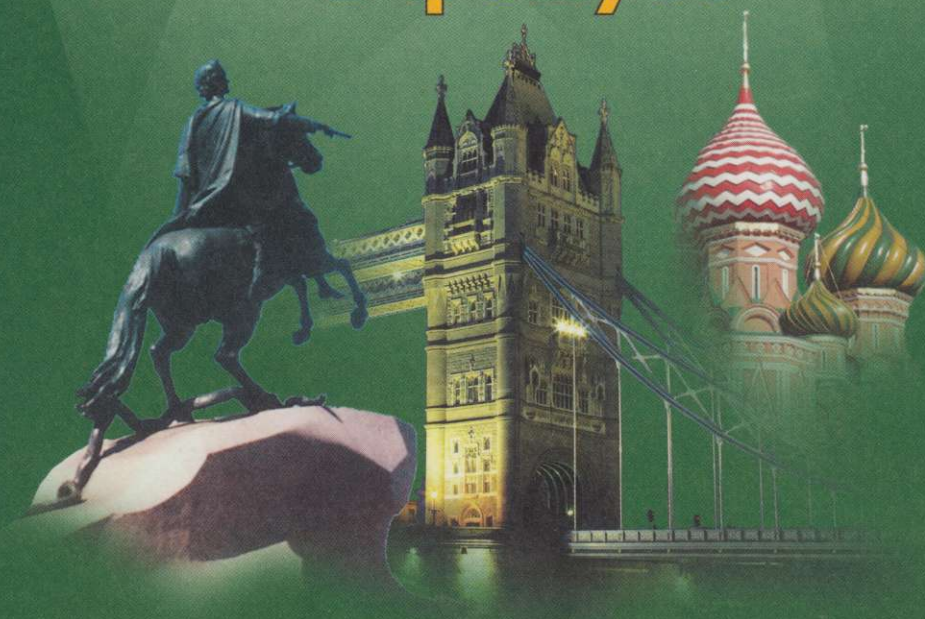


Ю. Е. Ваулина    О. Е. Подоляко



# Английский в фокусе



Тренировочные упражнения  
в формате ГИА

  
**ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ**  
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО

6

Ю. Е. Ваулина    О. Е. Подоляко



# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Тренировочные упражнения

в формате ГИА

6 класс

Пособие для учащихся  
общеобразовательных организаций

Москва  
«Просвещение»  
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Предлагаемый сборник является дополнительным компонентом УМК серии «Английский в фокусе» для 6 класса общеобразовательных организаций авторов Ю. Е. Ваулиной, Д. Дули, О. Е. Подоляко и др. В сборнике предлагается система заданий на развитие умений чтения, письма, лексико-грамматических навыков как основы речевых умений. Сборник не только решает задачу тренировки установленных форматов экзаменационных заданий, но и служит развитию универсальных учебных действий согласно требованию ФГОС основного общего образования. Материалы пособия можно использовать на уроках английского языка и дома самостоятельно.

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## Предисловие

### Учителю

Сегодня в общественном сознании происходит переход от понимания социального назначения школы как простой передачи знаний, умений и навыков от учителя к ученику к новому пониманию функции школы. Приоритетной целью школьного образования становится развитие у учащихся способности самостоятельно ставить учебные цели, проектировать пути их реализации, а также контролировать и оценивать свои достижения. Иначе говоря, формирование умения учиться.

Предлагаемый сборник дополнительных заданий в формате ГИА – новый компонент УМК «Английский в фокусе» для 6 класса. Создание этого пособия является откликом на учительский запрос о расширении арсенала заданий в формате государственной итоговой аттестации по английскому языку за курс основной школы, которые помогут обеспечить более последовательную, постепенную, глубокую подготовку к экзамену, и не только.

Новые ФГОС основной школы неразрывно связывают вопросы оценивания, в том числе в рамках итоговой аттестации, с необходимостью контроля за уровнем развития ключевых компетенций учащихся, за уровнем достижения ими не только предметных, но и личностных, метапредметных результатов, уровнем сформированности универсальных учебных действий.

Контрольно-измерительные материалы ГИА по английскому языку – в их нынешнем виде (2012) – составлены с учётом многолетнего опыта международных языковых экзаменов, где проверке подлежат конкретные речевые умения, обеспечивающие успешность в ситуациях реальной коммуникации, в том числе межкультурной. Кодификатор ГИА 2012 носит содержательно-деятельностный характер, отражая основную предметную цель – развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции. Определение уровня иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции осуществляется только на основе оценивания продуктов речевой деятельности учащихся на иностранном языке. Достижению этой важнейшей задачи служат и задания данного сборника. В дополнение к содержанию основных компонентов УМК учителю предлагается система заданий по развитию умений чтения, письма, лексико-грамматических навыков как основы речевых умений. Они не только решают задачу тренировки установленных форматов экзаменационных заданий, но и служат развитию жизненно важных универсальных учебных действий. Так, задания по чтению в формате True/False/Not Stated, установление соответствий между текстами/частями текста и заголовками – шаги в развитии умений смыслового чтения – одного из важнейших метапредметных умений, которое должна обеспечить современная школа. Заполнение пропусков в тексте-диалоге – умение (в составе социокультурной компетенции) использовать языковые

средства и правила речевого и неречевого поведения в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в странах изучаемого языка. Лексические задания на установление соответствий *дефиниция – слово* служат развитию ментальных умений (анализ – синтез). Одно из сложных заданий – образование дериватов от данных слов для заполнения пропусков в тексте – требует не только знаний словообразования и грамматического материала, но и развития языковой и контекстуальной догадки – составляющих лингвистической компетенции.

Естественно, задания для шестиклассников не могут дублировать экзаменационные задания для выпускников основной школы. В сборник включены упражнения для развития соответствующих умений с учётом этапа обучения. Авторы рекомендуют использовать материалы сборника для отработки навыков и умений, а не для контрольных и проверочных работ, обращаться к заданиям для дифференцированной работы с учащимися с учётом их личных достижений и затруднений.

### **Ученику**

Дорогой шестиклассник! Мы, российские авторы УМК «Английский в фокусе», рады новой встрече с тобой. Перед тобой новый сборник заданий. В его названии стоит слово, вероятно, уже знакомое тебе: ГИА – государственная итоговая аттестация. Так называется экзамен, который сдают выпускники 9 класса, предъявляя государству уровень овладения предметом, в том числе английским языком, за курс основной школы. А государству сегодня нужны люди знающие и умелые, активные и творческие, стремящиеся к постоянному развитию и умеющие работать в команде. Только такие люди могут сделать страну красивее и сильнее, мир вокруг себя удобнее и добрее.

Задания сборника в дополнение к учебнику, рабочей тетради и другим компонентам УМК, помогут тебе развить многие важные умения, ещё глубже проникнуть в закономерности и особенности английского языка, научиться использовать их в речи. А значит, и по-настоящему подготовиться к важному экзамену. Сборником легко пользоваться и при самостоятельной работе. Задания по чтению, лексике и грамматике построены в соответствии с модулями учебника «Английский в фокусе» для 6 класса, т. е. основаны на изучаемом в модулях лексическом и грамматическом материале. Разнообразные задания будут полезны и более старшим ребятам – для практики, повторения и самопроверки своих навыков и умений. Если вы учитесь в школе по другим УМК – это тоже не препятствие. Задания сборника включают темы, единые для всех российских школ в соответствии с новыми стандартами образования.

**Успехов вам с «Английским в фокусе»!**

## MODULE 1

### READING

1. a) Read the text and fill in the gaps with the missing words from the box. One word is extra.

live, comes, go, play, university, their, hard, subjects,  
Biology, teaches, works, tennis, are, from, sport

Hi! My name is Wendy Hopkins. I am \_\_\_\_\_ Scotland. I am Scottish. I am 13 years old. I \_\_\_\_\_ to school. My favourite \_\_\_\_\_ are Literature, English and French. My favourite \_\_\_\_\_ is tennis.

I \_\_\_\_\_ with my family. My parents' names \_\_\_\_\_ Paul and Lilly. They are in \_\_\_\_\_ forties. My father is a journalist and \_\_\_\_\_ in a newspaper. He works \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ back home late in the evening. My mother is a teacher. She \_\_\_\_\_ English in the local school.

My sister's name is Angela Hopkins. She is 20 years old. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ student. She studies \_\_\_\_\_. Her favourite sport is \_\_\_\_\_, too.

Our family is big and friendly. Please write soon and tell me about your family.

Best wishes,

Wendy

- b) Read the text again and say who is the youngest in Wendy's family.

2. Read and choose the right option.

1. How's everything?

a) Great!

b) Take care.

2. Hello!

a) Good afternoon.

b) I'm fine.

3. Any questions?

a) I don't know.

b) What does this word mean?

4. What's your phone number?

a) I'm 26.

b) 024 847 596.

5. How's it going?

a) Not bad.

b) I'm from Mexico.

6. Where are you from?

a) I'm from Germany.

b) I'm French.



7. Excuse me. What's the time?  
**a)** Twelve thirty. **b)** In two hours.
8. What about seven?  
**a)** Ok, then. **b)** Come on.
9. What do you do in the evenings?  
**a)** I'm watching TV. **b)** I watch TV.
10. It's very hot today.  
**a)** That's all. **b)** That's true.
11. Are you going to the cinema?  
**a)** Yes, I am. **b)** Yes, I do.
12. What are you doing tomorrow?  
**a)** Anything special. **b)** Nothing special.
13. What is she like?  
**a)** She's kind and honest. **b)** She's tall and blond.
14. What does she look like?  
**a)** She's kind and honest. **b)** She's tall and blond.

**3. Fill in the gaps to complete the dialogue. One sentence is extra.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>A</b> Mine is <i>john@England.net</i> . | <b>E</b> This is my first year here.       |
| <b>B</b> Thank you.                        | <b>F</b> Bye-bye, Lin.                     |
| <b>C</b> Hi!                               | <b>G</b> Perhaps we could help each other. |
| <b>D</b> Yes, I am.                        | <b>H</b> Where are you from?               |

**Lin:** Hi! Are you new here?

**John:** Yes. I'm an overseas student. **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Lin:** My name is Lin, a third-year student.

**John:** Hi, Lin! I'm John Thomson from England.

**Lin:** **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ It's a great pleasure to meet you, John. I'll go to England to study for a master's degree.

**John:** I'm here for finishing my Chinese course. **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Lin:** Yeah, John. If you need any help, feel free to tell me.

**John:** Really? **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Lin:** Are you online?

**John:** **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Lin:** My e-mail address is *lin@campus.com*.

**John:** **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ Let's keep in touch.

**Lin:** Ok. Bye for now, John.

**John:** **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ It was nice to meet you.



**4. Read the text about the USA and match the titles to the paragraphs.  
One title is extra.**

- A. FOOD**
- B. GREETING AND INTRODUCTION**
- C. WEATHER**
- D. NATURE**
- E. NATIONAL SYMBOL**
- F. SIZE**

**1.** Hello. My name is Collin. I am from California, the USA. I live with my parents and two younger sisters in the suburbs of LA (the short name for Los Angeles).

**2.** The United States of America is the world's third largest country in size and almost the third largest in population. It is more than twice the size of the European Union. Spain is about 5% of the size of the US. There are 50 states and lots of things to see here.

**3.** In the US you will find a lot of nationalities, people come here from all around the world. So you can eat any type of food you want. You can have Chinese, Mexican, Indian, Italian, Russian food and many others. It's all there. Yummy!

**4.** You can visit the mountains, the desert, the ocean, and the forests. But watch out for grizzly bears! They are one of the largest carnivores, or animals that eat meat, in the US.

**5.** The Statue of Liberty is one of the national symbols in my country. It's the symbol of freedom. This 93-meter monument is located in New York City. It was a gift from France to the Americans in 1886. So you are welcome to visit!

**5. Read the dialogue and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

Hi friends! Let me introduce my sister. Her name is Sophia and she is 23 years old. She is absolutely beautiful! Boys are very fond of her!

She has got long black hair, blue eyes and a pretty little nose. Her eyelashes are extremely long. She's got very nice white teeth. She's about 176 cm tall and she weighs 56 kg. She's slim and she has got long legs, but her feet are quite small.

She goes to university where she studies Economics. Sophia is very clever that's why she gets a lot of scholarships.

I think there is nothing negative about her. She's very kind, she pays at-

tention to her friends (she has many). She's usually cheerful and likes jokes a lot.

My sister is very helpful. She helps me with my homework and always helps my parents about the house.

In her free time she works as a model for a big and famous company. She often goes jogging to keep herself fit and healthy.

My parents are very proud of her.

1. Sophia is a student. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She looks like her mother. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She is extremely tall. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Boys don't like her. \_\_\_\_\_
5. She's very intelligent. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Sophia goes to Oxford University. \_\_\_\_\_
7. She is a positive character. \_\_\_\_\_
8. She doesn't have many friends. \_\_\_\_\_
9. In her free time she does some sports. \_\_\_\_\_
10. She spends a lot of time with her parents. \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Read the text and choose the right option.

### Kids and their Brothers and Sisters

Jenny has got two brothers, Richard and Don. Richard is thirteen and Don is sixteen. Many girls in her class think it's great to have big brothers. But Jenny thinks Richard is a pest (*вредина*). He is very unfair. He says she can't watch TV late in the evening and she can't play on his computer when he's not at home. And he calls her "Baby"!

Don is really nice. At weekends he plays table tennis with her. Sometimes he buys ice cream or chewing gum for her.

Jenny would like to have an elder sister. She thinks it would be great going shopping with her. And she would help her with her homework.

Benny has got a sister Laura. Laura is sixteen. Benny likes her and she likes him. When she has no homework, she plays cards with him. But not at weekends. Then she goes out with her friends.

Benny's best friend is Phill. He sits next to Benny at school. He has no brothers or sisters, but he has two lovely dogs. In the afternoon he often goes to the park with them. There they can run and play.

Janet is the girl Benny likes best. She lives next door. She has an elder sister. Her name's Emily. And she has three younger brothers. They always make a lot of noise. So Janet often comes to his place to watch TV or play games.

1. Don and Richard are ... .  
 a) twins                      b) Jenny's best friends                      c) teenagers
  2. Jenny likes ... .  
 a) her brothers              b) Richard more                      c) Don more
  3. Richard doesn't let her ... .  
 a) read his books  
 b) stay up late at night  
 c) eat ice cream
  4. At weekends Don ... .  
 a) calls Jenny "baby"  
 b) plays sport games with his sister  
 c) plays on his computer
  5. Jenny would like ... .  
 a) to have a big sister  
 b) to have three older brothers  
 c) to do homework
  6. At weekends Laura ... .  
 a) plays with Benny  
 b) goes out with her friends  
 c) has a lot of homework
  7. Phill ... .  
 a) has three lovely dogs  
 b) sits next to Janet at school  
 c) sits next to Benny
  8. Emily is ... .  
 a) Janet's elder sister  
 b) Benny's best friend  
 c) Janet's younger sister
7. a) Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

My name's Matthew Calwick but everybody calls me Mattie. I'm twelve years old and I go to Slighton Elementary School.

I live in Blackpool in the north-west of England with my mum. Unfortunately, my parents are divorced (в разводе). I don't often see my father because he moved to Winchester last year.

My mum's name's Sarah. She's 39 years old and she's a teacher in

Blackpool High School. She teaches Music and History. She likes her job a lot as well as her students. Students love my mum because she is very patient, sympathetic and cheerful.

My mum isn't very tall (about 160 cm) and she is slim. She has brown hair and blue eyes. She wears glasses. I think she is beautiful and looks much younger than she is. She likes wearing fashionable clothes. So she is very pretty.

My mum always understands me. I can tell her everything. We spend a lot of time together. She helps me with my homework if I have any problems. In the evenings we often play board games or just talk.

At the weekends she comes to my matches (I play football) or to my concerts (I play the guitar). She is very proud of me. After matches she invites me and my friends to eat an ice cream, to see a film or we go bowling. She likes my friends a lot.

In her free time she meets her friends – her best friend is my English teacher. They go to the sports centre. They swim and play table tennis. My mum goes to a dance class, too. She learns salsa and does it very well. She loves reading she has hundreds of books.

This is my mum and that's why I think she's the greatest woman in the world.

1. Matthew lives in the UK. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He is a high school student. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He has a big family. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mattie's father is a doctor. \_\_\_\_\_
5. His father lives in another town. \_\_\_\_\_
6. His mother teaches in his school. \_\_\_\_\_
7. She has got long hair. \_\_\_\_\_
8. She doesn't wear glasses. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Sarah's clothes are very modern. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Mattie's English teacher doesn't know his mother. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Sarah likes dancing. \_\_\_\_\_
12. She cooks well. \_\_\_\_\_

**b) Read the text again and say why the students love Sarah as a teacher.**

**8. Read the introductions of four people from Hungary. They want to learn English and they are at a language school in London now.**

**a) Match the statements to the persons. Put a tick in the correct box.**

**A.** So, I'm Violet Greene a 22-year-old student. I was born on 3rd October 1995 in Paks. My friends call me Letty. I'm quite tall, 178 cm tall. I've got blond wavy hair. I've got green eyes. I think my nose is a bit big, but I like my oval face. I'm slim, but I should do some work-out to be fitter. I usually wear a top or a sweatshirt with a pair of jeans. I prefer casual clothes. When I have an exam I generally wear a dress or a suit. I like all kinds of jewellery.

**B.** Oh. Where can I start? I'm Sophie Swede. I was born on 31st May 1991 in Debrecen. My nickname is Tiny because I'm only 155 cm tall. This nickname is from my brother, Tom. I'm a bit plump, so I'm on a diet. I want to lose some weight. I've got brownish-red hair and brown eyes. My eyes are big and I've got long eyelashes. I usually wear some make-up. I generally wear a dress or a skirt with a blouse or a top. I put on something casual when I'm at home. I like jewellery and high-heeled shoes.

**C.** My name is Peter Fox. I don't really have any special nicknames. I like when others call me Pete. I was born on 13th February 1985 in Debrecen. So I'm in my late twenties now. I'm 185 cm tall. I'm rather thin. I've got short red hair and blue eyes. My face is oval. I've got lots of freckles (*веснушки*). They come out in summer. I usually wear casual clothes. I like T-shirts and jeans both at work or at home.

**D.** As you know, I'm Charles Taylor. I'm in my forties. My nickname is Charlie. I was born on 20th July 1971 in Budapest (the capital of Hungary). I'm 180 cm tall.

I'm getting bald. My hair is short and brown. I've got brown eyes. I've got a round face with a snub nose. I haven't got a moustache and a beard. I don't really have time to lie in the sun or go to a solarium so my complexion is rather pale (*бледный*). I usually wear a suit at work but I prefer casual clothes when I am at home.

He/She	Charles	Violet	Peter	Sophie
1 ... was born in the 80s.				
2 ... has a brother called Tom.				
3 ... is in his/her early twenties.				
4 ... is very short.				
5 ... was born in the capital.				

6 ... dresses up to go to an exam.				
7 ... doesn't eat what he/she wants.				
8 ... has little hair.				
9 ... likes casual clothes everywhere.				
10 ... usually wears a suit at his office.				

**b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

1. Charles has got a beard. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Violet does exercises every morning. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Both Sophie and Violet like rings, bracelets, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Peter likes when people call him by his short name. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Charles' face is not sunburnt. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Violet has a lot of friends. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Violet's hair is straight. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Both Peter and Violet are in their twenties. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Jeans are general wear for Peter. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Tom is Sophie's elder brother. \_\_\_\_\_

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

**9. Match the word groups in the two columns.**

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. my uncle               | <b>a.</b> his aunt's children             |
| 2. Jane's aunt            | <b>b.</b> his grandmother and grandfather |
| 3. Tom's cousins          | <b>c.</b> his aunt's husband              |
| 4. her parents            | <b>d.</b> my mother's brother             |
| 5. John and Anna's twins  | <b>e.</b> her father's sister             |
| 6. Sasha's grandparents   | <b>f.</b> their same age children         |
| 7. Mark's cousin's father | <b>g.</b> my parents' daughter-in-law     |
| 8. my brother's wife      | <b>h.</b> her mom and dad                 |

**10. Fill in the gaps to complete the text.**

Jim Black is my mother's brother. My \_\_\_\_\_ is 32 years \_\_\_\_\_. He's quite tall, and he \_\_\_\_\_ short black hair. Jim lives \_\_\_\_\_ London.

He's \_\_\_\_\_ engineer, and he works \_\_\_\_\_ British Telecom. In his free time, he \_\_\_\_\_ tennis and listens to music. He goes to the gym and he \_\_\_\_\_ smoke. Jim drives an old Mini, but he wants to \_\_\_\_\_ a new car next year. I like visiting my uncle in London and spending \_\_\_\_\_ with him.

**11. Read the text and choose the right option.**

Malta is a small (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the Mediterranean. It is south of Sicily. It is an island country (2) \_\_\_\_\_ no lakes or rivers. About four hundred (3) \_\_\_\_\_ people live in Malta. The country has two (4) \_\_\_\_\_, Maltese and English, but many people also speak (5) \_\_\_\_\_. The capital city Valletta is on the east (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Malta is (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and dry in the summer, and the winters are also quite warm.

A large number of tourists (8) \_\_\_\_\_ Malta every year.

- |                 |              |            |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. a) country   | b) city      | c) village |
| 2. a) and       | b) with      | c) without |
| 3. a) thousand  | b) thousands | c) million |
| 4. a) languages | b) countries | c) islands |
| 5. a) Italy     | b) Italian   | c) Italic  |
| 6. a) coast     | b) beach     | c) sea     |
| 7. a) hot       | b) cold      | c) wet     |
| 8. a) go        | b) come      | c) visit   |

**12. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

Hello everyone! My name is Lucy and I want to tell you about my grandfather! His name is Tim and he is my \_\_\_\_\_ friend.

My grandfather is in his \_\_\_\_\_ and he is a retired Maths \_\_\_\_\_ now, so he has plenty of time to be and play with me. I love him very much and I know he loves me too. We \_\_\_\_\_ spend a lot of time together.

My grandfather is a very tall and strong man! You can see me on his shoulders in my \_\_\_\_\_ picture that is on my desk in my room. Sometimes I think he is a \_\_\_\_\_. He can always guess what I want to do or

**GOOD**

**SIXTY**

**TEACH**

**USUAL**

**FAVOUR**

**MAGIC**



to eat or what I feel inside! When I am sad, he always makes me laugh with his \_\_\_\_\_ faces. He tells me many stories, he even sings for me! He speaks \_\_\_\_\_ and he teaches me the basics of it.

**FUN  
SPAIN**

Every day my grandfather Tim prepares my breakfast, drives me to school and picks me up at the end of \_\_\_\_\_. He helps me with my homework, he takes me to the \_\_\_\_\_ pool, he plays chess with me and he counts the stars with me.

**CLASS  
SWIM**

You know, my grandfather is the only grown-up I know who \_\_\_\_\_ understands me. I love him very much!

**REAL**

**6. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**  
**Education at Home**

About 4000 families teach their \_\_\_\_\_ at home, and they do very well. One example is the Tanner family from Hertfordshire. Eve Tanner, 27 and her 29-year-old husband James do not send their children to school. The Taner children, six-year-old Stephen and eight-year-old Jason, study at home with their mother. They have a bright, \_\_\_\_\_ study in their home. All around there are a lot of books and the children's \_\_\_\_\_ are on the wall. James says, "My wife and I think we got nothing from school – only a diploma. In fact, everything was \_\_\_\_\_."

**CHILD**

**COMFORT  
PAINT**

**BORE**

Some parents who are teaching their children at home have a study programme, but the Tanners don't. Eve says, "The children love books. They read all sorts of things. And of course we read story books together. I teach them \_\_\_\_\_ and mathematics, too. They write \_\_\_\_\_ lists for me. Then they go shopping with me and pay for the things we buy."

**WRITE  
SHOP**

Eve and James take their children to the library, to museum, to concerts, to \_\_\_\_\_ pools and to gymnastics. They think these activities are very important. Eve says, "Most of \_\_\_\_\_ friends are very \_\_\_\_\_. Some friends are thinking about \_\_\_\_\_ their children at home."

**SWIM**

**WE/INTEREST  
TEACH**

**14. Read the letter and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

Dear Friend,

I'm your new pen friend. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to you to introduce \_\_\_\_\_. My name is Anna Dawson and I'm from Bradford, a small \_\_\_\_\_ town. I'm twelve years old and I go to Bradford Elementary School. I'm in class 8A. I learn \_\_\_\_\_ at school. I'd like to learn \_\_\_\_\_, too.

I've got a \_\_\_\_\_ brother. His name is Ben. He's ten. I'm quite tall and I've got long brown hair and blue eyes. But I don't like my \_\_\_\_\_ features.

My favourite colours are red and green. I like \_\_\_\_\_ casual clothes: T-shirts and jeans. At school I like Biology and Geography but I don't like Maths. My classmates are great! After school I \_\_\_\_\_ go to my piano lessons or to the sports centre. I play basketball with my friends or we go bowling.

My favourite pop \_\_\_\_\_ is Adele. I like her a lot. I have all her CDs and there are lots of her posters on the wall in my bedroom.

I don't often watch TV but I love \_\_\_\_\_. I like mystery stories.

I've got a hamster. His name's Hector. He's very \_\_\_\_\_. I play with him a lot.

What about you? What are your favourites? What do you like \_\_\_\_\_?

Please write soon,

Yours,

Anna

PS: Here's a photo of me and my friends. (I'm wearing red \_\_\_\_\_!)

**WRITE**

**I**

**ENGLAND**

**FRANCE**

**RUSSIA**

**YOUNG**

**FACE**

**WEAR**

**USUAL**

**SING**

**READ**

**FUN**

**DO**

**TRAIN**

**WRITING**

**15. a) Read the text and complete the identity card.**

His first name is Mark and his surname is Smith. He is twelve years old and his birthday is on the 1st of July. His address is 32, Kings St., London

and his phone number is 236 215 632. He is English. He's from London. His favourite food is hamburgers and his favourite drink is orange juice.

**IDENTITY CARD**

First name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Surname: \_\_\_\_\_  
Age: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_  
Favourite food: \_\_\_\_\_

**b) Look at the Identity card and write a text about Ana.**

**IDENTITY CARD**

First name: Ana  
Surname: Lopez  
Age: 12  
Date of birth: 12th December  
Address: 3, Daisy Street, Malaga  
Phone number: 265 4487 659  
Nationality: Spanish  
City: Malaga  
Favourite food: pizza  
Favourite drink: Coke

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- 16. You've got an e-mail from your English pen friend. Write him/her a letter about you and your family. Write 30–35 words.**
- 17. You've got a letter from your friend about his/her best friend in his/her family. Write him/her a letter and answer his/her three questions. Write 50–60 words.**

*" ... Who is your best friend in your family? What do you usually do together? What is he/she like?..."*

## MODULE 2

### READING

**1. Match the occasions to the invitations. One title is extra.**

1. WEDDING PARTY
2. JUBILEE
3. DINNER PARTY
4. ST PATRICK'S DAY
5. GRADUATION CELEBRATION

**A.** For the luck of the Irish attend our annual celebration on Friday, March 17th at 7 in the evening, 1235 Key Road.  
Wear your lucky Green!

**B.** Victoria is leaving Greenwood High School in Style!  
Please come to an Open House held in honor of Victoria Banks on Friday, June 1st after Commencement ceremony  
266 Greenbrier Avenue  
New Haven, CT.

