

Бібліотека журналу «Англійська мова та література»
Заснована 2003 року

Випуск 9 (81)

І. О. Голубнича

ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ЧИТАННЯ ТЕМАТИЧНІ КОНТРОЛЬНІ РОБОТИ

Книга скачана с сайта <http://e-kniga.in.ua>



Издательская группа «Основа» —
«Электронные книги»

Харків
Видавнича група «Основа»
2009

УДК 37.016
ББК 74.268.1Англ
Г60

Голубнича І. О.

Г52 **Тексти для читання. Тематичні контрольні роботи. —**
Х. : Вид. група «Основа», 2009. — 112 с. — (Б-ка журн.
«Англійська мова та література»; Вип. 9 (81)).

ISBN 978-611-00-0362-9.

Посібник пропонує автентичні тексти для читання та розробки контрольних робіт відповідно до програми для спеціалізованих шкіл з поглибленим вивченням іноземної мови. Вправи до текстів та питання контрольних створено на основі методичної літератури і власного досвіду викладання у школі.

УДК 37.016
ББК 74.268.1

Навчальне видання

Бібліотека журналу «Англійська мова та література»
Випуск 9 (81)

ГОЛУБНИЧА Ірина Олексіївна

ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ЧИТАННЯ.
ТЕМАТИЧНІ КОНТРОЛЬНІ РОБОТИ

Головний редактор *О. С. Любченко*

Редактор *А. Л. Мирошніченко*

Відповідальний за видання *Ю. М. Афанасенко*

Технічний редактор *О. В. Лебедєва*

Коректор *О. М. Журенко*

Підп. до друку 11.09.2009. Формат 60×90/16.

Папір газет. Гарнітура Шкільна.

Друк офсет. Ум. друк. арк. 7,00. Зам. № 9-09/14-04.

ТОВ «Видавнича група «Основа»»

61001 м. Харків, вул. Плеханівська, 66.

Тел. (057) 731-96-33, e-mail: office@osnova.com.ua

Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи

Свідоцтво КВ № 11395–268Р від 26.06.2006 р.

Віддруковано з готових плівок ПП «Тріада+»

м. Харків, вул. Киргизька, 19.

Тел.: (057) 757-98-16, 757-98-15

Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи

ДК № 1870 від 16.07.2007 р.

ISBN 978-611-00-0362-9

© Голубнича І. О., 2009

© ТОВ «Видавнича група «Основа»», 2009

CONTENTS

Розділ 1. ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ЧИТАННЯ

Тема 1 «Я, моя сім'я та друзі»

Text 1. A Good Mother	6
-----------------------------	---

Тема 2 «Одяг. Їжа. Напої»

Text 2. A new dress	8
---------------------------	---

Text 3. A Student	9
-------------------------	---

Тема 3 «Відпочинок і дозвілля. Захоплення»

Text 4. First Visit to the River	10
--	----

Text 5. Photographing animals	12
-------------------------------------	----

Тема 4 «Природа. Погода»

Text 6. Weather Forecasts	14
---------------------------------	----

Тема 5 «Шкільне життя»

Text 7. The Same Cat	16
----------------------------	----

Тема 6 «Дім. Квартира»

Text 8. A House-Warming Party	18
-------------------------------------	----

Тема 7 «Подорож. Загальні відомості»

Text 9. Our Holiday in New Zealand	19
--	----

Text 10. Visit the Edinburgh Festival	22
---	----

Text 11. The History of the London Police	24
---	----

Тема 8 «Загальні відомості про США»

Text 12. Henry Ford	26
---------------------------	----

Text 13. The Pony Express	28
---------------------------------	----

Text 14. Chewing Gum	31
----------------------------	----

Тема 9 «Свята та традиції»

Text 15. Thanksgiving	34
-----------------------------	----

Тема 10 «Моя країна. Моє рідне місто, село»

Text 16. Our Capital City	37
---------------------------------	----

Text 17. My Native City	39
-------------------------------	----

Розділ 2. КОМУНІКАТИВНІ ЗАВДАННЯ

№ 1	43
-----------	----

№ 2	45
-----------	----

№ 3	46
-----------	----

№ 4	47
-----------	----

№ 5	47
-----------	----

№ 6	48
-----------	----

№ 7	49
-----------	----

Розділ 3. ТЕМАТИЧНІ КОМБІНОВАНІ КОНТРОЛЬНІ РОБОТИ

5 CLASS**Family. Friends. Daily Life**

Test-paper № 1	53
----------------------	----

The Place We Live in

Test-paper № 2	57
----------------------	----

Hobbies

Test-paper № 3	59
----------------------	----

Travelling

Test-paper № 4	63
----------------------	----

London. City Life

Test-paper № 5	66
----------------------	----

6 CLASS**Appearance. Character**

Test-paper № 1	70
----------------------	----

Shopping

Test-paper № 2	74
----------------------	----

Health and Body Care

Test-paper № 3	79
----------------------	----

Great Britain

Test-paper № 4	82
----------------------	----

The World Around Us

Test-paper № 5	85
----------------------	----

7 CLASS**Environmental Problems**

Test-paper № 1	89
----------------------	----

England

Test-paper № 2	92
----------------------	----

Scotland

Test-paper № 3	95
----------------------	----

Geographical Position of the USA

Test-paper № 4	98
----------------------	----

The Government of the USA

Test-paper № 5	102
----------------------	-----

8 CLASS**Healthy Way of Living**

Test-paper № 1	106
----------------------	-----

Australia

Test-paper № 2	109
----------------------	-----

Розділ 1

ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ЧИТАННЯ

Як відомо, головна мета навчання іноземної мови в загальноосвітніх навчальних закладах полягає у формуванні в учнів комунікативної компетенції, базою для якої є комунікативні вміння, сформовані на основі мовних знань і навичок. Розвиток комунікативної компетенції залежить від соціокультурних і соціолінгвістичних знань, умінь і навичок, які забезпечують входження особистості в інший соціум і сприяють їх соціалізації в новому для неї суспільстві.

За умов відсутності іншомовного оточення *читання* є одним із найважливіших напрямків оволодіння іноземною мовою. Воно дає змогу отримувати необхідну інформацію, сприяє розумінню учнями важливості вивчення іноземної мови, загострює інтерес роботи над нею.

Читання найдоступніше і водночас сприяє засвоєнню всіх інших аспектів іноземної мови (фонетичного, лексичного, граматичного) і видів мовленнєвої діяльності (аудіювання, говоріння, письма). Тому дуже важливо швидше оволодіти ним, навчитися читати по можливості без перекладу. Дуже важливо із самого початку навчання створити в учнів правильне ставлення до читання як до виду мовленнєвої діяльності, що має своє специфічне комунікативне завдання, як до *способу отримання інформації* (а не до вправи з озвучення мовного матеріалу). Водночас комунікативне завдання полягає в досягненні *розуміння* матеріалу, який читається, тобто розуміння зв'язків і відношень між об'єктами і явищами, викладеними у змісті тексту.

Оскільки основним у досягненні успішного невідготовленого читання є досвід упізнавання лексико-граматичних елементів, для накопичення якого треба більше читати легкі, цікаві тексти, прагнути активно шукати ключі до їхнього розуміння, учитися впевнено й оперативно працювати зі словником, більше спиратися на смислове осягнення змісту тексту, то до пропанованої збірки увійшли тексти для читання і завдання до них. Тексти призначені для учнів 5–6 класів загальноосвітньої школи з метою розвитку і вдосконалення навичок читання незнайомих автентичних текстів без сторонньої допомоги відповідно до поставлених завдань: ознайомлююче читання або читання з метою вилучення загальної інформації.

Розділ підготовлений відповідно до типової програми 5–6 класів середньої загальноосвітньої 12-річної школи, з урахуванням

віку та рівня їх мовної компетенції. Усі тексти є автентичними та пізнавальними, містять цікаву інформацію. Вправи до творів створено на основі методичної літератури і власного досвіду викладання у школі й мають на меті закріпити і перевірити:

- 1) знання певної лексики (лексичні вправи);
- 2) розуміння тексту (як головних ідей, так і детальне розуміння);
- 3) знання граматики.

З допомогою вправ до текстів школярі мають змогу поглибити знання і набути нових вмінь і навичок шляхом їх перевірки.

Завдання можуть бути використані для індивідуальної чи групової діяльності, для самостійної роботи учнів та роботи під наглядом викладача, для перевірки вмінь і навичок дітей.

ТЕМА 1 «Я, МОЯ СІМ'Я ТА ДРУЗІ»

Text 1. A Good Mother

Mr. and Mrs. Brown lived in a small house near London with their child. Sometimes Mr. Brown came home very late, when his wife and child were asleep, and then he opened the front door with his key and came in very quietly.

But one night when he was coming home late, he lost his key, so when he reached his house, he rang the bell. Nothing happened. He rang it again. Again nothing happened — nobody moved inside the house. Mr. Brown knocked at the bedroom window, he spoke to his wife, he shouted, but she didn't wake up. At last he stopped and thought for a few seconds. Then he began to speak like a small child. "Mother!" he said, "I want to go to the lavatory!". He spoke quite quietly but at once Mrs. Brown woke up. Then he spoke to her and she opened the door for him.

Comprehension

- I. Looking for main ideas
Complete the sentences.
1. Mr. and Mrs. Brown lived in ____ .
 - a) in London;
 - b) outside London;
 - c) in another city.
2. They have got ____ .
 - a) a daughter and a son;
 - b) one child;
 - c) 2 children.

3. Mr. Brown often came back home __ .
 - a) early in the evening;
 - b) very late;
 - c) in the afternoon.
4. One night Mr. Brown __ .
 - a) lost his key;
 - b) looked for his key;
 - c) bought a key.
5. He __ .
 - a) opened the door;
 - b) locked;
 - c) couldn't open.
6. Mr. Brown began to speak __ .
 - a) like a parrot;
 - b) like a small child;
 - c) very loudly.
7. Mrs. Brown
 - a) got up;
 - b) laughed;
 - c) continued to sleep.

II. Looking for details

Read the text and mark the sentences right (V) or wrong (X).

1. The Browns lived not far from London. __
2. Mr. Brown came back before his wife and his child went to bed. __
3. Mrs. Brown always opened the front door. __
4. One day Mr. Brown left his key at home. __
5. Once Mr. Brown had to ring the bell because he couldn't open the door. __
6. He knocked at the window and cried very loudly. __
7. Mrs. Brown woke up and opened the door immediately. __
8. She opened the door when her husband began to speak like a small child. __

III. Grammar

Complete the sentences with the prepositions below:

in, to, at, of, near, for, with, from

1. Mr. and Mrs. Brown lived __ a small house __ London __ their child.
2. Mr. Brown came back __ work very late.
3. He often opened the door __ his house __ his key and came __ very quietly.
4. Mr. Brown knocked __ the bedroom window.

5. He spoke ___ his wife.
6. The child wanted to go ___ the toilet.
7. Mrs. Brown opened the door ___ him.

IV. Write the word in Infinitive:

Came, spoke, were, stopped, lost, thought, rang, woke up, began, knocked.

ТЕМА 2 «ОДЯГ. ЇЖА. НАПОЇ»

Text 2. A new dress

Mrs. Andrews said to his husband, "There's going to be a big dance at the club on Saturday, and all the other women are going to have new dresses. I want a new one too".

But her husband answered, "No, I'm not going to buy you a new dress".

Then Mrs. Andrews went to a shop, bought a new dress and put it on her husband's account, but she didn't say anything about it to him.

She wore the dress at the dance and everyone said, "That's a beautiful dress!"

At midnight Mr. and Mrs. Andrews went home and Mr. Andrews said to his wife, "You were as pretty in your old dress as the other women were in new ones".

Comprehension

I. Looking for main ideas

Write the questions to these answers.

1. Where ___?
Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were going to the club for dancing.
2. What ___?
Mrs. Andrews wanted to buy a new dress for the party.
3. ___?
No, he didn't. Mr. Andrews didn't notice his wife bought a new dress.

II. Looking for details

Give the full answers to the questions.

1. When was the dance going to be?
2. What did Mrs. Answers want to buy for a party?
3. Did her husband agree to buy it?
4. Where did Mrs. Andrews go after their conversation?
5. What did Mrs. Andrews buy?

6. Did she give any money for it?
7. Did Mrs. Andrews say anything to her husband?
8. What did Mrs. Andrews wear at the dance?
9. What did everyone say about her dress at the dance?
10. Did Mr. Andrews notice that his wife had got a new dress?

III. Grammar

Put the words in the correct order.

1. Were, on, the club, the Andrews, going, to, Saturday.
2. Women, new, going, to, have, all, were, dresses.
3. Mrs. Andrews, a, dress, new, bought.
4. From, account, money, took, her, she, the, husband's.
5. Say, didn't, her, purchase, she, anything, about, husband, to, her.
6. Know, about, anything, Mr. Andrews, didn't, wife's, his, dress.
7. As, as, pretty, old, dress, in, you, your, were, the other, new ones, in, their, women, were.

Text 3. A Student

A young student went to London. He spoke only a little English. One morning he wanted a cup of tea and some eggs. He went into a café and sat down at a table. The waiter came and asked him what he wanted. But the student didn't know the word "eggs". He saw a newspaper on one of the tables with a picture of a hen on the front page. The student took the newspaper, showed the picture to the waiter and pointed to the hen.

"What do you call this?" he asked.

"A hen, sir" answered the waiter.

"What do you call a hen's child then?"

"Chickens, sir".

"And what do you call chickens before they are born?"

"Eggs, sir".

"Very well. Now bring me two eggs and a cup of tea, please", said the student.

Comprehension

- I. Looking for main ideas
Write complete answers to these questions.
 1. Where did a student go?
 2. Did he speak English well?
 3. What did the student want to order in the café?
 4. How did he explain his order to the waiter?

II. Looking for details

Read the text and mark the sentences right (V) or wrong (X).

1. The student who came to London was a foreigner. ___
2. He spoke English well. ___
3. One morning he was hungry and went to the café. ___
4. The student wanted to order some eggs and a cup of tea. ___
5. The waiter didn't want to bring him some eggs. ___
6. The waiter brought him a newspaper. ___
7. The student couldn't explain his order in English. ___
8. He showed the picture of a hen in a menu-card. ___
9. The student found a picture of a hen in a newspaper. ___
10. The student asked how hen's children were called before they were born. ___
11. He wanted to know something about poultry farming in London. ___

III. Grammar

Put the verbs into the correct word.

A student ___ (travel) to London. He ___ (not / know) English well. One morning he ___ (to be hungry) and ___ (come) to the café. The student ___ (sit) at the table and ___ (ask) the waiter. But student ___ (not / know) the English word "eggs". He ___ (see) a newspaper on one of the tables with a picture of a hen. The student ___ (take) the newspaper and ___ (point) to the hen. He ___ (ask) the waiter how the English ___ (call) hen's children before they ___ (to be) born. Then he ___ (ask) to bring two eggs.

ТЕМА 3 «ВІДПОЧИНОК І ДОЗВІЛЛЯ. ЗАХОПЛЕННЯ»**Text 4. First Visit to the River**

My name is Donald. I live in a village. I have a lot of friends. I have a dog too. His name is Jimmy. He is very small. My friends and I like to play with Jimmy.

Last year, on a hot summer day, we went for a walk to the river. We took Jimmy with us too. The water was very warm. My friends and I liked very much to swim and play ball in the river.

That day Jimmy saw a river for the first time. He sat on our clothes on the ground and watched us. Soon he came to the water too, but it was the first time and he was afraid and he began to look at us. Just then we took a little ball and put it in the water just near Jimmy. It was a nice ball and Jimmy wanted to play with it so he tried to take it with his teeth and then he swam. He swam up to the ball took it in his teeth and swam back.

That day Jimmy swam for the first time, and that was how he learned to swim.

Comprehension

I. Looking for main ideas

Write the questions to these answers:

1. What __ ?

Donald has got a dog called Jimmy.

2. Where __ ?

Once the children went for a walk to the fiver.

3. Who __ ?

Jimmy saw the river for the first time.

4. What __ ?

The children put the ball in the water.

5. How __ ?

Jimmy wanted to play with the ball so he tried to take it with his teeth and then he swam.

II. Looking for details

Read the text and mark the sentences right (V) or wrong (X).

