about one 2. _____ of young people aged between 18 and 24 say that they have problems with money.

FINANCE
THREE

University students often have big debts. The reason for this is that it is very expensive to pay for university courses. It can cost about £ 20 000 to complete a university degree.

This means that students need to find **3.**____ work **4.**____ so that they can repay the money that they have borrowed. It is often very easy for young people to borrow money from banks. This is why it has become **5.**____ for many young people to live in debt.

But it is **6.**____ to think that being in debt is normal. If you can't repay the debt, you will soon be in big trouble.

As the writer Charles Dickens wrote, people who are always in debt, often have very miserable lives.

PAY
IMMEDIATE

NORM
DANGER

Задание 8

In Europe, France and Italy produce a lot of top quality cheeses. Many of these cheeses, like brie, Roquefort, parmesan and mozzarella, are **1.**_____ all over the world. But English cheddar is not considered a top quality cheese. For many people, cheddar is the tasteless orange cheese that you get in McDonald's hamburgers. In fact, most of the cheese labelled as cheddar is **2.**_____ not the real thing. **3.**_____, this situation is changing. More and more people are beginning to understand the value of genuine cheddar cheese.

Unfortunately, the tradition of making good quality cheddar cheese was lost in the **4.**_____ century. After the Second World War, a lot of food, including cheddar cheese, was mass produced using **5.**_____ techniques.

These techniques gave people cheap food, but it wasn't of good quality. The cheddar that people bought was not the real thing and the name 'cheddar' lost its true **6.**_____.

FAME

SIMPLE
FORTUNATE

TWENTY
INDUSTRY

MEAN

Задание 9

Instead of going to sleep, the men gathered around a fire. They were in low spirits. And it was 1.____ explained. The details of the tragedy were still fresh in their 2.____. They were still under the influence of fear.

Billy looked more 3.____ than the rest of the group. He was sitting under the shadow of the trees, at some 4.____ from the fire. He hadn't said a word since the departure of the dragoons. There was still the same wild look in his eyes.

'Come up, old fellow, and join us in a drink! We all respect your sorrow. Come along. Whisky'll do you a lot of good, I promise,' cried one of the young fellows by the fire, who was already under the influence of whisky.

Billy accepted the 5.____ and came up to the fire. From that moment he changed. Instead of being sad, he became too 6.____. It was strange to see it in a man, whose brother had been murdered that very morning.

EASY
THINKFRIGHTEN
DISTANT

INVITE

CHEER

Задание 10

LIVING FOOD

All animal groups on earth except us eat food they are adapted to, in its raw state, and they live out their lives with little pain or disease. The one group that does not eat its foods raw suffers pain and dies more 1._____ of disease than anything else.

It does not mean that to be 2._____ you must eat only foods in the raw state.

But the more 3._____ living plant food you eat, the better.

FREQUENT

HEALTH

COOKED

It would be ideal to eat only totally pure, living food from the plant **4.**_____, but that is simply not a realistic **5.**_____. It's best to get as close to ideal as we can while still enjoying ourselves.

KING
EXPECT

The **6.**_____ is that we like a lot of foods that may not be ideal. There should be pleasure in eating, but pleasure is not the only end for which we should eat.

REAL

Задание 11

Last week, I walked past an old-fashioned **1.**____ in a small village which I was passing through. The window was full of the most **2.**____ cakes you have ever seen. I would love to have tasted them all, but I made a small **3.**____ in my mind.

BAKE

Imagine my **4.**____ when I pushed the door and found it was shut. Then I noticed that it was the shop's half-day closing that day, so with mouth **5.**____,

DELICACY

SELECT
DISAPPOINT

I got back to the **6.**____ lot, got into the car and headed for home.

WATER
PARK

Задание 12

Are you feeling tired and lacking in energy?

Are you a little **1.**____? Is your hair dull and lifeless?

WEIGH

If your answer is 'Yes' to any of these questions, then you need us!

If you fill in this **2.**____ today, you will have the **3.**____ of spending a trial weekend at 'The inside Story' for only £ 300!

QUESTION
OPPORTUNE

When you take up this offer, we will extend you a warm **4.**____. As soon as you arrive, you will be introduced to the other quests and shown around our elegant promises. You will enjoy a busy and fun weekend with good and **5.**____ organic food, lots of exercises, and you will be able to take advantage of relaxing massage and **6.**____ sessions. And you will meet lots of interesting people. If you don't take this offer, you are going to regret it forever!

COME

HEALTH
AROMA

Задание 13

From 1987 Chessington Zoo is being turned into a theme park called World of Adventures. It is claimed that here you can 'experience 1. _____ and exciting lands, journeys that take you back in time, a voyage forward into a new dimension'.

These voyages include the 2. _____ of Calamity Canyon, a Wild West town at the time of the Californian gold rush and the Fifth Dimension, 'a journey of 3. _____ and adventure through a giant computer screen to the 4. _____ dimension beyond'.

After all this is a relief to learn that there remains a place for the animals for which Chessington has long been famous.

Many parts of the 5. _____ zoo have been improved recently. A new Safari Skyway Monorail provides an 6. _____ bird's eye view of the park. There is also a bird garden and a popular children's zoo.

MYSTERY

EXPLORE

PARTICIPATE
KNOW

TRADITION

FORGET

Задание 14

A lot of wild boar have been released from a farm in the west of England. The farmer was not 1. _____ for the escape. It was animal rights 2. _____, who felt sorry for the wild animals and thought it would be 3. _____ to them to let them go free. Local people have been quite frightened by these animals, which can be 4. _____ to people if animals feel threatened. The press have been very interested in the story, as several people have been surprised by sight of wild boar walking about the English 5. _____. The farmer says he is very angry with nature protectors. He says it was stupid of them because now many of the boars have been shot. But the opponents are not 6. _____ of what they did, as they say the boar would have been killed for meat, anyway.

RESPONSE
PROTEST
KIND

DANGER

COUNTRY

SHAME

Задание 15

The Giant's Causeway is a spectacular and unique 1._____ feature located on the northeast coast of Northern Ireland. The feature consists of 40,000 tall columns of basalt rocks that look like stepping stones going from the cliff down to the sea.

Legend tells how the causeway was 2._____ by a giant but scientists say that it was formed from lava from an ancient volcanic 3._____. According to them, around 50–60 million years ago the area experienced intense volcanic, 4._____ and fluid lava formed a large plateau. As the lava cooled it dried and cracks appeared, 5._____ leaving pillar-like structures we see today. The area is also a heaven for sea birds and is known for having some very rare and unusual plants. The Giant's Causeway became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986 and was named the fourth 6._____ natural wonder in the UK.

GEOGRAPHY

CREATE

ERUPT

ACTIVE

EVENTUAL

GREATE

Задание 16

Professor Schraff was 1.____ for the dig, which is taking place on the site of an iron age 2.____ in Bavaria. The site is famous for its natural beauty and, at first, the local 3.____ was afraid of the 4.____ ruining the environment but now they are very keen on supporting the dig. However, the local people are bit annoyed by the disruption. When they first discovered human remains, the area was crowded with curious people. Local people were shocked at 5.____ that they had been living on a graveyard. The burial pits were full of broken pottery and even some metal implements. Professor was 6.____ with that they found in one grave: the skeleton of a horse and chariot with iron wheels.

RESPONSE
SETTLEAUTHOR
ARCHAEOLOGY

DISCOVER

LIGHT

Задание 17

The planet Mars has many 1._____ geological features that are now known to us thanks to space missions and the Hubble Space Telescope. Mars has several large extinct volcanoes 2._____ 'Shield volcanoes' because they look like shields. The 3._____ one is Olympus Mons. It is 600 km across its base and 25 km high. The Martian surface also has a huge system of canyons which is believed to be formed by local tectonic 4._____, rather than by 5._____. Although water does not exist on Mars in its liquid form (it must be gas or ice). Mars also has the greatest 6._____ of impact craters, marks made by a violent impact of a meteor, than any other planet in the solar system. These features and more make Mars a fascinating subject for planetary scientists, geologists and amateurs alike.

INTEREST

CALL
LARGEACTIVE
ERODE

VARY

Задание 18

I've lived in a rented flat for the last six months and until 1.____ life has been very quiet and 2.____. But now a new couple have moved in next door and they are making my life 3._____.

The main problem is that they have parties during the week that go on all night. When I complain they just tell me to go away. All this is making me very 4.____ and fed up and I just can't put up with the noise any longer. I like living here and I get on well with all my other neighbors, but these people are a 5.____. I don't want to go back to my parent's house, but I don't know what else to do. I'm 6.____ trying to find the solution.

RECENT, PEACE

POSSIBLE

PRESS

NIGHT

DESPAIR

Раздел 5. Письмо

Формированию навыков письма уделяется немало времени в различных учебных комплексах. Мы лишь обобщим основные моменты, о которых вы должны помнить при выполнении заданий с развёрнутым ответом, и повторим основные фразы, наиболее часто употребляемые при выполнении этого задания.

Стратегии выполнения тестовых заданий раздела «Письмо»

Личное письмо

- внимательно прочитайте не только инструкции, но и текст-стимул (отрывок из письма друга на английском языке);
- наметьте план своего ответного письма;
- не забудьте написать адрес и дату в правом верхнем углу письма;
- во вступительной части письма выразите благодарность за полученное письмо и, возможно, извинение, что не сразу написан ответ;
- в основной части письма ответьте на все заданные вопросы и задайте необходимые вопросы другу по переписке;
- в заключительной части письма упомяните о будущих контактах, подпишите письмо;
- проверьте как содержание, так и правильность организации текста.

Структура написания письма

- адрес (вверху справа), лучше краткий (город, страна);
- дата (под адресом);
- обращение (слева на отдельной строке);
- ссылка на предыдущие контакты, т.е. благодарность за полученное письмо (начало письма); возможно, извинение за поздний ответ (после благодарности);
- основная часть (ответы на вопросы зарубежного друга);

- запрос информации (постановка вопросов в соответствии с заданием);
- упоминание о дальнейших контактах (предпоследняя фраза);
- завершающая фраза (в неофициальном стиле, на отдельной строке);
- подпись автора (имя на отдельной строке).

Вступительная часть письма зависит от того, кто является инициатором его написания. Если вы, то вы должны объяснить, почему вы его пишете. Если вы отвечаете, то необходимо уточнить, на какую информацию вы даёте ответ. Предложенная вам таблица поможет правильно составить письмо.

PERSONAL LETTER

Язык и стиль:

Используйте краткие формы, обороты и выражения, характерные для разговорной речи, несложные грамматические структуры.

Обращение:

Dear + имя

Первое предложение (обращение к адресату):

It was so good to hear from you...

Thanks for your recent letter...

I'm sorry I haven't written for so long, but...

I was really pleased to hear that...

I thought I'd better write and tell you about...

Основная часть письма:

Как правило, письмо делится на три части: в первой рассказывается, что происходит в настоящем, во второй описываются события из прошлого, в третьей раскрываются планы на будущее.

Заключительная часть письма:

Give my love / regards to...

Looking forward to see you / Hear from you...

Well, that's all for now. Do write back soon.

Good luck with the...

Заключительное приветствие:

All the best...

With best wishes / regards...

Love... Kiss you...

Фразы и выражения, рекомендуемые при написании различных писем личного характера

Письмо с извинениями

I'm really sorry that I forgot about...

I'm writing to apologize for...

I'm so sorry I couldn't make it...

It will never happen again...

Письмо-приглашение

I'm writing to invite you to...

I'm having a party... Would you like to come?

I hope you'll be able to join us...

Письмо-просьба

I'm to ask you for your help / to do me a favour...

I wonder if I could ask you to...

I would be so / terribly / really grateful if you could...

Благодарственное письмо

I'm writing to thank you so much for...

The party was great / fantastic...

It was very kind / nice of you to...

Письмо-поздравление

I'm writing to congratulate you on V-ing...

You really were the best...

Письмо-информация

I'm just writing to tell...

This is just to let you know that...

Here's our news at the moment...

При выполнении заданий обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма.

Задание 1

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Bob. You live in the village of Rostov region.

...It was great to hear from you that your school has taken part in the researches of the Soviet soldier's remains on the territory of Rostov region. It's fine for me to stay in your family for two weeks in July. I'm sure it will be very interesting for me because I'm fond of History.

...I hope we'll have a great time! Write me the date of my better arrival. What can I see in Rostov-on-Don?

As I know your village is on the bank of the river Don. Will we be able to do lots of swimming and sunbathing? Do you like it?..

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 2

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Ann.

...These days I think the Internet is the most reliable source of news and information. I can't trust the information on TV. There are a lot of false reports about celebrities, foreign policy and economic problems. Do you watch news on TV? Are you interested in politics? If you need information, how do you get it?..

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 3

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Ann.

...At last I've bought a new laptop. I'm so happy now. It doesn't need to share it with my elder sister as usual, because this summer I've earned enough money working as a waitress. Would you like to see it and come to my party

which I'll give next Saturday? Have you got your own one?.. What are your favourite websites?..

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 4

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Jane.

...I have had a wonderful time! We enjoyed swimming, bathing and diving. And what about you? Where did you spend your summer holidays? Do you like to spend your holidays at the seacoast? I hope you will write a lot of interesting things...

*Best wishes,
Jane*

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 5

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Frank.

...I'm sorry it's taken me so long to write back. I'm very busy this week. You suggest going to the football match, I think it's a great idea. I'd love to come. Are you a football fan? What do you think about aggressive kind of fans? By the way, could you let me know how much the tickets are? Anyway, I'm really looking forward to seeing you...