**C.** Molly Claire & Eurique Fucci together with their parents invite you to celebrate their union as they become husband and wife.  
Saturday, June 28, 2014,  
7 o'clock in the evening.  
The Powel Crosley estate  
Sarasota, Florida.  
Dinner, dancing  
and happily ever after  
to follow.

**D.** Please join us for a dinner party in honor of KATE'S 40TH BIRTHDAY.  
Saturday, May 25 at six o'clock in the evening at the Williams residence.  
2356 Camden Avenue,  
Franklin Lakes.  
Hosted by Erica Rhodes & Lacy Williams.

**2. a) Read the text and fill in the gaps with the missing words from the box, one word is extra.**

fireplace, between, bathroom, bedroom, bed, rooms,  
carpets, sofa, curtains, paintings, armchairs

### Apartment/family suite

The apartment is very large with very nice views of the Old Town Square. The apartment consists of a sitting room and a \_\_\_\_\_. These two \_\_\_\_\_ are not separate, as you need to walk through the sitting room to get into the bedroom or the \_\_\_\_\_. There are doors \_\_\_\_\_ the rooms, so as to make it separate for the evening. It is more suitable for a group of friends or a family.

The front sitting room has a large leather \_\_\_\_\_, which can be used as an extra double bed for two persons, two \_\_\_\_\_ and a table. The \_\_\_\_\_ makes it very cosy, as well as the \_\_\_\_\_ on the walls. The bedroom has a large king-size \_\_\_\_\_ and a leather sofa, which can also be used as an extra double bed for two persons. The floors are covered with \_\_\_\_\_. The amenities (удобства) of the room include a mini-bar, internet connection, TV with satellite, telephone, safe, mobile, air-conditioning, hairdryer and so on.

No. of people/this room: 6 people max.

No. of adults/this room: 4 adults max.

**b) Read the text again and say why six people can live in the apartment.**

### 3. Fill in the gaps to complete the dialogue. One sentence is extra.

What about the armchairs?  
I think, the best place is in front of the window.  
What about the table?  
Can you give me a hand, David?  
Where shall we put the clock?  
It's really great!  
Put it on the wall opposite the sofa.

**Jane:** Oh, I love my new flat! What a wonderful sitting room.

**Mike:** (1) \_\_\_\_\_ I'll help to put the furniture in place. (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

**David:** Sure.

**Mike:** Where do you want the sofa, Jane?

**Jane:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mike:** All right. (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Jane:** They'll look nice next to the fireplace.

**Mike:** What about the picture?

**Jane:** (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Be careful! It's very old.

**Mike:** What else? (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Jane:** Place it between the sofa and the armchairs.

**Mike:** What about the carpet?

**Jane:** Oh, dear! I forgot! It should go under the furniture.

**4. Read the texts and match the names to the descriptions of the rooms. One name is extra.**

**A. LIVING ROOM**

**B. BATHROOM**

**C. KITCHEN**

**D. BEDROOMS**

**E. DINING ROOM**

**1.** Upgraded appliances (современное оборудование) include a Kenmore Dishwasher, a new ceramic sink, a new GE microwave oven and a refrigerator with an icemaker. Pull out shelves are made by Kraft Made. The dishes, glasses and flatware are sets for a minimum of 9 people. Built-in wall speakers provide excellent sound and make cooking more pleasant.

**2.** Before you buy furniture for this room, analyze what kind of space you have. For smaller homes it can also be a multi purpose room. It can be a home office or a place to do homework, or a place for socializing. Find your own style. Dining tables come in many different shapes. Round tables are great for seating a few people, and are good for conversations. Think if you want armchairs or chairs there. A carpet can make the room feel richer.

**3.** There is a TV with a remote in each room and all have stereos (cassette/CD/radio). Each room has a pine dresser and a night stand with a lamp, an alarm clock, a phone, phone books and a pen/paper. The pillows and bed skirts are made by Ralph Lauren. Each bed has an extra blanket and a pillow or two. There is a separate closet/dressing area for each bed with an extra mirror. All rooms have high ceilings and wood blinds on windows.

**4.** All sinks are raised high for ease of use. There are some closet shelves. There is a decorative shower curtain and a towel rack with towels, paper basket, toilet paper and toilet brushes. Accessories include a soap dish, a glass or two, small bottles of shampoo, mouthwash and soap. Extra towels, soap, tissues and toilet paper are in each vanity cabinet. There are decorative rugs under all sinks.

**5. Read the dialogue and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**Lucy:** Some of my friends are having a New Year party at home. Why not join them? We are the same age and have common views on many things so you can make a lot of new friends. I'm sure we'll have a lot of fun playing games and dancing.

**Pam:** And I'm not quite sure of it. Your friends may not like me and I won't feel at home. And some of the guests can be unpleasant to me either. Finally, we'll have to do lots of washing up and clean the room in the morning and I don't feel like doing it on holiday.

**Lucy:** Well, I can agree with you. What about going for a walk with our classmates? I know some classmates and teachers are going to celebrate New Year in Central Square. It's rather exotic! We'll watch fireworks and listen to the concert. And then we can play snowballs and have a lot of fun!

**Pam:** You are crazy! It's freezing and it's going to be rather cold at night. And I'm afraid we'll get hungry.

**Lucy:** If we are hungry, we can go to a café and have a snack.

**Pam:** I'm sure all cafés will be full that night. But if you want to go out, we can buy tickets to a disco party.

**Lucy:** A disco party? Great idea! There will be lots of young people and we can make new friends. Besides, I'm fond of dancing.

**Pam:** So am I! And I think there will be a special concert programme, too. So we will have a lot of fun. Besides, we won't have to care about food. Everything is included into the price.

**Lucy:** And we won't have to wash dishes and to clean the room after the party! But I'm afraid we are too young to go there alone. I invite you to join my family. We usually have a lot of fun.

**Pam:** Thanks, I'll think it over.

1. Lucy prefers to see the New Year in a different city. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Pam likes making new friends during holidays. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There are nice fireworks in Central Square on the New Year's night. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The girls hate washing-up after the party most of all. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Lucy's parents are going to see the New Year in on Central Square. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The concerts in Central Square are always good. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The New Year weather is too frosty to be outside for a long time. \_\_\_\_\_



8. Tickets to a disco party are cheap on the New Year's Eve. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The girls want to go to a disco  
because they both like dancing. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Pam likes going to a café to have a snack. \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Read the text and choose the right option.**

I live in a suburban district. I have lived there with the same neighbours for ten years. People don't socialize much but when they see each other in the street they greet each other and smile. You can go around and find people outside waving and smiling at you, doing anything from biking, walking with someone or a pet, and gardening. Our neighbourhood is big and has wonderful gardens. All the families in the street take time in using part of their lawn as a garden, putting their plants there. They have roses, lilacs, hydrangeas, and phlox all over our street. It's a fantastic place to walk by and just look around at the scenery when the flowers are in bloom. Just to the south of our neighbourhood, is a golf course. In the winter, people go to the slopes of the golf course to ski and play in the snow while the snow lasts. After winter, it becomes the zone for golfers. Local outdoor entertainment is concentrated in the Community Park. With a parking lot, a playground, two picnic areas, a football field and a basketball court, the park has a wide variety of entertainment. Whenever the weather is nice, you can be sure there are some people in the park, enjoying the facilities.

1. The boy lives \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** in the centre of the city      **b)** in the village      **c)** outside the city
2. The boy's neighbours \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** don't speak to each other  
**b)** are quite friendly  
**c)** like visiting each other
3. The common hobby of the neighbours is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** walking      **b)** riding a bike      **c)** gardening
4. The boy's mother \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** has the best garden in the district  
**b)** doesn't like gardening  
**c)** grows only roses
5. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ in the neighbourhood.  
**a)** swimming pool      **b)** sports ground      **c)** cinema
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is most popular in the area.  
**a)** local park      **b)** golf course      **c)** football field

**7. a) Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

*Orchard Road* is the main shopping street of Singapore. It is a major tourist attraction but local people as well visit it regularly. It is 2.2 kilometers long. It got its name after the fruit orchards that the road led to in the mid-1800s. Orchard Road is full of malls, numerous upmarket restaurants, coffee chains, cafés, nightclubs and hotels. Plaza Singapura is a major shopping centre in Orchard.

It is also the site of the official residence of the President of Singapore, the Istana. The Istana is at Orchard Road's southern end and on the northern side of Orchard Road are the Botanic Gardens. Each Christmas, Orchard Road is decorated with Christmas lights. The Christmas decorations along Orchard Road are famous for their beauty, with reindeer on palm trees and gingerbread houses covered with fake (искусственный) snow.

1. Orchard Street is the longest street in Singapore. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Orchard Street is called so because  
there were gardens in its place. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Now it's a great shopping area. \_\_\_\_\_
4. There are still wonderful gardens at the end of the street. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Plaza Singapura is the oldest shopping center. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The President's residence is not far from Orchard Street. \_\_\_\_\_
7. If you walk along Orchard Street you can see  
the president of the country in front of his office. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The best time for tourists  
to come to Singapore is December. \_\_\_\_\_

**b) Read the text again and say why Christmas is attractive to tourists in Singapore.**

**8. Match the titles to the descriptions of the streets. One is extra.**

- A. SHOPPING PARADISE
- B. AN UNUSUAL STREET
- C. THEATRELAND
- D. A SINGER'S DREAM
- E. HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS

1. Abbey Road is located in the north of London. The Abbey Road Studio, at the end of the street, was the place where the Beatles recorded 90% of their songs. In April 1969, they came together to record their final album as a group and titled it "Abbey Road". This album became their

best selling work and featured the image of the zebra crossing just outside the studios on the front cover. Today, tourists come here to create their own Abbey Road album cover.

**2.** With its cinemas, cafés, luxury shops and horse-chestnut trees, the Champs-Élysées is one of the most recognizable and most famous streets in Paris and France. This elegant and broad avenue runs from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe. Originally it was nothing but fields; today it is one of the most famous streets in the world. Now it is one of the most prestigious shopping boulevards of Paris that attracts a lot of tourists.

**3.** You may not have heard of this street, but Unter den Linden really deserves attention. Stretching at the heart of the historical section of Berlin, from the Museum Island to the Brandenburger Gate, the prestigious boulevard lined with rows of trees makes for a pleasant walk between Berlin's two major attractions. During the day, it fills with tourists with cameras who are eager to see its numerous historical landmarks.

**4.** At first glance it's hard to call Canal Grande in Venice (Italy) a street, but, on the other hand, isn't it one? The most famous waterway in Venice winds (извивается) through the historic centre of the beautiful city on water. As you go by boat or gondola you see Gothic arches, fantastic palaces, and colourful frescoes. It's the mixture of marble and gold all along the way. You feel the atmosphere of love and romance on a walk like that.

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

### 9. Match the nouns to the definitions.

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. basin    | <b>a)</b> a frame in a wall with glass that lets light and air come into the room    |
| 2. bookcase | <b>b)</b> a large piece of kitchen equipment used for cooking food                   |
| 3. computer | <b>c)</b> a piece of special glass in which you can see yourself                     |
| 4. cooker   | <b>d)</b> a big piece of furniture in which you keep your clothes                    |
| 5. fridge   | <b>e)</b> a piece of equipment used for keeping food at low temperatures             |
| 6. mirror   | <b>f)</b> a big bowl fixed to the wall in a bathroom for washing your face and hands |
| 7. wardrobe | <b>g)</b> a piece of furniture with shelves for putting books on                     |
| 8. window   | <b>h)</b> a machine that stores programs and information in electronic form          |

**10. Match the words from the two columns.**

- |                  |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. bank          | <b>a)</b> books              |
| 2. baker's       | <b>b)</b> stamps             |
| 3. chemist's     | <b>c)</b> magazines          |
| 4. greengrocer's | <b>d)</b> a tortoise         |
| 5. library       | <b>e)</b> dolls              |
| 6. newsagent's   | <b>f)</b> skateboards        |
| 7. pet shop      | <b>g)</b> pasta with chicken |
| 8. post office   | <b>h)</b> carrot cake        |
| 9. restaurant    | <b>i)</b> lotion             |
| 10. sports shop  | <b>j)</b> banknotes          |
| 11. toy shop     | <b>k)</b> grapes             |

**11. Put the verbs in the right form to complete the text.**

Last year I \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) with my family to New York. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**visit**) my parents' old friends. New York impressed me. Do you know that the Dutch \_\_\_\_\_ (**make**) the city? They \_\_\_\_\_ (**call**) it New Amsterdam. I think, the heart of New York \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) Broadway and it \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) the heart of American theatre industry. It \_\_\_\_\_ (**get**) its name in the 18th century. The name Broadway \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) the English translation of the Dutch name. The street \_\_\_\_\_ (**run**) 15 miles (24 km) through Manhattan and the Bronx. There \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) about 40 theatres there. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) lucky to get tickets and \_\_\_\_\_ (**see**) a wonderful musical 'Mary Poppins'.

**12. Read the text and choose the right option.**

My friend Mary lives in a nice neighbourhood. There are a lot of shops (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_ here. The post office is right (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_ to her house. (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_ the post office on the other side of the road is the supermarket. It's very convenient. Her family buys all food there. There is a bus stop (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket. The bus takes Mary right to school. The chemist's and the library are (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket. So it takes five minutes to get there and you can do the shopping on the way (**6**) \_\_\_\_\_. On this side of the road, (**7**) \_\_\_\_\_ Mary's house is a good toy shop and close to it her favourite café. Mary likes sweets so much!

- |                          |                       |                    |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <b>a)</b> about       | <b>b)</b> around      | <b>c)</b> by       |
| 2. <b>a)</b> by          | <b>b)</b> round       | <b>c)</b> next     |
| 3. <b>a)</b> next to     | <b>b)</b> opposite    | <b>c)</b> behind   |
| 4. <b>a)</b> behind      | <b>b)</b> in front of | <b>c)</b> opposite |
| 5. <b>a)</b> in front of | <b>b)</b> opposite    | <b>c)</b> behind   |
| 6. <b>a)</b> back        | <b>b)</b> forward     | <b>c)</b> right    |
| 7. <b>a)</b> in front of | <b>b)</b> behind      | <b>c)</b> next to  |

## MODULE 3

### READING

1. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the box to complete the text. One word is extra.

safe, side, pavement, pedestrian, listen, wear, kerb,  
 road, safety, care, hold, traffic, let it pass, run

#### Road \_\_\_\_\_ When Walking

Where there is a \_\_\_\_\_, use it.

If you are looking after somebody younger than you, always \_\_\_\_\_ their hand when using the \_\_\_\_\_.

Where there is no pavement, walk on the right hand \_\_\_\_\_ of the road to face the \_\_\_\_\_ coming towards you.

Take special \_\_\_\_\_ if you can't see the road very far ahead.

Help other road users see you. \_\_\_\_\_ or carry something light coloured or bright.

To cross the road safely:

1. Find a \_\_\_\_\_ place to cross.
2. Stop just before you get to the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Look all around for traffic and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If traffic is coming, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. When it is safe, go straight across the road – do not \_\_\_\_\_, keep looking and listening while you cross.

**b) Read the text again and say what road safety rule is different in Russia.**

2. Read the text and match the titles to the sections of Cycling Safety Rules. One title is extra.

- A. RIDING A BIKE
- B. CYCLING IN THE DARK
- C. CYCLING NEAR ANIMALS
- D. BEFORE YOU SET OFF
- E. PARKING YOUR CYCLE
- F. CHECK OUT YOUR BIKE

1. Make sure your cycle is safe to ride – your brakes and tyres should be working well. Make sure your front and back lights work well, and your

back reflector is clean. When you have to carry anything on your cycle, use a bike bag or basket.

**2.** Always wear a cycle helmet that is the correct size – it will help to protect your head if you fall off. Do not ride a bike that is too big or small as it can affect your balance.

**3.** Wear reflective clothing and/or accessories (belt, arm or ankle bands) or a backpack in the dark. You must not cycle at night without a white front light, a red back light and a red reflector at the back.

**4.** Before starting off, turning right or left, overtaking, or stopping, you must look behind and make sure it is safe and then give a clear arm signal to show what you want to do. You must not ride on the pavement unless there are special signs. Always keep both hands on the handlebars.

Be very careful near lorries and buses. Do not ride in the space between the vehicle and the kerb. When turning from one road to another, give way to pedestrians who are crossing that road.

**5.** Always park your cycle thoughtfully so that it is not in the way of other people. It is best to use a cycle stand if there is one. Lock it to prevent it from being stolen and have the frame marked with your postcode.

### **3. Arrange the dialogue in the logical order:**

- \_\_\_ – And in my route there are only five and it is quicker.
- \_\_\_ – Or we can go to Holborn, change to the Piccadilly Line and the second stop will be Piccadilly Circus.
- \_\_\_ – Look at the map, Mary. We are at the Bank now. It is the Central Line.
- \_\_\_ – We can go to Oxford Circus and change there to the Bakerloo Line and the next station will be Piccadilly Circus.
- 1 – Let's count the stops. In my variant there are six stops.
- \_\_\_ – OK, let's try your variant.
- \_\_\_ – We need to go to Piccadilly Circus.

### **4. Fill in the gaps to complete the dialogues. One word/sentence is extra.**

- A.** Excuse me, sir. **B.** Sure. **C.** Is it far? **D.** Thank you very much. **E.** your right **F.** Then, **G.** Where's that? **H.** You're welcome. **I.** till **J.** You can go there ...

*Location*

**A:** Excuse me. Do you know where I can get a cup of coffee?

**B:** (1) \_\_\_\_\_ You could try Floris Café.

**A:** (2) \_\_\_\_\_

**B:** It's on Harrington Road opposite the Ampersand Hotel.

**A:** Thank you.

**B:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_

*Directions*

**A:** (4) \_\_\_\_\_ How can I get to the Natural History Museum?

**B:** It's in Kensington. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ by underground. Get to South Kensington Tube station. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ go past Ben's Cookies and turn into Cromwell Place. Go straight (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Cromwell Road.

**A:** Go to South Kensington, walk to Cromwell Street ...

**B:** No, to Cromwell Place and then till Cromwell Road.

**A:** Ah, yes, Cromwell Road.

**B:** (8) \_\_\_\_\_, turn left and the Natural History Museum will be on (9) \_\_\_\_\_

**A:** Turn left and it's on the right.

**B:** Yes.

**A:** (10) \_\_\_\_\_

**B:** You're welcome.

**5. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**Bicycle Helmets**

Tom, a friend of mine, a college student, loves riding his bicycle at weekends. He especially enjoys taking long rides through the city. To my surprise, I found he never wears a helmet.

I began to wonder why a person who spends so much time and money developing his mind doesn't wear a helmet. Riding a bicycle without a helmet greatly increases his risk of brain injury (черепно-мозговая травма).

Each year, over 50,000 people in the United States suffer some form of brain injury from a bicycle accident. Unfortunately, many of them have long-lasting effects. Getting medical treatment (лечение) can cost very big money and can take many years. Compare this waste of time and money with the \$40 you spend on a bicycle helmet.

It is not always easy to get a friend to wear a bicycle helmet. Be patient! Give your friend time to come to his or her own decision about wearing one. Invite your friend to take a bicycle ride with you. Without saying anything, put your helmet on quietly. If you stop at a store during your bike ride, keep your helmet on. This will send a message that you are comfort-



able wearing a helmet both on and off your bike. If you remove it too quickly, your friend may think wearing a helmet is not very nice.

Buying your friend a helmet as a present may not be such a good idea. Your friend may feel you are pushing too hard. Each person needs to reach his or her own conclusions (выводы) about safety and how to protect the body.

1. Tom goes to university by bike. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He loves riding in the country. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Riding a bicycle without a helmet is very dangerous. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Over 500 bicycle accidents happen  
in the USA every day. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Medical treatment for brain injury is very long  
and expensive (дорогой). \_\_\_\_\_
6. Bicycle helmets are not expensive. \_\_\_\_\_
7. One should make his friend wear  
a helmet when they go bike riding. \_\_\_\_\_
8. It takes several months to get  
a friend to wear a bicycle helmet. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Bicycle helmets as birthday presents are very popular. \_\_\_\_\_
10. If you set an example it'll help your friend  
start wearing a bicycle helmet. \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Read what the children from different countries write about traffic problems and choose the right option.**

**Fighting Terrible Traffic**

*Miriam Mostkoff from Mexico*

One of the things that really upsets me is the traffic. It happens very often that when I have to be at the lessons, for example, I fight terrible traffic and spend my class time stuck there in my father's car.

That makes me angry because some drivers don't respect each other and can cause an accident. It makes me feel upset even though these situations are usual. The traffic problem in my country is worse because the traffic is bad all day long not just during rush hours like here.

**Impatient Drivers Really Tick Me Off**

*Naitsin Shen from Taiwan*

Drivers who are impolite or impatient really annoy me. And I hate it when drivers don't follow the traffic rules. Some drivers are impatient when the light turns green and the car in front of them does not go immediately.

They start to honk their horns. Some drivers do not make a signal when they want to make a turn or change lanes. A few days ago, when I was on the way home, a car approached my car without making any signal. I was annoyed and really scared. I think drivers should be very careful so that everyone can be safe in the street.

### **Being Stuck in a Traffic Jam**

*Milan Gurung from Nepal*

A traffic jam is a very common thing in big cities. This problem really upsets many people, and I am one of them. Traffic jams really annoy me, especially when I am in a hurry. When you are in a hurry and get stuck in the middle of traffic, how do you feel? I guess everybody's blood boils, especially when you are late for an important meeting or something. When you are in a traffic jam, you cannot even open your car door when it is hot because of the gases coming out of the cars. Being stuck in a traffic jam is my worst nightmare!

### **Something That Makes Me Upset is Traffic**

*Nicole Meier from Switzerland*

There are many people who show bad behaviour when driving a car. For example, when somebody is waiting to cross the street, not many drivers stop and give him the right of way. According to the law, the drivers must stop before a crosswalk when a pedestrian is waiting. If they don't stop, I get ticked off by these impolite drivers.

1. Miriam often \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) is late for classes because of bad traffic
  - b) enjoys spending time in her father's car
  - c) fights at school
2. Miriam thinks that \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) the drivers usually respect one another
  - b) impolite driving is dangerous
  - c) some drivers feel upset on the road
3. In Taiwan drivers \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) usually keep to the road safety rules
  - b) often break the road safety rules
  - c) don't know the traffic rules
4. Drivers must make a signal when \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) the lights turn green
  - b) they want to honk their horns
  - c) they want to change the direction

5. A traffic jam \_\_\_\_ .  
**a)** is not a problem for many people  
**b)** is typical of big cities  
**c)** is a thing that doesn't upset Milan from Nepal
6. You can't even open the car door in the traffic jam because \_\_\_\_ .  
**a)** it is hot  
**b)** the other cars are too close  
**c)** car gases are poisonous/harmful
7. In Switzerland many drivers \_\_\_\_ .  
**a)** don't give way to pedestrians  
**b)** show their cars to pedestrians  
**c)** stop at the crossing before going right

**7. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

*Giulia, from Manchester*

I really like London. It's a great city! You can do anything you want and there are a lot of shops. I love shopping! When I go there, I always go to Buckingham Palace. I hope I can see Prince Harry or Prince William. I also think the guards are very funny with their hats. I like to go there by train or by car because you can see how green our country is: full of big fields and grassy hills. If you take the plane, you cannot see all this!

*Max, from Lytham*

My favourite place is Blackpool. I really like that town ... It's close to my city. Even if it's not a very big city, it's really nice: there are so many people coming here ... especially in summer. Before getting married, couples often go to Blackpool for parties. There is also Blackpool Tower. I like it because it looks like a small Eiffel Tower. When I'm not at school, I play the guitar and in Blackpool there are a lot of opportunities for musicians like me! Finally, I like walking on the beach as well. Many times, you can see donkeys. These animals are so funny!

*Alice, from London*

This might surprise you ... but my favourite place is my room! This is the only place where I can stay alone. I can chat on my computer with my friends and I can write in my diary. I like writing what I think and what I do. I write every day! I have my private life! My room is not very big but it's very colourful and I chose the decoration. My bed is very comfortable and from my window I can see one of the main streets of London. I like watching people walking in the street: what they do, how they are dressed. I try to imagine their lives. It's fun!

### *John, from Chester*

I like England but I prefer India! I go there every year with my family. We take the plane from London to Mumbai. Sometimes we stop in Delhi because it's very near to Taj Mahal, in Agra. I don't really enjoy taking the plane because I'm always scared it's going to crash. I know it happens very rarely, but I'm afraid of it anyway. So, my favourite place in India is Mumbai. I like to watch cricket there! I also love Indian movies.

1. Giulia's favourite place is Manchester. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Giulia studies in London. \_\_\_\_\_
3. England is a very green country. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Going from Manchester to London by plane is not a good idea. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Blackpool is a big city. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The Eiffel Tower is in Blackpool. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Max is a member of a rock group. \_\_\_\_\_
8. There are donkeys in London. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Max is not a student but a guitarist. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Alice chats with her friends online. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Alice never goes out. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Alice is a writer. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Alice likes her room because she can enjoy privacy there. \_\_\_\_\_
14. John's favourite sport is football. \_\_\_\_\_
15. John likes England more than India. \_\_\_\_\_
16. John often goes to the cinema in India. \_\_\_\_\_

## **GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

### **8. Match the words from the two columns.**

- |                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. fly         | <b>a)</b> a car           |
| 2. ride        | <b>b)</b> both ways       |
| 3. sail        | <b>c)</b> a seat belt     |
| 4. drive       | <b>d)</b> a boat          |
| 5. wear        | <b>e)</b> right           |
| 6. look        | <b>f)</b> the window      |
| 7. lean out of | <b>g)</b> a bike          |
| 8. talk        | <b>h)</b> to the driver   |
| 9. cross       | <b>i)</b> the street      |
| 10. stand      | <b>j)</b> a plane         |
| 11. turn       | <b>k)</b> on the pavement |

**9. Match the words and their definitions.**

**Road Safety Glossary**

1. pedestrian island
  2. reflective material
  3. kerb
  4. pavement
  5. pedestrian
  6. vehicle
  7. pedestrian crossing
  8. bus lane
  9. pedestrian subway
  10. traffic lights
- a) part of the road marked for buses
  - b) the edge of the pavement
  - c) a place at the side of the road where people walk
  - d) a person who walks
  - e) a special place where people can walk across the road safely
  - f) part of the road which is marked, where pedestrians can wait in the middle of the road
  - g) a pathway under the road
  - h) special material which shows up brightly when a light shines upon it, especially at night
  - i) red, amber (yellow) and green lights which tell the traffic when to stop and when to go
  - j) anything which travels along the road on wheels

**10. Read the definitions of homonyms and choose the right option.**

1. **letter**
  - a) a written/printed message you send to somebody
  - b) a written/printed sign representing a sound in a language
  - 1) A sentence always begins with a capital *letter*. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Will you post this *letter* for me? \_\_\_\_\_
2. **glasses**
  - a) spectacles
  - b) drinking containers
  - 1) And now, please, prepare your *glasses* for juice! \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) She has been wearing *glasses* since childhood. \_\_\_\_\_

**3. play**

a) participate in a sport/game

b) a theatre piece

1) Let's go and see that new *play* everybody is talking about. \_\_\_\_\_

2) Shall we *play* bingo or chess? \_\_\_\_\_

**4. left**

a) past tense of leave

b) on the side where your heart is

1) She *left* without saying goodbye. \_\_\_\_\_

2) Standing to my *left* is my brother Jim. \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Fill in the gaps to complete the text.**

I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ about motor racing. Especially Formula One. It really is one of the most exciting \_\_\_\_\_. I'm amazed by how skillful the drivers are and how \_\_\_\_\_ the cars are! I'd love to \_\_\_\_\_ a Formula One car to see how fast they \_\_\_\_\_. People say Formula One is a man's sport. It isn't. I know lots of \_\_\_\_\_ who love it. One day, there'll be a female world champion. You wait. I got into Formula One years ago. I loved the names of all the \_\_\_\_\_. I watched a few Grands Prix on TV and then I was hooked. I never miss a race on TV. One day, I'd really like to watch a Grand Prix live.