1. Donald lives in the country.

2. He has got a pet.

3. His best friend's name is Jimmy.

4. Last year one summer day the children went for a walk to the river with Jimmy.

5. The weather was horrible and the children couldn't swim.

6. Only Jimmy swam one time.

7. The children swam in the river and their clothes were on the ground.

8. Jimmy came to the water but he was afraid.

9. The dog didn't like a ball, so he took it with his teeth and spoiled it.

10. That day Jimmy didn't learn to swim.

III. Grammar

Put the articles *a*, *the* where it's necessary.

1. Donald lives in __ village.

2. He has got __ lot of friends.

3. He has got __ dog too. __ dog is __ very small.

4. __ last year, on __ hot summer day, they went for __ walk to __ river.

5. The children swam and play __ ball in the water.

6. They had got __ nice ball.

7. Jimmy swam up to __ ball and took it with his teeth.
8. That day Jimmy swam for __ first day.

Text 5. Photographing animals

Photographer James Warwick visits Kenya and Namibia and has just returned from India. James didn't find photography interesting but on holiday in Africa during university, he decided on his future job.

James has to get up early for most of his African pictures. He takes a few when the sun is going down, but in the afternoon the light is too strong. Being a photographer is a hard work. Some photographers visit different places on one trip, but James prefers to stay in one place and learn all about it.

He has some wonderful pictures of Indian tigers. Once, two tigers ran past him, stopped a meter away from his truck and began to fight. He was too afraid to photograph them.

In Namibia one lion came even closer. It went all way around James's truck checking for danger. Then it got up on the back and looked at him through the window. This was one of James's happiest moments.

James doesn't use his flat in Britain much. He doesn't mind living out of a suitcase, but he sometimes finds life hard without his friends. Money isn't very important for him, but he likes travelling. His pictures make people think about animals in danger, from African elephants to Britain birds. This is what matters most to him.

Comprehension

I. Vocabulary

What is the meaning of underlined words? Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. To be a photographer means:
 - a) to take pictures;
 - b) to paint pictures;
 - c) to hang pictures.
2. James Warwick drives a truck.
 - a) a sort of bicycles;
 - b) a small lorry;
 - c) a sort of yachts.
3. Photographing is a hard work.
 - a) difficult;
 - b) interesting;
 - c) easy.

4. Two tigers stopped not far from Warwick's truck and began to fight.
 - a) to feed each other;
 - b) to watch the photographer;
 - c) to beat and bite each other.
5. When you watch wild animals close your life is full of danger.
 - a) safety;
 - b) joy;
 - c) risk.
6. James likes to spend much time in one place and learn all about it.
 - a) get to know as much as possible;
 - b) listen to folk stories;
 - c) find exotic animals.

II. Looking for main ideas.

Write complete answers to these questions.

1. Is photographing Warwick's hobby or job?
2. Why doesn't James use his flat in Britain much?
3. What is the matter of his job?

III. Looking for details

Choose the right answer.

1. James Warwick's last trip was to:
 - a) India;
 - b) Kenya;
 - c) Namibia.
2. When did James choose to be a photographer?
 - a) When he was a boy;
 - b) when he was a university student;
 - c) when he left university.
3. In Africa, James takes most of his pictures:
 - a) in the morning;
 - b) in the afternoon;
 - c) in the evening.
4. How is James different from some other photographers?
 - a) He works much harder;
 - b) he visits more countries;
 - c) he spends longer in one place.
5. In India why didn't James photograph the two tigers together?
 - a) They were too far away.
 - b) It was too dangerous.
 - c) He was inside his truck.

6. In Namibia what did the lion do at first?
 - a) It got up on the truck.
 - b) it stood and watched James.
 - c) it walked round the truck.
7. James finds it difficult when he:
 - a) doesn't see his friends;
 - b) cannot use his flat.
 - c) can't work in Britain.
8. For James the most important thing about his work is:
 - a) travelling around the world;
 - b) earning a lot of money;
 - c) giving people information.

IV. Grammar

Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. James Warwick often __ (visit) Kenya and Namibia and __ (return) just from India.
2. In Africa he __ (take) pictures in the evening.
3. Some photographers __ (visit) a lot of places on the trips, but James __ (prefer) to stay in one place.
4. Once in India two tigers __ (run) past James, __ (stop) not far from his truck and __ (begin) to fight.
5. James __ (to be) afraid to photograph them.
6. James __ (not use) his flat in Britain much but he sometimes __ (find) life hard without his friends.

ТЕМА 4 «ПРИРОДА. ПОГОДА»

Text 6. Weather Forecasts

Two men were travelling in a very wild part of America. They saw no modern houses and no traces of civilization for many days. What they saw were only a few huts made of wood or tents where Indians lived. One day they met an old Indian who was a hunter. He was very clever and knew everything about the forest and the animals living in it and many other things. He could also speak English quite well.

“Can you tell us what the weather will be like during the next few days?” one of two travellers asked him.

“Oh, yes”, he answered. “Rain is coming and wind. Then there will be snow for a day or two but then the sunshine will come again and the weather will be fine”.

“These old Indians seem to know more about nature than we with all our science”, said the man to his friend. Then he turned to the old Indian.

“Tell me”, he asked, “how do you know all that?”

The Indian answered: “I heard it over the radio”

Comprehension

I. Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with one of the following words.

Hunter, modern, wild, hut, traveler, forecasts, science

1. They live in the house which has got all ___ conveniences: central heating, electricity, gas, cold and hot running water.
2. On TV and radio there are daily weather ___ .
3. A person who shoots wild animals is a ___ .
4. A ___ is a small house usually made of wood.
5. A ___ is a person who likes travelling.
6. ___ is based on studying facts which are arranged into a system.

II. Looking for main ideas

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Two men were travelling in a part of America where:
 - a) there were many modern houses;
 - b) Indians lived;
 - c) there were a lot of forests;
2. One day they met an old Indian who:
 - a) can forecast the weather;
 - b) was a traveller;
 - c) knew a lot about nature;
3. The old Indian could predict the weather because:
 - a) he was a scientist;
 - b) he heard the weather forecast before;
 - c) he knew all about nature;

III. Looking for details

Read the text and mark the sentences right (V) or wrong (X).

1. Everywhere in America there are modern houses. ___
2. The two men were traveling in that part of America where the Indians lived. ___
3. It was very wild place without any modern conveniences. ___
4. Some Indian houses were made of wood. ___
5. The travellers met a young hunter. ___
6. The Indian couldn't speak English well. ___
7. The travellers asked him about the weather for next few days. ___
8. The Indian didn't understand the question and answered that he knew all about nature. ___

9. One traveller was sure that Indians were clever and knew about nature more than other people. ___
10. The old Indian knew all about the weather for next few days because he heard the weather forecast. ___

IV. Grammar

Complete the sentences with the prepositions below:

about, to, of, over, for, in

1. Two men were travelling ___ a very wild part ___ America.
2. They saw no modern houses ___ many days.
3. There were only a few huts made ___ wood.
4. There will be snow ___ a day or two.
5. The old Indian seemed to know more ___ nature than other people.
6. One of the travellers turned ___ the old Indian.
7. He heard the weather forecast ___ the radio.

ТЕМА 5 «ШКІЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ»

Text 7. The Same Cat

Jean and Mark were twins. They were ten years old, and they were in the same class in their school. A few weeks ago their English teacher said to the children, "I haven't given you any homework for two weeks, children. Now this week write a composition about "Our cat" and give it to me next Monday. Have you all got a cat at home?"

"Yes, Ms. Jones", all of them answered.

All the pupils did the composition and they gave it to the teacher on Monday. The teacher read all the compositions and then she gave them back to the pupils on Tuesday.

"Jean", she said. "Your composition is the same as your brother's".

"Yes", answered Jean quickly. "It's the same cat!"

Comprehension

I. Vocabulary

Match the words in two columns to make word-combinations, and then use them in sentences of your own to describe the events of the story.

Next	cat
Write	teacher
The same	quickly
English	Monday
To answer	a composition

II. Looking for main ideas

Put the sentences in the right order.

1. All the children had got cats at home.
2. Jean and Mark were the same age and were in the same class.
3. All the pupils wrote the composition.
4. The teacher read all compositions and gave them back to the pupils.
5. One day their English teacher asked the children to write a composition about "Our cat".
6. Jean said that they wrote about the same cat.
7. The teacher asked Jean why her composition was the same as Mark's one.

III. Looking for details

Write complete answers to these questions.

1. Was Jean older than Mark?
2. What did their English teacher say a week ago?
3. Did all the pupils have cats?
4. What did the pupils do then?
5. Who read all the compositions?
6. Did the teacher give back all the compositions on Tuesday or Wednesday?
7. The teacher noticed that Jean's composition was the same as Mark's one, didn't she?
8. Why were the children's compositions the same?

III. Grammar

1. Complete the sentences. The words from the box can help you.

Gave back, twins, a few, composition, same, any

- 1) Jean and Mark were __ .
 - 2) They were in the __ class in their school.
 - 3) The teacher didn't give the children __ homework for __ weeks.
 - 4) The children had to write a __ about "Our cat".
 - 5) The teacher __ all the compositions and then she __ them back to the pupils on Tuesday.
2. Write the missing forms of the verbs below:

__	__	been
Say	__	__
__	gave	__
Write	__	
__	got	__
Answer	__	

ТЕМА 6 «ДИМ. КВАРТИРА»**Text 8. A House-Warming Party**

Last week Jane got an invitation from her former school friend Helen to come to see her. Helen married Ralph Burton and they lived in their new house. Jane was interested to see their new house.

Their house was in a quiet street far from the center of the town. There was a small garden and a garage near the house. There were three rooms, a bathroom, and a lavatory in the house.

The living-room looked empty. There was a wall-to-wall carpet and not much furniture. The crystal vase that Jane brought as a present made the room look more personal.

The dining-room had little furniture too. There was a table, four chairs and a cupboard there. There were no pictures on the wall. Ralph's friends brought a landscape and it gave to the room a real character.

The bedroom had only a double bed and a dressing table with a stool. There were orange curtains with red spots on the windows.

The guests admired the Brown's house and were full of helpful advice how to furnish the room.

Comprehension**I. Vocabulary****1. What's the opposite? Match the words in two columns.**

Get	full
Former	far from
New	hate
Quiet	send
Near	real
Empty	old
Admire	noisy

2. Read and guess what it is (1–8). What is the correct word (a–k) for each one?

1) Things which are usually on the windows and make the room lovely.	a) a house
2) A place around or behind the house where flowers and fruit trees can grow.	b) a bathroom
3) A place where we can live.	c) a kitchen
4) A room where we can have a dinner.	d) a lavatory
5) A room where we can take a shower.	e) a dining-room
6) A thing where we keep cups and dishes.	f) curtains
7) A room where we cook food and do washing-up.	g) a garage
8) When you have trouble with your car it can be repaired there.	h) flowers
	i) a wardrobe
	j) a cupboard
	k) a kitchen

II. Looking for main ideas

Read the text and mark the sentences right (V) or wrong (X).

1. Jane received an invitation because her friend was going to get married. ___
2. The Burtons lived in a new house. ___
3. Their house had all modern conveniences. ___
4. It was near the quiet centre of the town. ___
5. The living-room was full of furniture. ___
6. The carpet in the living room was large. ___
7. There weren't any curtains in the house. ___
8. The Burtons' friends didn't give them any presents. ___
9. Everybody of the guests was ready to give a piece of advice how to furnish the rooms. ___

III. Looking for details

Give the full answers to the following questions.

1. Who sent an invitation to Jane?
2. Where was Helen's house?
3. What was there near the house?
4. Was there a lot of furniture in the living-room?
5. What furniture was there in the bedroom?
6. What was there in the dining-room?
7. What presents did their friends bring?
8. Did they like the Burtons' house?

IV. Grammar

Correct the mistakes.

1. Helen married Ralph Burton.
2. Burtons' house were on a quite street.
3. There were a small garden and a garage near the house.
4. In the living room there wasn't many furniture.
5. Jane bring a crystal vase as a present.
6. There weren't some pictures in the walls of the house.
7. The bedroom have a bright curtains on the windows.
8. The guests gave advices how to furnish the room.

ТЕМА 7 «ПОДОРОЖ. ЗАГАЛЬНІ ВІДОМОСТІ»**Text 9. Our Holiday in New Zealand**

Read the article about Jenny's holiday in New Zealand.

Last year my husband Mike and I decided to visit New Zealand. We wanted to tour the city but we both hate long car journeys. The travel agent suggested a 13-day coach trip. It was a good price, so we booked

it with our plane tickets. We made a good choice. The coach journey passed quickly and our driver told us about each place. We learnt a lot from him.

We flew from London to Christchurch and had a free day there before the coach trip started. We weren't at all tired so we walked around the city from morning till night. It has good museums, many restaurants and lovely shops.

The best place we visited on the trip was Queenstown. You can choose to do almost anything, from sailing to climbing. We had three days there but it wasn't enough. All the hotels were good. My favourite one was the Puka Park Lodge. It was on a hill above a beach and there were trees everywhere. We woke up and listened to the birds signing. Now when we're eating breakfast at home and we hear the noise of traffic, we think about those beautiful mornings in New Zealand!

Comprehension

I. Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with one of the following words:

Museum, beach, coach, trip, driver, hotel, travel agent, book

1. A person who gives holiday information, organizes trips, sells tickets is a ___ .
2. A journey by bus is a ___ .
3. To reserve a place, a seat, a ticket, or a room in a hotel means to ___ .
4. A person who drives a car, a bus is a ___ .
5. We can learn history in a ___ .
6. You can have a meal and spend a night at a ___ .
7. Sandy part by the edge of the sea is a ___ .

II. Looking for main ideas

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Jenny and Mike wanted:
 - a) to visit their relatives;
 - b) to travel to another country;
 - c) to spend a weekend at the country.
2. The travel agent suggested them:
 - a) a suitable journey;
 - b) to buy a book about New Zealand;
 - c) to visit another country.
3. Before their coach trip they:
 - a) drove to Christchurch;
 - b) went by plane to Christchurch;
 - c) travelled by ship to Christchurch.

4. In Christchurch Jenny and Mike:
 - a) stayed all day along in the hotel;
 - b) booked return tickets;
 - c) visited many places.
5. In Queenstown they could:
 - a) only visit the sights;
 - b) choose a lot of activities;
 - c) only spend their free time at the seaside.
6. Their favourite hotel was:
 - a) in a picturesque place;
 - b) in the forest;
 - c) in the mountains.
7. They:
 - a) have never memorized their last holiday;
 - b) had nice memories after their holiday;
 - c) decided to visit New Zealand again.

III. Looking for details

True, False or Don't Know?

Sentence	True	False	Don't know
1) Jenny and Mike prefer traveling by car			
2) They paid for the coach tour when they got to New Zealand			
3) Their coach was the fast one			
4) The driver gave them useful information			
5) After the plane journey they needed to sleep			
6) They wanted to stay longer in Queenstown			
7) They went swimming at the Puka Park Lodge			
8) Their house is near a busy road			

IV. Grammar

Replace the underlined pronouns in the sentences with the correct nouns.

The noise, hotels, the coach, journey, the travel agent, birds, the tickets, the driver, the city.

1. He suggested us a coach trip.
2. We booked them with our trip.
3. It passed quickly.
4. We learnt a lot from him.

5. It has good museums and lovely shops.
6. They were good.
7. We woke up and listened to them.
8. When we hear it we think about beautiful mornings in New Zealand.

Text 10. Visit the Edinburgh Festival

Every year thousands of people come to Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, to be the part of the Edinburgh festival. For three weeks every August and September the city is filled with actors and artists from all over the world. They come to Edinburgh for the biggest art festival in Britain. During this time the streets of the city are alive with music and dance from early in the morning until late at night. You can see even artists painting pictures on the streets!

Tens of thousands of tourists come to the festival to see new films and plays and to hear music played by famous musicians. This year you can see over five hundred performances with actors from more than forty countries.

The tickets for these performances are quite cheap and it is usually easier to see your favourite star in Edinburgh than it is in London. So come to Edinburgh next summer!

Comprehension

I. Vocabulary

Read the descriptions (1–5). What is the correct word (a–h) for each one?

Sentence	Word
1. A person who makes films.	a) a musician
2. A person who paints pictures.	b) a singer
3. A person who plays some music instrument.	c) an artist
4. A person who visits many countries.	d) a nurse
5. A famous person who acts in a play or movie.	e) an actor
	f) a driver
	g) a star
	h) a tourist

II. Looking for main ideas

Write the questions to these answers.

1. ?
Every year.
2. ?
In Edinburgh.