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 6

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Alice.

...I'm so impressed! Last weekend our class visited the Museum of Sherlock Homes. We learnt about the famous detective and the history of his creation by Arthur Conan Doyle. We could even see Holmes' pipe and violin! I enjoyed it very much!

What was the last museum you have visited? Did you enjoy it? Why?

Alice

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 7

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Andrew.

...Last weekend my father and I went fishing. It was great. How did you spend your last weekend? Do you prefer to spend your weekends with your parents or with your friends? Why?..

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 8

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Spencer.

You may have certain difficulties writing to me. As you have mentioned you study British English at school, and I speak American English. At our English lessons we learnt a lot, and it is not easy. What do you feel about learning English? Do you find it to be a difficult language or not? Why?

Spencer

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 9

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Alice.

...I'm so impressed! Last weekend we had a meeting with the famous writer Joanne Rowling. She visited our school and we could ask her questions about her books. I've read the last book about Harry Potter recently. I enjoyed it very much!

Have you read any books by J. Rowling? What was the last book you have read? Did you like it?

Alice

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 10

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Jane.

...I am going to organize a birthday party at home and invite my friends. I've never done anything like that before. Have you ever arranged a party? What kind of food should I provide? What do you think about music and decorations? The party is in three weeks. Let me know what you think as soon as possible.

*Best wishes,
Jane*

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 11

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Ann.

...Recently I have gained a weight. I spend a lot of time at school usually up to 4 o'clock. And of course I feel hungry at lunch time but what I can find at school canteen is a fast food. As the result is an overweight. I would like to lead a healthier lifestyle. Do you have lunch at school? Are your school lunches tasty and healthy? How can my lunches be improved?

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 12

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Jane.

...I am getting ready to take my exams at the moment. And to tell the truth I'm finding it difficult to remember all the important facts and formulas. How do you study? How many hours a day do you spend revising? Could you give me any advice?

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 13

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Peter.

...Yesterday I saw a great film 'The legend 17th'. It impressed me deeply. It's about famous hockey-player of the past. Frankly speaking, I only heard this name, but knew nothing about his life. After that film I decided to start playing hockey. Have you got your favourite sports star? Which sport does this person play? Does this person encourage you to do any sport?..

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 14

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Ben.

...Lot's of people do sports but I'm not keen on any sport. I prefer reading detective stories. My parents keep saying that everyone should do some sport. Do you agree with them and why? What sport do you do? What else do you do to keep fit?..

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 15

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Frank.

...I joined the dancing club. Now I've learned to control my body. I like hip hop most of all. And our group is preparing for dance completion and I adore my new activity. I also have lost some kilos and look fine. Can you dance well? Do you usually watch TV dance shows? I enjoyed the last one on the 2nd Channel. Would you like to join any dance club?

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 16

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Ben.

...I like summer because I can give as much time as I want to my hobby — reading. I know it sounds strange nowadays. Why do teenagers read less than

their parents did? What kind of books do you like reading? What do you do in your free time?..

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 17

You've received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Simon.

...I've just returned from the mountains where I spent two weeks. Just imagine — I tried mountain biking and rafting! That was great and really breath-taking.

Have you or any of your friends ever tried extreme sports? If not, which of them would you like to try? What qualities do you think extreme sports could develop?

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 18

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Frank.

...Yesterday we were having a test and my teacher saw me using my mobile. I would like to find some information on the Internet. Of course, she sent me out and called my parents. Now it's forbidden to use my new smart phone and my father gave the old one and I can only call and send messages. Is it allowed to use phone at your school? Do you use it during lessons? And what is the reaction of your teachers?..

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 19

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You've received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Rob.

...Every day I have fights with my mother. She thinks I'm getting dependent on computer and doesn't want to admit there are a lot of other ways to use a computer, not just for games.

And what does computer mean for you? Do you find much time to play games (what kind of them)? Does it help you much in your studies?..

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 20

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Mary.

...My parents don't like the clothes I wear, they say that I have no taste, but I try to be fashionably dressed. I buy fashion magazines and I take fashion designers' advice, they know what teenagers need. Do you follow fashion? What are the most comfortable clothes for you? Do your parents always agree to buy anything fashionable for you?..

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Раздел 6. Говорение

Устная часть экзамена состоит из двух заданий: монологическое высказывание по заданной в карточке теме и диалог-расспрос в ситуации повседневного общения. (На выполнение устного задания отводится от 6 до 10 минут.)

Монолог

В данном задании вы должны показать своё умение говорить на английском языке, для этого вам необходимо заранее выучить устойчивые фразы (приведённые ниже) и следовать при ответе приведённому ниже алгоритму.

Рекомендации:

- прочитайте внимательно тему вашего высказывания и те основные моменты, которые есть в студенческой карточке;
- постарайтесь логически выстроить ваш ответ;
- продумайте фразы, которыми вы начнёте и завершите высказывание, а также не забывайте использовать связующие слова и фразы (приведённые ниже), так как они помогают логически выстроить речь:

Let me start with... Firstly / Secondly... What I want to talk about is... In spite of this... Another thing is... However,.. In fact,.. Moreover... All in all... Finally... As for me...

- избегайте длинных и сложных предложений, потому что в устной речи короткие предложения воспринимаются лучше;
- не говорите слишком долго;
- внимательно слушайте вопрос экзаменатора и отвечайте чётко по теме;
- не смущайтесь, если вы что-то не знаете по теме, лучше об этом сказать;
- если вы не поняли слова экзаменатора, попросите его повторить:

I'm sorry, could you repeat that, please?

Could you say that again, please?

Sorry, I didn't quite catch what you said.

- не делайте долгих пауз, постарайтесь выиграть время для того, чтобы собраться с мыслями, это можно сделать, используя фразы, которые дают время на раздумье:

You know... Let me think... Actually... It's difficult to say... I'm not quite sure... In fact,... I think so...

Диалог

В последнем задании экзамена вам необходимо провести диалог-расспрос с экзаменатором. Здесь вы должны показать умение вести беседу и получать нужную вам информацию в ситуациях повседневного общения. Диалоговая речь всегда состоит из вступительной, содержательной и заключительной частей. Для каждой из них свойственны определённые фразы и выражения; зная их, вы сможете правильно построить диалог.

Рекомендации:

- внимательно прочитайте задание в карточке, в зависимости от этого начинайте диалог:

Good morning / afternoon / evening... Hello / Hi... How are you? My name is... I'm... Nice to meet you... Please to meet you... Excuse me, could you tell me...

- на основе задания в карточке составьте вопросы к собеседнику:

Excuse me, do you know... ?

I wonder if you could help me...

Sorry, do you know... ? Could you help me?

- ведя диалог, будьте вежливы и используйте как можно больше вводных фраз:

By the way... That reminds me... I have no idea... Well, let me think... I'm afraid I... Frankly speaking... The point is... What I mean is...

- закончить диалог можно следующими фразами:

Well, it's been nice talking to you...

I'm sorry I must be going...

Have a nice time. Give me a ring some time.

Don't forget to drop me a line.

OK, see you on... Bye-bye, take care.

Задание 1

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk about your daily routine.

Remember to say:

- what time you get up and go to bed
- what your family duties are
- how long it takes you to do your homework

Задание 2

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk on one of your favourite films.

Remember to say:

- if it is a Russian or a foreign film;
- what the film is about;
- why you like it.

Задание 3

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk about shopping.

Remember to say:

- which is the best way of going shopping in your place of living;
- what are the usual departments in a department store;
- how you usually pay — in cash or using a credit card.

Задание 4

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk on your ideal holiday.

Remember to say:

- what type of holiday is ideal for you;
- whom you like to spend it with;
- what you enjoy doing.

Задание 5

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk about your family.

Remember to say:

- who your family consists of;
- how you spend weekends;
- what duties you have got in your family.

Задание 6

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk on sports.

Remember to say:

- which type of sports you like and why;
- how important sport is in your life;
- if you do any sport.

Задание 7

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk about the role of the Mass Media in our life.

Remember to say:

- what kinds of the mass media you know;
- which kind you use in your life;
- which are your favourite TV programmes;
- which newspapers or magazines you read;
- can you trust all information which we get from the Mass media.

Задание 8

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk about weather.

Remember to say:

- what type of weather you get at your place;
- how the weather changes during the year;
- what type of weather is your favourite.

Задание 9

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk about problems of young people.

Remember to say:

- what problems young people have nowadays;
- if youth organizations can solve the problems;
- what your own problems are.

Задание 10

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk on your favourite place.

Remember to say:

- where your favourite place is;
- how often you go there;
- why it is your favourite one.

Задание 11

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk about learning foreign languages.

Remember to say:

- about the importance of foreign languages in our life;
- how foreign languages help businessmen, scientists, people of art, etc.;
- why you have been learning English.

Задание 12

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk about summer jobs for teenagers.

Remember to say:

- why teenagers do summer jobs;
- what jobs are these;
- whether you would like to do summer job or not, why.

Задание 13

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk on healthy lifestyle.

Remember to say:

- what healthy lifestyle is for you;
- if it is popular among youngsters and why;
- if you can strictly follow it in your everyday life, why/why not.

Задание 14

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk on travelling.

Remember to say:

- where and when you travelled last;
- who you travelled with;
- what season you think is best for travelling.

Задание 15

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk about your spare time.

Remember to say:

- what activities you usually do;
- who you spend time with;
- if your parents share or not your interest and what you are planning to do the next weekend.

Задание 16

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk on teenage fashions.

Remember to say:

- if both teenage boys and girls pay attention to fashion, why;
- what fashion style you prefer;
- if you would recommend to introduce a fashionable school uniform, why/why not.

Задание 17

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk about your plans for the next school year.

Remember to say:

- if you are going to continue your education at school or anywhere else, why;
- what subject would you like to specialize in;
- if you plan to attend any clubs, sections or extra classes, why/why not.

Задание 18

Give a 1,5–2 minute talk about your favourite school subject.

Remember to say:

- which of the school subjects you like most, why;
- what you do during the lessons;
- whether this subject is going to be useful for your life and career, and why/why not.

Задание 19

You and your friend are responsible for organization of a special summer trip to one of the cities of the United Kingdom. Discuss with your friend where you would like to go: London, Brighton, Oxford, Edinburgh.

- Explain the situation.
- Come up with your ideas.
- Give good reasons.
- Find out your friend's attitudes and take them into account.
- Invite your friend to come up with suggestions.
- Make a decision.

Задание 20

Your friend and you want to organize a birthday celebration for your younger brother. You can choose a swimming pool, a café, a cinema, a Puppet theatre.

- Explain the situation.
- Come up with your ideas.
- Give good reasons.
- Find out your friend's attitudes and take them into account.
- Invite your friend to come up with suggestions.
- Make a decision.

Задание 21

You and your friend are going to organize a New Year's party at school. You can choose from fancy dress party, disco with a famous DJ, theatre performance and quiz show.

- Explain the situation.
- Come up with your ideas.
- Give good reasons.
- Find out your friend's attitudes and take them into account.
- Invite your friend to come up with suggestions.
- Make a decision.

Задание 22

You and your friend are thinking of creating a website together. You are discussing what your site is going to be about. Here are the possible subjects:

- your favourite singer/actor;
- your school;
- your town;
- your pets.

Задание 23

You are at the travel agency in London. You want to travel to Bath tomorrow. You can pay £30 only. Before making a decision ask the travel agent about:

- the time of departure and arrival;
- the different means of transport;
- the cost;
- the route.

Задание 24

You play the part of a student. Your family and you are hosting your English-speaking exchange student for two weeks. It is the end of the school week and you are on the way with your exchange student.

– Ask the student if he would like to do anything in particular for the weekend.

– Give information on a sport activity to do and a historic/tourist site to visit in your town/area.

– Suggest doing the sport activity and explain why.

– Do NOT accept student's invitation and explain why (need rest before long cycle).

You begin the conversation. The examiner will play the part of your exchange student. Remember to:

– mention all four aspects of the task;

– be active and polite.

Задание 25

You play the part of a student who has just arrived in England for a one-year study programme. You ask your classmate if you can borrow his/her camera. You need it to take an ID photo for a gym membership.

– Ask for the camera and explain why you need it.

– Answer your classmate's questions about the gym.

– Recommend the gym to your classmate.

– Accept your classmate's offer.

You begin the conversation. The examiner will play the part of the classmate.

Remember to:

– mention all four aspects of the task;

– be active and polite

Задание 26

You are participating with your school in an International Crafts Fair. You want to bring home some memorable local souvenirs. Talk to the coordinator of the fair and find about the best place to shop for local crafts or souvenirs. Ask the coordinator about

– if there is a shop that specializes on local gifts;

– location and working hours of good souvenir shops;

– possible price for local crafts.

You begin the conversation. The examiner will play the part of the coordinator. Remember to:

- find out the needed factual information asking questions;
- make suggestions;
- be polite.

Задание 27

You are in an international summer camp. You've got a task to make a report about rare animals for the Science Day. Talk to coordinator of the project and find out about the details of report presentation. Ask the coordinator about

- if there are any recommendations for the subject and the format of the project;
- available resources;
- the working hours of the computer lab and the library.

You begin the conversation. The examiner will play the part of the coordinator. Remember to:

- find out the needed factual information asking questions;
- make suggestions;
- be polite.

Задание 28

You play the part of a student in an international school. Your classmate's parents have invited you to spend the weekend at their house in the countryside. You need to make a local telephone call to reserve a train ticket but you can't do it as your phone battery is flat. You see another classmate, Ben/Brenda, in the school corridor.

– Ask your classmate's permission to use his/her phone, explain what for.