**12. Put the verbs in the right form to complete the text.**

Many people \_\_\_\_\_ (**believe**) Henry Ford \_\_\_\_\_ (**invent**) the automobile. But Henry \_\_\_\_\_ (**build**) his first car in 1896. That was eleven years after two Germans – Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz – \_\_\_\_\_ (**develop**) the first gasoline-powered automobile.

Many people believe Henry Ford invented the factory system that \_\_\_\_\_ (**move**) cars' parts to the worker, not to make the worker \_\_\_\_\_ (**move**) to the parts. That \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) not true, either. This system also \_\_\_\_\_ (**start**) before Ford.

What Henry Ford did was to use other people's ideas and make them better. Others made cars. Henry Ford \_\_\_\_\_ (**make**) better cars. And he \_\_\_\_\_ (**sell**) them for less money. Others built car factories. Henry Ford \_\_\_\_\_ (**build**) the biggest factory of its time. And he \_\_\_\_\_ (**make**) the whole factory a moving production line.

Henry Ford \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) great skills in making machines work. He also \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) great skills as an organizer. His efforts \_\_\_\_\_ (**produce**) a huge manufacturing company.

**13. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

Henry Ford \_\_\_\_\_ on a farm in the state of Michigan near the city of Detroit on 30 July 1863.

**BE BORN**

Henry was always \_\_\_\_\_ in machines.

**INTEREST**

He was always \_\_\_\_\_ with them. He enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ clocks. And he helped repair farm equipment.

**EXPERIMENT**

**FIX**

When Henry was sixteen years old, he \_\_\_\_\_ the family farm. He went to Detroit to learn \_\_\_\_\_ about machines. At that time the city was a center of \_\_\_\_\_

**LEAVE**

**MUCH**

**INDUSTRY**

development. \_\_\_\_\_ could tell they were near Detroit by the cloud of smoke over the city. Detroit was a center of iron and steel \_\_\_\_\_.

**TRAVEL**

And Detroit's copper and brass business was the \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. After three years in Detroit, Henry returned to his family farm. But he was not a real \_\_\_\_\_.

**PRODUCE**

**LARGE**

He was a machine man. He helped nearby farmers with their machines. Henry remembered that time as the \_\_\_\_\_ in his life. Another thing that made \_\_\_\_\_ days happy was \_\_\_\_\_

**FARM**

**HAPPY**

**THAT/MEET**

a young woman. Her name was Clara Jane Bryant. They were married in 1888. In 1891 Henry visited Detroit. There he saw a machine \_\_\_\_\_ the Silent Otto.

**CALL**

It was powered by gasoline. The machine did not move. But Henry saw immediately what he could do to make it move. Henry worked for the power company in Detroit to learn \_\_\_\_\_ about electricity. In June

**MUCH**

**ONE**

1896 Henry had his \_\_\_\_\_ automobile. He called it a quadricycle. It looked like two bicycles, side by side. It had thin tyres like a bicycle. And it had a bicycle seat.

**14. Read the text and choose the right option.**

In 1907 Henry Ford said: "I will build a motor (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for the great mass of (2) \_\_\_\_\_. It will be (3) \_\_\_\_\_ enough for the family, but (4) \_\_\_\_\_ enough for one person to operate. It will be built of the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ materials. It will be built by the best men to be employed. And it will be built with the simplest plans that modern engineering (6) \_\_\_\_\_ produce. It will be so low in (7) \_\_\_\_\_ that no man making good money will be unable to own one." That was what Henry Ford (8) \_\_\_\_\_.



- |              |           |              |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. a) cycle  | b) car    | c) boat      |
| 2. a) people | b) man    | c) men       |
| 3. a) small  | b) large  | c) expensive |
| 4. a) small  | b) large  | c) expensive |
| 5. a) worst  | b) better | c) best      |
| 6. a) can    | b) must   | c) could     |
| 7. a) sell   | b) buy    | c) price     |
| 8. a) wants  | b) wanted | c) want      |

**15. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

The London Underground was the \_\_\_\_\_ underground system in the world. It is over 140 years old. Its \_\_\_\_\_ in 1860. The system was opened in 1863 and was only 4 miles long (6.5 kilometres) \_\_\_\_\_ from the west of London to the city in the east. It was not very deep and steam trains were used. Then \_\_\_\_\_ tunnels were built and in 1890 the electric railway was opened. \_\_\_\_\_ called this system the Tube and it is still a very popular name for the London Underground.

**ONE  
CONSTRUCT  
BEGIN  
RUN**

**DEEP**

**LONDON**

Some of its deep stations were used for \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ during the \_\_\_\_\_ World War. A great number of people use the underground system every day because it connects nearly all the parts of this magnificent city. It is not only the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ in the world, but it is one of the most modern and efficient systems with its eleven lines which cover London.

**PROTECT  
CITY/TWO**

**OLD/BIG**

**16. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

**The London Underground Nowadays**

London Underground operates \_\_\_\_\_ 400 route miles of underground railway line, most of it is double track. The \_\_\_\_\_ point reached by London Underground trains is at Amersham on the Metropolitan Line at about 500 \_\_\_\_\_ above sea level. The absolute \_\_\_\_\_ part of the system is on the \_\_\_\_\_ Line where, below Hampstead Heath, the rails are over 220 feet below the ground. The \_\_\_\_\_ journey on the Underground is on the Central Line. The \_\_\_\_\_ distance between stops is

**NEAR**

**HIGH**

**FOOT/DEEP  
NORTH**

**LONG  
SHORT**

on the Piccadilly Line. The \_\_\_\_\_ line on the system is **BUSY** the District Line which carries over 180 million passengers per year.

## WRITING

17. You've got a letter from your English pen friend. Write him/her a letter about traffic signs in Russia. Write 30–35 words.
18. You've got a letter from your English friend about the rules for pedestrians in his country. Write him a letter and answer his three questions. Write 50–60 words.

*"...What kinds of crossings are there on your way to school? What side should you look first when you cross the road? Do you have school crossing patrols near your school to control the traffic?..."*

## MODULE 4

### READING

1. Match the occupations to the descriptions of the daily routine. One title is extra.

1. BUSINESSMAN
2. SINGER
3. PRESIDENT
4. SPORTSMAN
5. JOURNALIST

**A.** He gets up at 7:00 in the morning and goes jogging. Then he has a cold shower and a healthy breakfast. After that he goes to the gym to play basketball. Then, he lifts weights and runs. He is very strong. At half past two he has lunch with his family. He plays with his children after lunch. And at four o'clock he trains again. At night, he eats dinner with his family and watches TV. He goes to bed at 10:00.

**B.** The alarm clock goes off at 5:00, and he jumps in the shower. His office is 5 minutes away. And he has to be at his desk, at his office, with the first cup of coffee and write the first word at 5:30, five days a week. His goal:

to write a page every day. Sometimes it takes 10 minutes, sometimes an hour. Then he goes to court to collect and later report information. During the daytime he takes some interviews.

**C.** From Monday to Friday she wakes up early, at seven o'clock, because at eight o'clock they start recording "Tosca". At two o'clock she has lunch in a restaurant and in the afternoon she goes to a café and meets her friends. Then, she works with the composer or her former teacher. If she is free she goes shopping or to the cinema. In the evening, at seven o'clock she starts studying the text. She never goes to bed late, before twelve o'clock.

**D.** He starts his day with morning exercises at 6:45, reads several newspapers, has breakfast with his family, and then starts his work just before 9:00. His day is usually packed with meetings, speeches, and public ceremonies. The activities may include: making phone calls to other heads of state, meeting with members of Congress, discussing policy with advisors and staff, speaking with the media. He may work as late as 10:00 some evenings. He goes to bed at about 1:00 am

**2. a) Read the text and fill in the gaps to complete the text.**

I'm Kevin. I'm twelve. My day is very busy. I \_\_\_\_\_ at 7 o'clock in the morning, \_\_\_\_\_ and leave for school. It's only 10 minutes \_\_\_\_\_ to school so I never take a bus but \_\_\_\_\_ a bike. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ late. Lessons start at 8 o'clock. We \_\_\_\_\_ till 12. Then we have a lunch break from 12 to 2 o'clock. I \_\_\_\_\_ go back home for my lunch. Then we \_\_\_\_\_ again till half past four. My favourite subject is Social Studies. We learn about our city and our rights. After school I \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends. Then I \_\_\_\_\_. In the evening my parents \_\_\_\_\_ and I prefer to listen to my CDs or read books. I also tidy my room a bit because my mum gets angry if I don't. I always \_\_\_\_\_ around 11 o'clock.

**b) Read the text again and say why the boy tidies his room every evening.**

**3. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**Pros and Cons of Watching TV**

Television is very popular nowadays. We can have a clear idea what is happening in the world. We can have live information about sports events

and competitions. One can have a weather forecast and plan several things beforehand. It is also a good source of entertainment which is very cheap. You can watch interesting programmes that are both entertaining and useful. If you want to travel but do not have enough money, you can enjoy travelling on TV (for example watching the Discovery channel or National Geographic channel). There is a scientific channel which is suitable for all ages. That is the fastest and cheapest way to improve your knowledge. However along with some positive sides it has its negative points. Watching too much television is wasting time. Some films are not for all ages. Watching too much television also does harm to your eyes and nerves. Older people lose their own opinion. They feel whatever is being shown on television is correct and should be practised as such. Nowadays TV is replaced by computer. Children spend too much time at the screen. Parents must always know what programmes their children watch on TV or the Internet and how much time they spend doing it.

1. We like television because it gives us information. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Television is the oldest and most popular mass media. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There are some good educational programmes on TV. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Television is better than textbooks  
as you get live information. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The more you watch TV the more you learn. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Television is helpful for lovers of sport. \_\_\_\_\_
7. All TV programmes are for all ages. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Television helps people to have their own opinion. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Television is more popular than computers. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Parents must control what  
and how much their children watch on TV. \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Read the texts and match the names to the descriptions of TV programmes. One name is extra.**

1. SITCOM
2. SCIENCE FICTION
3. MUSIC SHOW
4. REALITY SHOW
5. TALK SHOW

**A.** Big Brother shows a group of people who live together in a large house, isolated from the outside world. They have no television, radio or the Internet and are not allowed to have any communication with the

outside world. Television and cameras continuously watch them. Each series lasts for three months, with 12–16 people entering the house. To win the final prize, all of them have to survive.

**B.** Friends marked a new generation in television. The series are based around a group of friends living in the big city. All of them used to spend most of their time in Central Park, the coffee house next door or in Monica's apartment. They all have different relationships and try to find the meaning in life. Their friendship is the only thing that stays the same.

**C.** Oprah Winfrey produced and hosted the show, one of the longest running daytime television shows in history. Winfrey interviewed many celebrities. She says her worst interview was with Elizabeth Taylor in the second season. On February 10, 1993, Winfrey sat down with Michael Jackson for what was the most-watched interview in television history. Jackson, an intensely private entertainer, had not given an interview for 14 years.

**D.** Top of the Pops is Britain's longest running programme. It was first broadcast in January 1964 and since then has occupied prime time on BBC television. Its primary value is in introducing generations of youngsters to the pleasures and excitement of pop music. The show saw many changes through the decades, in style, design, fashion and taste. The Rolling Stones and The Beatles participated in it.

**5. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

Winston Churchill got up at 7:30 and stayed in bed until 11:00, then he ate breakfast, read several newspapers, the mail and dictated to his secretaries. When he finally got out of bed, he took a bath, took a walk around the garden, and then settled in to work. At 1:00 p.m. he joined guests and family for a three-course lunch. Lunch lasted until 3:30, after which he returned to his study to work, or supervised work on his estate, or played cards or backgammon with his wife Clementine. At 5:00 he napped for an hour and a half, took a bath again and got ready for dinner. Dinner was the highlight of his day, with much socializing, that sometimes went past midnight. Table talk, dominated by Churchill, was as important as the meal. After his guests left, he worked for another hour or so before going to bed.

1. Winston Churchill preferred early breakfast. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Winston Churchill was a famous politician. \_\_\_\_\_

3. After a walk Churchill sat down to work. \_\_\_\_\_
4. At lunch Churchill's family often had guests. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Lunch usually lasted two hours and a half. \_\_\_\_\_
6. After lunch Churchill had a walk and played tennis. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Churchill played different games with his wife. \_\_\_\_\_
8. During the daytime Churchill had a sleep. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Churchill preferred to go to bed early. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Churchill liked socializing and was a good talker. \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Read the text and choose the right option.**

**Interview with a Famous Actor**

**Interviewer:** Thank you for taking some time off from your busy schedule to answer a few questions about your life!

**Brad:** It's my pleasure.

**Interviewer:** Could you tell us about an average day in your life?

**Brad:** Sure, I get up early – at 7 in the morning. Then I have breakfast. After breakfast, I go to the gym.

**Interviewer:** Are you studying anything now?

**Brad:** Yes, I'm learning a new film called "The Man About Town".

**Interviewer:** What do you do in the afternoon?

**Brad:** First I have lunch, and then I go to the studio and shoot some scenes.

**Interviewer:** Which scene are you acting today?

**Brad:** I'm acting a scene about an angry person.

**Interviewer:** That's very interesting. What do you do in the evening?

**Brad:** In the evening, I go home and have dinner and study my scripts.

**Interviewer:** Do you go out at night?

**Brad:** Not always, I like going out at weekends.

1. The interviewer thanks Brad for \_\_\_\_.

- a) visiting him
- b) finding time for the interview
- c) telephoning

2. After breakfast Brad \_\_\_\_.

- a) studies written versions of films
- b) goes to the studio
- c) goes to the gym

3. Brad is studying the part in \_\_\_\_ now.

- a) the play
- b) the musical
- c) the film

4. In the afternoon he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) makes some film parts  
 b) goes to the gym  
 c) studies his scripts
5. Brad likes going out \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) at night                      b) on Sundays                      c) on weekdays

**7. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**Teenage Life in Australia**

Australians consider the ages of 12 to 17 as teenagers. After leaving school and turning 18 an Australian is an adult. Australians have a 13-year schooling system with a pre-school year. Students start primary school when they turn six and continue for seven years. High school begins in year 8 and continues through to year 12. The school year begins in January and ends in November or December when summer begins in Australia. Each school decides how many subjects a student can take, somewhere between five and seven. English and Mathematics are compulsory. Students choose the subjects that will continue until graduation. Distance education can be arranged. Students living on the islands do all their schooling through distance education. Every school has a school uniform. Most uniforms are similar and differ in colour.

Many teens take part-time work at the local supermarket or fast-food restaurant. Teens under 16 can't work more than 12 hours a week and their parents should give permission.

Sports are an integral part of all Australians' lives. With 80% of Australians living not far from the beach swimming lessons are compulsory. In high school students learn survival swimming and techniques. A trip to the ocean is always fun. There are many other activities for teens: football, cycling, skating, going to the movies. Unfortunately teenagers spend a great amount of time text-messaging and online chatting with their friends rather than with their family.

1. At the age of 18 Australian teens have all the rights of a grown-up person. \_\_\_\_\_
2. In Australia children go to school at five. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Australians have summer when it is winter in Europe. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Australian students choose all the subjects they like to study. \_\_\_\_\_

5. All the students must study Maths and English. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Distance education is quite popular. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Teenagers in high school choose between school and distance education. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Australian schoolchildren have to wear uniforms. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Swimming is a very popular sport and they have swimming lessons at school. \_\_\_\_\_
10. After school the majority continue their studies at colleges and universities. \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Read the text and choose the right option.**

*Tarzan* is a 1999 American animated musical adventure film produced by Walt Disney Feature Animation. It happens in the 19th century. An English couple and their small son leave a burning ship, and find themselves in the rainforests off the coast of Africa. The parents build a tree house and live in it. But some time later the leopardess Sabor kills them. A gorilla by the name Kala takes the baby and raises it. The boy gets the name Tarzan. He makes friends with other gorillas and other animals. Tarzan is very strong. He can protect the animals from Sabor. One day a team of explorers from England, consisting of Professor Porter, his daughter Jane, and their huntguide Clayton, come there. Jane gets lost from the group and baboons (обезьяны-павианы) attack her. Tarzan saves her from the baboons. He recognizes that she is the same as he is: a human. Jane leads Tarzan back to the explorers' camp, where both Porter and Clayton take great interest in him. They teach him English and he learns much about the human world. Tarzan loves Jane very much. He takes the team to the place where gorillas live. Tarzan decides to leave with Jane and the others. When Tarzan comes to the ship with Jane and Porter, Clayton and his pirates attack them and lock. Tarzan manages to escape with the help of his friends, and he races back to the gorilla home. The gorillas help them. The next day, as Porter and Jane prepare to leave on the ship, Tarzan says he wants to stay with the gorilla troop. As the ship leaves shore, Porter tells his daughter to stay with the man she loves, and Jane jumps overboard to return to shore.

1. "Tarzan" is an \_\_\_\_\_ animation adventure film.  
**a)** English                      **b)** American                      **c)** African
2. The film is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** an English couple and their adventures  
**b)** a team of explorers studying gorillas  
**c)** a boy who grows up with gorillas



3. Tarzan was very strong and he \_\_\_\_ with wild animals.  
a) quarrelled      b) competed      c) made friends
4. The team of explorers comes from \_\_\_\_ .  
a) Africa      b) America      c) England
5. The explorers help Tarzan to \_\_\_\_ .  
a) fight with animals  
b) feel human  
c) become the leader of the gorilla troop
6. Tarzan falls in love with Jane and \_\_\_\_ .  
a) helps her to go back home  
b) makes her the queen of the animals  
c) wants to go with her to England
7. Clayton, the huntguide, \_\_\_\_ .  
a) turns to be a pirate  
b) helps Professor Porter to save the ship  
c) takes Tarzan to England
8. After the fight with the pirates \_\_\_\_ .  
a) Tarzan goes to England  
b) Jane stays with Tarzan in the forests  
c) Professor Porter brings another team of explorers

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

### 9. Match the synonyms.

boring, enjoyable, unpleasant, exciting, terrible, fine, disgusting, wonderful, dull, pleasant, horrible, interesting

### 10. Match the words from the three columns: synonymous verbs that go with the same noun.

argue	make	a uniform
build	wear	a tent
cancel	go to	a fire
cook	set	the Scout club
join	give up	a day trip
put on	go with	dinner
put up	quarrel	the friends
set off for	make	(with) brothers

**11. Put the verbs in the right form to complete the text.**

My name is Oscar and I am a mouse.

I \_\_\_\_\_ **(live)** in the attic in Cinderella's house. Cindy and I \_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** roommates. When she \_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** small, and her father \_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** alive, we \_\_\_\_\_ **(live)** in a beautiful room downstairs. But after her father \_\_\_\_\_ **(die)**, she \_\_\_\_\_ **(move)** to the attic. I naturally \_\_\_\_\_ **(follow)**, because I \_\_\_\_\_ **(know)** she would need my company. She \_\_\_\_\_ **(talk)** to me and \_\_\_\_\_ **(give)** me my name. Everyday I \_\_\_\_\_ **(watch)** Cindy work so hard. Finally one day, quite by accident, I \_\_\_\_\_ **(find)** a way to help her. You see, her step-sisters were ordering her around, and they \_\_\_\_\_ **(make)** her cry. Cindy \_\_\_\_\_ **(cry)** a lot. I \_\_\_\_\_ **(run)** to Cindy and they \_\_\_\_\_ **(see)** me. The sisters \_\_\_\_\_ **(run)** screaming from the room "A Mouse!", "Mother!!", "Help!!!". Cindy and I \_\_\_\_\_ **(laugh)** a lot. It was a really good moment.

**12. Read the text and choose the right option.**

Benjamin Franklin kept **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ a tight schedule, starting **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ day waking at 4:00 am. **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ 8:00, he would wake, wash, eat breakfast, and think about what he would accomplish **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ the day. From 8:00 to 12:00, he worked. **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ was from 12:00 – 1:00, where he ate, read, or looked over his accounts. He then worked until 5:00. The evening was filled **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, cleaning up, music or conversation, a **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ back over his day, and then he **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at 10:00.

- |                      |                |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. <b>a)</b> on      | <b>b)</b> to   | <b>c)</b> for   |
| 2. <b>a)</b> always  | <b>b)</b> big  | <b>c)</b> his   |
| 3. <b>a)</b> every   | <b>b)</b> at   | <b>c)</b> until |
| 4. <b>a)</b> by      | <b>b)</b> for  | <b>c)</b> on    |
| 5. <b>a)</b> Eating  | <b>b)</b> Meal | <b>c)</b> Lunch |
| 6. <b>a)</b> of      | <b>b)</b> with | <b>c)</b> over  |
| 7. <b>a)</b> thought | <b>b)</b> look | <b>c)</b> call  |
| 8. <b>a)</b> came    | <b>b)</b> fell | <b>c)</b> went  |

**13. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

The city mouse invited his country cousin to visit him.

The two \_\_\_\_\_ sat down to eat their \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, but before they took their

**MOUSE  
WONDER**

\_\_\_\_\_ bites, a cat approached their \_\_\_\_\_ area. The two relatives ran away and hid in a small \_\_\_\_\_ hole until the cat left. \_\_\_\_\_, it was quiet, and the unwelcome visitor went somewhere else. The two friends came out of the hole and continued their feast. Before they could get a proper taste in their mouth, another visitor threatened their dinner, and they had to run away \_\_\_\_\_. "Goodbye," said the country mouse, "you do, indeed, live in an \_\_\_\_\_ city, but I am going home where I can enjoy my dinner in peace."

**ONE/DINE  
COMFORT  
FINAL**

**QUICK  
AMAZE**

**14. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

Once upon a time there was a \_\_\_\_\_ girl called Cinderella. She had two \_\_\_\_\_ step sisters who were very \_\_\_\_\_. Cinderella had to sweep the floors, do all the dishes, and her sisters dressed up in fine clothes and went to parties.

**BEAUTY  
DISGUST  
KIND**

One day a special \_\_\_\_\_ came to Cinderella's house. The King invited her and her sisters to a grand ball in the palace. It was so \_\_\_\_\_! When the day of the ball came, Cinderella had to run about upstairs and downstairs. She did their hair, helped them put on their \_\_\_\_\_ dresses and their jewels. The sisters went away and Cinderella sat down by the fire. She was very sad. \_\_\_\_\_ a lovely old lady with a silver wand in her hand was standing near her. "I am your fairy godmother and you will go to the ball. But \_\_\_\_\_ you must go into the garden and pick a golden pumpkin, then bring me six \_\_\_\_\_ from the mousetraps, a rat and six lizards." When she brought all the things the fairy turned them into a golden coach, six grey horses, a coachman and six footmen dressed in green and yellow. Cinderella's old dress became a golden dress with \_\_\_\_\_ jewels. She had wonderful glass slippers on her \_\_\_\_\_. "Remember," said the fairy godmother, "you must leave the ball before twelve because at midnight the magic ends."

**INVITE**

**EXCITE**

**FANTASY**

**SUDDEN**

**ONE**

**MOUSE**

**SPARKLE  
FOOT**

**15. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

**My Perfect Day**

My \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week has changed through the years. When I was \_\_\_\_\_ up, I loved Friday, particularly Friday evenings, because it was a family time at home when we \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the piano and the guitar. I also like Mondays a lot because they mark the \_\_\_\_\_ of a new week of productive \_\_\_\_\_. I like Saturday too, because it is a free day. In the morning I get up at 8 o'clock. I make breakfast for my family. After breakfast I go for a walk with my daughter or I go \_\_\_\_\_. Then I make lunch. In the summer I go \_\_\_\_\_ with my family. Sometimes we go \_\_\_\_\_ for the whole weekend. I sometimes go to the cinema with my friends or I go to the restaurant or a music concert with my family. I am a music \_\_\_\_\_, so I like \_\_\_\_\_ to some \_\_\_\_\_ song or a piece of classical music. In the evening I practise my piano. I enjoy playing the piano as it sounds good. I love Chopin's music. Sometimes I watch TV or read books.

**FAVOUR**

**GROW**

**SING/PLAY**

**BEGIN/ACTIVE**

**SHOP**

**CYCLE/CAMP**

**LOVE/ LISTEN**

**MELODY**

**WRITING**

**16. You've got an e-mail from your English pen friend. Write him/her how you spend your free time, what TV programmes you prefer to watch. Write 50–60 words.**

**17. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his three questions. Write 50–60 words.**

*"... How did you spend your last weekend? What is your perfect day? What activities do you like most?"*

## MODULE 5

### READING

1. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the box. One word is extra.

important, to, great, symbol, wear, celebrates,  
gifts, fun, take part, paint, called, watch, from

#### Celebrating Saint Patrick's Day in Ireland

"Hello! My name is Cannelle. I am \_\_\_\_\_ Ireland. Today I'm going to talk to you about an \_\_\_\_\_ festival in my country. On the 17th of March Ireland \_\_\_\_\_ a special festival \_\_\_\_\_ Saint Patrick's Day. On this day people \_\_\_\_\_ green clothes and colourful hats. People \_\_\_\_\_ the Irish flag or a shamrock on their faces. A shamrock is the \_\_\_\_\_ of my country. There are always huge parades and everybody wants to \_\_\_\_\_ them. Many people come \_\_\_\_\_ Ireland from other countries to \_\_\_\_\_ in the parades. Everybody has a \_\_\_\_\_ time. You should come to Ireland some Saint Patrick's Day to celebrate because it's \_\_\_\_\_!"

Thank you for listening."

2. Read the dialogue and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

#### New Year in China and the USA

**Jerry:** Look, Fei! I got a Christmas card from my sister in the USA.

**Fei:** It's very beautiful. Why are the words "Happy Holidays" written on the card? Christmas is the only holiday. Shouldn't it be "Happy Holiday", without the "s"?

**Jerry:** We don't just celebrate Christmas during this season. We also celebrate the coming of the New Year.

**Fei:** Oh, I've never thought about that before. There's more than one holiday at the end of the year.

**Jerry:** Now that I'm in China, I want to celebrate the holidays Chinese-style. What do you and your family do for Christmas?

**Fei:** Actually, we don't do much at Christmas. It's not really a big family holiday. Young people in China usually spend Christmas Eve with their boyfriends or girlfriends.

**Jerry:** Don't people give gifts to each other like they do in the US?

**Fei:** Many parents give gifts to their kids. And boyfriends give wonderful, special, romantic gifts to their girlfriends!

**Jerry:** I see. How about the New Year in China? Is it a bigger holiday than Christmas?

**Fei:** Not really. We don't celebrate it because the Spring Festival is much more important to us here in China.

**Jerry:** The Spring Festival is known around the world as "Chinese New Year". It's the beginning of the year according to the traditional lunar calendar, isn't it?

**Fei:** That's right. The Spring Festival is the biggest family holiday in China, so we don't celebrate the western New Year. How about in New York? Do people celebrate New Year's Eve or New Year's Day more?