3. ___ ?
For three weeks.
4. ___ ?
Actors, artists and musicians come.
5. ___ ?
They are rather cheap.
6. ___ ?
It's easier to see them in Edinburgh.

III. Looking for details

True, False or Don't Know??

Sentence	True	False	Don't know
1) Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland			
2) The Edinburgh festival is a month long			
3) Edinburgh festival is in October			
4) Actors come to the Edinburgh from lots of different countries			
5) You can hear music all day			
6) More than ten thousand of tourists come to the Edinburgh festival every year			
7) It is expensive to go to the theatre in Edinburgh			
8) It is usually easier to see your favourite star in London than in Edinburgh			

IV. Grammar

Open the brackets and put the adjective into the right degree of comparison.

- The Edinburgh festival is the ___ (big) art festival in Britain.
- The tickets for Edinburgh performances are ___ (cheap) than usual.
- It is ___ (easy) to see a movie star in Edinburgh than in London.
- So, it's ___ (difficult) to see a famous actor in London than in the Edinburgh festival.
- You can see the ___ (new) films and plays in the Edinburgh festival.
- We can say that the Edinburgh festival is ___ (popular) among actors and artists.
- The streets of Edinburgh in August and September are ___ (noisy) than in October.
- Edinburgh becomes ___ (populated) during the famous festival.

Text 11. The History of the London Police

Today there are policemen everywhere but in 1700 London had no policemen at all. A few old men used to protect the city streets at night and they were not paid very much.

About three hundred years ago London was starting to get bigger. The city was very dirty and many people were poor. There were so many thieves who stole money in the streets that people stayed in their homes as much as possible.

In 1750 Henry Fielding started to pay a group of people to stop thieves. They were like policemen and were called 'Bow Street Runners' because they were working near Bow street.

Fifty years later there were 120 Bow Runners but London had become very big and needed more policemen. So, in 1829 the first metropolitan (or London) Police Force was started with 3000 officers.

Most of them were working on foot but a few rode horses. Until 1920 all the police in London were men.

Today London police are quite well paid and for the few police officers who still ride horses the pay is even better than for the others.

Comprehension

I. Vocabulary

Match the words in two columns to make word-combinations, then use them in sentences of your own to describe the events of the story.

Ride	at home
Work	people
Steal	on foot
Protect	a horse
Stay	money

II. Looking for main ideas

Write complete answers to these questions.

1. Who protected the streets of London at night in 1700?
2. Why did Londoners stay in their homes as much as possible.
3. Why did Henry Fielding begin to pay a group of people in 1750?
4. How many officers were there in Metropolitan Police Force in 1829?
5. Who is paid better: the policeman who works with horses or who works on foot?

III. Looking for details

Answer the questions.

1. In 1700 there were:
 - a) policemen everywhere;
 - b) policemen only in London;
 - c) no policemen in London.
2. In 1700 men who protected the streets were paid:
 - a) a lot;
 - b) a little;
 - c) nothing.
3. 300 years ago many people:
 - a) came to London;
 - b) wanted to leave London;
 - c) had big houses in London.
4. People did not leave their houses because:
 - a) the city was not clean;
 - b) they had no money;
 - c) they were afraid.
5. The Bow Street Runners:
 - a) stole money;
 - b) stopped people stealing;
 - c) paid people to steal.
6. In 1800 there were:
 - a) enough policemen;
 - b) not enough policemen;
 - c) too many policemen.
7. Of the first 3000 Metropolitan Policemen:
 - a) all of them rode horses;
 - b) some of them rode horses;
 - c) most of them rode horses.
8. Today police officers who work with horses are paid:
 - a) more than their colleagues;
 - b) the same as their colleagues;
 - c) half as much as their colleagues.

IV. Grammar

1. Write the missing forms of the verbs below:

Have	—	—
—	—	paid
—	stole	—
Stay	—	—
—	—	protected
—	rode	—
Start	—	—
—	worked	—

2. Complete the sentences with the prepositions where it's necessary.

- 1) ___ 1700 a few old men used to protect the streets ___ London ___ night .
- 2) There were many thieves ___ the streets.
- 3) People stayed ___ in their homes, because they were afraid ___ thieves.
- 4) The Metropolitan Police Force was started ___ 3000 officers.
- 5) Most of the policemen worked on foot, but a few rode ___ horses.
- 6) The pay is better ___ the few police officers who still ride ___ horses.

ТЕМА 8 «ЗАГАЛЬНІ ВІДОМОСТІ ПРО США»

Text 12. Henry Ford

Pre-reading task

1. Do your parents have an own car?
2. What is your favourite car model?
3. Why do you prefer this model?

Henry Ford was born in 1863 in the state of Michigan. He grew up on a farm but he didn't want to become a farmer. He left school when he was sixteen. He wanted to make cars so he went to work as a mechanic.

In 1869 Ford built his first car. That car was very different from the cars of today. For example, its wheels were bicycle wheels.

In 1902 Ford built a car that won an important race. This car was the fastest car that had ever been built. It went seventy miles per hour. By then Ford had enough money to start the Ford Motor Company.

At that time a car cost a lot of money. Only very rich people bought cars. Ford had a dream. He wanted to build a car that many people could afford. Ford was sure that if people could afford a car they would buy them. He said: "Everybody wants to be somewhere he isn't".

Ford's plan was to make all his cars the same. Cars that are all the same take less time and less money to make. Then Ford could charge less money for those cars. In 1908 Ford produced his famous Model T Ford. The Model T was sold \$850. That was much cheaper than other cars but still more than most people could pay.

One day Ford visited a meat-packing factory. There he saw beef carcasses being moved from one worker to another. Each worker had a particular job to do when the beef carcasses reached him. Ford realized that he could use this assembly line method to build cars.

It took less than two hours to build a car on the assembly line. Before it took fourteen hours. Ford was able to drop the price of the Model T to \$265.

Ford's dream became true. The Model T was now a car that many people could afford. By 1927 when Ford stopped making the Model T. Over 15 millions of those cars were sold.

Comprehension

I. Vocabulary

Complete the description.

1. The man who mends cars is:
 - a) a driver;
 - b) a mechanic;
 - c) a worker.
2. A contest of speed is a:
 - a) run;
 - b) race;
 - c) jogging.
3. A line in which a car is put together is:
 - a) assembly line;
 - b) a long-distance line;
 - c) a clothes line.
4. To have enough money or time for something means:
 - a) to change;
 - b) to afford;
 - c) to buy.
5. Something for which one has long hope but which is not real is a:
 - a) dream;
 - b) present;
 - c) prize.

II. Looking for details

1. What do the following numbers refer to:
1863 1896 1902 70 16 1908 850 265 15000000
2. Find no less than 3 reasons why Ford's business was so successful.
3. True or False? Circle the letter.

Sentence	True	False
1) Henry Ford was born in 1867 in the state of Michigan	T	F
2) He left school in the age of 15	T	F
3) He wanted to become a farmer	T	F
4) He wanted to make cars so he went to work as a mechanic	T	F
5) In 1896 Ford built his first car	T	F

Sentence	True	False
6) His first car was the fastest and the cheapest that had even been built	T	F
7) Ford has borrowed the idea how to produce cars in a meat-packing factory	T	F
8) Ford's dream came true	T	F
9) By 1927 over 5 million of Ford's cars had been sold	T	F

III. Grammar

- Complete the sentences with the correct article. Use *the* or *a*. If no article is necessary write X.
 - Henry Ford was born in 1863 in ___ state of Michigan.
 - He grew up on ___ farm but he didn't want to become ___ farmer.
 - He left ___ school when he was sixteen.
 - Henry Ford went to work as ___ mechanic.
 - In 1902 he built ___ fastest car.
 - By then Ford had enough money to start ___ Ford Motor Company.
- Put the words in brackets in correct form of Passive Voice.
 - In 1896 the first Ford's car ___ (build).
 - In 1902 an important race ___ (win) by Ford's car.
 - That car was the fastest car which ever ___ (build).
 - The Model T ___ for \$850 (sell).
 - There he saw carcasses ___ (move) from one worker to another.
 - The Model T ___ (buy) by many people.

IV. Discussion

Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

- Why do you think Ford's business was so successful?
- What ideas had he used in producing his cars?
- What cars did he want to build? Why?
- Are Ford's cars popular nowadays? Why?

Text 13. The Pony Express

Pre-reading task

- How did people send messages to each other in early times?
- Can you name animals that helped people to deliver the messages?
- How is mail delivered today?

Around 1850 the USA began to grow rapidly. New land was added to the country. The discovery of gold in California brought thousands of settlers to the west coast. The USA had been about 1000 miles from east to west. Suddenly it was about 3000 miles wide.

The US postal service had a big problem: how could the mail travel from the East to California?

The postal service had two solutions. Neither solution was very good. Either stagecoaches carried mail on the trails the settlers used, or the mail was taking by ship around the tip of South America. Either way the trip took about a month. When the mail finally arrived it was very old.

Then in 1869 the Pony Express began. The Pony Express went from the state of Missouri to Sacramento, California. It had 400 horses, 80 riders and 180 stations. The stations were about 10 miles apart. Riders went as fast as twenty-five miles per hour from one station to the next. At each station a new horse would be ready. Within a minute the rider was off again. Each rider went seventy-five miles before passing the mail to the next rider. The mail was delivered within 8 days!

The Pony Express riders faced many dangers. They had to cross rivers, mountains and deserts. They had to travel throughout the night and in all kinds of weather. The riders could be attacked at any time by bandits or Indians. Yet only one rider died and he died only after he delivered his letters. The mail was lost only once.

Around the same time that the Pony Express had started, the telegraph was invented. In 1861 a telegraph line was built across the country. News that took eight days to reach California now took only an hour. What riders could in 8 days telegraph could do in an hour? So the Pony Express ended just 18 months it had been begun.

Comprehension

I. Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with one of the following words:

Settlers, telegraph, rider, danger, mail

1. One who rides a horse well is a ___ .
2. People make their home in a newly developed country are ___ .
3. In time of war a soldier's life is full of ___ .
4. Letters, newspapers, parcels sent or delivered by post is ___ .
5. Means of sending messages rapidly to a distance by electricity is a ___ .

II. Looking for details

1. What do the following numbers refer to:
1850 3000 400 180 80 25 75 1869 1861 18 1 8
2. Choose the best answer.
 - 1) Thousands of letters were brought to California by the discovery.
 - a) of oil;
 - b) of water;
 - c) of gold.

- 2) The USA postal service had:
 - a) many extra workers;
 - b) big problems;
 - c) many volunteers.
 - 3) In the Pony Express they used:
 - a) horses;
 - b) birds;
 - c) ponies.
 - 4) The mail was delivered by the Pony Express within:
 - a) 8 days;
 - b) 8 weeks;
 - c) 8 hours.
 - 5) Around the same time people invented:
 - a) the telephone;
 - b) the space rocket;
 - c) the telegraph.
 - 6) The Pony Express riders faced:
 - a) a lot of danger;
 - b) much money;
 - c) many golden mines.
 - 7) The riders could be attacked by:
 - a) soldiers;
 - b) settlers
 - c) Indians.
3. One word in the sentences isn't correct. Cross out it and write the correct answer above it.
- 1) Around 1850 the USA began to decrease.
 - 2) The problem was: how could the mail travel between the West and California?
 - 3) When the mail finally arrived with the help of ships it was spoiled.
 - 4) The mail was delivered by the Pony Express within eight hours!
 - 5) The riders hadn't to travel in bad weather.
 - 6) Many riders died.
 - 7) Around the same time that the Pony Express ended the telegraph was invented.

III. Grammar

1. Choose the correct form of the verb:
 - 1) New land ___ to the country.
 - a) added
 - b) was added
 - c) had added

- 2) The USA ___ about 1000 miles from East to West.
 - a) are
 - b) were
 - c) had been
 - 3) The mail ___ by ship around the trip.
 - a) have been taken
 - b) takes
 - c) was taken
 - 4) At each station each horse ___ ready.
 - a) would be
 - b) will be
 - c) were
 - 5) The mail ___ within 8 days!
 - a) were delivered
 - b) was delivered
 - c) delivered
 - 6) One rider died after he ___ his letters.
 - a) has delivered
 - b) had delivered
 - c) was delivered
 - 7) The Pony Express ended just 18 months after it ___ .
 - a) has begun
 - b) had begun
 - c) began
2. Write a short composition about one of the way of delivering mail you know and like.

Text 14. Chewing Gum

Pre-reading task

- Do you like to chew gums?
- What is your favorite gum?
- What do you think of chewing gums?
- Why do you chew them?

We think of chewing gum as a modern American invention. But this is only partly true.

For thousands of years people have chewed gum resin, a juice collected from the trees. In Mexico for example, Indians have long chewed chicle, the gum resin from the sapodilla tree.

In 1850 Mexico and the USA fought a war over Texas. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana led the Mexican soldiers. When Mexico lost the war, Santa Ana had to leave his country. He went to live in New York and he took with him a large amount of chicle.

An American inventor Thomas Adams, bought some chicle from Santa Ana. He wanted to make the chicle into a rubber but his plan failed. Adams then decided that chicle was better as something to chew. In 1871 he made and sold the first gum balls. Those gumballs were a great success.

Then in 1890s, a man named Wrigley first made chewing gum as we know it today. William Wrigley had little education or money, but he had an idea. He made gum into a flat sticks and added special flavors. Today, the Wrigley's Spearmint Gum and Juicy Fruit gum are among the most popular chewing gums in America.

How did modern chewing gum spread from the USA to other countries? During World War I and World War II the USA Army found that chewing gums kept soldiers from getting thirsty. So American soldiers were given chewing gums for each day. The soldiers who fought in Europe often gave gum to the people they met. Gum became as popular as it was in the US. Today, of course, chewing gums can be found around the world.

Comprehension

1. Put T if it's true. Put F if it's false.
 - 1) We think of chewing gum as a modern American invention.
 - 2) In 1850 Mexico and the USA fought a war over Russia.
 - 3) After the war Santa Ana went to live in New York and took with him a large amount of chicle.
 - 4) An American inventor bought some wood from Santa Ana.
 - 5) William Wrigley first made chewing gum as we know it today.
 - 6) William Wrigley made gum into flat sticks and added special flavors.
2. Put these sentences into the correct order.
 - 1) In 1871 an American inventor Thomas Adams made and sold the first gum balls, they were a real success.
 - 2) We think of chewing gum as a modern American invention but this is only partly true.
 - 3) Then in 1890s, a man named Wrigley first made chewing gum as we know it today. And nowadays the Wrigley's Spearmint Gum and Juicy Fruit gum are among the most popular chewing gums in America.
 - 4) For thousands of years people have chewed gum resin, a juice collected from the trees. In Mexico for example, Indians have long chewed chicle, the gum resin from the sapodilla tree.
 - 5) How did modern chewing gum travelled from the USA to other countries? During World War I and World War II the USA

Army found that chewing gum kept soldiers from getting thirsty. So American soldiers were given chewing gums for each day. The soldiers who fought in Europe often gave gum to the people they met. Gum became as popular as it was in the US. Today, of course, chewing gum can be found all over the world.

3. What do the following numbers refer to?

1850 1871 1890

4. Match a beginning A with an ending B.

A	B
1) In 1850 Mexico and the USA	a) gave gum for the people they met
2) We think about chewing gum	b) something to chew
3) Santa Ana went to live into New York	c) some chicle from Santa Ana
4) Thomas Adams bought	d) chewing gum kept soldiers from getting thirsty
5) Adams then decided that chicle was better as	e) he took with him a large amount of chicle.
6) W. Wrigley had little education or money	f) fought a war over Texas
7) During War I and World War II the USA Army found that	g) as a modern American invention
8) The soldiers who fought in Europe often	h) but he had an idea

5. Choose the correct item.

- 1) For thousands of years people ___ gum resin.
 - a) chewed;
 - b) have chewed;
 - c) had chewed.
- 2) In 1850 Mexico and the USA ___ a war over Texas.
 - a) fought;
 - b) fight;
 - c) had fought.
- 3) He ___ to make the chicle into a rubber but his plan failed.
 - a) wants;
 - b) wanted;
 - c) had wanted.
- 4) Santa Ana ___ leave his country.
 - a) have to;
 - b) had to;
 - c) has to.