– Answer his/her question(s) about how you usually spend weekends in Russia and what you do to relax.

– Answer the question(s) about what ecological problems worry people in Russia.

– Accept your classmate's suggestion.

You begin the conversation. The examiner will play the part of your classmate.

Remember to

- cover all four aspects of the task;
- be active and polite.

Тексты для аудирования

Задание 1

Dialogue A

A: Do you have anything to declare, mam?

B: Just some wine and cigarettes.

A: How much wine do you have?

B: Three bottles.

A: I'm afraid you're only allowed two bottles. You'll have to pay duty on the rest.

Dialogue B

A: What shall we buy?

B: We want some beef and a chicken. You know I can't do without meat.

A: I'm fond of dairy products.

B: Look! The chicken is splendid and the beef is of superior quality.

What's next on the shopping list?

A: I think juice. Let's buy apple juice.

Dialogue C

A: Good afternoon. I'd like to check in.

B: Do you have a reservation with us?

A: Yes, I do. I made a reservation by phone last night.

B: Your name, please?

A: Mag Brown from San Francisco.

Dialogue D

A: What do you think of the play?

B: The action develops slowly. Some scenes are dull. The cast is not very good. Do you share my opinion?

A: Frankly speaking I do. That happens to be a rather poor performance. Have you been here before?

B: Haven't had a chance, you know. I am here for the first time. I like the hall. It is beautifully decorated. The chairs are comfortable and the chandelier is wonderful.

Задание 2

Dialogue A

- Good morning!
- Hello, this is Andy. Andy Jones. Can I speak to Sarah Hobbs, please?
- I'm afraid she's not here at the moment.
- Ah, do you know when she'll be back? I've tried her mobile three or four times, but she hasn't called back.
- She's visiting a customer. She should be back this evening. Can I take a message?
- It's about dinner tonight. Ask her to call me back.
- Yes, of course.
- Thanks.

Dialogue B

- So Amy, can you tell us a bit about your secret talent?
- Um, well, I started drawing people when I was very young.
- OK. What sorts of drawings? Mostly cartoons?
- What I do is to draw cartoons of people when I'm sitting in cafes or when I'm on the train. And I can do a face in about fifteen seconds.
- So they're like caricatures?
- Exactly. They are caricatures.

Dialogue C

- Excuse me. We're trying to get to the carnival. Is this the right bus stop?
- Yes, but you don't need the bus. It's very close.
- Oh! Can we walk?
- Yes, it takes about ten minutes from here. Just go straight on. You'll hear the music!
- OK. Thank you very much.
- Good luck. Have a good time.

Dialogue D

- Hello, what's the matter?
- Well, I feel terrible. I get these headaches and feel sick.
- Oh, how long have you had this problem?
- A few weeks now. And I can't sleep at night because of my head hurts.
- You can't sleep?

- That’s right.
- And are you worried or under pressure at the moment?
- No, I don’t think so.

Задание 3

Dialogue A

A: Hi! I did not expect to see you here. How are you?

B: I am fine. I came here to find information for my report about ancient Rome. And what are you looking for?

A: I came here to return the book and I am looking for information to my biology lesson.

B: What is the book?

A: Gone with the wind.

Dialogue B

A: What class are you in? Intermediate or ...?

B: Intermediate Three. And what about you?

A: I’m in Advanced One. Who’s your teacher?

B: I can’t remember her name, but she’s got curly red hair.

A: That’s probably Anne Wallis.

Dialogue C

A: Good afternoon. Is this your car, young lady?

B: It’s mine! What’s up? Have I done anything wrong?

A: Don’t worry. It’s only a routine checking-up. May I have a look at your driving license, please?

B: Oh! er... My license! It’s a problem! Frankly speaking, I’ve been looking for it for a couple of days. I’m afraid, I’ve lost it!

Dialogue D

A: Hi, I am flying back to New York today.

B: Ticket, please. Yes, your flight leaves at six o’clock.

A: Great! Which gate do I need?

B: Your flight departs from gate №15.

A: Thank you.

B: Have a good flight.

Задание 4

Dialogue A

- Excuse me, hello, sorry to bother you, have you got a minute?
- Ah, yeah sure.
- Do you mind if I ask you some questions? I'm just doing a survey on happiness.
- Right.
- I'll read out the questions to you and you can just tell me what you think if that's okay.
- Yeah fine.

Dialogue B

- Have you seen this plan in the local paper for changes to the city centre?
- Oh, you mean the idea to ban cars from the centre?
- Yes and only allowing buses. What do you think of the idea?
- Oh, I'm in favour of it. I think it'd be really good for the environment, I know for cutting down pollution.
- Well, I don't know, apparently it's been shown that buses are more polluting than cars.
- Does that mean you're against it?
- Maybe.

Dialogue C

- Hello? I'm trying to find my lost luggage.
- Ah, OK.
- My bags went missing in Montevideo in Uruguay, after a flight from Curitiba, Brazil.
- Can you say that again? Montevideo?
- I flew from Curitiba to Montevideo and my bags went missing.
- Have you reported it already?
- Yes, the name is Andres Kleeburg.
- Hang on. Could you repeat the last name?
- Kleeburg. Kleeburg.

Dialogue D

- What would you like to buy before the film?
- Of course, popcorn, I like eating it while watching something.

– Do you know about popcorn? I read that in 1948, two American scientists found some popcorn in a cave in New Mexico and dated it. It was over five thousand years old.

– I didn't catch any of that. Are you talking about popcorn?

– Yeah, it's an ancient food. Popcorn is thousands of years old.

– I don't get what you're saying. You mean the popcorn we ate in the cinema yesterday is thousands of years old?

– No! Popcorn in general. People have eaten it for thousands of years.

Задание 5

Dialogue A

– Do you remember we're going to the cinema tonight?

– Sure, the film starts at 7.30, so shall we meet at six? We could go for a meal first.

– Six is a bit early for me. I've got quite a lot to do this afternoon. How about 7.15 outside the cinema? We could always go for something to eat after the film. I think it finishes at about 9.30.

– OK. I'll see you later.

Dialogue B

– When are they going to celebrate the end of their exams?

– My last exam's on the 25th of June. What about you? Shall we go out and celebrate?

– Yeah, I'd love to. But my last one's on the 26th.

– Well, we could go out on the 27th then.

– Actually, I think I'd like to go out straight after my last exam. We could go for something to eat.

Dialogue C

– What are you going to buy for your son as a present?

– I think we should get a pet. What do you think?

– A dog would be nice, or a cat maybe.

– Dogs need a lot of looking after and I'm not keen on cats. They make me sneeze. I've always liked the idea of tropical fish.

– Well, they need almost as much looking after as dogs, but they look nice.

– So OK.

Dialogue D

- I haven't seen you for ages. Are you still doing keep fit classes?
- I moved to a different class. I wasn't keen on the teacher at the old one. I've got Chris now.
- Chris? Is he the one with short dark hair? He always wears a baseball cap.
- You're thinking of somebody else. Chris has got dark hair, but it's long. He does Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Задание 6

Dialogue A

- A: May I help you?
- B: Yes, I'm looking for a pair of trousers.
- A: What colour would you like?
- B: Black.
- A: And what size are you?
- B: I'm not sure. Can you measure me?

Dialogue B

- A: Good morning, can I help you?
- B: I hope so. I'd like to buy a television.
- A: The Toshiba TV5 is on special offer this week.
- B: How much is it?
- A: Only \$299.95.
- B: It's a little expensive. Do you have a cheaper one?

Dialogue C

- A: How much are apples?
- B: They're 84 cents a pound.
- A: What do we look for next?
- B: Let's get to the meat counter.
- A: Okay. I think we need a chicken and some veal. I'll get both items.
- B: Don't forget to look at the date on the label.

Dialogue D

- A: Do you have anything special in mind?
- B: It shouldn't be either an expensive car or a big one.

A: I see. What about a Honda? It's a good and rather inexpensive car. One of these cars is to the right of you.

B: How much is it?

A: 6900 dollars.

Задание 7

Dialogue A

A: OK, everyone! Let's get started. We've got three tutorial pages to get through in the next hour so... who's going first?

B: We are, Dr Matthews! Cathy and I are doing a joint presentation this week.

A: Oh, yes. Of course! And can you just remind the rest of the group what area of the media you've chosen to research?

B: Yes, well. We've been looking at the effect of television on young children.

A: Right. Over to you.

Dialogue B

A: I need a copy of a book called 'Statistics for First Year Students' by MJ Hawthorn. Do you have it in stock?

B: You are the third person who's asked for that today. I'm afraid there's been a bit of a run of that book and we're out of stock at the moment. We do have it on order though, and it should be coming in at the end of the week.

A: Oh! Well, can you keep a copy for me?

B: Certainly. Can I have your name?

Dialogue C

A: Do you need some help or are you happy just browsing?

B: I'm okay, thanks.

A: Just let me know if you want to try anything on. We've got more sizes out back in case you can't find your size on the racks.

B: Thanks. I'm fine.

A: Right you are!

Dialogue D

A: I'm doing a survey on shopping habits. Would you mind answering a couple of quick questions.

B: OK. I hope it doesn't take long.

A: How often do you eat hamburgers?

B: Never. I'm a vegetarian. I don't eat any animal products.

A: Right. Can I just ask you? Are you wearing leather shoes?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Don't you think that's rather hypocritical?

B: No, not really.

A: I would have thought it was, myself!

Задание 8

Dialogue A

A: Which platform for Leeds, please?

B: Platform 1, right up and down, underground level.

A: When does the next train leave, please?

B: 12.20, from Glasgow Central. You will be in Leeds at 16.55.

Dialogue B

A: Are you ready to order?

B: Yes, I think so. One soup and a salad, please!

A: Anything to drink?

B: A cup of tea, please.

A: What kind of tea?

B: Black with lemon.

Dialogue C

A: Give me 2 envelopes and a postcard, please.

B: Here you are. That will be 18 dollars. Anything else?

A: Yes, I want 3 airmail stamps for the United Kingdom.

B: OK. Your total bill is 25 dollars.

Dialogue D

A: Hello, I am flying back to Washington today.

B: Your ticket, please. Your flight leaves at 4.30.

A: Which gate do I need?

B: Your flight departs from gate №11.

A: Thank you.

B: Have a good flight.

Задание 9**Dialogue A**

A: Are you spending lots of time at the gym these days?

B: No, not much. What about you?

A: No, I have little spare time at the moment.

B: Me too.

A: How many hours do you work a week?

B: A lot! Last week I worked over sixty hours.

A: Don't you get any holiday?

B: Actually, I'm going to have a few days off next week.

Dialogue B

A: OK. So here's the schedule. As you can see the guests need to arrive by 6 p.m. at the latest.

B: Why at six?

A: Because they have to be here before the artists give their speeches.

B: That's right.

A: What about food?

B: The guests can eat while looking the exposition.

A: Good idea. So the whole event lasts for two and a half hours.

Dialogue C

A: I'm glad to see you. How was your holiday?

B: It was really good! It was so relaxing!

A: How about the weather?

B: It rained for the first couple of days but after that it was quite sunny.

A: Was your hotel close to the beach?

B: No, it wasn't, it was close enough to a swimming pool so we went there most days.

A: OK. What would you like to drink?

Dialogue D

A: How about buying Jimmy a pet for his birthday?

B: That's not a bad idea. We could get something small.

A: What about getting him a puppy?

B: But who's going to walk it every day?

A: True. Maybe we choose something easy to keep.

B: OK. I agree. Shall we buy Jimmy one of those? They're small, easy to keep and cute.

A: Agreed. Let's buy him the hamster.

Задание 10

Dialogue A

A: Today we are going to talk about how to draw a portrait. You know lots of artists who painted portraits, don't you?

B: Yes, we do. I know some of them also painted self-portraits, but I'm not sure what it means...

A: It means that the artist created the portrait of himself. We'll talk about that type of portrait later.

B: Are we going to draw self-portraits too?

A: Yes, we are. But much later on. Otherwise I'm afraid they'll look like self-caricatures.

Dialogue B

A: Oh, Tanja! Here you are at last!

B: Hi, Jack. Sorry for keeping you waiting. The flight was delayed 30 minutes and then it took me some time to find my suitcase in baggage reclaim.

A: Let me help you with it. Oh, it's heavy! And what's in the package?

B: Careful! It's a picture I bought in Rome. The artist is unknown, but it looks valuable. And the colours are very nice.

A: If it were really valuable, they wouldn't have let you through customs. Anyway, let's go, the taxi's waiting.

Dialogue C

A: I really think we should change something here. Our flat looks too traditional, too boring. It's very old-fashioned.

B: Ok, ok, don't get so excited about it. What would you like to change?

A: Everything. We can start with my room. If we paint the walls yellow, it'll look nicer. And we need to buy new furniture.

B: But I like the furniture there. I don't mind painting the walls but let's leave the furniture as it is...

Dialogue D

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, please. I want to buy a present for my nephew. He's turning eight next Saturday.

A: Well, we have a wide choice of educational toys. What's he keen on?

B: He likes to play active games... And he likes to draw...

A: Have a look at this kids' painting set then. It has several colouring books, water colours, brushes and pencils. It's a great present and it's not very expensive either.

Задание 11**Dialogue A**

A: Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the principal's office, please?

B: Sure! It's on the third floor. You need to go up the stairs and it's the second door on the left...

A: Oh, is there a lift? I'm afraid I have a bad knee.

B: Oh, yes there is a lift but it is on the other side of the building. Just go straight down the hall to the end.

A: OK! Thanks!

B: You're welcome!