**Jerry:** There are two kinds of people who celebrate quite differently. Single people or couples without children often go out late on New Year's Eve. There are big parties all over, but the biggest is in Times Square in Manhattan. But there are families who don't do anything special on New Year's Eve. Instead, they celebrate with their families on New Year's Day.

**Fei:** What do they do on New Year's Day?

**Jerry:** They have a big meal to celebrate and often watch parades in the big cities. The parades are quite spectacular.

**Fei:** It sounds a little bit like our traditional Lion Dance.

**Jerry:** Yes, it's a lot like the Lion Dance, except there is no lion!

1. Jerry is American but he lives in China at the moment. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Americans celebrate only one holiday at the end of the year. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Jerry wants to celebrate winter holidays like Chinese people do. \_\_\_\_\_
4. People decorate Christmas trees in China. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Children write letters to Santa Claus to ask for Christmas presents. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Christmas is an important family celebration in China. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Chinese New Year is the Winter Festival. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Chinese don't celebrate New Year on January 1. \_\_\_\_\_
9. In the USA some people celebrate New Year's Eve, others celebrate New Year's Day. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The biggest Christmas tree in the USA is in Times Square in Manhattan. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The New Year parade in New York is called the Lion Dance. \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Read the texts about celebrations and traditions in different countries and match the country names to the paragraphs. One word is extra.**

1. The USA
2. Korea
3. Spain
4. Japan
5. Venezuela

**A.** In my country, we have many festivals in various places several times a year. One party is called the *Devils of Yare*. It is famous for its music that uses only drums, its traditional dance and red clothing, multicolour masks, and colorful jewellery. This festival is also famous for beautiful costumes and dancing in the street, which is typical of South America. It lasts for four days in February and is celebrated in a small town called Yare two hours from the capital Caracas. It is popular with tourists who come from all over country and from different countries. *(by Evelyn Infante)*

**B.** "*Hanami*" means viewing the cherry blossoms. The cherry blossom is our national flower, so these trees are planted in many places; for example, in parks, at hospitals, in the streets and at schools. Traditionally, from the end of March to the beginning of April, when the cherry trees are in full bloom, Japanese people like to go to see the cherry blossoms. On holidays, they go with their family or friends to places which are famous for their cherry blossoms. Also, after work, they go with their colleagues at work to see them at night. *(by Keiko Ichibashi)*

**C.** Bullfighting is very typical in some parts of my home country. It's called *The National Festival*. It's the way that many cities and villages celebrate their main festivals. The place where a bullfight is celebrated is always a round arena. The bullfighter uses a stick with a red cloth to fight the bull. This is a very difficult art. Spanish are world-famous for it. *(by Agustina Pascual)*

**D.** We have a special paper called *Han-Ji* that is made by hand and is dyed with natural materials. It takes a lot of time to make *Han-Ji*; it has to go through a long process. *Han-Ji* paper is extremely soft like cotton, but it's tough. In old times Korean people used it for various things; many kinds of *Han-Ji* crafts, artwork, dolls and house wares are made of this paper. The *Dak* paper doll craft is a popular national craft. It is especially interesting. *Han-Ji* is made of the *Daktree*, so we say *Dak* meaning *Han-Ji* when we describe this craft. When I visit my friend, I see beautiful *Dak*-

paper dolls made by her mom. About two years ago, her mom and her mom's friends held an exhibition. Most of the dolls they make express something about childhood in Korea. It usually takes them 1–4 months to finish a doll. After all that time they are like children for them. (by Hyun-Joo Kim)

**4. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**Mother's Day in Russia**

Today is the last Sunday of November and it's Mother's Day in Russia. The holiday started in 1998 to mark the role of the most important person in everyone's life.

The light-blue forget-me-not was the emblem of the "I Love You, Mom" action that took place in Moscow today. These delicate flowers remind us not to forget our mothers. Hundreds of volunteers at metro stations were handing out cards to the people this morning. The cards depicted a funny little bear handing a forget-me-not in his paw with an inscription "I Love You, Mom".

An unusual competition was held in St Petersburg. More than 140 families came to a sports centre in the Primorsky district to take part in baby crawler championship for babies under 12 months. Parents could crawl (ползти) next to their kids to help them to crawl forward without touching them. The organizer of the crawler race, head of the district family centre Natalya Rusakova told us that it was fun:

"The babies trained at home. Some liked crawling to a music-playing mobile phone, others preferred a tablet computer. The third group reacted to toys. So the parents brought all those things with them to help their children in the race. The task was to cover a distance of 10 metres within 2 minutes. All the kids got gifts – a winter sledge or a musical toy, and the fastest racers brought home their first sports awards."

Mother's Day is celebrated on different days in different countries. In the United States, Australia, India, Canada, China, Mexico, Nicaragua, the United Arab Emirates, Ukraine and Japan it is the second Sunday of May. In Belarus, it is October 14. (from newspapers)

1. Mother's Day in Russia is celebrated  
on last autumn Sunday. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The children painted the emblem  
of the action in Moscow. \_\_\_\_\_



3. The action volunteers gave flowers to the people at the metro stations. \_\_\_\_\_
4. You can see a baby with a flower on the special holiday card. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Hundreds of families took part in the baby crawling race in St Petersburg. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Only children under one year took part in the competition. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The parents couldn't touch their children when they helped them to crawl. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The families brought their children to the sports centre early in the morning. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The winners got mobile phones and tablet computers as prizes. \_\_\_\_\_
10. No kid went away without a gift. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Mother's Day is celebrated all over the world on the same date. \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Read the play and choose the right option.**

**Mother's Day Surprise**

*It's noon on Saturday. Jay Thomas and his sister are in the mall. Their dad will be back in two hours to pick them up. The brother and sister are going to buy a special Mother's Day gift for their mom. Jay and Nadia begin their shopping adventure at Smith's, the largest department store in the mall.*

**Nadia** (to Jay): Let's start in the jewellery department.

As Jay and Nadia look at a pair of gold earrings, they hear some soft voices coming from the jewellery case.

**Earrings:** Hey, kids! Buy us!

**Jay** (puzzled): W-Who ... What said that?

**Earrings:** We did!

**Jay:** Talking earrings? No way!

**Earrings:** Way! You know your mom will like us.

**Nadia** (looking at the price tag): Forget it, Jay! They are too expensive. Let's go.

Jay and Nadia go on to the perfume section.

**Perfume bottle:** Yoo-hoo! Over here! Buy me, darlings!

**Jay:** Huh? Talking perfume?

**Perfume bottle:** Of course, my dear! And I am so nice!

**Nadia (to Jay):** Everyone buys perfume for Mother's Day. I want something different.

*When they are at the scarves section, Jay and Nadia hear another voice.*

**Scarf:** Dears, you simply must buy me!

**Jay:** More talking things here?

**Scarf:** My beautiful colours can dress up any outfit!

**Nadia:** Mom doesn't wear scarves. Let's try another store.

As Jay and Nadia go on walking, the display in the window of the card shop catches Jay's eye.

**Jay:** Hey, Nadia, check this out. This card is almost as big as I am!

**Card (loudly):** Show your mom how much you care – in a BIG way! Buy me!

*Surprised, Jay and Nadia jump back and hurry away.*

**Nadia:** This is crazy! Why are all these things talking to us? I need a break. Let's go to the food court and get some pizza and soft drinks.

**Jay (to Nadia):** We spent here more than an hour and we couldn't find a gift for Mom!

*Suddenly, a voice whispers from Nadia soft drink cup ...*

**Soft drink cup:** Who says you must buy a Mother's Day gift for your mom? Listen up! Your Mom works hard all day at the hospital. Then she comes home and works hard to take care of your family. What she needs most is rest! Why don't you give your mom a day off?

**Nadia:** What a great idea! We'll ask Dad to help us.

Jay and Nadia quickly finish their food and go to meet their dad. Mr Thomas is surprised when he doesn't see any packages.

**Mr Thomas:** Hi, kids. What happened? Didn't you find a gift for Mom?

**Jay:** Dad, we have a present, but it isn't something we can put in a box. Jay and Nadia explain their idea to their dad. Mr Thomas smiles. He likes the idea.

**Mr Thomas:** That's great! How did you think of that gift?

**Nadia:** Uh . . . It just came to us while we were having a pizza.

**Mr Thomas:** Well, I know Mom will like it. We'll go to the supermarket on the way home and buy some of her favourite foods.

*It's morning on Mother's Day. Mr. Thomas, Jay and Nadia get up early to make breakfast. Mr Thomas carries a tray of food upstairs. Jay and Nadia knock on the bedroom door.*

**Mrs Thomas (stretching and yawning):** Come in!

**Jay, Nadia and Mr Thomas (together):** Happy Mother's Day!

**Mrs Thomas (sitting up):** Breakfast in bed! How lovely! Everything looks delicious.

*Jay gives his mom a piece of paper with a red ribbon around it.*

**Mrs Thomas:** What's this, Jay?

**Jay:** Read it, Mom.

**Mrs Thomas (smiling):** "Hear ye, hear ye, members of the Thomas family! Today is Mother's Day! We will honour our mother by giving her a day of rest and relaxation. Her wish is our command!" Wow! What a wonderful gift! This is so nice of you!

*Mrs Thomas spent the whole day doing what she liked reading, relaxing and watching her favourite movies. Jay and Nadia helped their dad around the house and made a tasty dinner. After the meal Mrs Thomas hugged everyone.*

**Mrs Thomas:** This has been the best day ever. Thank you all, so much! It's Monday morning. The alarm clock rings. Mrs Thomas gets up and knocks on the doors to Jay and Nadia's rooms.

**Mrs Thomas:** Jay, Nadia, wake up! It's time for school! (*Sighing, to herself.*) If only every day could be Mother's Day ...

1. Jay and Nadia are \_\_\_\_.

**a)** sisters                      **b)** a sister and brother                      **c)** friends

2. They are in the mall to buy \_\_\_\_.

**a)** a Mother's Day card  
**b)** food for the special family dinner  
**c)** a present for their mother

3. Some things in the mall spoke to the children and \_\_\_\_.

**a)** asked to buy them  
**b)** frightened them  
**c)** the children liked them

4. Jay and Nadia didn't buy earrings because \_\_\_\_.

**a)** they didn't like the colour  
**b)** they cost too much  
**c)** Mom didn't like jewellery

5. Jay and Nadia didn't buy perfume because \_\_\_\_.

**a)** nobody buys perfume for Mother's Day  
**b)** they wanted something different  
**c)** it was talking perfume

6. Jay and Nadia had \_\_\_\_ for a snack.
  - a) pizza and soft drinks
  - b) tea and a cake
  - c) a cup of coffee
7. They decided to give Mom \_\_\_\_ as a Mother's Day present.
  - a) a scarf
  - b) a card
  - c) a relaxing day
8. In the morning on Mother's Day the children and their father \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) went shopping
  - b) made breakfast
  - c) did the washing
9. During the day Jay and Nadia \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) watched their favourite movies
  - b) cooked
  - c) read books
10. Mrs Thomas \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) enjoyed the day
  - b) made a tasty dinner
  - c) got up very early on Mother's Day

**6. Read the text and match each paragraph to the headline. One title is extra.**

1. HOW PEOPLE CELEBRATE NOW
2. WHEN CARD SENDING STARTED?
3. ST VALENTINE DAY IN AUSTRALIA
4. WHAT IS VALENTINE'S DAY?
5. WHY IT IS CALLED VALENTINE'S DAY

**A.** Valentines Day, or St Valentine's Day, is celebrated every year on 14 February. It's the day when people show their affection for another person (or people!) by sending anonymous cards, flowers or chocolates with messages of love.

**B.** The day gets its name from a famous saint, but there are several stories of who he was. The most popular is that St Valentine was a priest from Rome in the third century AD. Emperor Claudius II had banned marriage because he thought married men were bad soldiers. Valentine thought this was unfair, so he broke the rules and arranged marriages in secret. When Claudius found out, Valentine was thrown into jail and sentenced

to death. There, he fell in love with the jailor's blind daughter. His love and belief in God cured her blindness, and when he was taken to be killed on 14 February he sent her a love letter signed "From your Valentine".

**C.** Gradually, St Valentine's name started to be used mainly by men to express their feelings to those they loved. Valentine's Day became popular in the UK in the 17th century. By the 18th century it was traditional for people to exchange handwritten messages of affection. Printed cards soon replaced these, making it easier for people to say "I love you" secretly.

**D.** Today Valentine's Day is a massive holiday, with celebrations of love worldwide from India to Iceland. But it's not just about sending messages to people you love – you can also just say you care! In the UK, great money is spent by people on the most romantic day of the year: 22 million spent on flowers, 7 million red roses are sent, 12 million cards are sent. In 2001, when text messaging exploded, there were around 30 million WUBMV (Will You Be My Valentine?) messages sent! So, have a happy Valentine's Day but remember: don't feel left out if you don't get a card – it's the giving that counts!

**7. a) Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

October 31 is Halloween. It is a funny event in the USA and in the UK and, now, in many other countries.

Halloween has Celtic origins. The Celtic calendar was divided in two parts. Summer was from May to the end of October and winter was from November to the end of April. There was a special festivity of Samhain, celebrated at the end of the year: the Start of the Winter. It began on the 31st of October and continued until next day. On October 31, Celts (who were great performers) performed religious rituals and talked about future events. The Celts believed that ghosts, witches, and evil spirits returned on the night of October 31. For this reason, they wore frightening costumes and made big bonfires to send them away. The colours of Halloween (orange and black) are of Celtic origin, too. Orange was the colour of the harvest and black was the colour of the winter and long nights. Black cats are also popular among Halloween symbols because Celts believed they had special powers. During the centuries, the Catholic Church tried to explain this phenomenon, and in the 18th century, decided to call the evening of the 31st of October All Hallows' Eve (The day before the festivity of all the saints/hallows). All Saint Day was on the 1st of November. Now, Halloween is

celebrated all over the world and it is becoming more and more popular. Many children and adults go to Halloween parties wearing spooky costumes and creepy masks. Some typical costumes are witches, ghosts, skeletons, monsters, vampires and many people also get dressed as aliens, mummies and also fairies. At school children make decorations for their classrooms such as pumpkins, ghosts, bats, witches. There are many party games, such as like Apple Bobbing and the most traditional one the 'Trick or Treating'. In many houses, it's a tradition to give sweets and sometimes money to the children who ask for it. It is also a tradition to make Jack-O'-Lanterns and Pumpkin Pies. Halloween is not just for children, many teenagers and adults wear costumes and go to parties on Halloween's night.

1. Halloween is a traditional American holiday. \_\_\_\_\_
2. There were all the four seasons in the Celtic calendar. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Celts were very artistic. \_\_\_\_\_
4. There was a special festivity to celebrate the Start of the Summer. \_\_\_\_\_
5. On October 31 Celts exchanged gifts. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Halloween decorations are different colours. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A black cat is a special Halloween animal. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Celts wore witch and ghost costumes on Halloween to frighten their friends and relatives. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Halloween was more popular in earlier times. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Some international organisations celebrate Halloween nowadays. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Adults can't go to children's Halloween parties. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Apple Bobbing is a traditional Halloween dish. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Children traditionally give money to poor people on Halloween Day. \_\_\_\_\_

**b) Read the text again and say why Halloween is celebrated on October 31.**

**8. a) Read the text and match each paragraph to the headline. One title is extra.**

1. Christmas Food
2. Presents
3. Water
4. Paper
5. Christmas Trees

### How to Reduce Christmas Waste (мусор/отходы)

Did you know that every hour the UK throws away enough waste to fill a theatre?

So think about how much more we throw away at Christmas!

Read and see what little things you can do to help reduce waste at Christmas.

**A.** If we put all the wrapping we throw away in a line it would reach the Moon – that's a lot of paper! But it's very easy to recycle; use recycling banks at most supermarkets. Why not try giving presents in gift bags? That way you can reuse them again next year and save on paper! Don't throw away Christmas cards! You can try cutting them up and making new cards or gift tags out of them. You'll be ready for next Christmas and save a few pennies!

**B.** If you have a real Christmas tree it's a great thing to recycle. There are lots of companies that will collect it for you. After recycling people can use it as compost to help next year's trees or to cover pathways.

How about getting a living Christmas tree with roots? That way it will keep on growing year after year and you can even plant it in your garden.

**C.** We throw out over 7 million tons of food every year. So why not help out in the kitchen and get creative when cooking a Christmas turkey. If you've got a compost bin in your garden you can throw in all those veg peelings.

Birds love Christmas leftovers too, any scraps of fruit cake and mince pies will go down a treat. It will give them energy and help them through the cold winter months.

**D.** If you get any presents that don't fit or have old things that you won't need anymore don't throw them away. There are lots of charities out there who will pass on gifts to people in need.

**b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

1. We can do nothing to reduce Christmas waste. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We throw away wrapping paper mostly after Christmas. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Wrapping paper is hard to recycle. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Gift bags can easily be used again. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Christmas cards cannot be used again. \_\_\_\_\_
6. It saves a person 20 pounds  
if he/she reuses Christmas cards. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A Christmas tree with roots can grow only a year or two. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Seven thousand tons of foods are  
thrown away each Christmas. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Your Christmas food is good for birds as well. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Charities don't accept presents anymore.  
They've already got too many. \_\_\_\_\_

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

### 9. Match the words to form word combinations.

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. watch    | a) gifts         |
| 2. have     | b) preparations  |
| 3. wear     | c) the fireworks |
| 4. exchange | d) the house     |
| 5. decorate | e) people        |
| 6. make     | f) a costume     |
| 7. light    | g) a great time  |
| 8. visit    | h) lamps         |
| 9. have     | i) a meal        |

### 10. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box to complete the text.

invited, called, had (2), taught, knew, sailed, were, wanted, got, landed, died, lived, worked, had, gave, lasted, grew

#### The Story of Thanksgiving

In 1620, a group of people \_\_\_\_\_ from England to America. There \_\_\_\_\_ one hundred people on the ship. They \_\_\_\_\_ to start a new life in America and practise their religion in freedom. They \_\_\_\_\_ at a place on the northeast coast of America. They \_\_\_\_\_ it Plymouth. They were far from their home, and life was hard. They \_\_\_\_\_ little food and they \_\_\_\_\_ little about their new home. Their first winter in America was very cold. Many of them \_\_\_\_\_ ill and \_\_\_\_\_.

However, the Native Americans who \_\_\_\_\_ there decided to help them. They \_\_\_\_\_ the newcomers how to grow corn and other plants to eat, and they \_\_\_\_\_ them medicine to treat their illnesses. They also showed their new friends how to hunt for food and how to build better houses. The newcomers \_\_\_\_\_ hard and their crops \_\_\_\_\_. By November 1621 all of them \_\_\_\_\_ food and a home. To thank the Native Americans, the newcomers \_\_\_\_\_ them to a special dinner to celebrate their friendship. This special dinner was the first Thanksgiving. The first Thanksgiving dinner \_\_\_\_\_ for three days.



**11. Read the text and choose the right option.**

Americans celebrate Thanksgiving (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the fourth Thursday (2) \_\_\_\_\_ November. Children (3) \_\_\_\_\_ go to school and businesses close for four days. It is a special day for families, and people travel great distances just to be with (4) \_\_\_\_\_ families for this occasion.

Today the traditional Thanksgiving meal is similar to the first one they had nearly 400 years (5) \_\_\_\_\_. People eat roast turkey (6) \_\_\_\_\_ cranberry sauce, potatoes and pumpkin pie. Many organisations also prepare a free meal (7) \_\_\_\_\_ poor people in their towns or cities.

In New York, there are also parades and more (8) \_\_\_\_\_ two million people go to see it every year.

- |                      |                  |                   |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <b>a)</b> at      | <b>b)</b> on     | <b>c)</b> in      |
| 2. <b>a)</b> of      | <b>b)</b> in     | <b>c)</b> on      |
| 3. <b>a)</b> didn't  | <b>b)</b> aren't | <b>c)</b> don't   |
| 4. <b>a)</b> them    | <b>b)</b> they   | <b>c)</b> their   |
| 5. <b>a)</b> ago     | <b>b)</b> later  | <b>c)</b> past    |
| 6. <b>a)</b> without | <b>b)</b> for    | <b>c)</b> with    |
| 7. <b>a)</b> with    | <b>b)</b> for    | <b>c)</b> without |
| 8. <b>a)</b> over    | <b>b)</b> then   | <b>c)</b> than    |

**12. Put the verbs in the right form to complete the text.**

**The Colour of Friendship**

Once upon a time the colours of the world started to quarrel (ссориться). All claimed that they \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) the best. Green \_\_\_\_\_ (**say**): "Clearly I \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) the most important. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) the symbol of life and hope. I am the colour of grass, trees and leaves." Blue interrupted: "You \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) speaking about the earth. But \_\_\_\_\_ (**look**) at the sky and the sea! Water is the basis of life. The sky \_\_\_\_\_ (**give**) space and peace. Without my peace, you would all be nothing. Yellow chuckled (усмехаться): "You are all so serious. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**bring**) laughter and warmth into the world. The sun is yellow, the moon is yellow, the stars are yellow. Every time you \_\_\_\_\_ (**look**) at a sunflower, the whole world \_\_\_\_\_ (**start**) to smile. Without me there \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) no fun." Red \_\_\_\_\_ (**shout**) out: "I am the ruler of all of you. I am blood – life's blood! I \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) the colour of danger and of bravery. I bring fire into the blood. Without me the earth would be as empty as the moon. I am the colour of love." Then Orange, Purple, Indigo \_\_\_\_\_ (**speak**) the same way. Their quarrelling \_\_\_\_\_ (**become**) louder and louder. Suddenly

there \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) a flash of bright lightening (молния), thunder (гром) rolled and boomed. Rain \_\_\_\_\_ (**start**). The colours got frightened and \_\_\_\_\_ (**come**) close to one another for comfort. Then Rain \_\_\_\_\_ (**begin**) to speak: "You foolish colours! Don't you know that you were each made for a special purpose, different and unique? \_\_\_\_\_ (**join**) hands with one another and \_\_\_\_\_ (**come**) to me." The colours united and \_\_\_\_\_ (**join**) hands. The rain continued: "From now on, when it rains, each of you will stretch across the sky in a great bow of colour. It will remind (напоминать) you that you can all live in peace. The Rainbow is a sign of hope for tomorrow." And so, when a good rain \_\_\_\_\_ (**wash**) the world and a rainbow appears in the sky, let us remember to appreciate (ценить) one another.

**13. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

On November 5th \_\_\_\_\_ people across the country **ENGLAND** celebrate Bonfire Night. There \_\_\_\_\_ small firework **BE** parties in back gardens. People can also watch big firework displays in public parks.

The reason of the \_\_\_\_\_ is because it's the anniversary of some \_\_\_\_\_ date. On November 5th 1605 a man \_\_\_\_\_ Guy Fawkes \_\_\_\_\_ to blow up the **CELEBRATE** Houses of Parliament for some political reasons. **HISTORY**

Guy Fawkes and some other \_\_\_\_\_ put 36 barrels of **CALL/TRY** gunpowder under the Houses of Parliament in London, ready to set off a massive \_\_\_\_\_. One member of the **MAN** group \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to his friend who \_\_\_\_\_ in Parliament and warned him to stay away on November 5th. **EXPLODE**

The King \_\_\_\_\_ the letter. The Houses of Parliament **SEND/WORK** were saved! **FIND**

**14. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

**Independence Day**

The most important \_\_\_\_\_ holiday for the American **PATRIOT** \_\_\_\_\_ is Independence Day, or the \_\_\_\_\_ of July. **CITY/FOUR** On Independence Day the \_\_\_\_\_ signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776 is celebrated. **HISTORY** With this act, the thirteen colonies \_\_\_\_\_ a new nation, the United States of America. The \_\_\_\_\_ continued for several days. **FORM** **CELEBRATE**

That night people lit bonfires and \_\_\_\_\_ in the **DANCE**  
streets. Today on the Fourth of July there \_\_\_\_\_ fam- **BE**  
ily picnics, parades, fireworks and political speeches. It  
is a happy day and the time when all the \_\_\_\_\_ **AMERICA**  
remember their history and the \_\_\_\_\_ of their great **BEGIN**  
nation.

**15. Read the texts and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

*Argentina*

At Christmas time people decorate \_\_\_\_\_ with **HOUSE**  
red and white garlands and on the door they hang  
\_\_\_\_\_ boots. They also place Father Christmas **FATHER CHRISTMAS**  
at the top of the Christmas tree.

At the Christmas table people eat dishes with pork  
and turkey and then a lot of sweets.

*Ethiopia*

The name of Christmas here is Ganna and it is  
celebrated on 7th January. People go to church –  
everyone \_\_\_\_\_ a candle and \_\_\_\_\_ around **TAKE/WALK**  
the church three times, and then \_\_\_\_\_ and **MAN**  
\_\_\_\_\_ stand separately. A typical dinner includes **WOMAN**  
injera – a type of bread and doro wat – a chicken  
dish. Presents are \_\_\_\_\_ small things, gift-giving **USUAL**  
is not an important part of Christmas here.

*India*

This country is mainly Hindu or Muslim, so not  
everyone celebrates Christmas. People, who do,  
usually decorate banana or mango trees. Lamps  
are put on roofs and walls of \_\_\_\_\_, so streets **BUILD**  
can look very \_\_\_\_\_. **BEAUTY**

*Australia*

It is very hot here at Christmas – usually around 30  
degrees Celsius, so some people eat the Christ-  
mas dinner on the beach. They have turkey and  
ham, but also a special flaming plum pudding.  
There is no snow here at Christmas, so Santa  
Claus \_\_\_\_\_ a sleigh, but arrives on a surf- **NOT USE**  
board.

## WRITING

16. You've got an email from your English pen friend. Write him/her about celebrating your favourite national festival in your country. Write 30–40 words.
17. You've got a letter from your friend about a New Year celebration in his/her country. Write him/her a letter and answer the three questions about your family New Year pictures you sent him/her last time. Write 50–60 words.  
*"... What dish is your Mom making? What kind of decorations are you making? What is the costume your little brother is wearing?..."*

## MODULE 6

### READING

1. Match the names of the clubs to the descriptions. One name is extra.
  1. DRAMA CLUB
  2. PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB
  3. BOOK CLUB
  4. COMPUTER CLUB
  5. ART CLUB

**A.** The club meets at 5 pm on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in the Huntsville Public Library on the corner of St Clair and Monroe Streets. Visitors are welcome. On the first meeting each month, a guest speaker will make a presentation on their theme. The members share and discuss photos, exchange tricks of the trade, and even get together for group photo excursions! They discuss each other's work and hold contests.

**B.** Here's the place for teens to learn acting basics as they produce a short play for their big show! We always choose an age-appropriate script for the group, when you teach elementary or middle students. Students will finish their experience with a 15-minute performance for their family and friends. They can learn important skills by playing games! We'll spend four weeks on fun activities that will make your students better actors.

**C.** The club provides unique opportunities to learn about painting through studio activities, discussion sessions, and visits to the galleries. The classes are taught by experienced artists. Perfect for children, parents, and

grandparents! Children's classes stimulate creative problem-solving and experimentation. The classes include instruction in drawing, painting, sculpture and going to galleries.

**D.** The club helps children to build technology skills, keeping their minds sharp. The programme includes digital art, website creation, video game design and other things. Children of all ages are welcome! The club gives all children the opportunity to develop their interest in technologies and meet other students. The club meets every Thursday at 5 pm.