- 5) Adams then decided that chicle ___ better as something to chew.
a) was;
b) is;
c) were.
- 6) Today, the Wrigley's Spearmint Gum and Juicy Fruit gum ___ among the most popular chewing gums in America.
a) were;
b) is;
c) are.
- 7) So American soldiers ___ chewing gum for each day.
a) were given;
b) gave;
c) had given.
6. Fill in the correct preposition.
- 1) ___ Mexico ___ example, Indians have long chewed chicle, the gum resin ___ the sapodilla tree.
- 2) We think ___ chewing gum as a modern American invention.
- 3) ___ 1850 Mexico and the USA fought a war ___ Texas.
- 4) Santa Ana went ___ live ___ New York and he took ___ him a large amount ___ chicle.
- 5) W. Wrigley made gum ___ flat sticks.
- 6) Today, the Wrigley's Spearmint Gum and Juicy Fruit gum are ___ the most popular chewing gums ___ America.
- 7) How did modern chewing gum spread ___ the USA ___ other countries?

ТЕМА 9 «СВЯТА ТА ТРАДИЦІЇ»

Text 15. Thanksgiving

Pre-reading task

- What American holidays do you know?
- When do Americans celebrate Thanksgiving?
- What do you know about Thanksgiving? Do the people of our country celebrate the similar holiday?

On the fourth Thursday in November in houses around the USA, families get together for a feast, or a large meal. Almost all families eat turkey and cranberry sauce for this meal, and have a pumpkin pie for the dessert. This feast is a very special day, the holiday of Thanksgiving.

In 1620 the Pilgrims made a difficult trip across the ocean from England. They landed in what is now Massachusetts. In England the

Pilgrims had not been allowed to freely practise their religion. So they went to the New World in search of religious freedom.

The Pilgrims' winter was very hard. Almost half the group died of cold, hunger and disease. But the Indians of Massachusetts taught the pilgrims to plant the corn, to hunt, to fish. When the next fall came the Pilgrims had plenty of food. They were thankful and had a feast to give thanks. They invited the Indians to join them. That was the first Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving became a national holiday many years later because of a woman named Sarah Hale. For forty years Sarah Hale wrote to each president and asked for a holiday of Thanksgiving. At last she was successful. In 1863 President Lincoln declared Thanksgiving a holiday.

How much is Thanksgiving today like the Pilgrims' Thanksgiving? In many ways they are different. For example, historians think that pilgrims ate deer, not turkey. The idea of Thanksgiving is very much the same: Thanksgiving is a day on which we celebrate and give thanks.

Comprehension

1. Match a beginning A with an ending in B.

A	B
1) On the fourth Thursday in November in houses around the USA	a) the holiday of Thanksgiving
2) Almost all families eat turkey and cranberry sauce for this meal	b) to plant the corn, to hunt, to fish
3) This feast is a very special day	c) declared Thanksgiving a holiday
4) In England the Pilgrims had not been allowed to freely practise their religion	d) almost half the group died of cold, hunger and disease
5) The Pilgrims' winter was very hard and	e) because of a woman named Sarah Hale
6) But the Indians of Massachusetts taught the Pilgrims	f) and have a pumpkin pie for the dessert
7) When the next fall came	g) she was successful
8) They were thankful and had a feast to give thanks and	h) this was the first Thanksgiving
9) Thanksgiving became a national holiday many years later	i) Pilgrims had plenty of food
10) For forty years Sarah Hale wrote to each president and asked for a holiday of Thanksgiving and at last	j) made a difficult trip across the ocean from England. They landed in what is now Massachusetts
11) In 1863 President Lincoln	k) families get together for a feast, or a large meal

2. Put T if the sentence is true, if it isn't, put F.
- 1) On the fourth Thursday in November in houses around the USA, families get together for a feast, or a large meal. ___
 - 2) Almost all families eat boiled eggs and potatoes for this meal and have chocolate cake for the dessert. ___
 - 3) This feast is a part of the holiday of Thanksgiving. ___
 - 4) In 1620 the Pilgrims landed in what is now New York. ___
 - 5) In England the Pilgrims had not been allowed to freely practise their religion. ___
 - 6) The Pilgrims' first winter was very hard. ___
 - 7) When the next fall came Pilgrims had plenty of food. ___
 - 8) Thanksgiving became a national holiday many years later because of a man named Edward Coke. ___
3. Choose the correct synonyms from the box.

Feast, journey, starvation, illness, autumn, grateful, particular

Fall —
 Trip —
 Hunger —
 Thankful —
 Disease —
 Special —
 Banquet —

4. Correct the mistakes.
- 1) Almost all familys eat turkey and cranberry sauce.
 - 2) These feast is a part of a very special day.
 - 3) The Pilgrims lands in what is now Massachusetts.
 - 4) The Pilgrims had not being allowed to freely practise their religion.
 - 5) But the Indians of Massachusetts teached the Pilgrims to plant the corn, to hunt, to fish.
 - 6) Thanksgiving become a national holiday many years later.
 - 7) How many is Thanksgiving today like the Pilgrims' Thanksgiving?
 - 8) Historians thinks that the Pilgrims ete deer, not turkey.
5. Fill in the missing prepositions.
- 1) ___ the fourth Thursday ___ November ___ houses around the USA, families get together ___ a feast, or a large meal.
 - 2) Almost all families eat turkey and cranberry sauce ___ this meal, and have a pumpkin pie ___ the dessert.
 - 3) So they went ___ the New World ___ searching ___ religion freedom.

- 4) __ forty years Sarah Hale wrote __ each president and asked __ a holiday __ Thanksgiving.
- 5) __ last she was successful.
- 6) __ many ways they are different.
- 7) The idea __ Thanksgiving is very much the same: Thanksgiving is a day __ which we celebrate and give thanks.

ТЕМА 10 «МОЯ КРАЇНА. МОЄ РІДНЕ МІСТО, СЕЛО»

Text 16. Our Capital City

I live in Ukraine and I've always dreamed to visit Kyiv, our capital. Last summer my dream came true. My mother and I went to Kyiv by a through train. I had a comfortable seat near the window. It took us eight hours to get to Kyiv. There we caught a taxi and went straight to a hotel. We didn't stay there for a long time, in fact we spent only a night at the hotel.

In the morning we had a bus sightseeing tour. The guide told us many interesting things about Kyiv.

The city with population of over 3 million citizens, stands on the banks of the Dnipro river, which divides it into two parts. It's one of the oldest cities in Europe, that's why there are a lot of places of history interest in it. Its history goes back to the 5th century, when three brothers of a Slavic tribe, Kyi, Shchek, Khoriv and their sister Lybed founded Kyiv. The city was named after the eldest brother Kyi. A monument erected in their honor, stands on a bank of the Dnipro.

A great role in history of Kyiv was played by Prince Volodymyr, who united the East Slav tribes into a single powerful state, Ancient Rus. So Kyiv was made the capital of Ancient Rus and it lasted for nearly three centuries.

Now Kyiv is famous all over the world for its beauty, for its green hills and unique architecture. It is the city of ancient culture, the city of unusual beauty and eternal glory. There are old buildings, museums, monuments, historical places in Kyiv. Volodymyr's Hill is one of them. It offers view of the Dnipro river and surroundings. From here you can see a bridge which connects the left and the right banks of the Dnipro.

St. Sophia's Cathedral was founded by Prince Yaroslav the Wise in 1037. The first library was founded on the ground of the cathedral. I personally find Sophia's Cathedral to be a masterpiece and the top of creative spirit of Ukrainian people. In the square opposite the St. Sophia's Cathedral there is a monument to Bogdan Khmelnytskyi, a Ukrainian national hero.

The Kyiv Pechery Monastery (Lavra) is another ancient monument, stands on a green hill above the Dnipro. It was founded in 1051 after Christianity had been adopted. Its gold cupolas can be seen from outside the capital. A lot of other ancient monuments such as Volodymyr's Cathedral, Church of St. Andrew, Golden Gates, Askold's Crave attract attention of tourists.

Kyiv is the centre of Ukrainian culture. The famous Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre has one of the best opera and ballet companies in the country. There are 6 more theatres in Kyiv.

Our capital combines historic values and traditions with modern industries. There are many plants and factories in Kyiv that produce cameras, motorcycles, TV sets and other goods.

Kyiv is also the city of higher schools, among which there is the Shevchenko State University, Kyiv-Mogylyanska Academy and others.

One half of Kyiv territory is occupied by gardens and parks and in spring and summer time trees and bushes are full of greenery, and the city looks like one huge park.

Now, if you ask me what my favourite city is, I'll say without hesitation that it is Kyiv. If only once you have visited Kyiv you'll dream of coming back there again.

Comprehension

I. Vocabulary

1. Complete the definitions with the words from the box.

Guide, industry, sightseeing tour, century, bridge, state, tribe, through train, masterpiece, inhabitant
--

- 1) Something made or done with a very great skill is a ___ .
- 2) A train which can take you from one city to another without changing is a ___ .
- 3) When you go on a journey for visiting interesting places you start a ___ .
- 4) Hundred years is a ___ .
- 5) An independent country with its own government is a ___ .
- 6) A group of people ruled by a chief is a ___ .
- 7) Making goods in factories and plants is an ___ .
- 8) A thing built across a road or over a river is a ___ .
- 9) A person who shows you how to do something or where to go is a ___ .
- 10) A person who lives in a place is an ___ .

2. What's the opposite? Match the words in two columns. Make up the sentences with them according to the text.

Ancient	Young
Powerful	Boring
Huge	Worst
Comfortable	Left
Interesting	Modern
Old	Modern
Right	Weak
Best	Tiny

II. Looking for main ideas

Find the things which are wrong. Correct them and copy out the text.

Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine. It stands on the right bank of the Dnipro river. Kyiv was found in the 11th century. The founders of it are unknown. Kyiv is one of the youngest city in Europe. It's a modern city, you can hardly find there any old buildings. Its population is over 5 million. The first library in Kyiv was founded in XIX century. There is a monument to Bogdan Khmelnytsky, the famous writer, in front of Golden Gates. Kyiv Pechery Monastery was built earlier than St. Sophia's Cathedral. Unfortunately there is little of greenery in our capital. Kyiv is an industrial city, so there are only great factories and plants in it. They produce planes, ships, tractors and other goods.

III. Looking for details

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the capital of Ukraine?
2. When did the history of Ukraine begin?
3. Who were the founders of Kyiv?
4. Who played the great role in the history of Ukraine?
5. What is the population of Kyiv?
6. What is Kyiv famous for?
7. What historical places are there in Kyiv?
8. What are the famous higher schools in Kyiv?
9. How many theaters are there in Kyiv?
10. When is Kyiv especially beautiful?

Text 17. My Native City

I live in Kharkiv, the first capital of Ukraine. I'm proud of my city and I love it very much. That's why when my friends from different places come to see me, I always try to show them our city and tell them about all the sightseeing and interesting places. The truth is that

Kharkiv is not much of a tourist city, and cannot compete with such leaders of world tourism as Venice, Rome or St. Petersburg. However all guests and visitors who come to our city on business trip say that like it here. They admit that the city has beautiful parks, squares and so it has a lot of greenery.

The population of Kharkiv is more than 1.5 million people. It's, of course, much younger, than Kyiv. It was founded in 1654 as a fortress in order to protect the southern border of Russian state. The fortress of Kharkiv became the centre of defensive system. The fortress stood on the juncture of the Lopan and the Kharkiv rivers. The fortress was impregnable. It was surrounded by oak walls with 10 watch towers. There were also earthworks and a moat with a stockade. The city probably takes its name after the Kharkiv river, which was deep and full-flowing.

From the very beginning Kharkiv had an advantageous geographical position. It helped Kharkiv to become a centre of trade and crafts in Southern Russia.

Now Kharkiv is the largest scientific, cultural, industrial and trade center of Ukraine. At the same time Kharkiv carefully preserves its past — the stone chronicle of Kharkiv streets and squares. The most interesting historical places have been preserved in the central part of the city. The Pokrovsky Cathedral is the oldest city building. It was built in 1689. It's a typical Ukrainian three-domed church. Not far from it there stands Uspensky Cathedral, which was constructed in 1777. Its iconostasis was designed by Bartholomew Rastrelli. Near the cathedral there is the Bell Tower, which was built in 1844. This is the highest building of Kharkiv rising 89,50 meters tall. The Bell Tower has a chiming clock which sound is heard every hour over the city.

Uspensky Cathedral now is known as the organ music hall. The concerts of classical music and performances of folk groups take place there. The third and the most famous church in Kharkiv is Blagoveshchensky Cathedral. It's the greatest temple in East Ukraine.

City's main square is Svobody Square. It's the largest square in Ukraine and one of the largest in Europe. A lot of concerts, festivals, fairs, meetings and public events take place there. The central part of the square is occupied by the State Industry building of Derzgprom. It was built in 1925–1928 to become the first high-rise building in the country. To the left of Derzgprom, is the building of Kharkiv National University named after V. Karazin. It was founded in 1805, a monument to the university founder V. Karasin is in front of the university. An eight-story building of the hotel Kharkiv also faces Svobody Square.

The most popular resting place is Shevchenko garden. It's the oldest green area in the city centre. It was planted in 1804, there is a monu-

ment to Taras Shevchenko, which became a symbol of Kharkiv, and a colour and music fountain in the middle of the garden.

The central path of the garden is a beautiful chestnut-tree alley leading from Taras Shevchenko Monument to the University. There are also gigantic oaks which are over 200 years old in the garden. The most popular place among young Kharkivites is the Zoo. It was founded in 1895 and has already celebrated its centenary. There are about 5 thousand animals represented 340 species of mammals, reptiles, birds and fishes from all continents.

Not far from Shevchenko Garden there is an astronomical observatory founded in 1808. For many years observatory was headed by academic Barabashov. Near Shevchenko garden there is also the Opera and Ballet Theatre. Opposite the Theatre there is the Mirror Stream fountain, which was built in 1947 in honor of the victory in World War II.

Another famous park in Kharkiv is Gorky Park. It's famous for Children's Railroad. The Small Southern is near 4 kilometers long and connects Gorky Park with Forest Park. From May till November young railroad enthusiasts come here to get knowledge and practical skills in this industry. They drive locomotives, work as train attendant, switchmen, and yard masters.

It turns out that there are sights worth to look at in Kharkiv. Our city is especially beautiful in spring when all parks and gardens are in blossom. We invite everyone to find an opportunity to go sightseeing around Kharkiv.

Comprehension

I. Vocabulary

Complete the definitions with the words from the box.

Tower, moat, stockade, craft, earthword

1. A bank of earth made as a mean of defence is an ___ .
2. An activity involving a special skill at making things with your hands is a ___ .
3. A high structure which may stand by itself or may form the part of a church or a castle is a ___ .
4. A deep wide ditch usually filled with water, round a castle or a fortress is a ___ .
5. A fence made of upright logs fixed close together in the ground usually for defence is a ___ .

II. Looking for main ideas.

Agree or disagree with statements.

1. Kharkiv is the first capital of Ukraine.
2. It's as old as Kyiv.

3. Kharkiv is a modern city, you can hardly find there any old buildings.
4. The population of Kharkiv is over 5.0 million.
5. Kharkiv stands on the banks of the Kharkiv river.
6. The Kharkiv was deep and full-flowing in the 17th century.
7. Kharkiv was founded as the summer residence of Russian Tsar.
8. City's Main square is Svobody Square.
9. Kharkiv State University, Hotel Kharkiv and Derzhprom are situated on Svobody Square.
10. The monument to Karazin is the symbol of Kharkiv.
11. Blagoveshchensky Cathedral is the only church in our city.
12. The oldest park in Kharkiv is Gorkiy Park.
13. Nearly all historical places are in the central part of Kharkiv.

III. Looking for details

1. Answer the following questions.
 - 1) What is the population of Kharkiv?
 - 2) When was it founded?
 - 3) How did the city get its name?
 - 4) Why was Kharkiv founded?
 - 5) Why was Kharkiv fortress impregnable?
 - 6) What is Kharkiv famous for?
 - 7) What are the most famous churches in our city?
 - 8) What is the oldest building?
 - 9) What is the highest building?
 - 10) Where is Organ Hall situated?
 - 11) What is the main square of the city?
 - 12) What is situated on Svobody square?
 - 13) Who founded Kharkiv University?
 - 14) What is Shevchenko Park famous for?
 - 15) How old is the Zoo?
 - 16) How long is Children's Railroad?
 - 17) What other parks are there in the city?
2. Complete the sentences.
 - 1) I'm proud __ my native city.
 - 2) Kharkiv cannot compete __ such leaders of world tourism as Venice, Rome or St. Petersburg.
 - 3) It was founded __ 1654 __ a fortress.
 - 4) The fortress was surrounded __ oak walls.
 - 5) The sound of clock of Uspensky Cathedral is heard __ the city.
 - 6) The monument __ University founder Karazin is __ __ the University.
 - 7) There is a colour and music fountain __ __ of the garden.
 - 8) There is Mirror Stream Fountain __ the Opera Theatre.
 - 9) Gorkiy Park is famous __ the Children's Railroad.