Dialogue B

A: Hi, Stella. How have you been?

B: Good! And you?

A: Great, thanks. Not very busy though, as you can see. What can I do for you?

B: I just need a cut and shampoo. Just need to cut the split ends really.

A: Sure. Why don't you sit there and we'll get started right away?

Dialogue C

A: Please, come in, Mark. Now, how can I help you?

B: I have a terrible soar throat and I'm a bit worried about it.

A: Since when have you had it?

B: Oh, two or three days now.

A: Let me take a look. OK, I see. It's nothing serious.

B: That's relief.

A: No need to worry, Mark. Just take this three times a day for five days.

B: OK, thanks!

Dialogue D

A: Good evening! How can I help?

B: Well, actually I just wanted to hand this schoolbag in. I found it on the side of the road.

A: Oh, really, is there a name on it?

B: I'm afraid not.

A: Anything valuable in it?

B: There's an iPhone and an iPad.

A: Oh, all right. We should be able to get it back to its owner.

B: You're welcome.

Задание 12

Dialogue A

A: I spent last week on an activity holiday — we did something different each day.

B: Great! Which day did you arrive?

A: On Sunday. We started with a game of football, to get to know the other people.

B: And what did you do on Monday?

A: There was a beautiful pool and we had races and played volleyball in the water.

Dialogue B

A: Would you like to book another lesson for Saturday?

B: I'll be away. Is Friday any good?

A: Let me check. Ah, I'm not free then. What about Monday?

B: Fine. Perhaps Dad will let me practice in his car at the weekend.

A: O.K. I'll be waiting for you.

Dialogue C

A: Bridgton Castle.

B: Hello, I want to bring some students. Which days are you open?

A: From Wednesday to Saturday.

B: We'd like to come in the morning. Is that possible?

A: Yes, we open at half past ten and close at five. There are tours every hour from 11.15.

B: How long is the tour?

A: Only twenty-five minutes. There's also a ten-minutes film, which is after the tour.

Dialogue D

A: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to the fish market, please.

B: Sure. You go down the second road on the left and it's on the right.

A: Is it far from here?

B: No, not far. It's at the other end of the road, just by the river.

A: How long does it take?

B: Maybe about 15 minutes.

Задание 13

Dialogue A

A: Now, what seems to be the trouble?

B: Well, he hasn't eaten for three days.

A: Let me have a look at him. Hmm! He seems fine to me.

B: Really?

A: Yeah. Have you changed his food, perhaps?

B: Yeah, I got him some dried food with chicken.

A: I believe he doesn't like the food. Try giving him something different tonight and you'll see.

B: OK, thanks!

Dialogue B

A: Do you have any hand luggage?

B: Just this.

A: Any of the objects in this picture inside?

B: Umm... no.

A: OK, then. Here's your boarding pass, the plane is boarding at 11:40 from gate 22B.

B: Thank you.

A: You're welcome. Have a nice flight.

Dialogue C

A: Well, I'm afraid you need a filling.

B: Oh, no. I hate fillings.

A: I understand but if you leave it too long, it will only get worse and you could lose your tooth.

B: I see.

A: I can book an appointment for Monday morning if you like.

B: I suppose I have to get it over with.

A: Shall we say ten o'clock then?

Dialogue D

A: Hello, can I help you?

B: Hi, I was wondering if you had any toys for dogs.

A: Sure, what type did you have in mind?

B: Well, I was thinking of those made from twisted rope. Mine likes that and I heard it's good for their teeth.

A: Yeah, sure there's a range of them over there if you want to have a look.

B: Ah, I see. Thanks!

Задание 14

Dialogue A

A: Excuse me, but I've got some problems with my room.

B: Yes? What are they?

A: First of all, it's the bathroom. There's no hot water there, I can't take a shower.

B: Oh... I'm sorry... We'll fix it immediately.

A: And there are no towels in my bathroom.

B: Don't worry; I'll take care of that too.

Dialogue B

A: Excuse me, how can I get to the Waterpark?

B: It's not far from here. Can you see the bridge over the river?

A: Yes.

B: Cross the bridge and go straight ahead till the first traffic lights. Then turn to the right and you'll see it.

A: Thank you.

B: Enjoy your day! The Waterpark is probably the best place in the city in such hot weather.

Dialogue C

A: Now we are moving along one of the oldest streets of the town. The buildings on your right date from the 18th century. But most buildings on the left side of the road were built at the end of the 19th century.

B: Why is there such a difference between the two sides of the street?

A: The houses on the left side were badly damaged by the flood in 1860. The water went as high as the windows. The houses on the right side are located higher on the hill — the water didn't get them.

B: I see. And what building are we passing by now? I feel as though I've seen it in a movie!

Dialogue D

A: Do you often come here?

B: Yes. Twice a week. It keeps me fit. And I like it, especially in winter — it's cold and windy outdoors but the warm water reminds of the summer and the seaside.

A: The water doesn't feel very warm to me...

B: They maintain a comfortable temperature of 23 — 24 degrees. Otherwise, the water would be good for taking a bath, not for sports activities.

Задание 15**Dialogue A**

A: When was the last time you had your teeth checked?

B: Not for over a year, I'm afraid.

A: Well, it looks like you've probably got a cavity.

B: I was afraid of that.

A: I can take care of it today if you have time. And after this, be sure to have your teeth cleaned at least twice a year.

Dialogue B

A: So how did your dog get this bad cut on his leg?

B: We were at the park, and I think we must have stepped on some glass when he ran into the woods. When I couldn't stop the bleeding, I brought him right here.

A: It's good that you did. This is a deep cut. But don't worry. I'll clean it out and sew it up.

B: Can I take him home with me today?

A: No, it's better if he sleeps here tonight, but you can definitely take him home tomorrow.

Dialogue C

A: Excuse me, I need to have this prescription filled as quickly as possible.

B: It'll take about 30 minutes.

A: OK. I'll wait. Actually, I also need to get some other things. Can you tell me where I find something for a sore throat?

B: You'll find a large selection of throat medicines for cold and flu.

Dialogue D

A: How long have you had this high temperature?

B: Over a week now, I guess.

A: I'm going to give you a prescription for an antibiotic. Take it twice a day after meals, with a glass of water.

B: How long should I take it?

A: You'll have pills for 5 days. Take it all 5 days, even after your temperature goes down. And then make another appointment to see me, in about a week, even if you're feeling better.

Задание 16

Speaker A

I hate Valentine's Day. I always end up stressing about whether I'll get a card, and sometimes I only get one from my mum or my aunt from Australia! I think Valentine's Day can be depressing when you don't get a card, especially if you were expecting one. Valentine's Day makes you feel lonely if you don't get a card.

Speaker B

I love Valentine's Day. The best part is the excitement of sending a card to someone, even if you don't receive one yourself. And there are always the fun discos, etc to enjoy. I see Valentine's Day just as any other day. If I have a valentine, that's cool, if I don't then I don't stress about it!

Speaker C

It's all commercial and it's just an excuse for shops to make loads of money! If you love someone, show it all year round, not on one day! It

had some sense when valentines were hand-made, and young people spent hours composing their own poems. But when the modern postal system was set up the whole industry was founded. Ready-made cards were mass-produced, just as they were for Christmas and birthdays.

Speaker D

These days things are very difficult. Men have sleepless nights, take days off work, get high blood pressure because there's that horrible thought nagging at the back of their minds saying 'Remember Valentine's Day, remember Valentine's Day.' They have to spend many hours lying there and thinking of something that would make a difference. They know they've got to do something special, but what?

Speaker E

I think it is wonderful to celebrate love!!! And it's exciting when you get a card and you don't know who it's from! Valentine's Day is all very well but I hate it when you have to go to school on the 14th of February, because if you get a card, people make fun of you but if you don't they make fun of you even more!

Задание 17

Speaker A

Well, the most difficult thing was that there was so much water, but I was so thirsty. Food wasn't a big problem because I caught fish and ate them. Of course, I got sunburnt after the first day because I had nothing to put on my head. And I was afraid of sharks — once I saw one, but it just swam around the raft for a few minutes and then it went away.

Speaker B

I felt very small and very tired. I walked all night, very slowly because of the sand, and I tried to stay cool in the daytime, but it was so hot. On the second day I found some water — that was very lucky — but then I wanted to walk more, not just stay by the water. I wanted to try to find my way back to the town. I had food with me, so I didn't get hungry — just very thirsty. Once I saw a snake, and I was afraid that one might go into my shoe, so I never took my shoes off.

Speaker C

There was snow everywhere, everything was white, and that's why I got lost — didn't see the path. I was up there only one night, and it was the longest night of my life. The most important thing was staying warm. I didn't have enough clothes with me, so I got terribly cold. I wanted to make a fire, but everything was wet. I slept on the ground and got colder. I didn't think about food, I wasn't really hungry, but just so thirsty... it was difficult, very difficult.

Speaker D

There was water, so I didn't get too hungry because I knew what kind of plants to eat. The temperature was warm and luckily it wasn't rainy season. Of course, I got very lost, I walked day and night... but you know you can never, ever get bored there. There are so many different types of plants and animals and insects, it was beautiful... so yes, I felt tired and lost, but not bored.

Speaker E

When I regained consciousness and looked around, I saw a lot of people hurrying somewhere. A panic caught me. I hadn't got any money and documents because everything was stolen. I also couldn't speak Chinese at all. When I tried to stop passing people, my view frighten them and they ran away from me. Although there were thousands of people in the street, I felt so lonely and didn't know what to do.

Задание 18***Speaker A***

Americans are trained from an early age to consider themselves as individuals who are responsible for their own situations in life and their own destinies. When they meet a person who seems to them too concerned with the opinions of parents they think that the person is weak. Their ideal person is an individualistic, self-reliant person who prefers an atmosphere of freedom, where neither the government nor anybody else, dictates what the individual does.

Speaker B

Americans are very informal. They are probably the most informal people in the world. You will see students going to class in shorts and T-

shirts and teachers and university professors wearing blue jeans. A booklet advertising a famous arts college has a photograph showing the college president, dressed in shorts and an old T-shirt, jogging past one of the classroom buildings of his campus.

Speaker C

Americans think that most people 'need some time to themselves' or 'some time alone' to think about things. Most Americans have great difficulty understanding people who dislike being alone. If the parents can afford it, each child will have his or her own bedroom. Having one's own bedroom, even as a kid, means that you will have your clothes, your own toys, your own books, and so on. These things will be yours and no one else's.

Speaker D

Americans are more direct and open than people from other countries. They will not try to mask their emotions, as Scandinavians or Japanese tend to do. They are much less concerned with 'face' than most Asians are. To them, being honest is very important. They will often speak openly and directly to others about things they dislike, especially in a work situation. They will try to do so in a manner they call 'constructive', that is a manner the other person will not find offensive.

Speaker E

Americans are less concerned about history and traditions than people from older societies. 'History doesn't matter,' many of them will say. 'New things are better than old things.' They look ahead. They set goals and work systematically towards them. If 72-year-old Ann Smith wants to learn creative story writing, or Italian art, she can go to the nearest college and take a course in it. And millions of Ann Smiths are doing just that.

Задание 19

Speaker A

Rap began in the United States in the 1970s. Its roots are in Afro-American culture. By the 1980s it had become the favourite music of young black people all over the world. Its characteristics are words rapped in rhyme over an instrumental base. Although some of the lyrics are violent and materialistic, there are also a lot about social issues. It was invented

by the Jamaican DJ Kool Herc who, without realizing it, created a music revolution. For him speaking to the rhythm of music was a perfectly normal thing!

Speaker B

When slaves arrived in South America they brought with them their musical traditions which they passed onto the local people. Rumba and mambo were exported from Cuba. Then samba, calypso and tango arrived in Europe and the USA. Today Latin American music is very popular all over the world and there are many places where you can learn the dances that go with the music.

Speaker C

The DJ Alan Freed from Ohio was the first person to play Rock and Roll for a white public. By the end of the 1950s, it had become the most popular music in the USA. In 1969, half a million young people took part in the Woodstock Festival: three days of concerts! It has influenced music all over the world and was particularly important in England when at the beginning of the 1960s the Beatles broke on to the music scene.

Speaker D

Pop music is characterized by simple catchy melodies which are easy to remember and sing. It is very popular with teenagers and the singers often pay great attention to their look and their behaviour. From the haircut they have to the clothes they wear. The main topic of their songs is love — the pain, the joy, the disappointments and the suffering!

Speaker E

Heavy Metal music is characterized by aggressive rhythms and is often very loud. It is so energizing! The lyrics are often angry and violent. Led Zeppelin, Black Sabbath and Deep Purple are considered the pioneers of this type of music, but its real founders were Judas Priest in 1976. Its most successful period was the 1980s.

Задание 20***Speaker A***

The story of jazz is one of a musical form totally unlike any before it, even though jazz grew out of music that had existed for centuries, jazz was not learned in schools. Many of its creators could not even read music. Early jazz often was not performed in formal concert halls with quiet, seated audiences like other music. Instead, jazz shows were outdoor events during which people marched, moved about or sometimes rode in horse-drawn wagons.

Speaker B

What made jazz different? It was experimental music that broke away from traditional musical forms. Jazz was a highly personal music that focused on individual interpretation and rhythm. The jazz musician had the freedom to compose and reshape the music according to his or her feelings. The freedom to change and experiment with the music while playing it — known as improvisation — is a main ingredient of jazz.

Speaker C

It took time for jazz to grow into a distinct musical form but this happened around the turn of the century. New Orleans had considerable influence on the development of jazz. It was a city full of music and good times influenced by several cultures — Spanish, French, Anglo-American and African-American. This atmosphere created an ideal place for jazz to grow.