2. a) Read the text and fill in the gaps with the missing words from the box.

part, emotional, easier, join, interested, difficult,  
looking for, reading, discussion, willing

### The Reader's Club

If you've ever been \_\_\_\_\_ of a book club, you know that choosing the titles to read can be very \_\_\_\_\_. Finding books that teens like and, at the same time, that are good for \_\_\_\_\_ is even more difficult. The Reader's Club Team wants to make your job \_\_\_\_\_ by highlighting a few of the titles that have caused interesting discussions in our own teen book clubs, specifically those in grades 6-9.

Reading a book is good for mental and \_\_\_\_\_ health, but nowadays it's tough to get a teen or preteen to read or \_\_\_\_\_ a book club. Still, there are some brave souls who are \_\_\_\_\_ in getting these young minds into a beneficial environment of \_\_\_\_\_. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ to? If yes, this is definitely the article you are \_\_\_\_\_.

**b) Read the text again and say why it is important to read books.**

3. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

My name is Dima. I am fifteen and I am a computer addict. I am fond of communication with other teens. That's why I have a lot of friends all over the world. We send messages from one computer to another using e-mail; we have online conversations. I am a member of a computer club and I spend much time there. I think that my hobby will be useful in my future profession. Besides, I spend my free time in the sport club. I go in for kung fu. Recently films about kung fu have become very popular in Russia. This fighting itself is a great art, the result of many years of hard

work and self-discipline. The man who made kung fu films famous was Bruce Lee. I am rather good at kung fu now, but I never use my skills to hurt anybody. Now people know what kung fu is, and I think it may become a sport of the future, because it develops your personality and your will.

1. The boy spends most of his time with his computer. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Dima is busy playing all day different computer games. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Dima prefers talking with his friends online. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Because of computer club activities  
the boy studies badly. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The computer club helps Dima  
to prepare for his future job. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They learn a lot of new  
technologies at the computer club. \_\_\_\_\_
7. In his free time the boy prefers to watch sport on TV  
but never does it himself. \_\_\_\_\_
8. A famous Chinese actor makes fighting art popular. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The boy likes fighting and hurting people. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The boy is sure kung fu develops the best qualities. \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Read the texts and match the names to the descriptions of the games. One name is extra.**

1. SCRABBLE
2. DARTS
3. DOMINOES
4. BILLIARDS
5. CHESS

**A.** It is a two-player board game played on a chessboard, with 64 squares. Each player begins the game with sixteen pieces: one king, one queen, two rooks, two knights, two bishops, and eight pawns. Each of the six piece types moves differently. Pieces are used to attack and capture the opponent's pieces. The aim is to 'checkmate' the opponent's king.

**B.** It is a word game in which two to four players get points by forming words from individual lettered tiles on a game board. The game is played on a square board with a 15×15 grid of cells, known as "squares". The words are formed across and down in crossword fashion and must appear in a standard dictionary. There are 29 different language versions.

**C.** This game is played by two or four persons, with twenty-eight pieces, often known as bones or tiles. Each piece is a rectangular bone with a line dividing its face into two square ends. Each end is marked with a number of spots or is blank. Each player takes one piece (a bone) and the piece with more spots starts the game. The game continues with each player putting down a bone that matches in number one end of the previous bone.

**D.** It is a game and a sport that combines talent, skill and even a bit of luck. The game is played between two players or two teams. Nine throws are generally allowed for each person as a warm-up before a game begins. The team with the arrow closest to the bull's eye takes the first turn. Each player throws three pieces in his turn. The pieces must stay on the board for at least five seconds after a player's final throw to count.

**5. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**Alice in Wonderland (extract)**

"Can you play croquet?" shouted the Queen. The soldiers were silent, and looked at Alice, as the question was meant for her. "Yes!" shouted Alice. "Come on, then!" roared the Queen, and Alice joined the procession. "Get to your places!" shouted the Queen in a voice of thunder, and people began running about in all directions, however, they got settled down in a minute or two, and the game began. The balls were live hedgehogs, the mallets (молотки) were live flamingoes, and the soldiers had to stand on their hands and feet, to make the arches. The players all played at once. They didn't wait for turns, quarrelling all the time, and fighting for the hedgehogs. In a very short time the Queen was furious, and began stamping about, and shouting "Off with his head!" or "Off with her head!" once in a minute.

Alice began to feel very uneasy. She had not as yet had any dispute with the Queen, but she knew that it might happen any minute. 'And then,' she thought, 'what will become of me?'

She was looking about for some way of escape (побег). So she went away looking for her hedgehog. The hedgehog was engaged in a fight with another hedgehog. It seemed to Alice an excellent opportunity for croquetting one of them with the other. But her flamingo was gone across to the other side of the garden, where Alice could see it trying in a helpless sort of way to fly up into a tree. By the time she had caught the flamingo and brought it back, the fight was over, and both the hedgehogs were out of sight.

1. The Queen invited Alice to play a game of croquet. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Croquet is a famous English game. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Alice didn't like to play croquet because she was a bad player. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Queen looked and sounded very angry. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Queen used animals for the equipment in the game. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The rules of croquet are very difficult. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The players didn't observe any rules at all. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Alice liked the unusual game and is the best player. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Alice's hedgehog and flamingo ran away in different directions. \_\_\_\_\_
10. When Alice found her animals she continues the game. \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Read the text and choose the right option.**

**A Useful Hobby**

Dave is fond of listening to the short-wave bands on his radio. He likes looking for interesting foreign radio stations. When he finds a new station he writes down the details in a notebook and marks the place on the large map of the world. Now and then Dave's mother complains about the noise he makes and the other day his father turned off his radio because he was tired of the sounds that came from it.

However, not long ago Dave's hobby helped to save a person's life. Dave was looking for new stations between the 19 and 16 metre bands when he came across a very weak signal in Morse Code: "SOS ... SOS ... Mary Jane ... Position latitude 400 N, longitude 140 W ... Sinking fast ... SOS." A yacht, the Mary Jane, was in trouble in the Atlantic Ocean. Dave wrote down the details then called the police and gave them the information. The police informed the Navy and they sent a ship to save the man. The man wanted to reward Dave for helping him. So he gave Dave a new radio as a present. The new radio was larger and more powerful than the old one.

1. Dave listens to the short-wave bands on the radio \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** to save people's lives  
**b)** to earn money  
**c)** because it is interesting
2. Dave's parents \_\_\_\_ get angry because of their son's noisy hobby.  
**a)** never                      **b)** sometimes                      **c)** always



3. While Dave is looking for new stations his radio sometimes makes \_\_\_\_ sounds.  
**a)** horrible                      **b)** loud                      **c)** strange
4. Dave's father turned off the radio because he was \_\_\_\_ .  
**a)** annoyed by the sounds  
**b)** tired after work  
**c)** furious about the hobby
5. One day when Dave was listening to the radio he \_\_\_\_ .  
**a)** learnt Morse Code  
**b)** talked with the police  
**c)** heard an important signal
6. When Dave heard a faint signal he \_\_\_\_ .  
**a)** couldn't understand it  
**b)** ignored the signal  
**c)** wrote all the details
7. When Dave got the message from the yacht he informed \_\_\_\_ .  
**a)** the police                      **b)** the Navy                      **c)** his parents
8. The saved man was thankful and he \_\_\_\_ .  
**a)** bought a yacht for Dave's family  
**b)** gave Dave a radio  
**c)** gave Dave's parents a radio

**7. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

Leisure time is free from work, study, household duties. The ways people spend their leisure time normally differ according to the age group: middle-aged and elderly people normally prefer watching TV or going to the theatre, or sometimes gardening, younger people enjoy more active pastimes like doing extreme sports, visiting discos or travelling.

However, the idea of doing sports or travelling is becoming popular with the older people. Teenagers normally prefer to do extreme sports with speed, height and danger. They wish to take themselves to the limits of their physical ability and fear, such as climbing, whitewater rafting, surfing, windsurfing and many others. Their tastes in music are associated with youth subcultures, such as hard rock, hip hop or rap, punk rock. They normally like action films, comedies, musicals, thrillers and cartoons. Sometimes the ways young people spend their free time depend on national traditions. For example, in the USA young people like blues, rock,

country music and hip hop because they originated in the USA. The sports they are doing also originated in America like baseball, auto-racing, basketball, and surfboarding, skateboarding, snowboarding. British youngsters are really fond of watching and taking part in football matches and sorts of races such as horse-racing, boat-racing and even dog-racing, as well as playing football, rugby and golf. They are really fond of pets and often spend some time in the evening taking their dog for a walk.

1. Leisure time is the time you spend in bed. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Older people usually prefer passive leisure activities. \_\_\_\_\_
3. More and more elderly people travel abroad. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Young people prefer different kinds of sports. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Young people always want to check their strength. \_\_\_\_\_
6. All young people are part of this or that subculture. \_\_\_\_\_
7. People of different nations spend their free time in absolutely different ways. \_\_\_\_\_
8. American teenagers like music and art that were born in America. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The British are known as dog-lovers. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The British are the best at football and horse-racing. \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Read the texts and match the titles to the articles. One title is extra.**

1. THE EXPECTED VICTORY
2. DANCERS IN SPORT
3. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OLYMPIAN
4. A GREAT EVENT
5. A GOOD FIGHT

**A.** The United States overcame some fierce fight from Spain. They got their fifth basketball gold in the six Olympic Games. Spain was a strong opponent. "We knew it wasn't going to be easy," LeBron James said. "We're a competitive team, and we love when it gets tight. That's when our will and determination show."

**B.** Nineteen different nations won cycling medals at the 2012 London Olympic. Cycling is one of the events where Great Britain expected to bring in a lot of medals. They dominated at the 2008 Olympics, winning 14 medals, including eight golds. And at the 2012 London Olympic they won a total of 12 Olympic medals, including 8 golds.

**C.** Twelve teams made the final round in synchronized swimming, but Russians dominated from the start. Russia's swimmers were favourites even before the games started. Made-up to look like big sinister dolls they won the final to the song from the 1977 horror film "Suspiria". Russians bringing a tradition of ballet to the pool have taken all the gold.

**D.** Swimming is one of the easiest Olympic sports to understand, which explains its popularity. At the 2012 Olympic Games swimming featured 34 events, including two 10-km-open-water marathons in Hyde Park's Serpentine Lake. Swimmers from the USA were the most successful. Michael Phelps was the most decorated athlete with 22 Olympic medals. He won 8 gold medals in 2008 and added 4 gold and 2 silver medals in London.

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

### 9. Match the words from the two columns.

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. educate   | a) books          |
| 2. exchange  | b) plays          |
| 3. have      | c) windsurfing    |
| 4. join      | d) pictures       |
| 5. go        | e) friends        |
| 6. look for  | f) a puppet       |
| 7. listen to | g) a picture      |
| 8. make      | h) children       |
| 9. meet      | i) stories        |
| 10. paint    | j) fun            |
| 11. play     | k) the club       |
| 12. present  | l) a present      |
| 13. print    | m) music          |
| 14. tell     | n) computer games |

### 10. Match the verbs and their definitions

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. come up with | a) to give/offer an idea or a plan for someone to think over |
| 2. design       | b) to cover something by putting paper or cloth round it     |
| 3. invent       | c) to think of an idea or a plan                             |
| 4. lose         | d) to create a thing or process that did not exist before    |

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 5. run out of | e) to find an answer how to deal with something that caused difficulty or find an explanation for something |
| 6. solve      | f) to defeat everyone by being the best or finish first in the competition                                  |
| 7. suggest    | g) to decide how something will be made as well as the way how it will work and look                        |
| 8. win        | h) to use all you have, not have any left   |
| 9. wrap       | i) to stop having something;<br>to be defeated in a game or sport   |

**11. Put the verbs in the right form to complete the text.**

**A Perfect Day with My Dad!**

"Your dad's here," my aunt said from downstairs. I \_\_\_\_\_ (run) downstairs with toothpaste on my face. I \_\_\_\_\_ (run) up to him and he \_\_\_\_\_ (hug) me, "I missed you," I \_\_\_\_\_ (say) into his chest. "I missed you too." I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ready to go in a minute. I \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) in the car and \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) as Janice \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) over to dad for a hug. But this time instead of just us three my mom \_\_\_\_\_ (come). I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) like we were a family spending time together again. "Where do you want to go?" he \_\_\_\_\_ (say). "The movies," we all \_\_\_\_\_ (say) at the same time. We \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in and \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for our tickets. After the movie \_\_\_\_\_ (be) over we \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) up to a local pizza place and \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a large pizza. We \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) the whole pizza and headed up to the mall. I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) too much. Soon \_\_\_\_\_ (come) nightfall and he \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) us back home. I \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) because I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) this was the last time I'd see him until the summer break. The next day we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to go back home to St Louis.

**12. Read the text and choose the right option.**

**Homes and Gardens**

The British are known as a nation of gardeners. Most people have a garden (1) \_\_\_\_\_ their property. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ has been a popular pastime since Roman times. Many people (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Britain are proud of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ houses and gardens. They want their houses and gardens to look nice. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ town in Britain has one or more DIY (Do it Yourself) centres and garden centres. They are (6) \_\_\_\_\_ supermarkets

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ the home and garden. These places are very popular  
(8) \_\_\_\_\_ British homeowners at the weekends. "We don't have a big garden like some people. Dad likes to mow the lawn. Sometimes I help him. Mum looks (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers. She weeds the garden so that the garden looks good. I am growing some vegetables in (10) \_\_\_\_\_ garden."

- |              |            |              |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. a) in     | b) on      | c) along     |
| 2. a) Garden | b) Gardens | c) Gardening |
| 3. a) on     | b) in      | c) at        |
| 4. a) there  | b) they    | c) their     |
| 5. a) Every  | b) All     | c) Always    |
| 6. a) as     | b) for     | c) like      |
| 7. a) for    | b) with    | c) of        |
| 8. a) of     | b) for     | c) with      |
| 9. a) for    | b) after   | c) to        |
| 10. a) mine  | b) I       | c) my        |

**13. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

**Drama Club**

Here's the place for teens to stretch their \_\_\_\_\_ mus- **DRAMA**  
cles: They'll learn acting basics as they rehearse a short  
play for their big show! Drama classes give teenagers  
the edge in many areas of life – now and in the future.  
The studies include:

- **Improvisation:** Children come up with their own ideas on the spot. They extend their \_\_\_\_\_, this is a valuable **IMAGINE**  
tool for later life – for interviews, ideas, \_\_\_\_\_ and so on. **PRESENT**
- **Voice:** teachers help to create \_\_\_\_\_ and more **CLEAR**  
confident speech.

- **Character work:** Teenagers create their own characters through a range of methods.

- \_\_\_\_\_: It's not dance as such but \_\_\_\_\_ that **MOVE (2)**  
expresses various emotions, situations, characters and  
so on.

- \_\_\_\_\_: This is the core of the teenage class. The **PERFORM**  
subjects taught are used as part of the rehearsal  
process.

We teach these 'subjects' not in isolation, but as the basis for the rehearsals that lead to the performance.

**14. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

**Maple Syrup Festival**

Do you know what a maple leaf is? It's on the \_\_\_\_\_ flag. \_\_\_\_\_ like it so much that they have special \_\_\_\_\_ in honour of this plant.

**CANADA  
CANADA  
CELEBRATE  
BEGIN  
BOIL  
OLD**

At the \_\_\_\_\_ of spring sugar maples start to produce sap or tree water. The \_\_\_\_\_ of sap and maple sugar to make maple syrup is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ traditions in Canada. They got it from native people of North America, Indians.

There are maple syrup \_\_\_\_\_ all over Canada. They \_\_\_\_\_ start in March and last from three to six weeks. You can see sap coming from trees and help cook syrup.

**FESTIVE  
USUAL**

You can listen to live music and take part in \_\_\_\_\_ contests.

**FUN**

**15. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

**The City of Hub-Bub**

Once upon a time there was a city called Hub-Bub.

It was the \_\_\_\_\_ city in the world. The people there never talked, they shouted. The noisiest person was the young prince. He was a very little boy, only eight, but he \_\_\_\_\_ make \_\_\_\_\_ noise than grown-up people.

**NOISE**

His \_\_\_\_\_ game was to climb up the ladder with cans and then knock \_\_\_\_\_ over with a loud crash. One day he told the king: "I want to hear the \_\_\_\_\_ noise in the world for my birthday." The king liked the idea. "It will be \_\_\_\_\_ to hear millions of people shout 'Happy Birth-

**CAN/MUCH  
FAVOUR  
THEY  
LOUD**

day' to my son." The day came and two billion people gathered in their public \_\_\_\_\_ places. They looked with \_\_\_\_\_ at the clock. The young prince waited \_\_\_\_\_ for the loudest noise looking at thousands of people from his balcony. But there was absolute silence. Every person kept silent to hear the others shout. Strange as it may appear the prince was happy. For the \_\_\_\_\_ time in his life he heard the \_\_\_\_\_ of birds and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the wind in the leaves.

**FUN  
MEET  
EXCITE  
HAPPY**

**ONE/SING  
WHISPER**

## WRITING

16. You've got an e-mail from your English pen friend. Write him/her about your favourite game, how often you play, who your partners are, what the rules are. Write 50–60 words.
17. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his four questions. Write 50–60 words.
- "... How do you spend your free time? Do you go in for sport? Have you got any clubs at school? What club would you like to join?"*

## MODULE 7

### READING

1. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the box. One word is extra.

wore, ate, wore, made, had, played, painted, spoke, used, lived, rode, were, have
--

#### American Indians

Indians were the first people to live in what is now the United States.

In 1776, when the United States became a nation there \_\_\_\_\_ almost 250 tribes. Different tribes \_\_\_\_\_ in different kinds of houses, \_\_\_\_\_ different clothes, \_\_\_\_\_ different food, \_\_\_\_\_ different games, and \_\_\_\_\_ different languages.

The Sioux tribe lived on the Great Plains. They \_\_\_\_\_ horses to hunt the buffalo.

The Sioux Indians did not \_\_\_\_\_ red skin. No Indians did. The colour of their skin went from very light to deep brown. Most Sioux Indians were tall and thin. Boys and girls, men and women \_\_\_\_\_ their hair long. Sometimes they wore their hair loose and sometimes they wore it in braids (в косичках). They parted (разделяли) their hair down the middle. Women often \_\_\_\_\_ the part line red. To keep their hair neat, they \_\_\_\_\_ hairbrushes. They \_\_\_\_\_ their hairbrushes from quills of porcupines (иглы дикобраза).

**2. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**The tipi (teepee) – the Sioux Indians' house**

A tipi was made of tall wooden poles (брёвна, столбы) covered with tough buffalo hides (шкуры). The buffalo hides were very tough; they lasted through winter storms and hot summer days. A small family's tipi had only one room. But for big families women could make a bigger tipi. At night you could look up and see the stars through the two flaps (отверстия) at the top of the tipi. When it rained or snowed, the flaps were closed. In a tipi it was warm in the winter and cool in the summer. When the Sioux moved from place to place, they took their tipis along. When it was time to move, women took their tipis apart. And when the tribe set up the camp again, women put the tipis up. Women working together could put up a tipi in a few minutes.

All the village travelled together. First the women took down all the tipis. Then the men put everything together – tipis, poles, tipi covers, clothes, tools, and dried food. Clothes were made of animal skins – mostly deerskins. Horses pulled the load (рыз). The chiefs rode in the front, with the hunters. The women and the girls rode behind, carrying the household goods. Babies rode in cradles.

For every day, women and girls wore long dresses and leggings. Their special clothes were decorated with elk teeth, bear claws, feathers, and fur. Sioux men wore deerskin shirts and leggings. In warm weather and when they were hunting or fighting, they wore only a strip of leather and a pair of moccasins. In the winter, a buffalo robe kept the people warm. Women made all the clothing for their families.

1. Sioux people – native American Indians made their houses of wood. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They used deer hides to cover their houses. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sioux men made tipis. \_\_\_\_\_
4. There were two doors in the tipi. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It was cold in the winter and hot in the summer in a tipi. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Sioux villages were very big. \_\_\_\_\_
7. It took the Sioux women half an hour to put up a tipi. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Women made clothes of deerskins. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Men made decorations for special clothes from animals' fur, teeth and claws. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Sioux boys went hunting with their fathers. \_\_\_\_\_



**3. Match the names of the famous people with the information given below. One name is extra.**

1. Marie Curie
2. William Shakespeare
3. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
4. Walt Disney
5. John Lennon (The Beatles)
6. Cleopatra

**A.** This person was born in 1940 in Liverpool, England. He/She was a member of a world famous group and then a solo singer. He/She got married twice and his/her second partner was Japanese. He/She was shot outside his/her home in New York at the age of 40.

**B.** This person was born in 69 BC in Egypt. He/She was very beautiful and intelligent. He/She loved cats. He/She killed him/herself in 30 BC by allowing (позволив) a poisonous snake to bite him/her.

**C.** This person was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. He/She was an actor/actress in his/her young years. He/She wrote a lot of plays and was the best English writer in history. He/She died at the age of 52 in 1616.

**D.** This person was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland. He/She discovered radioactivity and radium. He/She married a famous scientist in 1895. He/She won the Nobel Prize twice. But he/she was poor all his/her life. He/She died in 1934 of leukaemia.

**E.** This person was born in 1756 in Salzburg, Austria. He/She was a composer and musician and started composing when he/she was just five years old. He/She composed over 600 works during his/her short life. He/She died in 1791.

**4. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**Steve Jobs**

Steve Jobs made technology fun. He was the American businessman and technology visionary (мечтатель). He was the co-founder (один из основателей) of Apple Inc. People all over the world use Jobs' innovative products – the iPod, iPhone, iTunes and iPad and study his management style. Millions of his fans in different countries admire his talent in design, function and style.

He was born on February 24, 1955. The Jobs family moved from San Francisco to Mountain View, California when Steve was five years old. His father worked for a company that made lasers. He taught his son some electronics and how to work with his hands. The father showed Steve how to work with electronics in the family garage, demonstrating to his son how to take apart and rebuild radios and televisions. As a result, Steve became interested in computers when he was a teenager and attended special lectures after school.

In 1974, Jobs got a job as a technician. He saved enough money to travel around India and then came back home. Soon he met Steve Wozniak. Jobs and Wozniak founded Apple in 1976. Jobs persuaded Wozniak to make a computer and sell it. Jobs, Wozniak, and Ronald Wayne, an electronics industry worker, founded Apple Computer in the garage of Jobs's parents in order to sell it.

It was the first small computer with a user-friendly interface to be commercially successful. Jobs also built the computer on which the World Wide Web was created.

Jobs guided Apple and the company was one of the leaders in the digital revolution. The introduction of the iMac and other innovative products made Apple a powerful brand. It is one of the most valuable companies in the world today. Jobs also worked for Pixar Animation Studios. He created Oscar-winning movies such as 'Toy Story' and 'Finding Nemo'. Jobs's advice for success is: "You've got to find what you love."

He died in October 2011, aged 56.

1. Steve Jobs made computer technology personal and attractive. \_\_\_\_\_
2. iPad was the first of Jobs's innovative products. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Steve Jobs was one of the great world managers. \_\_\_\_\_
4. His parents were school teachers. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Steve Jobs learned how to work with hands from his father. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He was one of the best students in his school. \_\_\_\_\_
7. His parents gave him the money to travel around India. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Wozniak was Jobs's companion in founding Apple in 1976. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The garage of Jobs's parents where Apple started was very small. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Jobs bought the computer on which the Internet was created. \_\_\_\_\_

11. Today Apple is one of the most powerful companies. \_\_\_\_\_
12. 'Toy Story' was Jobs's favourite film to watch. \_\_\_\_\_
13. You should love your job to be successful. \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Read the text and choose the right options to the statements.**

**Japan's Most Famous Dog**

In front of the Shibuya train station in Tokyo, there is a life-size bronze statue of a dog. The statue looks very small among the huge neon signs, but it isn't difficult to find it. People started to use it as a meeting point in 1934. Today you can see hundreds of people waiting there for their friends to arrive.

Hachiko, an Akita dog, was born in 1923 and brought to Tokyo in 1924. His owner, Professor Eisaburo Ueno and he were best friends right from the start. Every day Hachiko accompanied his owner, a professor at the Imperial University, to Shibuya train station when he left for work. When he came back, the professor always found the dog waiting for him. Sadly, the professor died suddenly at work in 1925 before he could return home.

At that time Hachiko was still a young dog. But he loved his owner so much that he continued to wait at the station every day. Sometimes, he stayed there for days at a time. All the people at the station knew him and often gave him some food. In 1934, a statue of him was put outside the station. In 1935, Hachiko died at the place he last saw his owner alive.

1. Hachiko's statue looks small among \_\_\_\_\_.  
  - a) life-sized dogs
  - b) huge billboard signs
  - c) big lights
2. The statue is very small \_\_\_\_\_.  
  - a) and it's a problem to find it
  - b) but it is not a problem to find it
  - c) and you can't find it
3. Hachiko was born \_\_\_\_\_.  
  - a) in Tokyo
  - b) in 1923
  - c) at the Shibuya train station
4. People get together at the statue of Hachiko because \_\_\_\_\_.  
  - a) they like to visit the bronze statue of the dog
  - b) it serves as a meeting point for young people in love
  - c) people meet with their friends

5. The professor worked \_\_\_\_ .

**a)** in a primary school

**b)** at a university

**c)** at a train station

6. After the professor died Hachiko \_\_\_\_ .

**a)** every day waited at the station

**b)** didn't come to the station

**c)** stayed at home

7. \_\_\_\_ gave Hachiko some food.

**a)** Nobody

**b)** Passengers

**c)** University students

8. The statue to Hachiko is \_\_\_\_ .

**a)** at the station

**b)** behind the station

**c)** in front of the station

**6. Read the dialogues and match them to the characters' moods. One sentence is extra.**

1. tired

2. bored

3. worried

4. happy

**A.**

**Liz:** The weather is awful today. I don't know what to do ...

**Mum:** Well, my dear, do something.

**Liz:** What shall I do?

**Mum:** Go to the cinema.

**Liz:** Cinema? I hate going to the cinema.

**Mum:** Then watch TV. There's a nice programme for today.

**Liz:** I don't want to watch TV.

**Mum:** Write the letter to your friend.

**Liz:** Oh, no, I have no wish to do it.

**Mum:** Then phone your friends and invite them somewhere.

**Liz:** I don't want to go anywhere.

**Mum:** OK, I think you need to sit quietly and think. Nobody will entertain you. If you want, you may help me with the cake.

**Liz:** Cake? Yes, sure. What shall I do?

**B.**

**Ben:** Mummy, that's for you.

**Mum:** What is it, Billy?

**Ben:** This is a small box for you.

**Mum:** Really? What is it?

**Ben:** You may open it right now.

**Mum:** Oh, what lovely sweets! It's so nice of you! I adore these sweets. But why did you buy them?

**Ben:** I wanted to please you, Mummy.

**Mum:** That's very kind of you. You've pleased me, dear. Look, I'm nearly crying.

**Ben:** I love you, Mummy. You are the best Mummy in the world!

**Mum:** Thank you, my dear. It's such a pleasure to hear these words!

**C.**

**K:** What's the matter, Susan? You don't look happy.

**S:** Oh, I'm nervous about my English exam.

**K:** But why? What's the problem?

**S:** I learn and learn, and I'm frightened because I can't remember grammar rules.

**K:** Well, I pity you but the reason is that you don't practise grammar much.

**S:** But how can I do it?

**K:** I have a very good friend – Liz. She is good at English. Do you want to practise with her?

**S:** Oh, it will be very nice indeed.

**K:** Liz is my neighbour. She is at home now. We can go there right now.

**S:** That's great! I want to meet Liz. I hope she'll help me.

**7. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

A philosophy professor stood in front of his class and had some things in front of him.