Розділ 2

КОМУНІКАТИВНІ ЗАВДАННЯ

У розділі вміщено комунікативні завдання інтерактивного характеру. Усі завдання розроблені для роботи в парах або невеликих групах, адже позитивний ефект, що має співробітництво для досягнення багатьох важливих результатів, робить інтерактивне навчання одним із найцінніших інструментів у арсеналі педагога. Разом з тим, інтерактивна взаємодія потребує певної зміни життя всього класу, а також значної кількості часу для підготовки як учням, так і педагогу. Тому, на нашу думку, варто починати з поступового включення всіх елементів цієї моделі. Як педагогу, так і учням треба звикнути до них. Краще старанно підготувати кілька інтерактивних занять у навчальному році, ніж часто проводити наспіх підготовлені «ігри».

Автори посібника сподіваються, що запропоновані завдання стануть у пригоді педагогам під час підготовки до уроків з елементами інтерактивних технологій.

№ 1

Find the differences.

Student A

Work with a partner. You both have a description of Peter Playne's working day. But your descriptions are not the same. There are 15 differences.

Take it in turn to ask and answer questions trying to find what is different. Put a circle around any differences you find. (But you needn't tell your partner!!!)

You can ask, e.g.:

— Is Peter Playne a bank clerk? or What is Peter Playne?

(Only answer the questions your partner asks. Do not give any extra information.)

Peter Playne is 25 and single. He lives with his parents in Yately, a small village in Surrey. He is a bank clerk. And he works in a branch of the Midland Bank in Camberley, a town about 5 miles away.

Every morning from Monday to Friday his mother wakes up him at 7.00 and he gets up and takes a shower. Then his mother cooks him cornflakes, toast and tea, and twice a week he has a boiled egg. He leaves the house at 8.00 and goes to bus stop. He always catches the

8.15 bus because it takes him 20 minutes to get to work and he wants to be early. He works with customers' accounts and sometimes works on counter if cashier is ill or on holiday. He has an hour for lunch from 12.30 to 1.30. He never goes out, because he likes to read his favourite car magazine, and he always has a ham sandwich and a can of orange juice. He finishes work at 4.45 and comes home just in time to see news on television.

He has dinner with his parents at 6.00 and then he reads the newspaper or watches a documentary film on TV. On Saturday evenings they play cards and listen to music. He never goes out because he doesn't like to visit the cinema and he hates dancing.

On Sunday, when it's fine, he goes to his aunt's in the next village for tea.

When you have finished, compare your texts.

Find the differences.

Student B

Work with a partner. You both have a description of Peter Playne's working day. But your descriptions are not the same. There are 15 differences.

Take it in turn to ask and answer questions trying to find what is different. Put a circle around any differences you find. (But you needn't tell your partner!!!)

You can ask, e.g.:

— Is Peter Playne a bank clerk? or What is Peter Playne?

(Only answer the questions your partner asks. Do not give any extra information.)

Peter Playne is 35 and single. He lives with his parents in Hartfield, a small village in Surrey. He is a post clerk. And he works in a branch of the Midland Post in Camberley, a town about 15 miles away.

Every morning from Monday to Friday his mother wakes him at 6.30 and he gets up and takes a bath. Then his mother cooks him cornflakes, toast and tea, and twice a week he has bacon and eggs. He leaves the house at 8.00 and goes to bus stop. He always catches the 8.15 bus because it takes him 10 minutes to get to work and he wants to be early. He works with customers' accounts and sometimes works on counter if cashier is ill or on holiday. He has a half an hour for lunch from 1.00 to 1.30. He never goes out, because he likes to read his favourite sports magazine, and he always has a ham sandwich and a can of Coke. He finishes work at 4.45 and comes home just in time to see his favourite film on television.

He has dinner with his parents at 6.00 and then he reads the newspaper or watches a documentary film on TV. On Saturday evenings

they play cricket and listen to music. He never goes out because he doesn't like to visit the cinema and he hates dancing.

On Sunday, when it's fine, he goes to his cousins' the next village for lunch.

When you have finished, compare your texts.

№ 2

Predicting from check Questions (1)

Here are some questions about the passage called "The Angora Rabbit". Read the questions and write full answers to them. Leave a blank if you cannot guess the answer. The first two have been done.

1. Did the couple in Manchester have any children?
Answer: No they didn't have any children.
2. What did they decide to buy?
Answer: They bought an angora rabbit.
3. How did it look like?
4. How did they call it?
5. What pet did the couple next door have?
6. Where did they find their pet one day?
7. What was it doing there?
8. Whom else did they find there?
9. Was the rabbit alive?
10. Where did they take the rabbit?
11. What did they decide to do then?
12. Why did they decide to do that?
13. What happened when the couple with the rabbit came back home?
14. What was wrong?

Predicting from check Questions (2)

Now read the passage and fill in the blanks you left in handout 1.

The Angora Rabbit (after Andrew Wright and Julia Dudas)

Did I tell you about the Angora rabbit in Manchester? No? Well, it's an amazing story! A friend of a friend of mine told it to me. He said it was true! Anyway, this couple didn't have any children, so they went and bought a rabbit, an angora rabbit, you know, the one with long hair and little red eyes like Panasonic power lights. They loved this rabbit. They kissed it and cuddled it and called it sweetheart and all that sort of thing.

Anyway the couple next door had a small dog, you know, the sort that bites postmen in the ankle. And they said: "If our dog ever gets that rabbit it going to be a very dead rabbit".

Anyway, one day they came downstairs and saw their dog in the garden going, GRRRR!! GRRRR!!! So they went into a garden and found there a very dead rabbit. The neighbours weren't in; the car wasn't in the garage so the people with the dog took the rabbit inside the house and put it on the table.

"They are going to be so upset if they know our dog killed their rabbit!"

"Why don't we get another one? They might not notice the difference!"

So they raced off to the local pet shop and bought one. It looked just the same to them. They raced back and put it into a hutch and then went back home.

A little while later the couple came home, went across the garden crying. The couple with the dog saw them. Suddenly they stopped and started to scream and hold each other! The couple with the dog ran out and said over the garden fence,

"Is everything all right?"

"No! It's the rabbit!"

"What's wrong with it?"

"It's alive!"

"What's wrong with that?"

"Well, it died yesterday and we buried it!"

№ 3

Two-in-one story

Work in pairs or small groups. Sort out the two jokes as quickly as you can. Then retell them.

1. After everyone was in bed the telephone rang.
"Is this one, one, one, one".
2. "No", said the man, "I can't".
3. "That's all right. I had to get up anyway".
4. A man was having breakfast in an English hotel. He took a drink from his cup and then said to the waiter. "Is this tea or coffee".
5. "No, it's eleven, eleven".
"Are you sure this isn't one, one, one, one?"
6. "Can't you tell me the difference by the taste?"
7. "Well", said the waiter, "If you can't tell the difference, what does it matter, which it is?"
8. "Yes, I'm sure, this is eleven, eleven".
"Well, I'm sorry to have gotten you up".

Key

1, 5, 8, 3

4, 6, 2, 7

№ 4

Two-in-one story

Work in pairs or small groups. Sort out the two stories as quickly as you can. Then retell them.

Christmas — Halloween

1. People give them sweets, fruits, cakes or money.
2. After breakfast children open their presents around the tree
3. Dinner is usually turkey with lots of vegetables and Christmas pudding.
4. Halloween is the end of autumn and the start of winter.
5. Children leave stockings for Santa Claus on Christmas Eve.
6. This is a nice, funny and ‘tasty’ holiday, isn’t it?
7. On the 31st of October in Great Britain there is a holiday for children — Halloween.
8. Before they start to eat their Christmas dinner, they pull the crackers.
9. People decorate the houses with black (for dark nights and bad spirits) and orange (for the autumn vegetables) colours and invite friends to the parties.
10. At 3 o’clock many people in Britain turn on their TV to listen to the Queen’s speech.
11. Children dress like witches and ghosts, go from house to house and say “Trick-or-treat”
12. They usually woke up very early on X-mas day.
13. On the 25th of December there is the greatest holiday in Britain — Christmas.

Key

13, 5, 12, 2, 8, 3, 10

7, 4, 9, 11, 1, 6

№ 5

Two-in-one story

Work in pairs or small groups. Sort out the two stories as quickly as you can. Then retell them.

King Arthur and Merlin — Loch Ness Monster

1. He loved the beautiful princess Igraine and he wanted to marry her, but she didn’t love him.

2. In the North of Scotland there is a very famous lake — Loch Ness.
3. Once there was a king in Britain called king Arthur.
4. The water of the lake is very deep and often very cold.
5. One day Merlin came to the king Arthur.
6. It is not the largest lake in Britain, but it's 35 km long.
7. There cannot be many people who have not heard of the Loch Ness Monster.
8. There was a magician named Merlin, who lived in this country.
9. And Loch Ness is full of fish.
10. For many years there have been reports of unusual, large animal in the lake.
11. He said "King Arthur. I'll help you".
12. "I'll help you if you give that son to me".
13. There are many stories about the water monster Nessie.
14. "You will marry princess Igraine and she'll have a son".

Key

2, 6, 4, 9, 13, 10, 7
3, 1, 8, 5, 11, 14, 12

№ 6

Two-in-one story

Work in pairs or small groups. Sort out the two stories as quickly as you can. Then retell them.

It doesn't Matter — An Englishman in Spain

1. But her sister Mary goes to school. She is 10.
2. "But how can you?" says her sister "You can't write".
"Well, says Bessie, "It doesn't matter, because Kitty can't read".
3. After some time he came back, but he didn't bring any milk. He brought a ticket for a bull-fight.
4. Bessie is a little girl. She is only 5. She doesn't go to school, and of course, she can't read and write.
5. An Englishman was in Spain. He went to a little café for breakfast.
6. Then the men drew a cow on the piece of paper. The waiter looked on the paper and went away.
7. "What are you doing, Bessie?" she says. "I'm writing a letter to my friend Kitty" says Bessie.
8. He only spoke English and a waiter didn't know English at all. The man wanted some milk.
9. One day Mary sees her little sister sitting at the table with a pen in her hand and a big piece of paper in front of her.

10. Then the Englishman took out the piece of paper and wrote on it “Milk”. The waiter didn’t understand it either.
11. He said to the waiter “Please, bring me a glass of milk”. But the waiter didn’t understand him.

Key

4, 1, 9, 7, 2

5, 8, 11, 10, 6, 3

№ 7

Two-in-one story

Work in pairs or small groups. Sort out the two stories as quickly as you can. Then retell them.

Visit to the Doctor — The Bunch of Roses

1. Mrs. Williams loved flowers and had a small but beautiful garden. In summer, her roses were always the best in her street.
2. Now my husband is 60. I know that it is twice thirty. So, I’m twice eighteen. That is thirty-six, isn’t it?
3. One summer afternoon her bell rang, and when she went out the door, she saw a little boy outside. He was about 7 years old and was holding a bunch of beautiful roses in his hand.
4. He was a new doctor and didn’t know her, so he first asked some questions and one of them was “How old are you?”
5. “Or no, you haven’t”, said the boy. “There aren’t any in your garden — because they are in my hand”
6. A woman was having some troubles with her heart, so she went to see the doctor.
7. “I’m selling roses”, he said. “Do you want any? They are quite cheap. One shilling for a big bunch. They are fresh. I picked them this afternoon”.
8. “Well”, she answered, “I don’t remember, but I’ll try to think”.
9. She thought for a minute and then said, “Yes, I remember now, doctor. When I married, I was 18 years old and my husband was thirty”.
10. “My boy”, Mrs. Williams answered, “I pick roses whenever I want and I don’t pay anything for them because I have lots in my garden”

Key

1, 3, 7, 10, 5

6, 4, 8, 9, 2

Jumbled Paragraphs

Work in pairs. Rearrange the paragraphs to tell the story.

- A) A few days later, Mrs Smith came back and asked for another wooden leg. Again the doctor gave her a leg but this time he said: "Please tell your husband to be careful. Wooden legs are very expensive".
- B) "Nothing's the matter with me. Its my husband. I'm afraid he's broke his wooden leg. Could you give him a new one, please?" "Certainly", said the doctor and signed the form.
- C) Mrs Smith looked at the doctor and said "To tell you truth, doctor, he's making a coffee table".
- D) "Good afternoon, Mrs Smith", said the doctor. "What's the matter with you?"
- E) But Mrs Smith was back the next day and the next. By now the doctor was very suspicious and said to Mrs Smith: "What on earth is your husband doing with all the wooden legs? I've now given you four!"

Key

D, B, A, E, C

Jumbled Paragraphs

Work in pairs. Rearrange the paragraphs to tell the story.

- A) The man went up to him and said: "Can I help you?" The boy said: "I want to ring the bell, but I can't. I'm too small and the bell is too high".
- B) "You see" he said to the boy. "The bell works very well". "Yes", said the boy. "Now we must run away".
- C) One afternoon a tell men went for a walk in the street. On the left sideof the street he saw a small boy.
- D) "Let me ring the bell for you", said the man. The man rang the bell and the bell rang very well.
- E) The boy stood near the door of a house and wanted to ring the door-bell. But he was small and the door-bell was too high for him.

Key

C, E, A, D, B

Jumbled Paragraphs

Work in pairs. Rearrange the paragraphs to tell the story.

- A) Mrs Grace visited the doctor every week for about a month, and he said: "Your leg is quite well again, Mrs Grace".
- B) The doctoc cleaned the leg and he bandaged it. After that he said to the old woman: "Now, Mrs Grace, this leg going to be bad for a long

- time. Don't run up and down the stairs in your house for a few weeks".
- C) An old woman lived alone in her house because her husband was dead. She fell down the stairs and hurt her left leg very badly.
- D) "That's very good", said old woman happily. "I hated climbing up and down that drainpipe to my bedroom everyday".
- E) She telephoned her sister and her sister came to her house and took her to the doctor in her car.

Key

C, E, B, A, D

Missing Information

Student A

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions to find the missing information in the following story.

Mr. Walker had one __. His name was Harry and he was twelve years old. Mr. Walker went to work by car every day and he took Harry with him to his school.

Harry wanted a bicycle very much. "A lot of my friends ride to school on their bicycles", he said to his father.

A few days ago Mr. Walker stopped his car at a red light and then he said to Harry, "I'm going to give you a bicycle __, Harry. But first, I'm going to ask you some questions. Now, do you know the meaning of these __?"

"Yes, I do" Harry answered quickly. "Red is "Stop", __ is "Go" and yellow is "Go very fast!!"

Missing Information

Student B

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions to find the missing information in the following story.

__ had one son. His name was Harry and he was __ years old. Mr. Walker went to work by __ every day and he took Harry with him to his __.

Harry wanted a bicycle very much. "A lot of my friends ride __ to school on their bicycles", he said to his father.

A few days ago Mr. Walker __ his car at a red light and then he said to Harry, "I'm going to give you a __ next week, Harry. But first, I'm going to __ you some questions. Now, do you know the meaning of these traffic lights?"

"Yes, I do" Harry answered quickly. "__ is "Stop", green is "Go" and __ is "Go very fast!!"

Missing Information*Student A*

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions to find the missing information in the following story.

Why Was She Angry?

A __ was in love with a beautiful girl. One day she said to him: "It's my __ tomorrow". "Oh!" said the young man, "I'll send you __, one __ for each year of your life". The same evening he went to a __. As he knew that the girl was 22 years old, he paid for 22 roses and asked the __ to send them to __ the next day.

__ knew the young man very well as he often bought flowers in that shop before. When the young man left the shop, __ thought:

"This young man is a very good customer. I think that my __ was too high. I'll send 10 more roses".

He did so. The next morning __ roses were sent to the girl. When the young man came to see her she didn't want __ to him. And he never knew why she was so angry with him.

Do you know?

Missing Information*Student B*

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions to find the missing information in the following story.

Why Was She Angry?