Speaker D

But the inspiration for jazz came mainly from the music, the feelings — in short, the history — of blacks in America. Black slaves were denied the chance to practise their African customs in America, and most were denied the opportunity to an education. So they found other ways of self-expression. Music was a large part of this, and it developed into distinct styles. Blues and ragtime were the forerunners of jazz.

Speaker E

The popularity of jazz in New Orleans began to fall in 1917. Many bars closed down. Musicians, out of work, began to leave the city. Some took Mississippi river-boats northbound. During the 1920s Chicago became

the new centre for jazz. Other musicians travelled from California to New York and even went on to Europe. As jazz spread, it gained popularity and developed new forms. Jazz musicians have continued to improvise, and because of this, jazz music has continued to change and evolve.

Задание 21

Speaker A

I try to eat healthy food. I think carbohydrates are especially healthy for me and keep my body fit. No, I don't overload my plate with strawberries, bananas, mangoes and grapes. I just eat a kiwi or papaya after breakfast or lunch and grapes or mango after dinner. Write it down in your schedule: eat some carbohydrates and be proud of yourself.

Speaker B

I never skip my meals! No matter it is breakfast, lunch or dinner, I always have my meals and don't miss them. The matter is that is our body gets used to the meals and you should follow along. One skip of breakfast, lunch or dinner and you might as well say goodbye to keeping your body healthy. The digestion system will get ruined and metabolism will slow down. That's why I always have a light snack with me — an apple, some nuts or cheese.

Speaker C

I avoid eating junk food which naturally consists of packets and packets of crisps, sugary food, cocacola, fizzy drink, etc. I prefer a bowl of salad instead, or eating prawns instead of crisps. I drink water instead of coke! Water and milk help me be fit. I know if you drink something so unhealthy it will take away the calories of your bones and sooner or later, you won't be able to move, because your bones will be too weak.

Speaker D

I prefer to visit a dietitian. It is always useful. He can snap his fingers, get some tablets for you and even make you a food schedule to eat and drink. I follow it very carefully. If it says to eat a lot of carbohydrates and to avoid drinking fizzy drinks I follow it carefully. He can calculate the required number of calories per day for everyone taking into account the type of your body and your physical activity.

Speaker E

Don't mix and match! Once you start eating carbohydrates, try your best to continue eating them! Don't mix them with fat and protein. You can leave your juicy steak or chicken for dinner and season it with green vegetables. That will be a great combination! If you like fruit try to eat them as a separate meal. Follow it, eat it and smile. You'll be surprised with the results!

Задание 22***Speaker A***

Do I prefer books or magazines? I'll say magazines because I don't like to read for too long. I actually don't read long novels and prefer articles one or two pages long, or stories of no more than ten pages, or something interesting ... entertaining that would finish quickly. I know that's a bad habit. I've got a work on it but I prefer magazines.

Speaker B

I read a lot of books. Give me a good book, and I can read it for hours and hours. Magazines ... uh are very pretty and they look nice on the shelf. They have beautiful women, nice houses and fine things on the covers but I almost never look through them or read them. I'm not interested in advertising, but I often keep two or three magazines on my coffee table at home.

Speaker C

I love reading. At present I read mostly books from my professional area, and as for magazines, most of the time I don't read them. I just take them and scan while looking through the pictures and checking what the major topic is. I think they are a bit shallow.. I mean a bit too primitive. I enjoy reading novels, stories and poems, and my favourite books are the ones that discuss original ideas and have an exciting and entertaining plot.

Speaker D

Actually, I like both, but then if I were to choose, I would choose magazines because they have ... they're easier to read and have nice pictures and colours. And books are ... honestly, they're boring. I fall asleep all the time. They say that magazines are not good for your imagination, and it's really good to read books more when you're a child. But I don't think

that's quite true because magazines do provide valuable information, good pictures and colors and I think they are even better for the imagination than books.

Speaker E

What do I prefer — books or magazines? I'm more into magazines cause they're interesting and easy to follow. But reading books, you know, demands your full attention and you have to go ... you have to go to a deeper level to understand what the author means and put a lot of intellectual effort into reading books. It sometimes makes me feel annoyed and bored.

Задание 23

Speaker A

Many factors must be taken into consideration before choosing an animal to share your home with including how much time you and your family have to spend with an animal, how much money can be spent each month on food and other expenses, and how much space is available for the animal to live. Maybe anybody in your family, or frequent guests, have allergies to your pet.

Speaker B

Choosing a dog is a very big decision, and not one to be made lightly. There are many factors to consider when deciding whether a dog is right for you and your family. Your wish to have a dog is not enough. You must do what is best for the animal as most dogs end up in shelters because they've grown into adults and people only want puppies, or because people simply no longer have the time for them.

Speaker C

Choosing a cat is an important decision as you will be bringing a new member of the family home. Before deciding on definitely getting a cat, honestly answer to yourself if you have time to play with your kitten, feed it and clean its litter box every single day, visit a vet clinic for vaccinations. Note that kittens need much more playtime and socialization than adult cats do.

Speaker D

Although a rabbit is a small animal, it requires more care than many people realize. Many people buy rabbits for their child's first pet not

knowing just how much it takes to properly care for a rabbit. They often forget that rabbits need enough space inside their cages and a companion to communicate with. Its nutritional needs have some peculiarities. Rabbits are classified as 'exotic' and therefore much more expensive than dogs or cats!

Speaker E

Although a hamster or a rat may seem like a good choice for you and your family, it is still a large responsibility and not one to be taken lightly. Hamsters and rats have similar dietary requirements. Both should be given a high-quality food as well as fresh foods, such as vegetables, canned tuna, and fruits. These fresh foods should be given as treats only as they can make your pet overweight if given too frequently.

Задание 24

Speaker A

The first records of the Bermuda Triangle date back to 1492 when Christopher Columbus made his famous voyage to America. He wrote in the journal that his compass acted very strangely. He didn't tell his crew about this because of their deep superstitions. He also wrote that his crew saw 'strange dancing lights on the horizon' and 'a large ball of fire fallen from the sky.'

Speaker B

The Bermuda Triangle got its name after one mysterious event which took place in 1945. On the 5th of December five American bomber planes took off from a Navy base in Florida for a training flight over the Atlantic. The weather was warm, sunny and clear. At 3.45 their radio controller at the Navy base got the SOS message. The Navy immediately sent out a search plane. All six planes and twenty-two men were never seen again.

Speaker C

The Bermuda Triangle is notorious for gobbling up ships. One of the most famous ships which disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle was the *Cyclops*, an American naval ship. In 1918 it set sail from Bermuda and was never seen again. There were no SOS signals, and no storms were recorded in the area. The United States Navy sent out search ships but they were unable to find the ship or any survivors.

Speaker D

Some people survived the dangers of the Bermuda Triangle and returned to land safely. They had dramatic experience. They couldn't see the horizon. They didn't know where they were because there was a cloud around the ship and the plane. There was no electricity, all the instruments stopped working, and the compass 'was going crazy'.

Speaker E

Some people believe that aliens are responsible for the strange disappearances in the Bermuda Triangle. Ufologists have been creating extraordinary theories. According to one of such theories, our earth has a number of whirlpools where gravity and earth magnetism are weaker than usual. Aliens know about these whirlpools and find them for collecting people.

Задание 25***Speaker A***

According to the US Constitution, a president must be elected every four years. To become a US president, you must be 35 or older, be a US citizen born in the USA, have lived in the USA at least 14 years. You can only serve two terms. This means you can only be president twice. This became law in 1951. Before that, the law was different. In fact, Franklin Roosevelt became president in 1933 and was still president when he died in 1945.

Speaker B

The United States has two main political parties: the Democrats (the Donkey) and the Republicans (the Elephant). There are other political parties too, but they play little if any role. There are no clear differences between the Republican and the Democratic parties. The Republicans tend to be more conservative and have more support among the upper classes. The Democrats tend to be more liberal and have more support among the working classes.

Speaker C

The party delegates gather joyfully together to unite behind one presidential candidate. The republicans usually meet in Philadelphia and the Democrats meet in Los Angeles. They choose their presidential

candidates and it's not unusual for them to vote several times. They also create their parties' platform. The candidates travel up and down the country, giving speeches and appearing on TV.

Speaker D

The election campaign is a costly thing. The candidates want you to know why they should live in the big White House on Pennsylvania Avenue. They face each other in national debates. They have to answer difficult questions — about taxes, education, foreign policy... All the country watches them. People want to know if they answer all questions, if they sound confident, if they look smart.

Speaker E

Americans want to be proud of their president. They like him to be good-looking, religious, and a good family man. They want him to be strong, to be a good talker, and to be confident about the future. A president has to make his job look easy, and smile confidently on TV. But in fact, this job is a difficult one. He couldn't do as much as he would like, or as the country expects him to do.

Задание 26

Speaker A

A smile is the one language everyone understands, and you never even have to say a word. So even if you're feeling too shy to approach people, you can still encourage others to approach you. All you have to do is make eye contact and smile! Just by showing you're friendly, your smile will 'speak' for you. Starting now, promise yourself that you'll smile at one new person every day. You'll brighten their day — and your own, too!

Speaker B

Sometimes it may be a problem to keep a conversation going, especially if you are too shy or don't like to speak about yourself. Get people talking about themselves and you won't have to worry so much about what you're going to say. Instead of asking questions that can be answered with a simple yes or no, ask questions that require some explanation. Start with 'why' or 'how' to encourage conversation. 'Why is soccer better than softball?' or 'How did you get to be such a great soccer player?' A little flattery never hurts!

Speaker C

Obviously, you can't plan a whole conversation ahead of time. But you can make some effort at being good company in any situation. Think about what interests you. If you like to read, look through a magazine or newspaper for interesting or funny stories to pass along. If you're excited about a particular issue, like animal rights or the environment, consider telling others about what you've learned. You could even memorize a good joke to tell everybody. It's not always easy to come up with something to say on the spot. Be prepared and you'll feel a little more secure.

Speaker D

You may really feel too scared to consider a chance of starting a conversation with the most popular girl or boy in school. So practice on people who aren't so intimidating: your next-door neighbors, your little sister's friends, your Great-Aunt May. Develop your talking skills, and small talk will become easier and easier. And remember, getting in with the popular crowd or a particular boy or girl isn't the only way — or even the best way! — to make friends. Set your sights on people you have something in common with, and you'll have plenty to say to each other.

Speaker E

Just because you're feeling shy on the inside doesn't mean you have to show it on the outside. Pretend you're an actress playing a role — and this time, you're playing the girl who's friendly and outgoing. You've seen her on TV a million times, right? She stands tall, walks confidently, looks people in the eye, says hi with a smile, and laughs easily...all things you can definitely do! And as a bonus, you'll develop your acting talents, too. You may even want to try out for the next school play!

Задание 27***Speaker A***

Millions of people watched on TV when Greenpeace activists occupied the platform, which the oil company Shell used to store oil and which the company wanted to dump in the Atlantic ocean. Shell did their best to stop the activists getting to the platform. They used firefighting equipment to shoot sea water at the activists' small rubber boats. In the end Greenpeace supporters and journalists climbed onto the platform and occupied it.

Speaker B

In protest against dumping the platform in the Atlantic Ocean, Greenpeace supporters broke 50 Shell petrol stations. Greenpeace activists said they only used peaceful methods for achieving their goal. So they told their supporters to keep calm. As a result the protesters stopped destroying the stations but many people stopped buying Shell petrol in protest.

Speaker C

The platform weighed about 14 500 tonnes. When Greenpeace said that the platform contained 14 500 tonnes of toxic things, they had not understood that this was the platform's total weight. Greenpeace also said that the platform contained 5 000 tonnes of oil. Later they apologised. The true figure was nearer 10 tonnes of oil, mixed with 90 tonnes of sand.

Speaker D

I can't understand what Greenpeace were so angry about. The public knows it is wrong to dump old cars in the village pond and it is wrong for the government to let the oil industry dump its rubbish in the ocean. The public agreed with Greenpeace. The survey showed that 74% believed that Greenpeace should continue campaigning to stop the dumping of oil in the ocean.

Speaker E

Thousands of pounds were spent on recording and showing TV pictures. The viewers saw the protesters in the small rubber boats, bravely trying to reach the platform. Shell's scientists kept saying that the platform only contained 10 tonnes of toxic things mixed with sand, but no one listened. Shell's scientists used facts but Greenpeace pictures were powerful. People just didn't want to believe Shell's facts.

Задание 28***Speaker A***

Celebrating the arrival of spring involves many traditions. In Elizabethan England it was the custom to choose the prettiest girl in a village and crown her as the May Queen on the 1st of May. This still happens in some villages. The May Queen is the main figure in a fair and the dancing which takes place afterwards. She is decorated with spring flowers and colorful crown.

Speaker B

The festival of the ‘White Dame’ is held annually in the Estonian town of Haapsalu. Every August the moonlight shadow of a lady appears through the window of the Bishop’s castle. The legend about the appearance of the beautiful lady has survived through centuries. Now it often stirs the painters’, poets’ and musicians’ imagination. They create lyrical pieces of art and refuse to believe that the shadow appears only due to the mastery of the medieval architect.

Speaker C

In Japan during the New Year night the bells of Buddhist temples strike one hundred and eight times. Nowadays their ringing is transmitted on TV and the radio. The number 108 hasn’t been chosen by chance. The Japanese believe that the person has six vices and each vice has eighteen shades. With each stroke people get rid of the vices they have accumulated during the previous year.