First he began filling a large glass jar with rocks. The students agreed that the jar was full. So the professor smiled and picked up a box of small pebbles (мелкие камешки, галька) and put them into the jar. The pebbles, of course, fell into the small spaces. Then the professor poured (высыпал) a box of sand into the jar, shook it, and the sand completely filled the jar.

Then he explained. "The jar represents your life," said the professor. "The rocks are the important things – your family, your religion, your health; if you lost everything else, your life would still be full. The pebbles are the smaller things that matter – your job, your house, your car. The sand represents the trivial things (мелочи). If you put the sand into the jar first,

there is no room for the pebbles or the rocks, just like life. Take care of the rocks first – the things that really matter. The rest is just sand.”

One student asked what a cup of coffee meant. The Professor smiled and said: “Look, what happens!” then he poured the contents of the cup into the jar and the coffee was easily absorbed. “Now it’s full”, he said.

“You know,” the Professor continued, “the moral of the story is simple.

No matter how full your life is, there is always room for a cup of coffee with a friend.”

1. The Professor taught at an American university. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He filled the jar with water first. \_\_\_\_\_
3. His second step was to put some pebbles into the jar. \_\_\_\_\_
4. There was no space for the sand in the jar. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It took the Professor an hour to explain his experiment. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The glass jar meant the human life. \_\_\_\_\_
7. According to the Professor your job is more important than your health. \_\_\_\_\_
8. A family is one of the most important things in one’s life. \_\_\_\_\_
9. If you fill your life with trivial things, you will have no time for big deeds. \_\_\_\_\_
10. One of the students offered the Professor a cup of coffee. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The coffee was strong and hot. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The story has no moral. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Even busy people should find time for a cup of coffee with a friend. \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Read the text and match the titles and the paragraphs.**

1. MY FIRST STORM
2. BAD LUCK
3. MY DREAM
4. MY DREAM COMES TRUE
5. A SLAVE
6. MY VOYAGE NUMBER TWO
7. MY PARENTS AND I
8. AFTER THE STORM

**Robinson Crusoe. The First Chapter**

**A.** Before I begin my story, I would like to tell you a little about myself. I was born in the year 1632, in the city of York in the north of England. My

father was German, but he came to live and work in England. Soon after that, he married my mother who was English. Her family name was Robinson, so, when I was born, they called me Robinson, after her.

**B.** My father did well in his business and I went to a good school. He wanted me to get a good job and live a quiet, comfortable life.

"I want to be a sailor and go to the sea," I told my mother and father. They were very unhappy about this. "Please, don't go," my father said, "you won't be happy, you know. Sailors have a difficult and dangerous life." And because I loved him, and he was unhappy, I tried to forget about the sea.

**C.** But I couldn't forget, and about a year later, I saw a friend in town. His father had a ship, and my friend said to me: "We're sailing to London tomorrow. Why don't you come with us?"

And so on September 1st, 1651, I went to Hull, and the next day we sailed for London.

**D.** A few days later, there was a strong wind. The sea was rough and dangerous, and the ship went up and down, up and down. I was very ill, and very frightened. "Oh, I don't want to die," I cried. "I want to live! If I live, I'll go home and never go to the sea again!"

**E.** The next day the wind dropped, and the sea was quiet and beautiful again. "Well, Bob," my friend laughed. "How do you feel now? The wind wasn't too bad." "What!" I cried. "It was a terrible storm." "Oh, that wasn't a storm," my friend answered. "Just a little wind. Forget it."

I spoke with my friend and soon I felt better. I forgot about the danger and decided not to go home. I didn't want my friend and family laugh at me!

**F.** I stayed in London for some time, but I still wanted to go to sea. So, when the captain of the ship asked me to go with him to Guinea in Africa, I agreed. And, so I went to the sea for the second time.

**G.** It was a good ship and everything went well at first, but I was very ill again. Then when we were near the Canary Islands, a Turkish pirate ship came after us. They were famous thieves of the sea at that time. There was a long, hard fight, but when it finished, we and the ship were prisoners.

**H.** The Turkish captain and his men took us to Morocco. They wanted to sell us as slaves (рабы) in the market there. But in the end the Turkish captain decided to keep me for himself, and took me home with him. This was a sudden and terrible change in my life. I was now a slave and this Turkish captain was my master.

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

9. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box to complete the text. One word is extra.

scared, glad, angry, exciting, hard-working,  
jealous, sad, lonely, serious

Hello, my friend!

How are you? I was a little \_\_\_\_\_ that I had to move to Michigan, but now I'm OK. The house is beautiful, but it's also so big, that sometimes I even get \_\_\_\_\_ to stay alone. I was \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning because I was a little shy, but I have new friends here. I was a little \_\_\_\_\_, I am new, but now we have fun together and it's \_\_\_\_\_. Our neighbour is a nice lady, Mrs Brown. I thought she was always \_\_\_\_\_, but she was very nice when I met her, and I learnt that she's just \_\_\_\_\_. She is very \_\_\_\_\_ I'm \_\_\_\_\_ that I live in my new house. I like the neighbourhood. It's very lovely, and people are very nice and polite.

Now it is your turn to let me know how it is back there!

I miss you!

Yours, Jane

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps to complete the text.

### The Tiny Giant and the huge dwarf

Long time ago, in the midst of high mountains and the dwarf forest \_\_\_\_\_ **(live)** a sad giant named Willy. Willy \_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** always sad because he \_\_\_\_\_ **(not be)** like the other giants. He \_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** the hugest giant among the giants. The other giants teased him and he \_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** no friends. He \_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** so heavy that he ruined everything when he \_\_\_\_\_ **(step)** on it. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** afraid of him, even though he \_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** the most peaceful giant in the country. He never did any harm to a dwarf. So Willy carefully \_\_\_\_\_ **(put)** one foot after another on the ground not to hurt anyone. The other giants \_\_\_\_\_ **(laugh)** at him, "Ha, ha! Look at Willy, he moves like a tortoise!" Willy \_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** very sad and he \_\_\_\_\_ **(go)** to the big lake. He \_\_\_\_\_ **(sit)** down and tears were running down his cheeks. Suddenly he \_\_\_\_\_ **(hear)** a voice, "Hey! Stop crying! Otherwise I'm drowning in your tears!" Willy \_\_\_\_\_ **(look)** around, but he \_\_\_\_\_ **(not can)** see



anybody. "Down here I am" \_\_\_\_\_ **(cry)** a very tiny dwarf. Finally the giant \_\_\_\_\_ **(see)** the little guy. "Oh, I'm sorry!" \_\_\_\_\_ **(say)** Willy. "But I cannot hold back my tears!" The dwarf \_\_\_\_\_ **(climb)** up on his shoulder, "You let your tears run, while I am almost drowning. Don't you see that I'm sad too?" Now Willy \_\_\_\_\_ **(see)** that the tiny dwarf \_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** a tear-stained face. The dwarf \_\_\_\_\_ **(ask)**, "Why are you crying? I have a good reason to cry. Look at me, I'm soooo tiny. If I was as big as you, then I would be happy and laughing all day!" *(to be continued)*

**11. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box to complete the text.**

lake, tears, life, second, wish, woman,  
wishes, friends, voice, dwarf, huge, tiny, giant

*(continued)*

Willy started crying again and big \_\_\_\_\_ flowed straight into the \_\_\_\_\_, "I'd like to be as small as you. Then \_\_\_\_\_ would be wonderful! All laugh at me, I have no \_\_\_\_\_. Everybody is afraid of me, because I am so huge." That was strange. Toby wished to be a \_\_\_\_\_. It was not easy to be a dwarf. "Oh, the world is so unfair! Could we change our sizes, then life will be perfect!"

Suddenly the lake began to shine. A beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ with golden hair and bright blue eyes appeared. She had wings like an angel and spoke in a lovely sweet \_\_\_\_\_, "You called me." The giant and the \_\_\_\_\_ were frightened and shook their heads. "If two beings together are crying and wishing something very much, and the tears flow into my lake, I appear," said the woman. "I am a wishing fairy. How can I help you? You've got three \_\_\_\_\_." Willy answered, "I wish to be small!" There was a gentle wind and a lovely sound and the \_\_\_\_\_ giant began to shrink (*сжиматься*) until he was as \_\_\_\_\_ as Toby. But Willy complained, "I don't want to be that tiny." The tiny dwarf said, "Your own fault (*вина*). Now it's my turn. I \_\_\_\_\_ to be tall!" He waited for the gentle wind and the sweet sound. He began to grow until he was a huge giant. Toby looked down at his body and then said, "Oh, I don't want to be that huge." "This was the \_\_\_\_\_ wish," said the wishing fairy. "Now you have one wish left!"

*(to be continued)*

**12. Fill in the gaps to complete the text.**

(continued)

And because \_\_\_\_\_ was the last wish, Willy and Toby decided together what \_\_\_\_\_ should wish. In one voice \_\_\_\_\_ said, "\_\_\_\_\_ want to be neither large nor small, but large and small!" The wishing fairy smiled. \_\_\_\_\_ felt the gentle wind and heard the sweet sound again. Willy began to grow again and Toby to shrink again. Finally a tiny giant and a huge dwarf sat there. Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ were just right. Willy and Toby were now not much taller or smaller than a human being. \_\_\_\_\_ laughed and danced and were happy. The fairy smiled at \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ disappeared into the lake. And if the tiny giant and the giant dwarf are not dead, \_\_\_\_\_ still go hand in hand and live happily somewhere.

**13. a) Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

**Alien's Blog**

The other day I \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the door of a very tall **STOP**  
\_\_\_\_\_, which looked very old. Suddenly, \_\_\_\_\_ **BUILD/NICE**  
dressed people started to arrive and enter the building.  
Everyone got \_\_\_\_\_ excited when a car arrived and **REAL**  
a smartly dressed man got out. The man \_\_\_\_\_ into **GO**  
the building and \_\_\_\_\_ and waited. After about half **STAND**  
an hour a white car arrived.  
It \_\_\_\_\_ full of flowers. A woman in a very big white **BE**  
dress got out. The dress was so big that she needed the  
help of two \_\_\_\_\_ to walk. **CHILD**  
She also carried a bunch of flowers and \_\_\_\_\_ face **SHE**  
was covered with a white veil. When she arrived every-  
one got very \_\_\_\_\_ and they started to play music in- **EXCITE**  
side the building.  
The woman \_\_\_\_\_ into the building holding the arm **GO**  
of a man who was in the car with \_\_\_\_\_. **SHE**  
After a while the woman came out again, but this time  
she was holding the arm of the other man. They  
\_\_\_\_\_ very happy and when they left the building **BE**  
everyone threw rice at them.  
I think it was \_\_\_\_\_. **COOK**

**b) Answer the question: What special occasion did the alien see?**

**14. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

**The Prague Toy Museum**

The Prague Toy Museum is the \_\_\_\_\_ **TWO/LARGE**  
 museum of this kind in the world. In the seven \_\_\_\_\_ **EXHIBIT**  
 rooms on the two floors you can see the \_\_\_\_\_ of **COLLECT**  
 \_\_\_\_\_ toys from all over the world. The \_\_\_\_\_ toys **HISTORY/OLD**  
 are from ancient Greek times. The most modern are  
 Barbie dolls \_\_\_\_\_ some of the designer dresses. **WEAR**  
 Collections are behind glass, with text in \_\_\_\_\_, **ENGLAND**  
 Czech and German. You can find of course a \_\_\_\_\_ **COUNT**  
 number of Czech and Bohemian \_\_\_\_\_ toys, toy cars, **TRADITION**  
 and motorcycles, air planes and toy train mechanisms.  
 Many \_\_\_\_\_ say "wow!" to the collection of Victorian- **CHILD**  
 era dolls with their odd faces. Girls are very \_\_\_\_\_ in **INTEREST**  
 the doll's houses and what they see inside them. Boys  
 like to study the details on the train sets, mining towns,  
 and battlefields.  
 However, many \_\_\_\_\_ think it's a pity the children are **VISIT**  
 not allowed to play or touch things in the museum.

**15. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

Hi! I am Sally. My friends and I love \_\_\_\_\_ and **HIKE**  
 \_\_\_\_\_ and we sometimes organize trips to spend **CAMP**  
 \_\_\_\_\_ holiday together. Last spring we \_\_\_\_\_ **WE/DECIDE**  
 to go a camping site near the mountains and spent  
 all night in front of an old big castle.  
 It was really a \_\_\_\_\_ place with \_\_\_\_\_ flowers **BEAUTY/COLOUR**  
 and \_\_\_\_\_ birds. We prepared our food, \_\_\_\_\_ **SING(2)**  
 songs, even told horror stories around the campfire.  
 Then my friends fell asleep but I didn't because  
 I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ under the stars. **READ**  
 Suddenly I \_\_\_\_\_ a noise from the old castle. **HEAR**  
 I woke my friends up. We were all \_\_\_\_\_ but **FRIGHTEN**  
 Tommy was very brave. He \_\_\_\_\_ the flashlight **TAKE**  
 and got inside the castle to see what was happening.  
 Of course, we followed him. And then, we \_\_\_\_\_ **NOT CAN**  
 believe our eyes. There was a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ girl **CRY**  
 dressed like a princess near the window ..."

## WRITING

16. Write an e-mail to your English pen friend about the main character of the film you watched last month. Write 30–40 words.
17. You've got a letter from your friend about his/her native town. Write him/her a letter and answer the three questions about your town and what you know about its history. Write 50–60 words.  
*"... How many people lived in your town 100 years ago? What did the town centre look like at that time? Where did the people work/go for walks at that time?..."*

## MODULE 8

### READING

1. Read the texts. Match the people to the rules they should observe. One person is extra.
  1. STUDENT
  2. READER
  3. PATIENT
  4. PEDESTRIAN
  5. SWIMMER

**A.** 1. You mustn't bring food and drinks (other than water in an appropriate plastic container).  
 2. You mustn't bring grills, gas or electric cooking devices.  
 3. You can't wear street clothes, gym shorts or underwear.  
 4. You can't run, play rough games, push or jump.  
 5. Children under 12 years old must be with an adult supervisor.  
 6. Children seven years old and under must wear a wristband and a life jacket.

**B.** 1. Look for a safe place to cross.  
 2. Look right and left and listen for traffic.  
 3. Walk briskly straight across the road when it is clear.  
 4. You mustn't cross at a corner.  
 5. You mustn't cross near or at parked vehicles.  
 6. Never cross in front of a stopped bus.

- C.** 1. You must be punctual.  
2. Wear correct uniform.  
3. You must respect the rights of others, don't disturb or interrupt them.  
4. Complete the assigned work.  
5. Work quietly and follow all the instructions.  
6. You must obtain the permission before asking questions, moving, or addressing others.
- D.** 1. You can't bring food and drinks.  
2. Silence must be observed strictly.  
3. You can't reserve seats.  
4. You can't bring bags, umbrellas, parcels and books.  
5. You must be decently dressed and behave properly.  
6. On leaving you must produce for inspection books and items taken.

**2. a) Read the text and choose the right option.**

**Buried Treasure (захороненное сокровище)**

An old peasant had a large garden with many fruit trees. He was the father of three strong, but lazy sons. They helped him very little in his work. Every morning before the sun was hot the peasant began to work in his garden. But there came a time when the peasant could no longer work among his trees, for he was very, very old.

One day his three sons gathered in his room to hear the reading of the will.

"I leave to my sons my garden and the treasure which lies buried there." The three sons looked at one another. "Treasure!" they exclaimed. "Treasure buried in the garden! If we hire others to dig (копать) there, they may steal our treasure from us. We must work in the garden until we find it."

So the sons divided the garden into three parts and began to work harder than ever before. They dug from one end of the garden to the other end, but they could not find the treasure.

That year, however, the fruit trees brought so much fruit, that when the three sons sold the fruit each got a lot of money. When they divided the money, one of them said, "Indeed our digging brought us a treasure. Our father was very wise." And so each year the three sons dug in the garden, and each year their digging brought them a treasure.

1. The peasant's sons \_\_\_\_.

**a)** were hard-working

**b)** were weak

**c)** hated to work

2. The old peasant worked a lot \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** at home                      **b)** growing fruit                      **c)** raising his sons
  3. The old peasant left his sons \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** some money  
**b)** his house  
**c)** something buried in the garden
  4. The sons began working in the garden trying to find \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** gold                      **b)** vegetables                      **c)** stones
  5. They didn't ask the neighbours to help them because they could \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** be lazy  
**b)** take away the gold  
**c)** break their instruments
  6. The sons dug in the garden and found \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** some money                      **b)** gold                      **c)** nothing
  7. As the result of their work they \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** got ill  
**b)** spoiled the garden  
**c)** got a lot of fruit
  8. The sons understood that their father \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** told a lie                      **b)** was thoughtful                      **c)** didn't love them
- b) Read the text again and say why the old man told the lie.**

**3. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**The Symbol of New York**

People who come to New York by sea at once see the Statue of Liberty. It is the most famous symbol of the largest American city (if not of the whole country). The statue shows liberty as a proud graceful woman in a loose dress. In her right hand she holds a torch. She wears a crown with seven spikes. The spikes mean freedom on the seven seas and continents. In her left hand she has a tablet (табличка с надписью) with the date of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. A broken chain lies at her feet. The chain means tyranny. The Statue was a gift of friendship from the people of France to the people of the United States in 1886. On the day when it was presented, a parade was held in New York City. From several hundred thousand to a million of people watched it. The Lady is 46 metres tall and weighs 225 tons. There is a museum at the bottom of the statue. It tells visitors about the history of immigrants to the United States. There

are 365 steps to the upper area from which you can observe the city. It is the most beautiful monument! The Lady is tourists' favourite souvenir. It takes the form of pencil sharpeners, plates, T-shirts and other things.

1. The Statue of Liberty is situated in the centre of New York. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The sculpture shows a woman with a graceful hat on her head. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Statue symbolizes freedom all over the world. \_\_\_\_\_
4. It took a year to construct the statue. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A chain at the feet of the Lady symbolizes liberty. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The French gave the statue as a present. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The present was for the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Every year the day is marked by the parade. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The Statue is very high and heavy. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Tourists like to have a souvenir of the statue in different forms. \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Read the texts and match the titles to the descriptions of the famous buildings. One title is extra.**

1. THE COLOUR AS PART OF HISTORY
2. THE HIGHEST BUILDING OF THE CAPITAL
3. GHOSTS AND HISTORY
4. AN UNUSUAL CONSTRUCTION
5. A MASTERPIECE DUE TO THE FIRE

**A.** London's most famous building is St Paul's Cathedral. Its designer is a well-known English architect Sir Christopher Wren. Its famous dome is one of the largest in the world. It is 112 metres high. The original church was founded in the year 604. Christopher Wren began to work on the present English baroque church in the 17th century. It was after the Great Fire of London. It took 40 years to construct the building. St Paul's plays an integral part of London life, as a centre for tourism and religious worship.

**B.** The Leaning Tower of Pisa is one of the most remarkable architectural structures in Europe. The tower began to lean during the construction. The soft ground couldn't support the tower's weight. The work on the tower began in 1173. It went on for over 300 years. The height of the tower

is 55.86 m from the ground on the low side and 56.70 m on the high side. Its weight is 16,000 tons. The tower has 296 steps. The true identity of the architect of the tower is not known. The design is by the artist Bonnano Pisano but some documents implicate the architect Diotisalvi.

**C.** The Irish architect James Hoban designed the White House in Washington D.C. The work on it began in 1793 and in 1800 it was completed. The mansion is the home of American presidents. When it was built it didn't have the name 'White House'. During the war with the British in 1814, the second war for independence, the building was damaged. Some time later they painted the building white to hide the marks on the walls. The name "Executive Mansion" was used in official documents until President Theodore Roosevelt established the formal name "White House" in 1901.

**D.** The Eiffel Tower is an iron tower in Paris. It is named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower. It was constructed in 1889. Now it is a cultural icon of France and one of the most recognizable structures in the world. The tower is the tallest structure in Paris and the most visited monument in the world. The tower is 320 metres high. The walk from the ground level to the first level is over 300 steps. You can get to the third and highest level only by lift. When it was constructed it got a lot of criticism from artists. But it was an immediate success with the public.

**5. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**The Rawafed Private School**

The school rules are worked out in partnership with the community and describe standards of behaviour, dress and personal presentation. The rules say that students must attend school regularly; respect the right of others to learn; respect their peers (сверстники) and teachers; respect the property and equipment of the school; wear uniforms. Students are representatives (представители) of our school from leaving home until they return and are expected to set themselves a high standard of behaviour both inside and outside the school. Students must wear uniforms tidily and correctly both at school and between home and school. Students mustn't wear any jewellery. Hair must be of natural colour and not dyed. The length of the hair for boys is to be above the collar, above the eyebrows and off the face. No make-up.



Students must attend all classes and remain in the school grounds. No student may leave the school grounds during interval or lunch without permission. The parents can write to the Headmaster, informing about dates and the reason for absence. All students must be at school by 8:45 am. Latecomers must report to the Office before going to class. All articles of clothing, shoes, books, bags and other personal property should have the owner's name. Students who lose or find lost property must report to the Office.

Behaviour reflects the academic and social progress of a student. We expect our students to behave at all times in a manner that reflects the culture, traditions and beliefs of our society. Parents are expected to cooperate with the School Authorities.

1. The school rules inform the students how they must behave. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The school rules allow students to wear the clothes they like. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The students must keep their uniforms tidy. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The students must wear their uniforms all day long. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Headmaster of the school checks their uniforms him/herself. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The students can't wear rings or earrings. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The school doesn't allow students to change the colour of hair. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The students can be late if they have a note from their parents. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The students must leave all their things at school at the end of the day. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The school rules ask the students to put their names on all the things. \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Read the text and choose the right option.**

A strange thing happened to me a month ago. I am a member of the "Flamenco" dancing company. A month ago the "Flamenco" was giving a performance in a beautiful castle, old Earl Grey and his family were the owners. The castle was built in the 17th century. During the dance my shoe slipped off and went five metres away. I saw it at the staircase. The dance was over and I ran quickly after my shoe. But the shoe fell downstairs and got into the cellar. I followed it jumping over two steps but could not catch it. The cellar

was used for keeping old things. There were old costumes, a big lamp and other things. It was clear that people seldom used that room. The shoe was behind the wardrobe. I tried to get it, moved the wardrobe and a vase fell down and broke to pieces. Suddenly I saw a figure of an old man with a grey beard in front of me. "I'm the patron of art," he said. I was ready to ask him about my career when I heard Mrs Black: "Dear Mary, is everything OK? It's your turn to dance." The wizard gave me my shoe and disappeared.

1. The young girl is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** a singer                      **b)** a dancer                      **c)** an actress
2. The performance was given in \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** a beautiful palace      **b)** an old estate              **c)** an old castle
3. The castle belonged to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** a noble family  
**b)** the dancing company  
**c)** a peasant
4. Mary lost her shoe \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** climbing the staircase  
**b)** dancing on the stage  
**c)** jumping in the hall
5. Mary couldn't get the shoe because \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** she couldn't see it  
**b)** it ran away from her  
**c)** it got behind the wardrobe
6. When Mary broke the vase \_\_\_\_\_ appeared.  
**a)** the owner  
**b)** a magician  
**c)** the head of the company
7. The magician didn't fulfil Mary's wish because \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** he wasn't strong  
**b)** he didn't like her  
**c)** it was a dream
8. Mary wanted to ask the magician about \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** Mrs Black              **b)** her future                      **c)** the castle

**7. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

Sam was a naughty boy. He liked to play jokes on everyone around him. His favourite trick was to throw fake (искусственные) insects every-

where. He could put a plastic spider into his sister's bed. She screamed and Sam laughed. He put another plastic insect into his grandfather's tea. All his family felt miserable because of his tricks. One day Sam was eating a banana on the terrace outside his house. Suddenly an idea came to him. He thought it would be fun to leave a banana peel (шкыпка) in the street and then watch someone slip over it. He didn't think somebody could get hurt. He watched a few people come and go but nobody fell. By this time Sam was bored. He went home and forgot all about the banana peel. Later that evening, an ice cream man came by. Sam ran out and bought his favourite ice cream. As he turned back, he slipped over his own banana peel. The ice cream went up and landed on his head as Sam fell down. The other children in the street laughed. It was not much fun to be a victim (жертва) of his own trick. Sam felt very sorry for himself. His leg hurt, cold ice cream was running along his back. After that he never played tricks on people.

1. Sam liked to listen to jokes very much. \_\_\_\_\_
2. His family was often scared because of his jokes. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sam sometimes behaved badly. \_\_\_\_\_
4. His father even tried to beat him. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Sam liked insects very much. \_\_\_\_\_
6. One day he wanted to see people fall down. \_\_\_\_\_
7. His grandfather fell down because of the banana skin. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Sam liked banana ice cream very much. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Sam fell down because of the ice cream. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Sam played a trick on himself. \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Read the texts and match the titles to the texts. One title is extra.**

1. THE MAGIC OF MUSIC
2. A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE
3. GREAT EXPECTATIONS
4. UNFORGETTABLE MEMORIES
5. A PLEASANT SURPRISE

**A.** I'll never forget my first visit to the Opera and Ballet Theatre. My friend and I wanted to see the famous ballet "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky. From the very first minute I was deeply impressed by everything I saw on the stage. The costumes were fine. The dancing and music were thrilling. The ballet seemed to me a fairy tale. My friend also enjoyed every minute of

it. When the curtain fell at the end of the performance, there came a storm of applause. It seemed that it would never end. We applauded enthusiastically. The performance was a great success.

**B.** Lucchese's Italian Restaurant was never a favourite of mine. But yesterday after Christmas shopping we went there, we ate and we loved it. The atmosphere was wonderful as well as the service and food. First of all, they gave a basket of fine Italian bread with a small bowl of oil. The pizza we ordered with sausage and mushrooms was perfect. The crust was thin but not too thin. There was plenty of good tomato sauce, which is important to me. Lucchese's is known for its fine Italian dishes. The average cost of their meals range from €6.00 to €18.00. We definitely plan to go back again!

**C.** We went to the zoo at the weekend. The entrance to the zoo is an interesting opening with a waterfall. We booked ourselves into a lion safari. Once the visitors were seated in, the doors were locked and the safari started. The majestic animals were resting under the shade. It was fantastic! While waiting for the van back, we sat under a shady tree and had our lunch. It was fun, and just like a picnic. We saw grizzly bears, Bengali tigers, chimpanzees, giraffes and elephants. The aquarium was too crowded and so we missed it. Then we saw a white peacock dance. It spread its tail and allowed us to take photographs. It was actually posing for us. On the way home, we were all tired but happy.

**D.** Want to feel better, have more energy and perhaps even live longer? The health benefits of regular exercise and physical activity are hard to ignore. Staying fit is more than just looking good. This is a chance to change a person's whole life. Proper training, food, and facilities ensure people are healthy, have more energy, and look the best. The right fitness plan is fun and it is effective. Living a healthy lifestyle means understanding how the body works and how to change one's habits: change one's diet and exercise routines. The best way to get in shape and stay healthy is to make this a routine. For example, climbing the stairs is a great way to lose pounds.