A young man was in love with a __. One day she said to him: "It's my birthday __". "Oh!" said the young man, "I'll send you fresh roses, one rose for each __ of your life". The same evening he went to a florist's. As he knew that the girl was __ years old, he paid for __ roses and asked the florist to send them to girl the __.

The florist knew the young man very well as he often bought __ in that shop before. When the young man left the __, the florist thought:

"This young man is a very good __. I think that my price was too high. I'll send __ more roses"

He did so. The next morning 32 roses were sent to __. When the young man came to see her she didn't want to speak to him. And he never knew __.

Do you know?

Розділ 3

ТЕМАТИЧНІ КОМБІНОВАНІ КОНТРОЛЬНІ РОБОТИ

У розділі подано розробки контрольних робіт відповідно до програми для спеціалізованих шкіл з поглибленим вивченням іноземної мови для 1–12 класів.

Завдання створено для перевірки та корекції знань. Комбінована форма допомагає оцінити всі аспекти мовленнєвої діяльності (аудіювання, читання, письмо, говоріння), дає можливість об'єктивно оцінити результати навчання. Кожне завдання оцінюється певною сумою балів, оцінка обчислюється з допомогою формули, вказаної на бланках відповідей. Учні, у свою чергу, можуть перекоонатися у об'єктивності оцінювання.

Контрольні роботи містять завдання закритого тестового характеру (для перевірки знань базового та середнього рівнів) та відкритого і творчого характеру (для перевірки знань достатнього та високого рівнів).

Поступове підвищення вимог відповідно до рівнів навчальних досягнень учнів спонукає до розвитку комунікативної компетенції, що є запорукою підвищення рівня соціалізації учнів.

5 CLASS

FAMILY. FRIENDS. DAILY LIFE

Test-paper № 1

Name: __

Date: __

Class: 5- __

Mark: __ \times 1,5 : 10 = __

- I. Listening “The Munsters”
1. Listen to the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
 - 1) The Munsters are an ordinary family. __
 - 2) Grandfather is from Germany. __
 - 3) Grandfather likes to drink coffee. __
 - 4) Lily is married. __
 - 5) Her hair isn't long. __
 - 6) Herman has different eyes. __
 - 7) He is younger than Lily. __

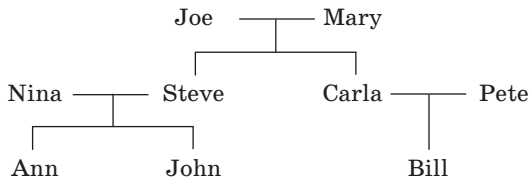
- 8) Eddie is nine years old. ___
- 9) He has got some toys. ___
- 10) Marilyn isn't a monster. ___

II. Vocabulary

2. Fill in the correct word.

Cousins, family, children, school, kind, proud, nurse, garden, middle-aged, moustache

- 1) I am very ___ of my family.
 - 2) Mrs. White has got three ___ .
 - 3) There are a lot of flowers in our ___ .
 - 4) My aunt's children are my ___ .
 - 5) My mother works at hospital. She is a ___ .
 - 6) My father has got a beard and a ___ .
 - 7) My younger sister doesn't go to ___ .
 - 8) We are a ___ of four.
 - 9) My grandparents are ___ .
 - 10) My granny is very ___ .
3. Underline the correct word.
- 1) Mary isn't married. She is single / only.
 - 2) My uncle is 25. He is middle-aged / young.
 - 3) He is high / tall and thin.
 - 4) John is a good pupil. He is very lazy / clever.
 - 5) My aunt is a greengrocer / greengrocer's.
4. Look at Ann's family tree and complete the sentences.



- 1) Joe is Ann's ___ .
- 2) Bill is Ann's ___ .
- 3) Carla is Mary's ___ .
- 4) Bill is Carla and Pete's ___ .
- 5) Nina and Steve are John's ___ .

III. Grammar

5. Choose the correct item.

- 1) Jim ___ wrinkles.
 - a) is
 - b) has got
 - c) can

- 2) Terry hasn't got ___ brothers or sisters.
 - a) some
 - b) any
 - c) his
 - 3) Have you got ___ pets?
 - a) some
 - b) your
 - c) any
 - 4) These are the ___ bikes.
 - a) children
 - b) children's
 - c) child's
 - 5) ___ some children in the yard.
 - a) There is
 - b) There are
 - c) Are there
6. Open the brackets and complete the sentences.
- 1) My mother ___ (get up) early.
 - 2) I ___ (not go) to school on Saturday.
 - 3) We ___ (be) never late for school.
 - 4) My sister ___ (help) mother to clean the flat.
 - 5) Our parents ___ (work) in the office.
7. Express the same ideas in English.
- 1) Моя сестра — медсестра. Вона працює у лікарні.
 - 2) Твій брат зараз працює у саду? — Так. Він поливає квіти.
 - 3) Вони не часто дивляться телевізор.
 - 4) Що він читає? — Він читає газету. Він завжди читає її вранці.
 - 5) Мері чистить килим. Вона завжди це робить у понеділок.

IV. Communication

8. Fill in the correct sentences.
- What is he like? — Who's that woman? — Sure.
— What does he look like? — What is your father? — Who's Jane?
- 1) A. ___
B. Which one?
 - 2) A. ___
B. He's tall and thin with short hair.
 - 3) A. ___
B. He's a pilot.
 - 4) A. ___
B. He's kind and friendly.
 - 5) A. ___
B. She's my friend.

V. Reading

9. Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

My Best Friend

Ben Stubbs is my best friend. He is eleven years old and his birthday is on 25th June. He is English. He is from London, in the south-east of England.

Ben is a student at St. George's School. There are twenty-four students in his class and his teacher is Mr. Woods. His favourite subject is Maths. His favourite sport is football. His favourite day is Friday.

Ben is my best friend. I like him because we can play together and have lots of fun.

1. Ben's birthday is in June. ___
2. London is in England ___ .
3. There are 24 students in Ben's school. ___
4. Ben's favourite subject is Science. ___
5. Ben's favourite sport is basketball. ___

VI. Writing

10. Write a short article about your best friend for the school magazine. Write your article about your friend's...

- full name — nationality — number of students in class — favourite sport
- age — home town — teacher — favourite day
- birthday — school number — favourite subject — why you like Him / her

Listening (Teacher's sheet)*The Munsters*

The Munsters aren't a normal family. They are funny.

Grandfather is a vampire. He is from Transylvania and he is 378 years old. His hobby is magic and his favourite drink is blood!

Lily is 140 years old. Her hair is long and black. Her favourite activity is cooking. She is married to Herman.

Herman is from Germany. He is 150 years old. He is very big. One eye is brown and one is green. His favourite television programme is "The Simpsons".

Eddie is ten years old. His favourite toy is a doll called Woof Woof.

Marilyn is 23 years old. She isn't a monster. Her hair is blonde. Marilyn isn't the daughter. She's Lily's niece.

THE PLACE WE LIVE IN

Test-paper № 2

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: 5- ____

Mark: ____ × 1,5 : 10 = ____

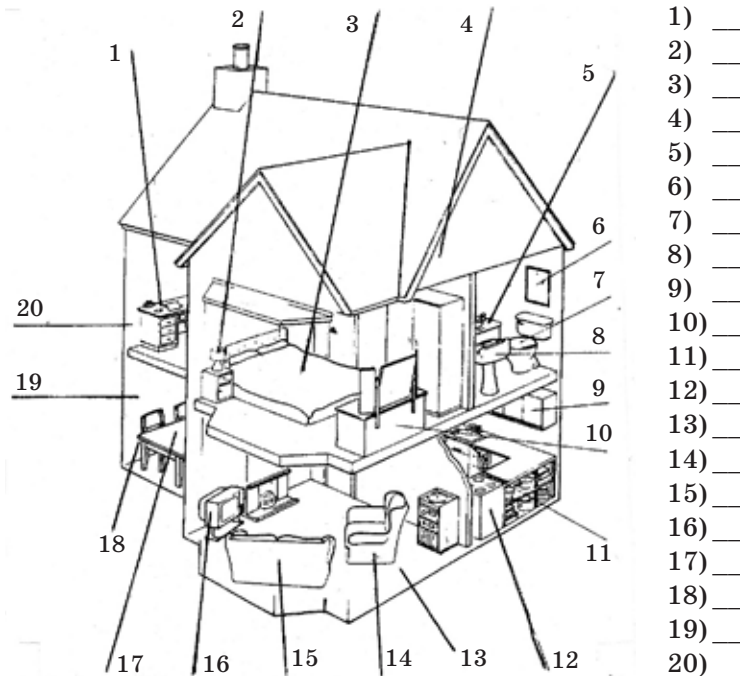
I. Listening

1. Listen to the text and answer the questions.

- 1) How many rooms has Peter got?
- 2) What are they?
- 3) Does Peter lock the house or does he leave the door open?
- 4) How does Peter lock the house?
- 5) Where does he leave the car?

II. Vocabulary

2. Label these things and the rooms in the house.



- 1) ____
- 2) ____
- 3) ____
- 4) ____
- 5) ____
- 6) ____
- 7) ____
- 8) ____
- 9) ____
- 10) ____
- 11) ____
- 12) ____
- 13) ____
- 14) ____
- 15) ____
- 16) ____
- 17) ____
- 18) ____
- 19) ____
- 20) ____

3. Explain in writing:

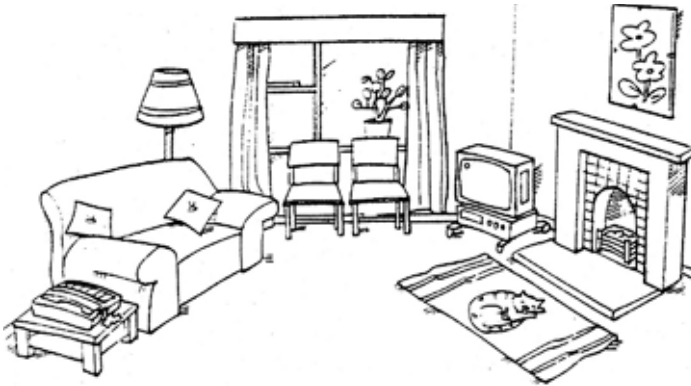
e.g. A living-room is a room where we usually watch TV, sit on the sofa and receive guests.

- 1) a kitchen

- 2) a bathroom
- 3) a hall
- 4) a house
- 5) a key

III. Grammar

4. Fill in the correct prepositions.



- 1) There are two chairs ___ the living-room.
 - 2) The sofa is ___ the table.
 - 3) There's a lamp ___ the sofa.
 - 4) There's a picture ___ the wall.
 - 5) The picture ___ the fireplace.
 - 6) The chair is ___ the TV-set.
 - 7) There's a cat ___ the fire.
 - 8) The telephone is ___ the table.
 - 9) The TV-set is ___ the fire and the window.
 - 10) The curtains are ___ the window.
5. There are some answers. Write down the questions.
- 1) There are usually 2 floors in the traditional English house.
 - 2) The carpet is in the middle of the sitting-room.
 - 3) There are 2 beds in my bedroom.
 - 4) The curtains on the window are orange.
 - 5) There is a garden behind my house.
 - 6) We've got a very small kitchen.
 - 7) Yes, there is a wardrobe in my room.
 - 8) There is not much furniture in the hall.
 - 9) No, there isn't a TV-set in my room.
 - 10) Our house is small but comfortable.

IV. Reading

6. Read the house advertisements and mark the sentences Yes or No.

A

This beautiful house has a great view of the river. There is a large living room with two big windows. The kitchen is huge with big cupboards, a cooker and a fridge. There are three bedrooms and two bathrooms. The house has a small garden at the front.

Call 732 9863 for more information.

B

This beautiful house has a beautiful view of the lake. There is a small living room and a nice fireplace. The kitchen is modern with big cupboards and a cooker. There are two bedrooms and one bathroom. The house has a small front garden but it hasn't got a garage.

Call 663 9752 for more information.

- 1) House A hasn't got a small kitchen. ___
- 2) There is a fridge in the kitchen of house B. ___
- 3) There are two bedrooms in house B. ___
- 4) The houses have got gardens. ___
- 5) House B has got a garage. ___

V. Writing

7. Use the notes to write a house advertisement in 50–60 words.

- third-floor flat / great view of/ sea
- large living room / balcony
- kitchen / modern / new cupboards / cooker / fridge
- three large bedrooms / big wardrobes
- small garden / garage
- call 683 2947 / information

Listening (Teacher's sheet)

Peter lives in the house in the country. His house is not very big. There are four rooms in his house: a bedroom, a living room, a bathroom and a kitchen. There is also a hall and a toilet in Peter's house. When Peter leaves the house he locks the door with the key. Peter goes into town by car. When he comes back he always leaves the car behind the house.

HOBBIES**Test-paper № 3**

Name: ___

Date: ___

Class: 5-___

Mark: ___ × 1,5 : 10 = ___

I. Listening "TV Interview"

1. Listen to the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1) It's one o'clock and it's a noon programme. __
- 2) Mr. Frank Davis is a famous actor. __
- 3) When a boy Mr. Davis had only one collection. __
- 4) At the age of 12 he also went in for swimming. __
- 5) In the 5th form he was fond of visiting theatre. __
- 6) When Frank finished school his hobby became working with computers. __
- 7) He was good at painting pictures. __
- 8) Once he began to write stories but his daughter never liked them. __
- 9) Now writing stories is Mr. Davis work, not only a hobby. __
- 10) He has already written more than 2 books. __

II. Vocabulary

2. Divide the words into categories:

Televisions, poems, pictures, novels, badges, stamps, magazines, plays, newspapers, cartoons, coins, films, dolls, music, soap operas, toys, stories, comics, models, computer games.

Something we can collect	Something we can watch	Something we can read

3. Give the opposites:

- 1) easy —
- 2) happy —
- 3) fast —
- 4) loud —
- 5) rich —
- 6) kind —
- 7) cheap —
- 8) long —
- 9) important —
- 10) interesting —

III. Grammar

4. Fill in the chart:

- 1) rise __
- 2) __ woke up __
- 3) __ meant
- 4) decide __ __
- 5) __ became __

- 6) __ forgotten
 - 7) create __
 - 8) __ told __
 - 9) __ spoken
 - 10) find __ __
5. Put the verbs into Past Simple or Present Perfect:
- 1) I __ (not seen/ yet) this film.
 - 2) Ann __ (go) to the theatre last week.
 - 3) My friend __ (never be) to Paris.
 - 4) Our parents __ (not decide) where to go out yet.
 - 5) We __ (take) part in the performance yesterday.
 - 6) __ they __ (arrive) at the cinema?
 - 7) __ you __ (drink) any tea for lunch?
 - 8) We __ (not write) a test last week.
 - 9) __ she __ (ever / get) a pet as a present?
 - 10) I __ (already / clean) the room.

IV. Reading

6. Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

First Visit to the River

My name is Donald. I live in a village. I have a lot of friends. I have a dog too. His name is Jimmy. He is very small. My friends and I like to play with Jimmy.

Last year, on a hot summer day, we went for a walk to the river. We took Jimmy with us too. The water was very warm. My friends and I liked very much to swim and play ball in the river.

That day Jimmy saw a river for the first time. He sat on our clothes on the ground and watched us. Soon he came to the water too, but it was the first time and he was afraid and he began to look at us. Just then we took a little ball and put it in the water just near Jimmy. It was a nice ball and Jimmy wanted to play with it so he tried to take it with his teeth and then he swam. He swam up to the ball took it in his teeth and swam back.

That day Jimmy swam for the first time, and that was how he learned to swim

- 1) Donald lives in the country. __
- 2) He has got a pet. __
- 3) His best friend's name is Jimmy. __
- 4) Last year one summer day the children went for a walk to the river with Jimmy. __
- 5) The weather was horrible and the children couldn't swim. __
- 6) Only Jimmy swam one time. __

- 7) The children swam in the river and their clothes were on the ground. ___
- 8) Jimmy came to the water but he was afraid. ___
- 9) The dog didn't like a ball, so he took it with his teeth and spoiled it. ___
- 10) That day Jimmy didn't learn to swim. ___

V. Writing

7. Write a article for a magazine about whether goldfish make good pets. Use the information below.

Do Goldfish Make Good Pets?

Viewpoints

Reasons

- 1) Goldfish are beautiful to watch. They have lovely colours. It is very enjoyable and relaxing to watch them swimming.
- 2) Goldfish are quiet and don't need a lot of attention. They don't make any noise. They are not messy.
- 3) Goldfish are not very good company. They don't show any feelings. You can't play with them.