Speaker D

Pancake Day is the popular name for Shrove Tuesday, the day preceding the first day of lent in Great Britain. In medieval times the day was characterized by merry-making and feasting. One of the main events of modern feasting at Olney in Buckinghamshire is the Pancake Race. This race is said to have been first run there in 1445 and it still exists. The housewives who must be inhabitants of Olney run the distance from the village square to the church carrying a frying-pan pancake in it.

Speaker E

Egg-rolling is a traditional Easter pastime which still takes place in northern England, Scotland and Switzerland. The pastime consists of rolling coloured, hard-boiled eggs down a hill until they are cracked and broken, after that they are eaten by their owners. In some districts this is a competitive game, the winner being the player whose egg remains the longest distance undamaged. But more usually the fun consists simply of the rolling and eating.

Задание 29***Speaker A***

When it comes to vegetable gardening, I don't know what I'm doing. I try. I have herbs and baby salad leaves on my windowsill. But it's all improvised. Dig a hole, add a bit of compost, see what happens: I don't have the knowledge to do it properly. I can ask my cousin Betty, she lives in a cottage in Stratford-upon-Avon, and there is a big garden there, but I don't want to do it as we haven't spoken since she didn't invite me to her wedding. I'd rather buy 'The Gardener's Guide'.

Speaker B

About my plans for the garden I can say that I only have time and space for a few beds. I have a tendency for laziness and I don't want to replace my social life with gardening. I don't understand people who spend all their spare time on the gardens and find pleasure in it. There is a rich choice of vegetables and fruit at supermarkets, and there you can buy different berries. I always do shopping there and find the necessary products. My friends share my opinion.

Speaker C

Roses are my favourite flowers, that's why I have a rose garden. It's my pride and joy. Growing roses is considered the most common hobby among Englishmen, but it is not a hobby for me, it's my way of life. My garden is full of roses of different colours, shapes and sizes. Countless varieties of roses are in bloom in the garden from spring until late autumn. Each variety has its name, for example, one variety is called 'Evening Star'. Come to my place and see how beautiful my flowers are. I am sure you'll enjoy your visit.

Speaker D

I began to live alone in the country, it was difficult for me to cope with all the work in the garden, but my neighbours helped me greatly. They explained to me how to keep a gardening calendar, showed the correct way of planting. Now I think that digging, planting and other work outdoors a few times a week aren't boring things. As a result I have fresh vegetables and don't go to the market. If I have to go to town for a few hours the first thing I do after returning is to hurry into the garden to make sure that everything is all right.

Speaker E

I don't see any advantages of living in a city as I can't imagine my life without my kitchen garden and orchard. Growing vegetables, berries and fruit, to my mind, creates unbelievable bonds between people and nature. There is nothing better than natural products which you have grown yourself. I find time to work on different projects for a car company and to give gardening classes at school. My relatives from London often visit me and say that they would like to be closer to nature, so they are going to buy a country house.

Задание 30***Speaker A***

It's universally known that 'it takes all sorts to make a world', which means that all people are unique in their own way. What is more, we, as individuals, tend to have our own opinions about everything. Fashion, lifestyles, scientific views are constantly changing due to people's wish to express their opinions. The same goes for universal things like truth, friendship, hate, loyalty and, of course, love.

Speaker B

The subject of love is one that has inspired poets, writers, both lucky and unhappy in love. Love has been defined as wise, silly, profound, bitter, and funny. It seems as if each of us has a different understanding of love, or at least the approach to love varies greatly from person to person. Love has different dimensions, different sides that reflect our own understanding of life, and yet love has traditionally been considered to be something that unites people (at least that's what I've been taught).

Speaker C

Some cynics may say that love is something that makes one blind and prevents us from thinking clearly. 'To be in love is to be in the state of perceptual anesthesia,' some people claim. There's no use denying the fact that love has as many definitions as there are human beings on this planet. But personally, I can't let myself be cynical about love. Maybe I'm too young and inexperienced, but I believe it's a great feeling.

Speaker D

I've heard somebody say that 'love is friendship set on fire'. To my mind, it's a brilliant thought. I mean the good thing about friendship is that it gives you a feeling of security. It's like a pair of old shoes that you've worn for a long time. You get this feeling of comfort and coziness. And if 'love is a friendship set on fire', then, it seems to me, love is really worth living for.

Speaker E

Some say that love is the true meaning of our life, that love is all it's believed to be. They also say that 'love is the master key that opens the gates of happiness'. I can't agree. Love is something that makes us tender, and affectionate, and caring. It's when another person's needs become more important than yours and you don't see it as a burden. It's when you do your best to make each other's lives easier in this troublesome world. Love is a feeling that makes you stronger and helps you get through a crisis. It's something I can't imagine my life without.

Задание 31

Interviewer: Right, good afternoon, James. Thank you for coming. Have you come far?

James: Um no, only from Wimbledon.

Int.: OK. Well, I see from your CV that you have some experience of working for a newspaper.

J: Yes, that's right. When I finished my degree, I decided to go abroad and spent 9 months with a newspaper called *Business Today* in Moscow.

Int.: Really? Why Moscow?

J: Well, I went to the Czech Republic first, just for a holiday, and then to Russia. I was having such a great time in Moscow; I decided to look for a job there. And my experience with *Business Today* was really good.

Int.: Yes, I've had a letter from your old boss. So, can you speak Russian fluently?

J: Well, I had to learn quite quickly. When I first arrived I couldn't say anything! Then when I went for the interview and got the job, the company offered me classes. So now I speak Russian quite well.

Int.: Did you have to travel a lot for your job with the paper?

J: No, not really. I'd be very happy to travel in the future...

Int.: OK. That's good to know... Have you ever worked for a British newspaper?

J: Um, no, I haven't.

Int.: OK. So why do you think you are the best person for this job?

J: Well, my degree was in journalism. I speak two foreign languages, which your advert asked for, and as a journalist you have to be organized and friendly which I think I am!

Int.: Mmm, and you know, you have to be a little bit aggressive too sometimes! Do you have anything you'd like to ask us about the job?

J: Um, yes, will there be on-the-job training? And are there opportunities for promotion?

Int.: Yes to both questions. There is always training for new employees and flexible hours mean that you can do other training courses after work.

J: Yes, I see.

Задание 32

Olga (a newcomer): Do you have the shopping list?

Ann (her sister): Yes, it's in my pocket. I'll get a cart. We'll shop together. We need sugar.

Olga: Is this big bag too expensive?

Ann: Not at all. It makes sense to buy a big bag of sugar. You save about a penny for every ounce.

Olga: How does it work?

Ann: You've to read not only the price for the item but also the price for it by weight and volume. It's cheaper to buy big sizes, especially for staples that are used for a longer period of time.

Olga: I'll keep it in mind. What's the next on the shopping list?

Ann: Orange juice.

Olga: There are a lot of various brands of them.

Ann: The store's own brand is the least expensive one. The quality is the same but it's a bit cheaper.

Olga: Do big supermarkets have their own brands of other things?

Ann: Yes. Always look for the brands. They are cheaper.

Olga: What do we look for next?

Ann: Let's get to the meat counter.

Olga: Okay. I think we need a chicken and some veal. I'll get both items.

Ann: Don't forget to look at the date on the label.

Olga: It's February twenty third for the chicken, and twenty second — for the veal.

Ann: That's okay. Today is February nineteenth.

Olga: What does the date mean?

Ann: The date indicates the last day the store is supposed to sell this item.

Olga: You are an experienced buyer. What else do we need?

Ann: I've to check the shopping list. We need half a pound of butter, sour cream and eggs. Dairy products are in aisle 3.

Olga: All right. Here are the eggs. I prefer unsalted butter. Would you get it?

Ann: I got butter and sour cream. Now we've to buy coffee. That's in aisle 5.

Olga: I've cut out an ad from the paper. There are special prices they've advertised for instant coffee.

Ann: Okay. Get the coffee that was advertised. That's all we need. Let's go to the cash register.

Задание 33

The world of music has been stunned by the death of Whitney Houston, a famous American singer and actress. She was found dead in her hotel room on the 11th of February, 2012, just on the eve of the Grammy Awards. The cause of her death is still unknown.

She had been born to sing. Her mother was a soul and gospel singer, and her cousin, Dionne Warwick, was one of the unforgettable voices of American pop. At the age of eleven, Whitney was already singing in her local church in Newark.

In the early 80s, Whitney Houston started working as a fashion model. At the same time, she sang in nightclubs with her mother. When the producer Clive Davis saw her he was so impressed that he immediately signed a contract with her.

Whitney's first album came out in 1985. It became a best-seller. The press called her 'one of the most exciting new voices in years'. She went on to produce hit after hit and became one of the biggest stars on the planet.

In 1989, the singer set up The Whitney Houston Foundation for Children, a non-profit organization that raises money for the needs of children around the world. It takes care of homeless children and children with cancer or AIDS.

Whitney Houston's first film role was in *The Bodyguard*, which came out in 1992. The theme song to the film, *I Will Always Love You*, broke all

records at that time. It stayed at number one in charts for 14 weeks in the UK and 26 weeks in America.

By 1992, Whitney Houston was on top of the world, but her life was about to get very rocky. That year she married Bobby Brown, a soul singer who was known for taking drugs. They were married for 14 years, but they had a troubled life. She became ill because of taking drugs with her husband and people began to notice that her voice wasn't as good as it used to be.

In her last few years, Houston looked unhealthy, and she was no longer able to sing the high notes for which she had become so famous.

With her death, the music world has lost one of its most legendary stars. For millions of music fans she will be remembered for the amazing songs.

Задание 34

Interviewer: In today's programme I'm at the Real Age Clinic with Doctor Ann Clark. Ann, how can I find out my 'real' age?

Ann: OK, how old are you?

I: I'm thirtyone.

A: OK. We call that your 'birthday' age. Right. I'm going to ask you to do some tests and then I can tell you if your real age is younger or older than thirtyone.

I: OK.

A: We'll start with three simple tests. First of all is the Balance Test. Come over here, please. OK, you have to close your eyes and stand on one leg.

I: Stand on one leg. Right.

A: And I'm going to time you.

I: Whoa...this is quite difficult. I feel a bit stupid. I wasn't very good at that. How long was it?

A: You did fourteen seconds.

I: That isn't very good, is it?

A: Well, most people under twenty find this test easy but not many people over thirty can stand on one leg for more than twentyfive seconds. The average for your age is about fifteen to twenty seconds... so fourteen seconds is OK.

I: Right. What's the next test?

A: The second test is the Ruler Test. Which hand do you write with?

I: My right hand.

A: OK, hold out your right hand and open your thumb and first finger. I'm going to hold this ruler above your hand. I'll say 'now' and you have to catch it.

I: OK.

A: Are you ready?

I: Yes.

A: Now... Oh, well done. You caught it... in the middle. That's good. People over fortyfive don't usually catch it!

I: Oh, good... that's better.

A: And the next test. Touch your toes and keep your legs straight.

I: Oh, I can touch my knees... and...

A: No, be careful. Go slowly. That's enough. You can touch your ankles. That's good for your age. Your 'real' age from these three tests is... twenty-nine.

I: Wow, I'm pleased to hear it. But if the person isn't satisfied with the results, what should anyone do?

A: It's a good question. Of course, we can strengthen our body by doing regular exercises, eating healthy food. It'd better to give up some bad habits.

I: Sure. Everybody knows that but only some follows them.

A: Yes, our health is our own business.

Задание 35

Receptionist: Hello. May I help you?

Bella: Is this the number for making arrangements for doctor house calls?

Receptionist: Yes, it is. Doctors make house calls 24 hours a day, seven days a week in all five districts of New York.

Bella: When can I request a house call?

Receptionist: Whenever your family doctor does not have office hours, for instance, at night, or you are too sick to leave your home. In emergency cases call 911.

Bella: How does your service work?

Receptionist: That's quite simple. Specially trained operators take your full name, address, phone number and a brief explanation of your problem. Then they schedule you with a doctor already on house calls nearby.

Bella: When can I expect the doctor to arrive?

Receptionist: In most cases expect the doctor within two hours.

Bella: What kind of medical services are available in my home?

Receptionist: Our doctors perform examinations, prescribe medicine, give injections and recommend other required services.

Bella: Are such services as blood tests, electrocardiograms and X-rays available in my home?

Receptionist: Absolutely. If it's required, the doctor can perform these services.

Bella: When am I supposed to pay the doctor?

Receptionist: At the end of the doctor's visit.

Bella: Will the visiting doctor fill out any insurance forms required?

Receptionist: Of course, he will. Many insurance plans pay for doctor's calls. Often we are permitted to bill insurance companies directly.

Bella: Do you accept the medical policies by Medicare insurance company?

Receptionist: Yes, of course. You pay the doctor. He fills out the Medicare form.

Bella: Can you tell me more about the doctor's charge?

Receptionist: When you call for an appointment, ask our operator about our charges. They are quite reasonable, comparable to an office visit.

Bella: Thank you for the information.

Задание 36

What's your idea of a typical American teenager? A rich kid with his own car? A girl whose parents let her do anything she likes? A drug addict? Well, maybe you have been watching too much television yourself. Most teenagers do not have enough money to own their own car. Drugs, of course, are a serious problem, but the truth is that fewer and fewer young Americans are trying them.

Typical American teenagers are in fact very ordinary. They think their teachers make them work too hard, they love their parents but are sure they don't understand anything, and their friendships are the most important things in their lives. Some of them do have a lot of money to spend, but usually they have earned it themselves. Most young people take jobs while they are in school. They work at movie theaters, fastfood restaurants, gas stations, and stores to pay for their clothes and entertainment. Maybe this is what makes them so independent from their parents at such a young age.