## **GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

### **9. Match the words from the two columns.**

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. do       | a) guests      |
| 2. feed     | b) clothes     |
| 3. get      | c) barefoot    |
| 4. go       | d) noise       |
| 5. keep     | e) the cooking |
| 6. make     | f) permission  |
| 7. make     | g) pets        |
| 8. register | h) uniforms    |
| 9. wash     | i) beds        |
| 10. wear    | j) squirrels   |

**10. Match the nouns and their definitions.**

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. aquarium         | a) a very large building, often used as the official home of a royal family or president    |
| 2. cinema           | b) a small amount of food that you eat between meals  |
| 3. cottage          | c) a shelter made of cloth and supported with ropes and poles                               |
| 4. department store | d) a small house usually in a village or the country  |
| 5. hotel            | e) a building where you pay to go and watch films   |
| 6. gallery          | f) a building where meals and drinks are sold to customers sitting at tables                |
| 7. palace           | g) a building where people can go to look at fish and other water animals                   |
| 8. park             | h) a large building usually without a roof where people watch sports events                 |
| 9. restaurant       | i) an open public area with grass and trees, places for children, often with a sports field |
| 10. snack           | j) a building where you pay to stay in a room and have meals                                |
| 11. stadium         | k) a public building where you can look at paintings and other works of art                 |
| 12. tent            | l) a large shop divided into sections, each selling a different type of things              |

**11. Read the text and choose the right option.**

St Basil's cathedral is (1)\_\_\_ fact Moscow's (2)\_\_\_ visited tourist attraction.

The (3) \_\_\_\_\_ candy-coloured cathedral (4) \_\_\_\_\_ just outside the Kremlin gates. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ marks the geometric centre of the city. The cathedral was (6) \_\_\_\_\_ between 1554 and 1560 during the reign of Ivan the Terrible. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is known about the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ Postnik Yakovlev, but he was clearly a fan of onion domes and sharp spikes.

- |                    |                        |                     |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <b>a)</b> for   | <b>b)</b> in           | <b>c)</b> on        |
| 2. <b>a)</b> much  | <b>b)</b> little       | <b>c)</b> most      |
| 3. <b>a)</b> funny | <b>b)</b> famous       | <b>c)</b> excited   |
| 4. <b>a)</b> is    | <b>b)</b> be           | <b>c)</b> was       |
| 5. <b>a)</b> Its   | <b>b)</b> It's         | <b>c)</b> It        |
| 6. <b>a)</b> sold  | <b>b)</b> bought       | <b>c)</b> built     |
| 7. <b>a)</b> Less  | <b>b)</b> Little       | <b>c)</b> No        |
| 8. <b>a)</b> owner | <b>b)</b> architecture | <b>c)</b> architect |

**12. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

As a child I liked books very much. They helped me to enter a whole new world. This world was always full of magic and \_\_\_\_\_ creatures, where the good always \_\_\_\_\_ over the evil. There were many \_\_\_\_\_ stories that \_\_\_\_\_ so many lessons that are best at an early age. These stories were \_\_\_\_\_ with a touch of humour and always \_\_\_\_\_ to read. Reading these stories you learn a new lesson that helps you to be a \_\_\_\_\_ person tomorrow.

**FANTASY  
WIN/CHILD  
TEACH  
INTEREST  
ENTERTAIN  
GOOD**

**13. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

**Naughty Kids**

A police officer found a perfect \_\_\_\_\_ place for \_\_\_\_\_ who didn't observe the rules and drove too \_\_\_\_\_. One day, the officer was \_\_\_\_\_ that everyone observed the speed limit, so he tried to find out what the matter was. He saw a 10-year-old boy \_\_\_\_\_ on the side of the road with a huge sign which said "Radar Trap (ловушка) Ahead". 100 metres \_\_\_\_\_ the policeman saw another boy with a sign "Tips" and a bag at his \_\_\_\_\_.

**HIDE  
WATCH/DRIVE  
QUICK  
SURPRISE  
STAND  
FAR  
FOOT**

**14. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

The English respect laws, rules and instructions. They are polite and punctual. Some people say that English \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ and mechanical. They use standard **POLITE/FORM** phrases but they do not really think about what they are saying. Imagine the situation: You \_\_\_\_\_ two **BUY** \_\_\_\_\_ of bread and a pound of butter. The shop assistant says: "Thank you".

He repeats it \_\_\_\_\_ but you want to come to this shop **MECHANIC** again. When in transport the English are always quiet, speak in low voices. So if you hear a loud \_\_\_\_\_ on a **LAUGH** bus or underground you know they are \_\_\_\_\_. **FOREIGN**

**15. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

On Thursday seven people living in the Exchange District showed up on a warm, \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon to help clean up the \_\_\_\_\_. I was picking up trash with a \_\_\_\_\_ outgoing woman, a little \_\_\_\_\_ **SUN** **NEIGHBOUR** **FRIEND/OLD** than me, and we chatted about our families and our travels. It was a great chance to get to know one of my neighbours. She had a real sense of \_\_\_\_\_ for **RESPONSIBLE** her community. "I feel \_\_\_\_\_ when I see all this litter on the streets." **STRESS**

When I saw three young men with cigarettes I walked up to them and said \_\_\_\_\_, "You know what happens to the poor baby birds when they eat cigarette butts, don't you?" \_\_\_\_\_, the teens listened **KIND** \_\_\_\_\_ and threw their cigarettes into the rubbish **SURPRISE** bin. Many people walking by stopped to thank us for **POLITE** what we were doing. It really felt good to have our efforts recognized.

**WRITING**

- 16. You've got an e-mail from your English pen friend. Write him about your visit to a summer camp and what rules were there. Write 30–40 words.**

17. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her a letter and answer her four questions. Write 50–60 words.

"... What do you usually do at the weekends? What is your favourite place in the neighbourhood? Do you often go there? What about the gym/stadium in your neighbourhood?..."

## MODULE 9

### READING

1. Read the dialogue and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

lunch, teacher, cookie, sweets, healthy, has got, sandwich, cake, box, drink, salad, lunch, think, fruit, information, have got, most, bar

*It's lunch time at Green Hills School. Rosie and Tom have got to know what everybody eats at school for their project on \_\_\_\_\_ food.*

**Rosie:** Ben, have you any fruit in your \_\_\_\_\_ box?

**Ben:** Yes, I have and I've got a ham \_\_\_\_\_ and fruit juice.

**Rosie:** You've got a healthy \_\_\_\_\_!

**Ben:** But I haven't got any cake.

**Tom:** Lucy's got some chocolate cookies. Share your apple with her and ask her for a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Rosie:** What has Mrs Martin got in her lunch box?

**Tom:** Has she got any \_\_\_\_\_?

**Rosie:** No, she hasn't. She's got a hamburger and some coffee.

**Tom:** What about Mrs Brown, the PE \_\_\_\_\_?

**Rosie:** Hello, Mrs Brown! Have you got any fruit or salad in your lunch box today?

**Mrs Brown:** Yes, I have. I'm eating my chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ and milk. But I've got some fruit salad in my lunch box.

**Tom:** Jen and Sue are sharing their drink. Have they got any \_\_\_\_\_ juice in those brown bags?

*After Rosie and Tom finish their interviews, they talk about everybody's lunch.*

**Tom:** Who \_\_\_\_\_ healthy lunch in his or her lunch \_\_\_\_\_ today?

**Rosie:** Ben and Mike have got a healthy lunch box. Sam's got only pizza and he wants some cola to \_\_\_\_\_.



**Tom:** Mary and Claudia have got an apple and some milkshake. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ we can say that \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ a healthy lunch?

**Rosie:** I think most of the students have got a healthy lunch.

**Tom:** Some teachers haven't got any juice or fruit.

**Tom:** What have you got in your lunch box, Rosie?

**Rosie:** I've got a cheese sandwich, a pear and orange juice. Have you got a chocolate \_\_\_\_\_?

**Tom:** No, I haven't. I haven't got any \_\_\_\_\_ in my lunch box.

**Rosie:** Well, let's put up our posters on the wall. We need more \_\_\_\_\_ about eating healthy food.

**2. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**Food Fright**

Doctors in Britain are worried because British teenagers eat lots of crisps, sweets and fat food. Most teenagers don't have enough fruit or vegetables and more than one million British schoolchildren are overweight.

Some teenagers say that they don't have time to eat good food, but kids who have a poor diet often have health problems when they are older.

Fast food is typical of Americans' diet, it was born there. American fast food is now part of life all over the world. McDonald's, Pizza Hut, Burger King have restaurants in many countries on all the continents.

The only good thing about fast food is its low price. In fact a steady diet of burgers, fries and cola doesn't fill your body with vitamins and minerals you need to stay healthy. Fast food is rich in calories but it doesn't have many important nutrients (питательные вещества).

Now doctors give young people books and games about a good diet. Having healthy, well-balanced diet can help you feel better and live longer.

1. British doctors advise young people to eat fat food to grow well. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A great percentage of British schoolchildren are fat. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Most British school students have fruit and vegetables every day. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Many teenagers in Britain have health problems. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Fast food restaurants first opened in France. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Fast food restaurants are popular around the world. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Many people go to fast food restaurants because they are cheap. \_\_\_\_\_

8. To keep our body healthy  
we need a diet of burgers. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Parents are happy to take their  
children to fast food restaurants. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Doctors are trying to inform  
teenagers about a good diet. \_\_\_\_\_
11. British teenagers learn about healthy food at school. \_\_\_\_\_

**3. a) Read the text. Match the titles to the paragraphs. One title is extra.**

1. DRINK A LOT OF WATER
2. DANGERS OF SATURATED FAT
3. CUT DOWN ON SUGAR
4. CUT DOWN ON SALT
5. GIVE UP JUNK FOOD
6. FIVE-A-DAY

**How to Stay Healthy**

**A.** People who eat a lot of fruit and vegetables seldom have heart problems. You should eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day. One portion is e.g. a banana, an apple, one slice of melon or pineapple or two plums. Remember that potatoes are not included in that list.

**B.** Eating too much salt can raise your blood pressure. And people with high blood pressure are three times more likely to develop heart disease or have a stroke (удар, инсульт) than people with normal blood pressure. Three quarters (75%) of the salt we eat is already in the food we buy, such as breakfast cereals, soups, sauces and ready meals. So you could easily be eating too much salt without realizing it.

**C.** Having too much saturated fats (насыщенные жиры) can cause heart disease. Products that contain large amounts of saturated fats are meat pies, cheese, butter, lard (сало), cream, cakes. You should replace butter and lard with vegetable oils, which don't contain saturated fats.

**D.** If you have sugary foods and drinks too often it can cause tooth problems. Cutting down on sugar will help you control your weight. Sugar is added to many types of food e.g. fizzy drinks, juices, sweets, biscuits, cakes, ice cream.

**E.** We should be drinking about 6 to 8 glasses of water every day and even more when the weather is warm. Don't drink too much coffee or tea as they can dehydrate (обезвоживать) you.

**b) Mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

1. Eating vegetables and fruit is good for your heart. \_\_\_\_\_
2. One melon is a portion of fruit. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Potatoes can be eaten as part of your five-a-day. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Eating much salt increases blood pressure. \_\_\_\_\_
5. There is more salt in soup than in breakfast cereals. \_\_\_\_\_
6. High blood pressure doesn't cause you any harm. \_\_\_\_\_
7. There is a lot of salt in the food we buy. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Eating saturated fats causes heart problems. \_\_\_\_\_
9. There is a lot of saturated fats in vegetable oils. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Sugary food is good for your teeth. \_\_\_\_\_
11. It's better to give up eating sugar. \_\_\_\_\_
12. You should drink a lot of water to stay healthy. \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**The Land of Milk and Honey**

Once upon a time there was a country in which chickens flew into your mouth and sweets grew on trees.

This beautiful country was called the Land of Milk and Honey. Houses were covered with pancakes, there were doors made of gingerbread (пряник) and walls made of roast pork. Each house had a fence made of sausages. From all wells (колодцы) sweet juice was flowing, orange juice or apple juice. Everybody who wanted to drink just kept their mouths under the well pipe and could drink as much as they wanted.

On the trees there grew freshly baked rolls, and under the trees there were streams of milk and hot chocolate. Fish swam in the water. They were baked or boiled, and swam very close to the bank (берег). But if you were too lazy to take them you called "Bst! Bst!" – and the fish came out of the water walking into your hand so that you only had to eat the fish.

Believe it or not – the geese, ducks and chickens, turkeys and pigeons were flying around in the air and they were fried. And if you didn't want to reach out after one, it flew straight into your mouth.

Cheese was lying around like stones, large and small. The stones were all burgers, fishburgers, hamburgers or cheeseburgers. It didn't rain water drops – no, it rained honey. You could lick (лизать) and lick, it was a pleasure. And when it snowed, it snowed icing sugar. Every hour of sleep brought a piece of silver and yawning (зевание) brought a piece of

gold. But when you didn't sleep, you ate, drank, danced and played. Such was life in the Land of Milk and Honey. There was a high wall around this country and if you wanted to go in or out you had to eat a door through this sweet and delicious wall.

1. The Land of Milk and Honey was in Africa.
2. People used pancakes as roofs for their houses.
3. Houses were made of wood.
4. There were no fences around houses.
5. There were green forests and blue lakes.
6. One could pick up fresh bread and sweets from the trees.
7. If one was thirsty he could have free juice from the wells.
8. You could get a cup of hot chocolate at the café under the trees.
9. You could easily catch cooked fish in the river.
10. You could get more fish when the banks were closed.
11. There were a lot of different birds in the Land of Milk and Honey.
12. Hunting for birds was difficult.
13. Stones were pieces of silver and gold.
14. Rain water and snow were very sweet.
15. If you slept long you could become very rich.
16. The high wall around the country was made of stone.

**5. a) Fill in the gaps with the given sentences to complete the dialogues.**

1. Here is your ten pence change.
2. How would you like to pay: cash or by credit card?
3. Just mineral water, please.
4. What did you take?
5. Are you ready to order, Madam?
6. Thank you, here is your card back.
7. Here you are.
8. Would you like anything to drink?
9. I'd like the menu, please!

**A:**

**W:** \_\_\_\_\_

**K:** Yes, I'd like to have chicken soup, steak, French fries and green salad, please.

**W:** OK, chicken soup, French fries and green salad. How would you like the steak – rare, medium, well-done?

**K:** Well-done, please.

**W:** \_\_\_\_\_

**K:** Yes, a cup of coffee and vanilla ice cream, please.

**W:** OK, thank you.

**B.**

**A:** Hello!

**C:** Hello! Can I have a cheese sandwich, please?

**A:** Here you are. Anything to drink?

**C:** Yes, a cup of coffee, please.

**A:** OK. \_\_\_\_\_

**C:** How much is that all?

**A:** One pound ninety, please.

**C:** Here are two pounds.

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_

**C:** Thank you!

**A:** You are welcome.

**C.**

**A:** Hi, Tim! We are lucky. Not so many students today here. What are you eating?

**T:** Hi, Alec! Nothing special: a ham sandwich, some fruit and a cup of coffee. \_\_\_\_\_

**A:** A cheese sandwich, a cup of tea with lemon and peanut butter. Do you want to try?

**T:** No thanks.

**A:** Well, can I have a piece of your pear?

**T:** Yes, of course.

**A:** Thank you. It's very tasty!

**D.**

**C:** Waiter! \_\_\_\_\_

**W:** Here you are, sir. ... Are you ready to order?

**C:** Yes, I am. I'd like vegetable soup, cutlets and mashed potatoes with beans.

**W:** OK. What would you like to drink?

**C:** \_\_\_\_\_ And a large glass of tea with lemon and a piece of Australian pie a bit later.

**W:** Any fruits or fruit salads?

**C:** No, thank you.

**W:** OK. Here is your order.

**C:** Thank you. Can I have the bill, please?

**W:** Yes, of course. Here you are. \_\_\_\_\_

**C:** Do you take MasterCard?

**W:** Yes, of course, no problem.

**C:** Here is my credit card.

**W:** \_\_\_\_\_

**b) Match the dialogues to the places. One is extra.**

1. AT A RESTAURANT
2. IN A CAFÉ
3. AT MCDONALD'S
4. AT THE UNIVERSITY CANTEEN
5. AT A SANDWICH BAR

**6. Read the text and choose the right option to complete the sentences.**

### Do You Like Coffee?

- Coffee actually is a fruit. It's a cherry.
- Coffee grows on trees. They can grow up to 9 metres tall, but are cultivated to be around 3 metres tall. Then it is easy to pick coffee beans.
- All coffee in the world grows in the Bean Belt – the area between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn (северный тропик – тропик Рака и южный тропик – тропик Козерога).
- The legend says that Ethiopian shepherds (пастухи) first noticed the effects of caffeine when they saw their goats becoming "crazy" and "dancing" after eating coffee berries.
- Originally coffee was eaten. African tribes mixed coffee berries with fat which formed edible (съедобный) energy balls.
- Coffee is naturally a no calorie drink.
- There are 1,200 different chemical components in coffee.
- 91% of coffee is taken at breakfast.
- The three biggest coffee drinkers in the world are the Americans, the French and the Germans.
- Decaf coffee has an extremely small amount of caffeine.
- "Coffee Day" is celebrated as a holiday in Costa Rica on September 12th and in Ireland on September 19th, and Japan has "Coffee Day" on October 1st.
- The first coffee house in Europe opened in Venice in 1683 although coffee was available to the upper class as early as 1603.

- Coffee is the second most widely traded item (товар) in the world, the first one is oil. It is second only to water as a beverage (напиток).
- Some scientists say coffee isn't that bad for kids as it may help children concentrate and do a little better in studies.

1. Coffee \_\_\_\_.

- a) grows on cherry trees
- b) looks like a cherry
- c) is as sweet as a cherry

2. Coffee trees \_\_\_\_.

- a) give fruit only when they are 9 metres tall
- b) are grown not taller than 3 metres to harvest coffee beans easily
- c) can grow only cultivated

3. The Bean Belt \_\_\_\_.

- a) is the area where coffee trees grow
- b) is the belt made of coffee beans
- c) is a special prize for coffee lovers

4. According to the legend, \_\_\_\_.

- a) in old times people gave coffee to goats to see them "dancing"
- b) Ethiopian shepherds found first coffee beans on the beach
- c) coffee was first discovered in Africa, Ethiopia

5. First coffee was \_\_\_\_.

- a) a drink                      b) food                      c) a medicine

6. Coffee is \_\_\_\_.

- a) rich in calories
- b) not rich in calories
- c) is calorie-free

7. The Americans \_\_\_\_.

- a) are the first coffee lovers in the world
- b) drink more coffee than the Germans and the French
- c) together with the Germans and the French are world's champions in coffee drinking

8. "Coffee Day" is celebrated as a holiday \_\_\_\_.

- a) in different countries on the same date
- b) in different countries on different dates
- c) in some European countries

9. Coffee appeared in Europe \_\_\_\_.

- a) at the beginning of the 17th century
- b) in 1683
- c) in coffee houses in Venice

10. The first beverage in the world is \_\_\_\_.

- a) oil                      b) coffee                      c) water

11. Children \_\_\_\_.

- a) shouldn't have coffee, it's bad for their health  
b) shouldn't be afraid of coffee, it can help them to concentrate  
c) should have coffee every day before they go to school

**7. Read the recipes and put the instructions in the correct order for each recipe.**

**Shortbread** (песочное печенье)

*Ingredients:*

- 150g plain flour  
100g butter or margarine  
50g caster sugar (сахарная пудра)

*Directions:*

- \_\_\_\_ Put it on the baking tray.  
\_\_\_\_ Put the flour, sugar and butter into the bowl.  
\_\_\_\_ Remove from oven and let it cool down.  
\_\_\_\_ Stir together firmly until it is mixed well.  
\_\_\_\_ Bake it for 10 – 15 minutes or until it is golden brown.  
\_\_\_\_ Place the dough (тесто) on a floured surface and roll out a flat circle.  
\_\_\_\_ Place the baking tray into a hot oven.  
\_\_\_\_ Preheat oven to 170 degrees C.

**Greek Salad**

*Ingredients:*

- 250g cherry tomatoes  
1 medium onion  
1 medium cucumber  
150g Feta cheese  
3 tablespoons of olive oil  
1 tablespoon of vinegar  
1 chopped garlic  
salt and pepper

*Directions:*

- \_\_\_\_ Mix oil, vinegar, garlic, salt and pepper, pour it over the vegetables.  
\_\_\_\_ Add crushed Feta cheese on top. Your salad is ready to serve.  
\_\_\_\_ Cut tomatoes in halves, peel and dice the cucumber and slice the onion and place them in a bowl.



**8. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**The Lovely Banana**

Bananas are popular all over the world. What a wonderful fruit the banana is! Its three colours tell you how ripe (спелый) it is. Green means go, as in "go and find another banana". Yellow means "eat me". Brown means "eat me but don't bother chewing before you swallow (глотать)". The only thing that could make a banana more user-friendly is if you could eat the peel. Plus, a banana is neat to eat. When you bite into it, you don't have to worry about juice all over yourself and your neighbours (like oranges or grapefruit, for example). And it's a silent food – you can chew it as long as you like without driving your neighbours crazy with crunching sounds (like apples or carrots, for example). Finally, it's easy to cut – you don't need a knife. You can slice it with a fork or a spoon, if you like.

You're never too young or too old to eat bananas. Babies eat mashed bananas before their teeth grow in. Great-great-grandparents eat mashed bananas after their teeth fall out.

The banana is various. You can fry it, bake it, mash it, or eat it raw. You can slice it and put it on your breakfast cereal. At lunchtime you can have a raw banana as a snack, or make a peanut butter and banana sandwich, or eat a bag of dried bananas. You can add a banana to your ice cream for dessert and call it a banana split. On weekends you can order a banana milkshake at your local restaurant.

Bananas give us lots of vitamins A and C. The price of bananas is low. So millions of people enjoy this fantastic fruit.

1. Bananas grow on all the continents. \_\_\_\_\_
2. There are different sorts of bananas of three colours. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There are sorts of bananas different in size. \_\_\_\_\_
4. By the colour of a banana  
you can see how ripe the fruit is. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Brown bananas are the ripest. \_\_\_\_\_
6. You can eat a banana peel if the fruit is ripe. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Oranges and grapefruits are more juicy than bananas. \_\_\_\_\_
8. When you eat bananas you make a lot of noise. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Bananas are very soft to cut and to eat. \_\_\_\_\_
10. A banana boiled in milk is very tasty. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Bananas belong to healthy food. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Bananas are cheap. \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Read the text and match the title to the paragraphs. One title is extra.**

1. HEALTHY FOOD COMES TO SCHOOLS
2. SAD FACTS TO DISCOVER
3. CHIPS ARE DANGEROUS FOR KIDS' HEALTH
4. FRESH FOOD IS NOT EVERYONE'S FAVOURITE
5. JAMIE OLIVER AND WHY HE IS FAMOUS
6. IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO YOU

**Jamie's School Dinner Campaign**

**A.** Many people in England and other countries know Jamie Oliver. He is an English cook. He is famous for his book and TV series "Jamie's School Dinners", in which he tried to make food in schools better.

**B.** Jamie studied what children eat for school dinner. He found out that they eat lots of chips plus all sorts of junk food which contains too much fat, salt and sugar. Such food is harmful.

**C.** He then decided to campaign for healthy food in schools: fresh meat or fish, fresh vegetables, salad and fruit at every meal. More than 270,000 people signed (подписали) the petition, the government gave 280 million pounds and certain junk food was banned (запрещены) from school menus.

**D.** The problem is that fresh food takes more time to prepare and costs much more than processed (переработанный) food. But the kids do not always like their new food. Many of them now refuse (отказываются) to eat school dinners at all!

**E.** Is your diet healthy? How much junk food do you eat? Are you ready to give it up?

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

**10. Fill in the gaps to complete the text.**

Hi! My name's Alex. I always have a sandwich and tea for \_\_\_\_\_.  
My favourite \_\_\_\_\_ are ham and tomato sandwiches. They're delicious! And I also like cheese sandwiches. On weekdays I have \_\_\_\_\_ at school. I take a \_\_\_\_\_ lunch with me. I have some sandwiches, an apple or a banana and I usually drink hot chocolate or tea. For \_\_\_\_\_ I have jacket potatoes with cheese and some salad, pizza or fish and \_\_\_\_\_. But I like spaghetti most of all because it is my \_\_\_\_\_ food.

**11. Complete the text with *some* or *any*.**

**Hanna:** Is there \_\_\_\_\_ milk left?

**Katherine:** Yes, there is \_\_\_\_\_ in the bottle on the table.

**Hanna:** What are you going to drink?

**Katherine:** I'll have \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice, please.

**Hanna:** Sure. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge.

**Katherine:** Would you like a piece of cake?

**Hanna:** No, thanks, I'll take \_\_\_\_\_ bread and butter.

**Katherine:** Is there \_\_\_\_\_ fruit in the fridge?

**Hanna:** I think there are \_\_\_\_\_ apples, \_\_\_\_\_ grapes, \_\_\_\_\_ pears, a pineapple and a grapefruit but there aren't \_\_\_\_\_ strawberries.

**12. Replace the words in bold with the words from the box to complete the text.**

spoons, tender, plates, napkin, well-done, knives, sugar, soup bowls, plate, a serving plate, chocolate, biscuits, cup, milk, French, a bowl, salad plates

**Let's Have a Nice Meal!**

Last week I invited all my friends to have a nice meal. I put all the **brushes** on the table and a **tea towel** next to every **chair**.

First we had a starter. I cooked tomato soup and put it into the **glasses** on the table. Everybody started to eat the soup with their **knives**.

After the starter we had meat and potatoes and a salad with **purple** dressing. I put the meat on **the teaspoons** and the potatoes in **the bottles**. For the salad we used my wonderful yellow **cups**. We cut the meat with our **spoons**. The meat was good – **green** and **hard**.

For dessert we had strawberry and **onion** ice cream with **white beans** and a vanilla sauce.

Afterwards everybody drank a **saucer** of coffee with **salt** and **pepper**.

It was a wonderful evening but the next morning everyone was sick. I can't understand why.

**13. Put the verbs in the right form to complete the text.**

**Bakery Bear**

That morning Brenda \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) very busy baking blueberry muffins in the kitchen of Butler's Bakery. Suddenly the bell \_\_\_\_\_ (**ring**).

She \_\_\_\_\_ (**put**) the blueberry muffins into the oven and \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) into the shop. A big brown bear \_\_\_\_\_ (**stand**) there with his paws on the counter. "Grumph," \_\_\_\_\_ (**say**) the big brown bear. "Aaaaa!" \_\_\_\_\_ (**say**) Brenda Butler. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**run**) out through the back door to get Bill Boyle, the policeman. "Bill, there \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) a big brown bear in the bakery!" Brenda \_\_\_\_\_ (**cry**). "A bear?" Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (**follow**) Brenda into the bakery. The bear \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) busy eating a bunch of bagels (погалики). It \_\_\_\_\_ (**look**) at Bill Boyle angrily. "Here bear. Nice bear," Bill said nervously. The bear grunted (заворчал). Bill backed away. The bear \_\_\_\_\_ (**turn**) to Bill. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (**run**) out. "Oh boy," Brenda cried and fled from the store. "I'd better call Barney," Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (**tell**) Brenda.