Listening (Teacher's sheet)

TV Interview

Reporter. Hello everybody. It's one o'clock and we begin our afternoon programme 'Meeting Famous People'. Here is Mr. Frank Davis, a famous children's writer. He will tell you some facts about his hobbies. Welcome to the programme, Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis: Now I'd like to begin by remembering those times when I was a little boy. I had so many hobbies then. First, I think, I was a great collector of different things. I collected stamps, badges, coins, small books, pictures, pencils and what not. Whatever I collected I always tried to get as many things as I could. I did try to have thematic collection. I had large collections and was proud of them.

When I was older, at the age of 12, I think, I became fond of sports. I spent a lot of time outdoors. I was playing different sports games in the yard. In summer I swam a lot and became a school champion. In the 5th form I became a theatre-goer and sometimes I also went to the cinema.

When I was finishing school my parents bought me a computer. So I forgot about going to the theatre or visiting museums. Working with computers became my hobby. However soon I became tired of this hobby too, and decided to change it. I tried to paint pictures in my free time, but I wasn't very good at it.

Then one day I had an idea to write a story about my dog. The story was rather short. It was not very clever or interesting but it was my

story and I liked it very much. This is how I began to write stories about animals. My little daughter liked to listen to them before she went to bed. She said she was fond of my new hobby.

Now it's difficult to say if it is my hobby or not as it is my work now. I like this work and I have already written 5 books for children.

TRAVELLING

Test-paper № 4

Name: ___

Date: ___

Class: 5- ___

Mark: ___ × 1,5 : 10 = ___

I. Listening

1. Listen to the text and give short answers to the questions:

- 1) How old is Robbie's grandfather?
- 2) What is he?
- 3) How does Robbie's grandfather get to work?
- 4) Does he have to change trains?
- 5) What does he like to do best of all?
- 6) Where did he travel last time?
- 7) Why wasn't his last trip lucky?
- 8) How did Robbie's grandfather get to the hotel?
- 9) Did his luggage arrive to the hotel in time?
- 10) Robbie's grandfather doesn't like travelling any more, does he?

II. Vocabulary

2. Complete the sentences with one of the following words.

A through train, voyage, sightseeing tour, museum, beach, coach trip, driver, hotel, travel agent, book

- 1) A person who gives holiday information, organizes trips, sells tickets is a ___ .
- 2) A journey by bus is a ___ .
- 3) To reserve a place, a seat, a ticket, or a room in a hotel means to ___ .
- 4) A person who drives a car, a bus is a ___ .
- 5) We can learn history in a ___ .
- 6) You can have a meal and spend a night at a ___ .
- 7) Sandy part by the edge of the sea is a ___ .
- 8) A train which can take you from one city to another without changing is a ___ .

- 9) When you go on a journey for visiting interesting places you start a ___ .
- 10) A traveling by sea is a ___ .
3. Give the opposites:
- 1) expensive —
 - 2) weak —
 - 3) noisy —
 - 4) difficult —
 - 5) beautiful —
 - 6) buy —
 - 7) happy —
 - 8) poor —
 - 9) wicked —
 - 10) slow —

III. Grammar

4. Complete the sentences using the proper form of the verb:
- 1) Their trip __ (begin) at 8 a.m. last Sunday.
 - 2) My sister __ (not / book) a room in the hotel yet.
 - 3) We just __ (choose) the route for our traveling.
 - 4) Tom __ (draw) a funny picture last Thursday.
 - 5) They already __ (have dinner).
 - 6) "She __ (eat) all the oranges!" he said.
 - 7) I __ (spend) all money yesterday.
 - 8) We never __ (swim) in the ocean.
 - 9) Somebody __ (steal) my luggage!
 - 10) Nelly __ (not / find) her passport yesterday.
5. Write down the questions.
- 1) It took us 6 hours to get to Kyiv. How long ___ ?
 - 2) We have changed the time of our meeting. Why ___ ?
 - 3) I have sold my house. When ___ ?
 - 4) The plane arrived in London at 7 p.m. Where ___ ?
 - 5) Olga has left her luggage at the airport. What ___ ?

IV. Reading

6. Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Dear Sharon,

Hi! How are you? I had a fantastic time while on holiday.

I went to Wales with my parents. We travelled there by train. We stayed in a lovely hotel by the sea.

We spent every morning on the beach. The sea was very warm, so we all went swimming! We had a picnic on the beach at lunch time and in the afternoons we walked around the town. I bought lots of nice sou-

venirs! On Wednesday evening we went to the theatre. My parents enjoyed the play, but I found it a bit boring.

On Saturday, we visited the zoo. There were lots of animals there. I took some photos of the monkeys and the lions. We returned home on Sunday morning. I enjoyed my holiday very much.

That's all about me. Where did you go on holiday? Did you like it? Write soon.

Love,
Jill

- 1) Jill is on holiday now. ___
- 2) Jill went to Wales with her parents. ___
- 3) They travelled by car. ___
- 4) They went to the beach every day. ___
- 5) The sea was cold. ___
- 6) Jill didn't buy anything. ___
- 7) Jill enjoyed the play. ___
- 8) They went to the zoo. ___
- 9) Jill took photos of elephants. ___
- 10) They went home on Sunday. ___

V. Writing

7. Use the notes and write the letter to your friend:

- Scotland — friends — afternoon — at / lake — water / cold — no swim
- travel / car — stay / hotel — Friday evening — go / cinema — film / good
- every morning — shopping — Saturday — visit / museum — interesting
- lunch — hotel — Sunday — go home

Listening (Teacher's sheet)

Robbie's Grandfather

My grandfather lives in the North of England. He is nearly 60, but he is strong and he is still works. He is a Maths teacher. My grandfather is very kind and his students like him a lot.

My granddad lives in the country and every morning, 5 days a week, gets the bus to school. He doesn't have to change, because it's a through bus. He gets off the bus at 8.

My granddad likes to do many things, but he likes travelling most of all. He often goes to different cities or even to other countries too. He travels by sea, by train or flies. He likes voyages very much and often takes pictures on board the ship.

Last month he travelled to Scotland. It was not a lucky trip. He nearly missed his train because he arrived late at the railway station.

On the train somebody stole his silver box in which he kept his tobacco. There was no bus or taxi to take him to the hotel so he had to go on foot. When he arrived at the hotel he was tired and went upstairs. However his luggage was not there. So granddad went downstairs again, but couldn't find it. When he did it was midnight and the lift didn't work. So he was very unhappy that night and slept badly.

However in the morning the sun began to shine and life seemed brighter.

"There is nothing like travelling", my grandfather says. "You'll always enjoy it. Only look on the bright side".

LONDON. CITY LIFE

Test-paper № 5

Name: __

Date: __

Class: 5- __

Mark: __ \times 1,5 : 10 = __

I. Listening "Don's Letter to His Friend"

1. Listen to the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1) The boys live in the centre of the town. __
- 2) There is a theatre on the main square of the town. __
- 3) The boys' houses are in the old part of the town. __
- 4) There is an old tower in the town, built by an unknown architect. __
- 5) There is no bell in the tower. __
- 6) Now, there is a museum in the tower. __
- 7) If you want to get into the new part of the town cross the bridge. __
- 8) In the new part of the town the streets are the same as in the old one. __
- 9) There are no monuments in the town. __
- 10) Donald knows a lot about his town and can show many places of interest there. __

II. Vocabulary

2. Choose the correct item:

- 1) The capital of England is __ .
 - a) Glasgow
 - b) Paris
 - c) London

- 2) The Queen lives in __ .
 - a) Buckingham Palace
 - b) The Tower of London
 - c) The Houses of Parliament
- 3) There are 12 __ in The Tower of London.
 - a) lions
 - b) ravens
 - c) pigeons
- 4) The Tower of London is _a __ .
 - a) museum
 - b) prison
 - c) zoo
- 5) There are __ parks in London.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
- 6) Big Ben is a name of the __ .
 - a) clock
 - b) bridge
 - c) tower
- 7) The main square in London is __ .
 - a) Whitehall
 - b) Trafalgar Square
 - c) the Mall
- 8) First the Tower of London was a __ .
 - a) palace
 - b) prison
 - c) museum
- 9) The most famous cinema in London is the __ .
 - a) Globe
 - b) Grand Opera
 - c) Odeon
- 10) The Prime Minister lives at __ .
 - a) 10 Downing Street
 - b) 22 Baker Street
 - c) 11 Scotland Yard
- 11) __ is the heart of London.
 - a) the City
 - b) the West End
 - c) the Westminster

12) Sir Christopher Wren built ___ .

- a) the Tower of London
- b) Buckingham Palace
- c) St. Paul's Cathedral

3. Write the names of the places that you can see in London. (See p. 69)

III. Grammar

4. Put the words into the right order:

- 1) Fire, the, began, in, of, London, 1666, in.
- 2) Built, over, the, Thames, the, Romans, the, bridge, river.
- 3) St. Paul's Cathedral, the, church, oldest, is, London, in.
- 4) Black, people, ravens, in, Tower, of, the, London, keep.
- 5) Fountains, in, two, beautiful, are, Trafalgar, there, square.

5. Put the verbs into Present Perfect or Past Simple:

- 1) They already ___ (be) to Spain.
- 2) I ___ (do) my homework yesterday.
- 3) My mother ___ (buy) some books last week.
- 4) She ___ (not/ buy) a school bag yet.
- 5) I ___ (learn) the poem by heart this morning.

6. Fill in the where necessary:

- 1) William ___ Conqueror built ___ Tower of London in ___ 11th century.
- 2) ___ London stands on ___ river Thames.
- 3) The old ___ London Bridge was strange.
- 4) The centre of ___ London is ___ Trafalgar Square in ___ middle of which there is ___ monument to Admiral Nelson.

IV. Reading

7. Read and label the places:

- Madame Tussaud's
- Big Ben
- The Tower of London
- The Houses of Parliament
- 10 Downing Street
- Buckingham Palace

1) ___.

This is the oldest building in London. It has been a prison, a zoo, a palace and a museum.

2) ___.

This clock tower has got a famous bell.

3) ___.

You can visit the Chamber of Horrors here.

4) ___.

The Prime Minister lives here.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

5) ___ .

The Queen lives here.

6) ___ .

This building isn't as old as it looks. It was built after a fire in 1834.

V. Writing

8. Imagine that you are in London now. Write a letter to your friend and tell about:

- how you got there — what places have you visited
- where are you staying — what have you seen there
- what you do every day — when are you going back

Listening (Teacher's Sheet)

Don's Letter to His Friend

Many people write letters to friends to other countries. They often write about their families and homes or about the places they live in.

Here is Don's letter to his friend.

My name is Donald but my friends call me Don. We live in Scotland in a small house far from the town centre. Our town is small but there is a theatre in it in the main square.

The streets in my town are not very wide, but they are very beautiful, with a lot of flowers and trees. Our house is in the old part of the town. You can see an old square tower in that part. It was built many centuries ago and nobody knows the name of the architect. The tower is very high and there is a large bell in it. The tower has become our town museum. If you visit this place, turn to the left and the road will lead you to a beautiful small church. When you cross the bridge you will be in the new part of the town.

The streets are wide in this part. There are also many cinemas and shops, as well as some monuments. I have already been to many places of interest in our town and can show all them to you. If you have never seen Scotland come and stay with us. Maybe you'll find our life here quite different from your life in the city, but I'm sure you'll like our little town.

6 CLASS

APPEARANCE. CHARACTER

Test-paper № 1

Name: ___

Date: ___

Class: 6-___

Mark: ___ × 1,5 : 10 = ___

I. Listening

1. Listen to the text and answer the questions.

- 1) Where is John staying?
- 2) What is the weather like?
- 3) What do the Indonesians look like?
- 4) What do the Indonesians like eating?
- 5) Where is John going next week?

II. Vocabulary

2. Divide the words into categories.

Coat, wrinkles, handsome, shoes, shy, slim, kind, mean, moustache, shirt, skirt, loyal, bald, jealous, trainers, generous, freckles, well-build, brave, stubborn.

Features of appearance qualities of character clothes

3. Choose the correct item.

- 1) Jane is slim and she's got a dark ____ .
 - a) complexion
 - b) skin
 - c) build
- 2) Simon is a ____ friend; he will never betray you.
 - a) interesting
 - b) jealous
 - c) loyal
- 3) Robert is quite young; he's in his early ____ .
 - a) years
 - b) twenties
 - c) twenty
- 4) Lucy loves meeting new people. She is very ____ person.
 - a) calm
 - b) sociable
 - c) serious
- 5) You can see Bob is getting old; he's got a few ____ .
 - a) wrinkles
 - b) freckles
 - c) glasses
- 6) Mary is quite ____ . She is always able to think new ideas.
 - a) funny
 - b) talkative
 - c) imaginative
- 7) Mario is quite tall and he's got ____ shoulders.
 - a) full
 - b) well-build
 - c) broad

- 8) Rachel is very ___. She's never does any homework.
a) lazy
b) mean
c) friendly
- 9) Lee is slim, with long dark ___.
a) hand
b) hair
c) neck

III. Grammar

4. Choose the correct item.

- 1) France ___ located in the west of Europe.
a) is
b) be
c) was
- 2) We ___ for Rome at 9:45 tonight.
a) leaves
b) are leaving
c) used to leave
- 3) Jeremy is a lawyer. He ___ people about the law.
a) advised
b) is advising
c) advises
- 4) Jim ___ house two weeks ago.
a) moved
b) moves
c) used to move
- 5) Harry is a teacher but he ___ as a waiter at the moment.
a) worked
b) works
c) is working
- 6) Jim ___ the bus home tonight.
a) catches
b) is catching
c) catching
- 7) Mary ___ to wear glasses but she doesn't anymore.
a) used
b) uses
c) use
- 8) I rarely ___ video games in my free time.
a) play
b) playing
c) am playing

- 9) He didn't ___ to work but he does now.
a) use to drive
b) used to drive
c) drove
- 10) Greg is the ___ boy in our class.
a) taller
b) tall
c) tallest
5. Express the same ideas in English.
- 1) Тайці — симпатичні, з ніжними рисами обличчя.
 - 2) Раніше ми жили в маленькому будинку далеко від центра міста.
 - 3) Який Том за характером? — Він добрий і щедрий.
 - 4) Мій молодший брат — дуже лінивий. Він ніколи не робить домашнє завдання.
 - 5) Як ти добираєшся до школи? — Зазвичай я ходжу пішки.

IV. Reading

6. Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Vive La France!

France is a beautiful country of historical interest in western Europe. The climate is quite cool and it is often wet in the north but much warmer and sunnier in the south.

The French are usually good-looking. They are of medium height with dark hair and a light complexion. The French are friendly people who are well-known for being stylish and wearing chic designer clothes. They are sociable and talkative and they are interested in history and culture.

There are both big cities and small villages in France. The French do many different jobs: they work in offices, factories, shops, on farms and in the fields. France is famous for producing cars, computers, cheese, meat and wine.

The French love going out with their friends and having fun. Their most popular free-time activities include going to cafes, going to the theatre and dancing at clubs. They also like good food and France is full of expensive restaurants, with delicious dishes of unique food.

France is a wonderful country with a lot of things to see and to do. Tourists will surely love its fascinating sights and lovely people.

- 1) France is located in the north of Europe. ___
- 2) It often rains in the north of France. ___
- 3) The French has got dark skin. ___
- 4) They don't like meeting new people. ___

- 5) The French like watching plays. ___
 6) This article is probably from a travel magazine. ___

V. Writing

7. Look at the following plan and write a letter to your pen-friend.

Plan

Dear (your pen-friend's first name)

Paragraph 1: name, where you are from, place you live in, family

Paragraph 2: age, height, build, eyes, hair, clothes

Paragraph 3: what you like / don't like / don't mind doing

Paragraph 4: ask him / her to write back and send you his / her picture

Best wishes,
(Your first name)

Listening (Teacher's Sheet)

Dear Wendy,

I'm having a wonderful time here in Indonesia. I'm staying at a fabulous hotel on the island of Bali.

The weather is hot and perfect for sunbathing, but there are so many other things to do here! You can go sailing on the clear blue sea, visit fantastic temples and so much more! I spend most of my time exploring the beautiful countryside.

The Indonesians are very gentle people. They're really good-looking too, with beautiful black hair and friendly, smiling faces.

The food is absolutely amazing here. The Indonesians like eating chicken and seafood. I love eating chicken satay.