It isn't always easy to keep a job, and still do well at school. But American children learn early that you have to work hard to win. Winning, in fact, is a part of the American way of life. Americans just love competitions, even in their time off. Few people can enjoy a sport unless they are trying to beat someone else at it.

'America,' wrote Emerson, the nineteenth-century writer, 'is a country of young men.' That's not quite true anymore. The population is growing older. Fewer and fewer babies are being born, and baby food factories are closing down. America does not belong to young people anymore, in the way it did only twenty years ago. Young people today have to fight harder to get the kinds of jobs and homes they want. Maybe that is why young Americans are more serious now than they used to be. They have less time for fun and sun these days. Now it's all work, work, work.

Задание 37

Molly: Time goes so quickly — I can't believe that I will have been here for five years on Saturday.

Gregory: That's a long time. Where did you live before that?

Molly: I lived in a small town, about 150 miles from Perth, on the southwest coast of Australia, called Albany.

Gregory: When you say 'small', how small do you mean?

Molly: Oh, about 12 000 people.

Gregory: What is it like growing up somewhere that small?

Molly: Well, it has advantages. People tend to be much more friendly in small towns. You seem to get to know more people. The pace of life is much slower, everyone seems to have more time to talk and generally the lifestyle is much more relaxed. On the other hand, small-town life can be pretty boring. Obviously, you haven't got the same range of entertainments available as in the city, and unless you want to go into farming you have to move elsewhere to look for a job.

Gregory: So farming is the main industry then?

Molly: Well, actually, no. There is a lot of sheep and cattle farming and more recently a lot of people have started to grow potatoes. However, the town was first established as a whale base and although there isn't any whaling today, most people are still employed by the fishing industry.

Gregory: What's the weather like?

Molly: In summer you get some fairly days but it gets very windy. In winter I guess the average temperature is about 15 degrees Celsius, and it gets really windy and it's very, very wet.

Gregory: Sounds lovely, I can see why you are here.

Molly: Oh, come on, it's not all that bad. It's got a beautiful coastline and beautiful beaches. You can drive for about 45 miles and you will come to absolutely deserted white beaches. You can be the only person swimming there.

Gregory: With that wind I'm not surprised!

Molly: Don't be like that, we do get some good days. Anyway, where do you come from?

Gregory: I come from a town called Watford, about 17 miles from the centre of London.

Molly: Is it a big town?

Gregory: Not really. It has a population of around 80-90 thousand but the whole area is built up so it is hard to say where Watford finishes and the other towns begin.

Molly: Did you enjoy living there?

Gregory: Well, being so close to London has advantages. You get the latest films and music. There is also something going on and there is such a wide variety of different people and cultures that it is difficult to get bored. Of course, all this has its downside - the cost of living is very expensive and most people cannot afford to go out very often. So although the entertainment is available you have to have a lot of money to enjoy it. Another problem is like most big cities there is a lot of crime and there are areas of London that are very dangerous.

Задание 38

Canada's national winter sport is ice hockey. All over Canada men, women, boys and girls play their favourite game.

Although the origin of the game is unknown, Montreal is believed to be the birthplace of modern ice hockey. In 1877, Canadian students at McGill University in Montreal made the first seven rules for the game. In 1879 the first organized team, the McGill University Hockey Club, was formed. Very soon the sport became popular all over Canada. By 1893, there were almost a hundred teams in Montreal alone!

By the beginning of the 20th century the game of ice hockey quickly spread to Great Britain and other parts of Europe. The National Hockey

League (NHL) was founded in 1917. Today, ice hockey is an Olympic sport and the most popular team sport played on ice.

Hockey is the world's fastest game. Players often skate 48 km an hour. They get tired very quickly. Often hockey players leave a game and other players come in. In hockey, players use a puck. The colder it is, the better it slides on the ice. Players often put the puck in the freezer before a game. In some games, players use more than 30 pucks!

Hockey looks easy to play but it isn't. Players try to hit the puck into the other team's goal. The puck goes faster than the players. Hockey players are heavy and pucks are not. Sometimes pucks go at 160 km an hour!

Hockey is a dangerous game. So today, players wear special clothes to protect their bodies. Goalkeepers wear special masks to protect their faces. A goalkeeper without a mask can break his nose or teeth. In the past, there were many players without their front teeth!

People all over the world play hockey now, but it will always remain Canada's special game.

Street hockey is fast and fun, and you don't need any ice! It was born in Canada and is now popular in many countries because you can play it all year and in lots of places: car parks, basketball courts, empty streets...

You wear tennis shoes, not ice skates. And you can use a ball or a puck. But the tactics and rules are the same.

Professional ice hockey teams sponsor street hockey for young people. So the teens get great equipment and uniforms. And the ice hockey teams get future fans. Everybody wins!

Задание 39

Reporter: Good morning! This is Eva Nessen and you're listening to *Animals in our World*. Today our guest is Dr Manuel Gutierrez. He's a veterinarian and the author of a new book about taking care of your pets. Dr Gutierrez, welcome! I understand many of your patients are the pets of famous people.

Dr Gutierrez: Yes, many of my clients - that is, the human owners of my patients — are movie stars, musicians, and politicians.

Reporter: Are the pets of famous people different from the pets of regular people?

Dr Gutierrez: Well, sometimes they come to my office in limousines, wearing diamond collars, but really pets are all the same. They all need lots

of love, a healthy diet, and good grooming. If you take care of them, they'll take care of you.

Reporter: They'll take care of you? How can a pet take care of you?

Dr Gutierrez: It's a well-documented fact that people with pets live longer, healthier — even happier — lives.

Reporter: Really? Why's that?

Dr Gutierrez: Well, for a number of reasons. First of all, pets, such as dogs, require lots of exercise — so when you walk your dog, your pet stays fit and so do you.

Reporter: Except don't some people just hire dog-walkers these days?

Dr Gutierrez: Sadly, that's true. But even those people may benefit in other ways. Living with a pet like a dog, a cat, even fish and birds, can be good for your mental health as well.

Reporter: How does that work?

Dr Gutierrez: Pets are great listeners, and when people are anxious or sad, the best therapy is simply to talk. Just spending time with your pet has a calming effect. Furthermore, nowadays, many people live alone, and being able to come home to your pet, even if it's just a fish in a fish tank, helps people feel less lonely.

Reporter: That makes sense but how does all of this help you to live longer?

Dr Gutierrez: Well, the calming effect of living with a pet lowers a person's blood pressure. And some recent studies have shown that people with pets have lower cholesterol levels and are able to recover quicker after illnesses or personal tragedies.

Reporter: You're very convincing, Dr Gutierrez. Does that mean you think everyone should have a pet?

Dr Gutierrez: Well, any pet, even a turtle, requires daily care, so only people who are willing to make that charge should get a pet.

Задание 40

Some musicians are remembered for making music. Others are remembered for making history. That is what happened in the summer of 1969, when some of the most well-known musical groups and singers of the 1960s were invited to take part in the Woodstock Music and Arts Festival.

The festival took place on a private farm in Bethel, New York, which belonged to Max Yasgur.

Before the festival began, organizers were hoping to attract 50,000 music fans. Before it was finished, over half a million people had crowded into Woodstock to celebrate *'Three Days of Peace and Music'*. It became the greatest music festival of all time and a symbol of an entire generation.

Although *The Beatles* and *The Rolling Stones* — two of the most famous musical bands of that time — refused to take part in the festival, the organizers still managed to attract some of the biggest stars of the 60s: Joe Cocker, Santana, Jefferson Airplane, Country Joe and The Fish, Sly and The Family Stone, Jimi Hendrix and many others.

The three days of 'peace, love and music' began on August 15, 1969. Richie Havens was the first on the stage, and when he improvised his famous *Freedom song*, the magic of the Woodstock Festival began.

By the end of the first day, however, organizers realized they were in serious trouble. All roads leading to Woodstock were jammed with traffic. Some jams were 30 kilometres long! Many people just left their cars on the road, adding to the problem.

The traffic jam also made it impossible to get out of Bethel. There were parked cars and people camping everywhere. The festival guests put up their tents wherever they liked.

So many people began arriving without tickets that the people who staged the festival had to make Woodstock a free concert.

Max Yasgur's once green hillside changed quickly during the festival's first night. A heavy rain started and turned it into a muddy swamp. Hundreds of people, however, took off their clothes and had fun in the mud.

Jimi Hendrix was the last to perform. He ended his performance with his psychedelic version of the American national anthem *The Star-Spangled Banner*. The people clapped their hands in unison.

By the time Jimi Hendrix ended the concert, three people had died and two children were born. Many more were sick from the effects of drinking too much alcohol and taking too many drugs.

And yet, in tune with the idealistic hopes of the 1960s, Woodstock satisfied most of the guests. There was a sense of harmony, peace and happiness.

Задание 41

Jason: Hi, Liz! How are you doing?

Liz: Oh, Jason! Sorry, I didn't see you.

Jason: Yeah, I noticed that.

Liz: We are going to the seaside tomorrow and I'm kind of overexcited about it. I've never seen the sea before — we used to go to the country every summer. It's certainly nice, but...

Jason: I understand. I worry when we are leaving for holiday too, though we travel quite often. And on the plane I often get panic.

Liz: Are you afraid of flying?

Jason: No, not at all. I feel panicky because I think I've forgotten something — to return an MP3 player to a friend for example.

Liz: That's funny.

Jason: Are you flying, by the way, or going by train?

Liz: Flying. It would be cheaper by train or by car but it takes too long and there's not enough room for all of us in the car.

Jason: You're going with your family, aren't you?

Liz: Yes. Mum and Dad, my sister, Granny... And this creates a problem.

Jason: What? You don't want to go with your granny?

Liz: No, it's not that! I love travelling with her. Granny tells us lots of amusing stories and she's always so cheerful. My sister and me are very lucky to have such a granny. The problem is my pets. Since everyone's leaving there's no one at home to take care of them. The hotel Dad reserved is not animal-friendly; they don't accept pets.

Jason: I see. I'd like to have a dog or a cat, but doctors say it's not for me. They make me cough and sneeze and may cause some more serious illnesses. And what pets have you got?

Liz: A goldfish, a parrot and a cat.

Jason: The goldfish is not a problem - you can leave it with me. And the parrot, too. My mum's always been against any birds as they are messy and noisy, but I'm sure she won't mind it for a couple of weeks.

Liz: Oh, Jason, it'd be a great help! But what shall I do with my cat? All animal hotels in the city are booked.

Jason: Yeah, it's holiday time. Look, my aunt lives not far from here. She's got two cats and I'm sure she'll agree to take care of your cat, too.

Liz: Do you think she'll manage three cats at once? It's not easy, and my cat is quite a character!

Jason: No one could do it better. She worked as a vet in the national park in Kenya for several years and treated wild tigers and leopards. Your cat, whatever he is, won't be a problem.

Liz: Oh, excellent.

Задание 42

Interviewer: The 'king of Calypso song', one of the world's last great singers, gives his thoughts on life and fame. What is that gives you the strength to keep on travelling at the age of 71?

Singer: Travelling has always been a part of my life. I first travelled when I was one and a half years old, from New York to Jamaica. My mother thought Jamaica was a safer place than New York City to bring up a little boy. But we didn't fly then. We were able to catch a passage on one of the ships my father was working on. He was a seaman.

Interviewer: When did you discover the world of show business?

Singer: I was 19. I just finished serving in the US Navy and returned to New York.

One night the world of theatre opened up to me when I was given tickets to the American Negro Theatre. Soon, I managed to take part in the dramatic workshops of a famous German director, who worked for some time in New York. Later I discovered folk music and began to sing. The group I joined sang mainly popular jazz rhythms developed by black musicians out of blues and rock-and-roll rhythms. This led to my first business flight in 1948, when I went from New York to Chicago and did my very first show.

Interviewer: What does travelling mean to you — work, pleasure, or both?

Singer: It's a way of life and it's important to my interests. Whether for pleasure, for cultural activities, for concert tours, or political and social affairs — it's my way of gathering and sharing information. For me travel is perhaps the most important instrument for making relations with people. I believe that technological development can not compare with being able to go and sit with people of another culture and to live in that rhythm.

Interviewer: Do you consider yourself to be more of an entertainer or of an activist?

Singer: My entertainment, which earns me money, and my political life are inseparable. I am a rebel and my songs reflect my human position. I believe that my popularity gives me an obligation to press for social change. Most of the time it's a very positive experience to go into a country and to help stimulate leaders to use their power to change society. This is what I am doing as an activist.

Interviewer: What has been your most difficult journey so far?

Singer: When we put the charity campaign together in 1985 to stop famine in Africa. People in the heart of the continent were really in danger. We flew from the US to Brussels, where we picked up supplies and medication, and went on to Khartoum. Then we had to take helicopters to get into the interior. The mission was completed but by the end of the trip we were completely exhausted.

Задание 43

- How did you meet your wife, Liam?
- When we first met she was going out with my best friend, Ben. That was 2 years ago.
- Did you like her the first time you met her?
- Yes, of course. She was very beautiful and really funny.
- So what happened?
- Well, I went to Ben’s birthday party and Jenny wasn’t there. Apparently, they broke up in January and Ben was already going out with someone else.
- Did you call Jenny straight away?
- No, not straight away. I waited until the day after the party.
- And then?
- Well, I asked her out and she said yes. We went on our first date the next weekend. I took her to the cinema and then to my favourite restaurant.
- Was it a good first date?
- Er, no, not exactly. She was very ill after the meal. Food poisoning. She was ill for a week!
- Oh, no!
- Yes, it wasn’t a very good start. Anyway, we started going out in March and I fell in love with her very quickly. Then, about 8 months later, we were having a drink in a bar and she was laughing a lot. I just thought — I want to hear that laugh forever. So I asked her to marry me.
- And she said yes.
- Well, not immediately. She was very surprised and didn’t know what to say. Then a few days later I was cooking dinner and she just said, ‘OK, let’s get married’. And so we got engaged that day.
- And when did you get married?
- 6 months after that.
- Nice. You’re lucky.