Barney Blake \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) the local dogcatcher for the town of Bradley. Barney \_\_\_\_\_ (**drive**) up in his big blue van and hopped out. "Where's the bear?" Barney asked Brenda. "It's in the bakery," Brenda said. Barney \_\_\_\_\_ (**take**) a big net and \_\_\_\_\_ (**come**) into the bakery. Brenda \_\_\_\_\_ (**hear**) a bang. She took a broom from the closet and \_\_\_\_\_ (**rush**) into the store. Barney was standing on a bench, waving his arms and shouting "Shoo!" at the bear. The bear was biting Barney's black boots hungrily. Brenda \_\_\_\_\_ (**beat**) the bear with the broom. "Back off, you big bully," Brenda shouted. When the bear \_\_\_\_\_ (**bite**) the broom, Barney \_\_\_\_\_ (**jump**) off the bench and ran out of the bakery. Brenda followed. "What \_\_\_\_\_ (**happen**) to your net?" asked Brenda breathlessly. "The bear \_\_\_\_\_ (**break**) it," said Barney.

A wave of smoke \_\_\_\_\_ (**come**) out of the back door of the bakery. "My blueberry muffins \_\_\_\_\_ (**burn**)!" \_\_\_\_\_ (**cry**) Brenda. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**race**) into the kitchen and removed the burnt blueberry muffins from the oven. The bear \_\_\_\_\_ (**come**) into the kitchen. "You \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) bad for business. You made me burn my muffins," she said angrily and \_\_\_\_\_ (**throw**) a blueberry muffin at the bear. The bear \_\_\_\_\_ (**eat**) the muffin and \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) back into the shop. "I \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) a plan," said Brenda to Barney.

Brenda \_\_\_\_\_ (**send**) Bill to get some honey and \_\_\_\_\_ (**start**) to make honey-buttermilk biscuits. Soon, the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) full with the smell of honey. The loud noises in the bakery shop \_\_\_\_\_ (**stop**) as the bear \_\_\_\_\_ (**smell**) the honey. Brenda carried the big tray of biscuits out to the van. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (**open**) the back door. The breeze \_\_\_\_\_ (**blow**) the smell of the honey-buttermilk biscuits into the bakery.

The bear opened the door of the bakery and came into the kitchen. But he \_\_\_\_\_ (**find**) no honey. Then the bear sniffed his way out the back door. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) happy to find the basket of biscuits at the back of Barney's van. As soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ (**get**) there Barney banged the door shut. Brenda and Bill cheered. "I \_\_\_\_\_ (**take**) the bear back to the forest and let him out," said Barney.

Barney and the bear \_\_\_\_\_ (**drive**) away in the blue van. Brenda and Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) back into the bakery to clean up.

**14. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

**Fast Food or Traditional Food?**

It's OK to eat fast food \_\_\_\_\_ but fast food is high in calories. So, if you often eat hamburgers and chips you can \_\_\_\_\_ become fat. You must eat homemade food because it is \_\_\_\_\_ than food from McDonald's. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ that fast food is cheap and quick. However, fast food is not as tasty as homemade food. Many young people prefer to eat pizzas, hamburgers and \_\_\_\_\_ fries but they should eat soup instead. Fast food \_\_\_\_\_ spend lots of money to make people believe that fast food is cool. The average \_\_\_\_\_ eats three hamburgers with French fries a week. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ that 14% of American teenagers are fat? Doctors try to teach them \_\_\_\_\_ habits so that we can have a healthier generation.

Obesity (тучность) can lead to many health problems. This is why people in \_\_\_\_\_ countries \_\_\_\_\_ to fight back against the fast food companies. Some time ago they \_\_\_\_\_ serving fast food in school cafeterias. New restaurants serving \_\_\_\_\_ food \_\_\_\_\_ now.

**OCCASION**

**EASY  
HEALTH  
KNOW**

**FRANCE  
COMPANY  
AMERICA**

**SURPRISE  
HEALTH/EAT**

**DIFFER/START**

**STOP  
TRADITION  
OPEN**

**15. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

**A Good Sandwich**

Gordon was hungry. He opened the refrigerator. There must be something in here to eat, he \_\_\_\_\_. There was a single hot dog. He took it out of its \_\_\_\_\_ and put a small \_\_\_\_\_ pan onto the stove's gas \_\_\_\_\_.

**THINK  
PACK  
FRY/BURN**

He turned on the heat. Then he poured a little vegetable oil into the pan.

He sliced the hot dog in two. When the oil got hot, he put the two \_\_\_\_\_ in the pan. About a minute \_\_\_\_\_, he flipped each half over. After another minute, he took the hot dog out of the pan.

Gordon put two slices of bread into the \_\_\_\_\_.

This was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ bread.

The \_\_\_\_\_ ingredient listed was organic sprouted wheat (огранически пророщенная пшеница). The first ingredient in ordinary bread is \_\_\_\_\_ unbleached

flour (неосветлённая мука). When the toast was ready, he put mustard, mayonnaise, and ketchup on one slice. Then he added two slices of onion. On top of the onions he placed the hot dog. On top of the hot dog, he put a couple of slices of apple.

Then he added some bits of hot green chili, and then put the top piece of toast onto the chili bits. Ahh, what a sandwich, he thought, as he \_\_\_\_\_ down to eat.

**HALF**

**LATE**

**TOAST**

**TASTE/HEALTH**

**ONE**

**USUAL**

**SIT**

## **WRITING**

16. Write an e-mail to your English pen friend about your favourite dish, its ingredients and how to cook it. Write 30–40 words.
17. You've got a letter from your friend about his/her family's favourite restaurant. Write him/her a letter and answer the three questions about your favourite place to eat out with your family. Write 50–60 words.

*"... What's the name of the place and where is it? What food do you like to order there? When did you go there last time?..."*

## **MODULE 10**

### **READING**

1. Read the texts. Match the names to the descriptions of the holiday camps. One name is extra.

1. HEALTH CAMP
2. FOOTBALL CAMP
3. PHYSICS CAMP
4. COMPUTER CAMP
5. DIETING CAMP

**A.** Experience adventure! The focus is on playing and having fun. The camp provides an ideal environment for talents and for those who only play the game as a hobby. The camp is for boys and girls aged from 8 to 16. The camp provides teaching of theory and practice via play. Alongside the training itself, we provide an entertaining and exciting programme. This makes our camps an unforgettable experience!

**B.** The aim of our fitness holidays is to create a general sense of well-being. We try to raise children's self-confidence by teaching them that exercise and healthy eating are fun. The children and teenagers attend alone or with their parents. They learn all about healthy food and the joy of sport as well as discovering how they can lose weight together. We form a different attitude to lifestyle and eating habits.

**C.** The main focus of this camp is on offering children an active holiday in the company of others with the same medical problem. Parents can be sure that our staff team will offer the very best of care. We offer a holiday and a specialist workshop for the whole family. Children will enjoy the entertaining games in the camp, trips out into the country and simply having fun with others of the same age.

**D.** The activities include studying radiation, using different modern methods. A group of volunteer university students help children to enjoy a fantastic week devoted to science. They get a science experience and we hope it can help them find out if they want to work with it in their studies. In addition to the interesting academic programme, there will be a chance for taking part in the social programme.

**2. a) Read the text and choose the right option.**

**The Adventures of Tom Sawyer**

Tom Sawyer is a mischievous (озорной), but kind-hearted, boy who lives with his Aunt Polly and his brother Sid. Tom and Sid's mother died and Aunt Polly looks after them. She cannot be strict with them. Young Tom isn't a bad boy, but he is not always a thoughtful and sensible kid.

After getting in trouble with Aunt Polly for something Sid did, Tom becomes upset and runs off with his friend Huckleberry Finn. The two boys

later witness a murder (убийство). The real murderer puts the blame on an innocent man, Muff Potter. Tom and Huck are the only ones who witnessed what really happened. The murderer is a violent man, Injun Joe, and Tom and Huck are too afraid to say anything about it. Though Tom doesn't dare to say anything about the murder, Tom often stops by the prison and brings presents for Muff Potter.

Tom falls into depression because of his silence. To get his mind off the murder he plays pirates with his friends Joe Harper and Huck Finn. While they're out on an "adventure" on the river and an island, everyone in town thinks they're drowned. At night Tom goes to his house, and listens in as Aunt Polly, Mrs. Harper, Sid, and Mary talk about him and Joe; he takes great pleasure in hearing them praise him. When Aunt Polly goes to bed, Tom kisses her, and leaves. The boys use this misunderstanding and decide to run away and be "real" pirates. For days they play on the island but then become homesick and to everyone's surprise show up at their own funerals (похороны). Aunt Polly is upset, but later forgives Tom. The trial (суд) begins for the murder and Tom tells the court what he saw. But Injun Joe runs away.

During the summer holidays Tom gets bored. He decides to start treasure-hunting. When Huck gets ill Tom goes to the cave with Becky. The children try to find treasure but lose their way. Suddenly they see Injun Joe! Fortunately he doesn't notice the children and soon Tom finds the way out of a small hole and they go to town with Becky. Some days later Tom runs into Judge Thatcher, Becky's father, who tells him that the entrance to the cave is closed with a metal door. Tom tells the judge that Injun Joe was in there. The townspeople rush out to the cave and find Joe dead by the door.

1. Tom Sawyer is a \_\_\_\_ boy.  
**a)** naughty                      **b)** clever                      **c)** bad
2. The only relative who looks after Tom is his \_\_\_\_ .  
**a)** uncle                      **b)** cousin                      **c)** mother's sister
3. Tom and his friend saw how \_\_\_\_ .  
**a)** Potter stole some things  
**b)** Injun Joe killed a man  
**c)** Potter hid some treasure
4. Tom can't say who the murderer is because he \_\_\_\_ .  
**a)** doesn't know      **b)** is not sure                      **c)** is afraid



5. Tom falls into depression because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** is afraid                      **b)** doesn't tell the truth              **c)** loves Becky
  6. The boys don't tell anybody that they are alive because \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** they are in another town  
**b)** Injun Joe is keeping them in a cave  
**c)** they want to continue the game
  7. Tom likes \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
**a)** the misunderstanding  
**b)** the talk about him  
**c)** his funeral
  8. The boys decide to return to the town because they want to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** at home                      **b)** present at the trial              **c)** present at the funeral
  9. Tom is brave now to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** return home  
**b)** play pirates  
**c)** say the name of the murderer
  10. Tom finds Injun Joe's hiding place when he \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a)** begins looking for him  
**b)** tries to find treasure  
**c)** goes to visit Huck
- b) Read the text again and say why the citizens closed the entrance to the cave.**

- 3. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

### **Planning Holidays**

Everyone needs at least one holiday a year. Different people take holidays for various purposes. Some go hunting, others prefer to climb mountains. A lot of people have holidays relative to sports activities, such as hiking, cycling, horse-back riding, rowing and canoeing, as well as scuba diving or even bungee jumping. Others choose a resort or a spa. A good idea is to go somewhere abroad to see another country.

When you begin thinking and dreaming about the sun and the sea you are ready for a holiday. It's good to go somewhere quiet where the climate is pleasant. For the first couple of days you should rest and sleep as much as you can. Eat local food. Try to learn local customs and traditions. A little sightseeing is a good thing. Always have a dictionary of the local language and pick up a few words. It's not a bad idea to get to know the

place as well as you can. Be sure to take the necessary clothes and dress according to the climate. Remember that the sun is good for some people and very bad for others. Protective oils and creams are necessary for a holiday. Don't forget about your camera and take pictures. They will help to remember the most enjoyable moments!

1. How many people so many ways of spending holidays. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The best way to spend holidays is to do sports activities. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Going to a foreign country is a wonderful way of spending your holidays. \_\_\_\_\_
4. If you are tired after work it's good to go to a quiet place. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Every person needs a rest for some days during the holidays. \_\_\_\_\_
6. To know a foreign country better we must know local food and traditions. \_\_\_\_\_
7. We must take as many clothes as possible for our holidays. \_\_\_\_\_
8. We must be careful with the sun and take some protective measures. \_\_\_\_\_
9. We must buy souvenirs to remember the places we visited. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Learning some words of the local language is useful. \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Read the texts and match the person to the description of Christmas holidays plans. One person is extra.**

1. TEACHER
2. STUDENT
3. GRANDMOTHER
4. A GOOD SON
5. DOCTOR

**A.** I'll be working. My husband and I own a dental lab and a lot of people are getting their teeth fixed for the holidays. But I will not give up my Christmas Eve with my sister. We usually have snacks and watch a movie. I seldom watch movies but we've got a tradition and neither of us will give it up. We don't have kids and we got out of the present exchange years ago. We only bought a Christmas present for Dennis's mom.

**B.** We're keeping it simple this year, which is my favourite kind of Christmas. It's so easy to get stressed if we take on too much, so it's nice to relax and just enjoy some time with each other. No baking production

since we're plump. One simple and inexpensive gift per person. I don't decorate much since our grandchildren are not coming and our cats bite electric cords. It's my Christmas music that puts me in the mood for the season.

**C.** My mama is visiting this year. She usually stays in Wales with my sister, my brother-in-law and their kids but will travel up to spend this Christmas with me. It'll be the first Christmas dinner I'll do for my mum. She and my Granny used to make legendary dinners so I'm a bit nervous. I seldom cook as I'm so busy at the university: lectures, practical classes, talking to students. After dinner we'll go to our friends' house to swap gifts and play some games.

**D.** My in-laws are the type of people who HAVE to open presents Christmas morning, so we're there. My parents just have present-opening time whenever they can get my brother and me there. This year it will be around the 21st – 22nd of December. Also, my mother's side of the family is Italian and my grandmother makes us all her homemade spaghetti. We all look forward to it every year! The whole family gets together, my aunts, uncles, cousins. It's great!

**5. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

The term 'weather' describes the state of the air at a particular place and time – if it is warm or cold, wet or dry, and how cloudy or windy it is, for example. Ancient Civilizations thought that natural disasters were the work of the Gods. The weather still plays a big part in our lives today. It affects many of the things that we do, from the clothes we wear and the food we eat, to where we live and how we travel. As a result, the weather is of great interest to people everywhere, from meteorologists, the scientists who study it in great depth, to all people in our everyday lives. In fact, one of the main topics of conversation is often what the weather will do next, especially in areas such as Great Britain where the weather is very changeable and unpredictable (непредсказуемая). Think about how often you hear people discussing the weather. The climate may include four seasons of a year – spring, summer, autumn and winter – or a wet and a dry season. Our climate depends on our position on the earth and our distance from the sun.

Weather experts use computer technology and data from stations and satellites all over the world to predict the weather. By carefully monitoring

weather conditions it is possible to predict when change is due – what we know as weather forecasting.

1. Saying “weather” we mean the behaviour of the air at a definite place. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We are afraid of the weather as they used to be in old times. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Different gods change the weather. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A lot of things in our life depend on the weather. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Scientists study and analyze weather conditions and the way it changes. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Meteorologists can easily predict any weather change. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The weather and climate are absolutely different phenomena. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The sun makes the climate in a way. \_\_\_\_\_
9. When we analyze the weather of a definite season we mean climate. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The British often speak about the weather because they’re proud of their climate. \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

**Travel Tips for Children**

Every Disney guidebook seems to have a section for babies or teenagers. There are even books written for teenagers going to Disney! However, where are the packing lists for children? I take my two daughters to Disney World every year. So I have a few tips for other parents going to Disney. I find that my children are typical children and they often get extremely dirty. So they need two sets of clothes a day. I recommend you to bring the following: more underwear and socks, at least two swimsuits for each child. Bring a pair of sandals to go to the pool area. And, of course, a first aid kit.

It is good when each child has a small suitcase with wheels and a backpack. Everyone gets out their suitcase and we go down my list – so many pairs of socks, swimsuits, etc. Everyone is fetching things and packing them at once. That way everyone gets the fun of packing and we pack everything, I’m sure. The backpacks are for CD players, books, colouring books, crayons, games, homework, and other things to play with on the plane and in the car.

If you're going during the school year, the kids must do as much homework as they can before going to WDW (Walt Disney World). Organize some working on the skills your child is learning at school. For example, the child records what he/she eats daily for lunch and graphs the results in two ways (circle and bar graph).

If you are staying at one of the hotels that has a beach with sand, remember to bring some sand toys. All WDW resort hotel pools allow parents to borrow life vests for their children. These are very safe. When you are in the park, have a meeting place in case you get lost. And we always place a business card with our mobile number and hotel info in our daughter's sock.

1. Guidebooks for all the parks give tips for travelling with small children. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Children need a lot of clothes during holidays. \_\_\_\_\_
3. It's necessary to take some medicines with you while travelling. \_\_\_\_\_
4. If you have two or three children they must pack the things in turn. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Packing can be fun if you organize it properly. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The mother of the family recommends backpacks for extra clothes. \_\_\_\_\_
7. It's not a good idea to go anywhere during the school year. \_\_\_\_\_
8. If you plan a holiday during the school year your children must take some homework with them. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The best hotels are in Walt Disney World Park. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Children must know the hotel name and their parents' phone number when they're in the park. \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Read the texts and match the titles to the texts. One title is extra.**

1. ADVENTURES IN THE WILDERNESS
2. BACK INTO HISTORY
3. VISITING NATIONAL PARKS
4. FOR LOVERS OF WATER ACTIVITIES
5. NOTHING LIKE WINTER SPORTS

**A.** The Mediterranean is a famous place for glorious holidays in the sunshine. Especially if you'd like to try some diving. Come to a wonderful coastline, clear waters and beautiful beaches of Fuerteventura, the oldest

of the Canary Islands. You'll have an idyllic and relaxing holiday. You'll find beaches for a lazy day of sunbathing and, of course, for diving and surfing. It is an especially great place for beginners.

**B.** Fantastic activities can be found all over Europe. If you're thinking of booking ski holidays, France is the place you will certainly want to go to. Meribel is one of the country's top skiing places. Good conditions are guaranteed for the whole season. There are also a lot of parks where you can try your freestyle tricks. Snowboarding is also popular in those places.

**C.** Alaska is an ideal place for holidays. Fly or sail into Anchorage. It is located close to the beautiful Alaskan fjords. You can also see the active volcano of Mount Redoubt and the highest peak in North America, Mount McKinley, from the city. It is one of the world's last unspoiled wilderness areas.

You are likely to see wolves, moose, and mountain goats. It is also possible to arrange whale - watching expeditions, as well as trips to see grizzly, black and brown bears in their natural habitat.

**D.** If you love adventure holidays, spend your next holidays in America. The vast country of Mexico has different places ideal for travelling. Your journey across Mexico should take you to a number of important historic sites. For example, you'll see the largest pre-Columbian archaeological site in the country. People left it hundreds of years ago, but the ruins will give you an impression of how wonderful the city looked in its prime. The buildings will give you an idea of how advanced the city was for its time.

## **GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

### **8. Match the words from the two columns.**

- |            |                         |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 1. attend  | <b>a)</b> sightseeing   |
| 2. borrow  | <b>b)</b> local food    |
| 3. enjoy   | <b>c)</b> soaked        |
| 4. fly to  | <b>d)</b> a museum      |
| 5. get     | <b>e)</b> a performance |
| 6. go      | <b>f)</b> an umbrella   |
| 7. have    | <b>g)</b> a hotel       |
| 8. stay in | <b>h)</b> a party       |
| 9. taste   | <b>i)</b> another city  |
| 10. visit  | <b>j)</b> an opera      |

**9. Read the text and choose the right option.**

Go to Cotswold Water Park. You (1)\_\_\_ have a (2)\_\_\_ day out for the whole family, (3)\_\_\_ a lot of things to see and do, including plenty of opportunities to go for a splash. You can try your (4)\_\_\_ at waterskiing, wakeboarding and windsurfing here as well. You can take part (5)\_\_\_ the water sports. Don't worry (6)\_\_\_ you do not have enough experience – there are (7)\_\_\_ experts to help and offer training. For safety reasons it (8)\_\_\_ advised that you do not swim in the lakes.

- |                    |                   |                    |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <b>a)</b> must  | <b>b)</b> can't   | <b>c)</b> can      |
| 2. <b>a)</b> funny | <b>b)</b> fun     | <b>c)</b> funnier  |
| 3. <b>a)</b> with  | <b>b)</b> without | <b>c)</b> for      |
| 4. <b>a)</b> handy | <b>b)</b> hand    | <b>c)</b> foot     |
| 5. <b>a)</b> for   | <b>b)</b> on      | <b>c)</b> in       |
| 6. <b>a)</b> when  | <b>b)</b> because | <b>c)</b> if       |
| 7. <b>a)</b> much  | <b>b)</b> a lot   | <b>c)</b> a lot of |
| 8. <b>a)</b> be    | <b>b)</b> is      | <b>c)</b> was      |

**10. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

**What is the Weather Like**

We like to check the weather,  
Check the weather each day.  
When we check the weather,  
We know where we' \_\_\_\_\_.

**PLAY**

Let's look out the window.

What do you see?

\_\_\_\_\_ and water drops.

**CLOUD**

It's \_\_\_\_\_.

**RAIN**

Let's look out the window.

What do you see?

Blue skies, bright light.

It's \_\_\_\_\_.

**SUN**

Let's look out the window.

What do you see?

Trees swaying, leaves \_\_\_\_\_.

**MOVE**

It's \_\_\_\_\_.

**WIND**

# 11. Read the text and choose the right option.

People say there's (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to compare with a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ holiday. Personally I think it's only for the (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Be prepared for damp, mosquitoes and beetles. This sort of holiday (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the young how to survive, and strangely (5) \_\_\_\_\_ they seem to enjoy (6) \_\_\_\_\_, finding great pleasure (7) \_\_\_\_\_ making bonfires and cooking barbecues. Many European (8) \_\_\_\_\_ are open (9) \_\_\_\_\_ early May to the end of September. Many of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ have a store, a café, a swimming area, a playground, a kitchen and laundry facilities.

- |                   |                |            |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. a) something   | b) anything    | c) nothing |
| 2. a) camp        | b) camping     | c) camps   |
| 3. a) young       | b) youth       | c) younger |
| 4. a) learns      | b) teacher     | c) teaches |
| 5. a) yet         | b) enough      | c) too     |
| 6. a) its         | b) it          | c) them    |
| 7. a) from        | b) with        | c) in      |
| 8. a) playgrounds | b) campgrounds | c) grounds |
| 9. a) by          | b) from        | c) since   |
| 10. a) their      | b) they        | c) them    |

# 12. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.

– So next week we are going to Moscow, aren't we?  
Have you decided where to stay yet?

– Not yet but we have lots of possibilities. For example, we can stay with my relatives. They are very \_\_\_\_\_ **FRIEND** people and they know Moscow very well. So they could recommend us the \_\_\_\_\_ interesting places to visit. **MUCH**

What do you think of it?  
– Not a bad idea! But I won't feel very \_\_\_\_\_ if we stay **COMFORT** with your relatives. They are \_\_\_\_\_ to me and I won't **STRANGE** feel at home. I'd rather stay at a hotel.

– But they are very expensive! And we could spend this money on \_\_\_\_\_. Besides, it's very difficult to book **ENTERTAIN** a hotel in Moscow in summer.

– Well, you are right. Perhaps, we could rent a room close to the centre or at least to a metro station.

– I can't agree with you. Renting a room can be \_\_\_\_\_ . You never know who your hosts are! **DANGER**



- What about \_\_\_\_\_ at a youth camp near the city? I think it will be the \_\_\_\_\_ way to relax. **STAY CHEAP**
- I'm not quite sure, because it will take us a long time to get to the centre of Moscow and trains could be \_\_\_\_\_ **CROWD USUAL**
- Nothing of the kind! Such camps \_\_\_\_\_ provide their guests with special buses, so we'll easily get to the nearest metro station. Besides, there are lots of \_\_\_\_\_ activities in the camp: we can play volleyball and other sports and games, go to the \_\_\_\_\_ pool or to a disco and have fun in the evening. **INTEREST SWIM**
- Great! We'll be able to make a lot of new friends.

### 13. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.

#### Tips for Parents

- Holidays can be a time when parents decide that \_\_\_\_\_ things with \_\_\_\_\_ children will be a priority and they will use the time to get to know each other and enjoy each other's company. This helps to build good relationships. **DO/THEY**
- Just one \_\_\_\_\_ activity each day will help keep children \_\_\_\_\_ and looking forward to it. **Differ INTEREST**
  - Remember: children do not need to be 'entertained' all the time. Just a change of place can help them to be very \_\_\_\_\_ on their own. **CREATE**
  - Sometimes saying "I'm \_\_\_\_\_" is another way of saying "I want you to play with me". **BORE**
  - Play board games – but remember that young children have not yet learned to be good \_\_\_\_\_ so they need to have some wins. **LOSE**
  - Have a \_\_\_\_\_ day – even young children love to help cook. **COOK**
  - Go for a family bike ride along a cycle track or in a park. Find out about parks and playgrounds in your \_\_\_\_\_ and around the city. **NEIGHBOUR**
  - Visit the art gallery and have an \_\_\_\_\_ such as finding all the \_\_\_\_\_ with dogs or horses in them. **ACTIVE PAINT**

**14. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

If you are in London for holidays choose hotels which are located near tube stations. The tube is the \_\_\_\_\_ **FAST** and \_\_\_\_\_ way to get around and visit local \_\_\_\_\_ **EASY/ATTRACT** in London.

You still have time to enjoy an evening of a fine \_\_\_\_\_ **DINE** and theatre after a day of \_\_\_\_\_. **SEE SIGHTS**

For \_\_\_\_\_ of castles I'll recommend Harlowton manor. **LOVE**

It is like a palace out of some \_\_\_\_\_ novel. It reminds me **FANTASY** of some floating citadel in the clouds. It's just \_\_\_\_\_. **BELIEVE**

On the tour we learned that the \_\_\_\_\_ of Harlaxton **OWN** wanted a \_\_\_\_\_ home than Belvoir castle. Belvoir is **GOOD** a \_\_\_\_\_ castle in England. **FAME**

**15. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming capitalized words.**

**Travelling by Train in Britain**

One of the first things a \_\_\_\_\_ notices about **FOREIGN** \_\_\_\_\_ railways is the platforms. They are \_\_\_\_\_ **BRITAIN/HIGH** than in most parts of the world. This makes it \_\_\_\_\_ **EASY** to get in and out of the carriage with your luggage. The trains that go to and from London are very \_\_\_\_\_ at **CROWD** times when people are travelling to work. So it is 50% \_\_\_\_\_ to travel to London after 9.30. On many fast **CHEAP** trains to London there is a \_\_\_\_\_ car where you can **DINE** buy lunch or coffee. Sometimes a \_\_\_\_\_ brings **WAIT** round cups of tea or coffee to the passengers.

There are tickets of two classes in Britain. A first- class ticket costs 50% \_\_\_\_\_ than a \_\_\_\_\_ -class ticket. **MUCH/TWO**

**WRITING**

**16. You've got an e-mail from your English pen friend. Write him/her about your plans for the holidays. Write 30–40 words.**

**17. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his three questions. Write 50–60 words.**

*"... Do you like this holiday better than last year? Are you going to visit any interesting places? What sights are you going to see?..."*

## This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features multiple horizontal rows, each consisting of two dotted lines with a small gap between them, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The paper is otherwise blank, with no text or markings other than the ruling lines.

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Учебное издание  
**Ваулина Юлия Евгеньевна**  
**Подoliaко Ольга Евгеньевна**

## **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**Тренировочные упражнения в формате ГИА**  
**6 класс**

**Пособие для учащихся общеобразовательных организаций**

**Центр группы германских языков**  
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