Задание 44

Sophie: Oh, hello, Freddie. How're things? I've just been collecting some money for Mrs Nash's retirement present. Can you share a little something from your pocket money?

Freddie: Yes, of course. Here you are, Sophie. She's the best maths teacher the school's ever had, isn't she? We'll all be really sorry to see her go after nearly thirty years.

Sophie: Yes, she was excellent at her job, although she was strict and a bit impatient at times.

Freddie: Do you remember that time she made us stay in after class and solve algebra problems?

Sophie: Sure do. Can't remember why, though. Anyway, do you have any ideas what we should buy her?

Freddie: Well, I know she likes hockey. They say she was a brilliant player in her day, too. Perhaps we should get her a hockey stick.

Sophie: Don't be ridiculous, Freddie! What's the point of buying her a hockey stick when she doesn't play any more? She'd probably appreciate a gift for the house — you know, like a nice set of saucepans or something.

Freddie: Now you're being ridiculous — that sort of thing would remind her of housework instead of a relaxing retirement. She should have something more personal.

Sophie: OK, point taken. I think jewellery would be a mistake, though. I've never seen her wear any in class, have you?

Freddie: No, I suppose not. What about a wristwatch?

Sophie: Well, it's hardly a tactful present. You know what I mean ... watches and clocks to symbolise the passing of time, all that.

Freddie: Perfume, then?

Sophie: No. Finish the bottle and there's nothing left.

Freddie: Well, what do you suggest, then? I've come up with three ideas — it's your turn.

Sophie: Hmmm ... I know she's into paintings. She always brings back a souvenir picture of places she goes on holiday.

Freddie: Really? That's it then. You know Bob, the chap who paints portraits?

Sophie: You mean in the artist's studio in the town?

Freddie: Right! We can pay him to paint Mrs Nash's portrait.

Sophie: What a fantastic idea! Let's go and ask Mrs Nash when she would be available for a first sitting!

Задание 45

Interviewer: Mia Reynolds is fourteen years old and she is one of Britain's biggest swimming hopefuls for the next Olympic Games. We talk to her today about some of the things she has had to go through and do so she's able to reach her dreams. Can you tell us a little bit about yourself, Mia?

Mia: Well, I love swimming. I've been swimming since I was a little girl. I am from Kenya in Africa originally; my mother is English and my father is African. My mum was a keen swimmer and set up a swimming school for the children in our town when I was younger, and that's where my love of swimming comes from.

Interviewer: What have you found difficult so far about training for a big event at such a young age?

Mia: Last year I changed my sporting nationality, which means I have given up competing in Kenya and I have come to train in the UK, which is great. The swimming training here is the best although it's been hard leaving my family in Kenya.

Interviewer: How do you feel about spending a lot of time away from your family?

Mia: It's difficult because I love my family a lot. But this is what I have to do and when we do spend time together it's extra special!

Interviewer: How do you combine your school work and training?

Mia: I live with family friends in London and I go to school here. They help and support me a lot. It is tough but it gives me the best of both worlds. I can get a good education and expert swimming training.

Interviewer: Can you tell us what a normal day in your life is like?

Mia: Well, it is quite stressful. In London I have early morning training every day of the week, then I go to school from Monday to Friday and in the evening it's catching up with homework.

Interviewer: When did you know you had a talent for swimming?

Mia: My swimming abilities were spotted when I was a young girl. One of my first school reports said that I would be a swimming star in the future, but I was also a good student.

Interviewer: How do you feel being about to take part in the Olympics?

Mia: I'm really ambitious and I can't wait to compete. It's been really difficult so far, I just hope I can find a balance between training, school work and family, and that in the end all my hard work pays off.

Ответы

Раздел 1. Аудирование

1.1

Задание	Ответ	Задание	Ответ	Задание	Ответ
1	2315	6	4132	11	5412
2	3415	7	5243	12	5413
3	4351	8	2154	13	5423
4	4315	9	5321	14	5231
5	2451	10	1345	15	4125

1.2

Задание	Ответ	Задание	Ответ	Задание	Ответ
16	12356	21	41265	26	63412
17	35261	22	31526	27	36124
18	25643	23	62314	28	31642
19	36542	24	16452	29	46152
20	26314	25	25614	30	53642

1.3

Задание	Ответ	Задание	Ответ	Задание	Ответ
31	213321	36	133231	41	122313
32	232111	37	213132	42	321323
33	223131	38	222311	43	211233
34	213312	39	123231	44	233312
35	212312	40	321223	45	332132

Раздел 2. Чтение

1.1

Задание	Ответ	Задание	Ответ	Задание	Ответ
1	8621345	6	4872631	11	6471852
2	4718352	7	3246178	12	2387164
3	7128346	8	5816372	13	4758261
4	4628751	9	6542178	14	8736152
5	7531842	10	7213645	15	3764518

1.2

Задание	Ответ	Задание	Ответ	Задание	Ответ
16	31221221	21	13212211	26	31132113
17	11322312	22	32111312	27	21131132
18	22123113	23	13121321	28	12312312
19	13121231	24	11231223	29	21112213
20	12312211	25	12332231	30	21132312

Раздел 3. Грамматика

Test 1

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. c 8. b 9. c 10. c 11. b 12. c 13. c 14. a 15. b 16. b 17. c 18. b 19. a 20. b

Test 2

1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. c 7. a 8. c 9. b 10. a 11. b 12. c 13. a 14. b 15. c 16. a 17. c 18. c 19. b 20. a

Test 3

1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. c 10. b 11. a 12. c 13. a 14. b 15. c 16. c 17. c 18. b 19. c 20. a

Test 4

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. c 10. c 11. a 12. a 13. b 14. c 15. b
16. b 17. a 18. a 19. c 20. b

Test 5

1. b 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. c 11. b 12. a 13. c 14. b 15. c
16. b 17. a 18. a 19. c 20. a

Test 6

1. a 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. c 11. a 12. c 13. a 14. b 15. a
16. b 17. c 18. c 19. b 20. a

Задание 1

Задание	Ответ
1	admiring
2	to be/being surrounded
3	was going
4	standing
5	turned
6	could
7	was interested
8	didn't/did not like
9	are coming

Задание 2

Задание	Ответ
1	most famous
2	was voted
3	was playing
4	had signed
5	gets

6	has never missed
7	are
8	third
9	will have known

Задание 3

Задание	Ответ
1	have decided
2	showing
3	were
4	had forgotten
5	was amazed
6	would remember
7	writes
8	was fried
9	are looking

Задание 4

Задание	Ответ
1	esquire's
2	was discovered
3	fourth
4	is not/ isn't
5	was puzzled
6	had seen
7	knows
8	waiting
9	his

Задание 5

Задание	Ответ
1	most amazing
2	understands
3	to be cared
4	will slow
5	worse
6	have found
7	am going
8	be used
9	improving

Задание 6

Задание	Ответ
1	was standing
2	would return
3	had found
4	couldn't/ could not
5	mine
6	had to
7	was discovered
8	has recently become
9	will be given

Задание 7

Задание	Ответ
1	worst
2	felt
3	had been waiting

4	couldn't/ could not
5	was holding
6	was arrested
7	nearest
8	being
9	would try

Задание 8

Задание	Ответ
1	am going
2	was told
3	don't / do not know
4	second
5	sixteenth
6	were
7	didn't/ did not want
8	everybody/ everyone
9	sang

Задание 9

Задание	Ответ
1	was shown
2	have learnt
3	would be able
4	anything
5	to avoid
6	don't/ do not believe
7	is

8	looking
9	slammed

Задание 10

Задание	Ответ
1	buying
2	most famous
3	was started
4	were working
5	eldest
6	didn't/ did not get
7	had made
8	hadn't/ had not been paid
9	worst

Задание 11

Задание	Ответ
1	was brought
2	standing
3	whispered
4	don't/ do not ask
5	to know
6	left
7	are not/ aren't
8	don't/ do not know
9	will pass

Задание 12

Задание	Ответ
1	are working
2	turns
3	living
4	leaves
5	were having
6	have found
7	are going to/will move
8	myself
9	would be

Задание 13

Задание	Ответ
1	looking
2	had stolen
3	could
4	was
5	didn't/did not want
6	Owen's
7	was going
8	was found
9	lost

Задание 14

Задание	Ответ
1	most
2	doesn't/does not stop
3	won't/will not harm

Задание	Ответ
4	are starting
5	is produced
6	was founded
7	has become
8	protecting
9	organises

Задание 15

Задание	Ответ
1	had
2	teeth
3	thought
4	were chatting
5	their
6	are
7	younger
8	could
9	was printed

Задание 16

Задание	Ответ
1	have been translated
2	was described
3	was lying
4	heard
5	trying
6	was looking
7	am

Задание	Ответ
8	thought
9	had earned

Задание 17

Задание	Ответ
1	latest
2	called
3	reads
4	characters'
5	is
6	has heard
7	begins
8	is believed
9	books

Задание 18

Задание	Ответ
1	languages
2	says
3	are used
4	including
5	Chinese
6	its
7	to cause
8	those
9	be replaced

Раздел 4. Словообразование

Упражнение 1

Задание	Ответ
1	memorable
2	personal
3	useful
4	historic
5	additional
6	cultural
7	missing
8	marvellous
9	peaceful
10	energetic

Упражнение 2

Задание	Ответ
1	comfortable
2	reasonable
3	professional
4	helpful
5	exceptional
6	countless
7	surrounding
8	traditional
9	numerous
10	daily

Упражнение 3

Задание	Ответ
1	unware
2	inefficient
3	incorrect
4	dishonest
5	illegal
6	incapable
7	impolite
8	unwilling
9	unwise
10	unfair

Упражнение 4

Задание	Ответ
1	entertainment
2	existence
3	popularity
4	behaviour
5	variety
6	competitions
7	reactions
8	strangers
9	publicity
10	stardom

Упражнение 5

Задание	Ответ
1	editor
2	readers
3	politician
4	lawyers
5	journalist
6	creator
7	musicians
8	assistant
9	instructor
10	participant

Упражнение 6

Задание	Ответ
1	responsibility
2	importance
3	expertise
4	equipment
5	dealings
6	preparation
7	employees
8	guidance
9	preference
10	selection

Упражнение 7

Задание	Ответ
1	originally
2	jointly
3	musically
4	fortunately
5	truly
6	carefully
7	remarkably
8	surprisingly
9	suitably
10	hopefully

Упражнение 8

Задание	Ответ
1	emphasizes
2	broaden
3	enable
4	clarify
5	misunderstood
6	ensure
7	simplify
8	arises
9	disadvantaged
10	discouraged

Упражнение 9

Задание	Ответ
1	unpredictable
2	unexpected
3	unavoidable
4	dissatisfaction
5	inability
6	unacceptable
7	unemployment
8	unlucky
9	unbelievable
10	misunderstanding

Задание 1

Задание	Ответ
1	illiterate
2	childhood
3	suspicious
4	horrific
5	remarkably
6	companionship

Задание 2

Задание	Ответ
1	confusing
2	government
3	these
4	oldest

5	earlier
6	founder

Задание 3

Задание	Ответ
1	professionals
2	expensive
3	addition
4	less
5	foreigner
6	reasonable

Задание 4

Задание	Ответ
1	better
2	collection
3	strange
4	different
5	actually
6	terrible

Задание 5

Задание	Ответ
1	suddenly
2	headed
3	rider
4	everything
5	served
6	certainly

Задание 6

Задание	Ответ
1	importance
2	education
3	practical
4	directly
5	imagine
6	thoughts

Задание 7

Задание	Ответ
1	financial
2	third
3	well-paid
4	immediately
5	normal
6	dangerous

Задание 8

Задание	Ответ
1	famous
2	simply
3	fortunately
4	twentieth
5	industrial
6	meaning

Задание 9

Задание	Ответ
1	easily
2	thoughts
3	frightened
4	distance
5	invitation
6	cheerful

Задание 10

Задание	Ответ
1	frequently
2	healthy
3	uncooked
4	kingdom
5	expectation
6	reality

Задание 11

Задание	Ответ
1	bakery
2	delicious
3	selection
4	disappointment
5	watered
6	parking

Задание 12

Задание	Ответ
1	overweight
2	questionnaire
3	opportunity
4	welcome
5	healthy
6	aromatherapy

Задание 13

Задание	Ответ
1	mysterious
2	exploration
3	participation
4	unknown
5	traditional
6	unforgettable

Задание 14

Задание	Ответ
1	responsible
2	protesters
3	kinder
4	dangerous
5	countryside
6	ashamed

Задание 15

Задание	Ответ
1	geographical
2	created
3	eruption
4	activity
5	eventually
6	greatest

Задание 16

Задание	Ответ
1	responsible
2	settlement
3	authority
4	archaeologists
5	discovering
6	delighted

Задание 17

Задание	Ответ
1	interesting
2	called
3	largest
4	activity
5	erosion
6	variety

Задание 18

Задание	Ответ
1	recently
2	peaceful
3	impossible
4	depressed
5	nightmare
6	desperately

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