Next week I'm going to Sumatra. I can't wait to visit the zoo reserve there! My flight is leaving from Sumatra next Sunday, so I hope you'll get this before I get home!

You must visit this part of the world soon — it's marvelous!

Best wishes,
John

SHOPPING

Test-paper № 2

Name: ___

Date: ___

Class: 6-___

Mark: ___ × 1,5 : 10 = ___

I. Listening

1. Listen to John phoning a shop about something he wants to buy. For questions 1–6 circle a), b), c).
 - 1) The shop is in:
 - a) Chester Avenue.
 - b) Market Road.
 - c) Oxford Street
 - 2) John wants to buy:
 - a) a tent.
 - b) a rucksack
 - c) a bag
 - 3) The Weekender Plus is:
 - a) 40 cm by 60 cm.
 - b) 70 cm by 90 cm.
 - c) 60 cm by 90 cm.
 - 4) The shop only sells rucksack made of:
 - a) nylon.
 - b) plastic.
 - c) canvas.
 - 5) John is going to buy a:
 - a) red and green rucksack
 - b) blue and white rucksack
 - c) green and blue rucksack
 - 6) The rucksack costs:
 - a) \$ 29.95
 - b) \$ 39. 95
 - c) \$ 13.95

II. Vocabulary

2. Divide the words into categories:

Sell, confectioner's, bookshop, offer, a diamond ring, a loaf of bread, bakery, florist's, lamb chops, butcher's, a packet of painkillers, supply, newsagent's, grapes, an armchair, chemist's, jeweler's, old clocks, a plane ticket, employ.

Shops	things we can buy	verbs
-------	-------------------	-------

3. Complete the sentences with the words. There is one extra word.

Designer, beauty, range, improve, banks, delivery

- 1) When she was in Rome, Liz went to a __ fashion house and bought a nice dress.
- 2) Our local supermarket offers a van __ service.
- 3) Some of the most famous hair stylists work in LA's hair and __ salons.

- 4) There are a lot of souvenir shop on the __ of the river Seine.
- 5) In the centre of Paris, you can find a wide __ of jewelers'.

III. Grammar

4. Choose the correct item.

- 1) Philip's bike is __ than mine.
 - a) more fast
 - b) faster
 - c) fastest
- 2) Shona came to the party wearing a __ dress.
 - a) beautiful red
 - b) red and beautiful
 - c) red beautiful
- 3) It __ so heavily outside that we couldn't see out of our window.
 - a) rained
 - b) is raining
 - c) was raining
- 4) "Can I have a biscuit now, Mum?" Gina asked __ .
 - a) sweetly
 - b) sweeter
 - c) sweet
- 5) Mike was shouting so __ that the neighbours could hear him.
 - a) louder
 - b) loud
 - c) loudly
- 6) The jacket is \$50. Have you got anything __ .
 - a) cheap
 - b) cheaper
 - c) cheapest
- 7) "Whose is that __ car?" "It's my dad's!"
 - a) huge green
 - b) green huge
 - c) green and huge
- 8) It __ before, but I think it has stopped now.
 - a) was snowing
 - b) snowed
 - c) is snowing
- 9) Marie is __ girl I've ever seen.
 - a) pretty
 - b) prettier
 - c) the prettiest

- 10) How much is that ___ blouse?
a) cotton purple
b) purple cotton
c) purple and cotton
5. Write what the people said using Reported Speech.
Mrs. Kent. Don't touch the fruit!
Mrs. Grady. Do you have any fresh oranges?
Shopkeeper. Serve Mrs. Grady!
Shop assistant. I'm helping Mrs. Boyle with her shopping.
Mrs. Boyle. Will you be open tomorrow?
Tom. Have you bought any sweets for me?
Alison. I'm tired!
Mr. Smith. I bought some potatoes here and they were bad.

IV. Reading

6. Read the article and choose the best answer.

The Life of a Supermarket Manager

Jonathan Matthews left school at seventeen, went to college and then worked in his father's mini-market. After two years, he went to work for Bargain Foods and then he joined Saver Mall as a trainee manager. Three years later he got his present job as a supermarket manager with Saver Mall. This is what he told us about his job:

"The supermarket where I am manager is in west London, but I spend most of my time traveling by road to Saver Mall supermarkets all over Britain. I need to see things in our other supermarkets. I also go to lots of meetings.

My work hours change every week because Save Mall is open 24 hours a day. Last week I worked from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. but this week I need to be at work from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. The first thing I do each day is check my emails.

Sometimes I go to different countries to check how supermarkets are doing. That's my favourite part of the job! But I like my job in London too. Travelling can be very hard work. When I get back from the journey, I usually go straight to bed. I earn quite good money and I am happy working for Save Mall".

- 1) Jonathan's first job was
 - a) at college
 - b) with Bargain Foods
 - c) in a mini-market
- 2) When he first worked for Saver Mall, he was
 - a) an assistant
 - b) a manager
 - c) a trainee manager

- 3) Jonathan does most of his work
 - a) in London
 - b) in other countries
 - c) in other supermarkets
- 4) Jonathan's working hours
 - a) are different each week
 - b) are 3 p.m. to 11 p.m
 - c) are 7 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- 5) At the beginning of each day, Jonathan
 - a) goes to a meeting
 - b) check other supermarkets
 - c) reads messages
- 6) What does he like best?
 - a) Checking emails
 - b) going to different countries
 - c) traveling by road
- 7) The first thing Jonathan does after a journey is
 - a) have a meal
 - b) go to his office
 - c) go to bed
- 8) Jonathan
 - a) enjoys his job
 - b) doesn't like his job in London
 - c) wants to earn more money

V. Writing

You have been asked to write an article for a travel magazine about shopping in London. Use the notes below to write your article. (100–150 words)

PARAGRAPH 1

capital of England — shopper's paradise — plenty of large department stores — thousands of smaller shops

PARAGRAPH 2

Oxford Street: all kinds of shops — from designer clothes to jewellery

Knightsbridge: Harrods — amazing department store — sells everything — has sales in January and July

PARAGRAPH 3

shops in London usually open from 9 till 5 in the evening — Monday to Saturday

PARAGRAPH 4

don't miss the chance to shop in London — something for everyone

Listening (Teacher's Sheet)

Listen to John phoning a shop about something he wants to buy. For questions 1–6, tick a), b) or c). You will hear the conversation twice.

A s s i s t a n t. Good morning, Camping Bags and Tents, Oxford Street. How can I help you?

J o h n. Oh, good morning. I'd like some information, please. I saw some rucksacks in your shop window yesterday.

A s s i s t a n t. Oh, yes, we have several different kinds. Our best-selling rucksack is the Weekender.

J o h n. How big is it?

A s s i s t a n t. It's forty centimeters by sixty centimeters.

J o h n. Oh, I think that's too small. I need it when I go camping next weekend.

A s s i s t a n t. Well, we also have the Weekender Plus. That's seventy by ninety... no, sorry, sixty by ninety.

J o h n. That's better. What's it made of? I don't want plastic or canvas.

A s s i s t a n t. All our rucksacks are made of nylon.

J o h n. Great. What colours do you have?

A s s i s t a n t. The Plus is available in red and green, or blue and white.

J o h n. Can you keep a blue and white one for me, please?

A s s i s t a n t. Certainly, sir. The price is usually thirty-nine, ninety-five, but it's on sale now at only twenty-nine, ninety-five.

J o h n. That's fine. Thank you very much for your help.

HEALTH AND BODY CARE**Test-paper № 3**

Name: __

Date: __

Class: 6- __

Mark: __ ×1,5: 10= __

- I. Listening "The Angora Rabbit"
1. Listen to the text and answer the questions.
 - 1) Did the couple in Manchester have any children?
 - 2) What did they decide to buy?
 - 3) What pet did the couple next door have?
 - 4) Where did they find their pet one day?
 - 5) What was it doing there?

- 6) Whom else did they find there?
- 7) Was the rabbit alive?
- 8) What did they decide to do then?
- 9) What happened when the couple with the rabbit came back home?
- 10) What was wrong?

II. Vocabulary

2. Reorder the letters to find out what's wrong.
 - 1) Susan's got a PUTMERETAER.
 - 2) Mario's got a CHAHADDEE.
 - 3) Christine is at home because she's got a bad OOEATHTHC.
 - 4) Alison has got a terrible HGOUC.
 - 5) Joe can't go . out today. He's got a NAPI in his chest.
3. Fill in the missing words.
Chest, blood pressure, pulse, medicine, hurt, lungs, cough, temperature

Yesterday Nick fell ill. He had a bad ___. It ___ when he moved. The doctor came. He felt Nick's ___ and listen to his ___ and ___. He also took Nick's ___ and his ___.

The doctor told Nick to take some ___ for his cold.

III. Grammar

4. Write what the doctor said using Reported Speech.
 - 1) Mary has a week chest.
 - 2) Mary has a cold and she coughs badly.
 - 3) I'm going to listen to her heart and to take her blood pressure.
 - 4) Have you taken her temperature?
 - 5) What medicine did she take?
 - 6) Mary should stay in bed.
 - 7) Don't let her go out.
 - 8) Give her these medicine 3 times a day.

IV. Reading

5. Complete the conversation at the doctor's. What does Peter say?
Dr Robertson. Hello, you must be Peter Jones. What's the problem?
Peter. (1) ___
Dr Robertson. Oh yes, it's the right one, isn't it? Where does it hurt?
Peter. (2) ___
Dr Robertson. Can you move it?
Peter. (3) ___
Dr Robertson. Does it? And how did you do this, Peter?

Peter. (4) __

Dr Robertson. Did you leave the match when that happened?

Peter. (5) __

Dr Robertson. That wasn't a very good idea, was it?

Peter. (6) __

Dr Robertson. It's not that bad! But don't play any football for two weeks.

Peter. Right, I won't.

A) I suppose not. Will I need to go hospital?

B) The left one's fine.

C) I was playing football this morning and I feel badly.

D) It's my leg, doctor, it really hurts.

E) How long will it take?

F) The pain's here, just above my foot.

G) Well, I wanted to, but I didn't.

H) I can, but it hurts when I walk.

V. Writing

6. Describe in writing your last visit to the doctor.

Listening (Teacher's Sheet)

The Angora Rabbit (after Andrew Wright and Julia Dudas)

Did I tell you about the Angora rabbit in Manchester? No? Well, it's an amazing story! A friend of a friend of mine told it to me. He said it was true! Anyway, this couple didn't have any children, so they went and bought a rabbit, an Angora rabbit, you know, the one with long hair and little red eyes like Panasonic power lights. They loved this rabbit. They kissed it and cuddled it and called it sweetheart and all that sort of thing.

Anyway the couple next door had a small dog, you know, the sort that bites postmen in the ankle. And they said: "If our dog ever gets that rabbit it is going to be a very dead rabbit".

Anyway, one day they came downstairs and saw their dog in the garden going, GRRRR!! GRRRR!!! So they went into a garden and found there a very dead rabbit. The neighbours weren't in; the car wasn't in the garage so the people with the dog took the rabbit inside the house and put it on the table.

"They are going to be so upset if they know our dog killed their rabbit!"

"Why don't we get another one? They might not notice the difference!"

So they raced off to the local pet shop and bought one. It looked just the same to them. They raced back and put it into a hutch and then went back home.

A little while later the couple came home, went across the garden crying. The couple with the dog saw them. Suddenly they stopped and started to scream and hold each other! The couple with the dog ran out and said over the garden fence,

“Is everything all right?”

“No! It’s the rabbit!”

“What’s wrong with it?”

“It’s alive!”

“What’s wrong with that?”

“Well, it died yesterday and we buried it!”

GREAT BRITAIN

Test-paper № 4

Name: __

Date: __

Class: 6- __

Mark: __ × 1,5 : 10 = __

I. Listening

1. Listen to the text and mark the sentences T (true), F (false) or Don’t know.

Sentence	True	False	Don't Know
1) Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland			
2) The Edinburgh festival is a month long			
3) Edinburgh festival is in October			
4) Actors come to the Edinburgh from lots of different countries			
5) You can hear music all day			
6) More than ten thousand of tourists come to the Edinburgh festival every year			
7) It is expensive to go to the theatre in Edinburgh			
8) It is usually easier to see your favourite star in London than in Edinburgh			

II. Vocabulary

2. Complete the text with the following words.

Royal, rule (v), parliament, power, belong, symbol, former, queen, include, independent, Britain, queen

In the UK real __ doesn’t belong to the Queen, though the __ family is still very important for the country. The Queen is the __ of the

country. She doesn't ___ the country. The real power in the country ___ to the British ___ .

In 1949 ___ and the ___ colonies founded the Commonwealth. The former British colonies are ___ states now. The Commonwealth ___ many countries. The ___ of Great Britain is also the Head of the Commonwealth. She is the ___ of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

3. Correct the following statements:

- 1) The UK consists of 3 countries. ___
- 2) The UK separates from the continent by the Pacific Ocean. ___
- 3) The capital of Scotland is Cardiff. ___
- 4) The Union Jack is the patron saint of the country. ___
- 5) The red rose is the symbol of Wales. ___
- 6) The saint patron of England is St. David. ___
- 7) The Commonwealth was founded in 1969. ___
- 8) The British Parliament consists of 3 houses. ___
- 9) The House of Lords makes laws. ___
- 10) The members of the House of Lords are elected. ___

III. Grammar

4. Make the sentences Passive.

- 1) Uncle Arthur sent some stamps to his nephew.
- 2) The Atlantic Ocean washes Great Britain in the west.
- 3) The Irish Sea separates the British Isles.
- 4) Agatha Christie wrote 68 novels.
- 5) They sold all the flowers yesterday.

IV. Reading

5. Read the article and circle the suitable answer.

Shopping hours in Britain

Shopping hours in Britain are changing. Until a few years ago, shops opened at nine o'clock in the morning and closed at half past five or six o'clock in the evening. Some also closed for an hour for lunch. In many towns, shops were closed on Wednesday afternoons. On Sunday, nothing was open. But now some shops are open longer hours. Some big shops and many supermarkets never close! If you need a litre of milk or some bread at midnight, you can easily buy it.

For people who work long hours or people who often work at night or early in the morning, like doctors, the new shopping hours are good. If someone finishes work at five o'clock in the morning, they can go to the supermarket on their way home and buy some breakfast or a newspaper or anything else they may need.

But not everyone thinks the new shopping hours are good thing. Some people say that Sunday is a holiday — who wants to work in

a supermarket on a Sunday? But shops are very busy at the weekend and longer shopping hours are here to stay.

- 1) In the past shopping hours were different.
 - a) Right
 - b) wrong
 - c) doesn't say
- 2) In the past some shops closed on Saturday afternoons.
 - a) Right
 - b) wrong
 - c) doesn't say
- 3) A few years ago shops also closed on Saturday afternoons.
 - a) Right
 - b) wrong
 - c) doesn't say
- 4) Today all shops are open for longer hours.
 - a) Right
 - b) wrong
 - c) doesn't say
- 5) It's easy to buy food in the middle of the night.
 - a) Right
 - b) wrong
 - c) doesn't say
- 6) Doctors buy their breakfast at the supermarket.
 - a) Right
 - b) wrong
 - c) doesn't say
- 7) Everyone likes longer shopping hours.
 - a) Right
 - b) wrong
 - c) doesn't say
- 8) Sunday shopping is here to stay.
 - a) Right
 - b) wrong
 - c) doesn't say

V. Writing

6. Write an article to your school magazine about the British Royal Family.

Listening (Teacher's Sheet)

Visit the Edinburgh Festival!

Every year thousands of people come to Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, to be the part of the Edinburgh festival. For three weeks

every August and September the city is filled with actors and artists from all over the world. They come to Edinburgh for the biggest art festival in Britain. During this time the streets of the city are alive with music and dance from early in the morning until late at night. You can see even artists painting pictures on the streets!

Tens of thousands of tourists come to the festival to see new films and plays and to hear music played by famous musicians. This year you can see over five hundreds performances with actors from more than forty countries.

The tickets for these performances are quite cheap and it is usually easier to see your favourite star in Edinburgh than it is in London. So come to Edinburgh next summer!

THE WORLD AROUND US

Test-paper № 5

Name: __

Date: __

Class: 6- __

Mark: __ $\times 1,5 : 10 =$ __

I. Listening "The Two Planets"

1. Listen to the text and answer the questions.
 - 1) Jupiter is the hottest planet. __
 - 2) How do people sometimes call Venus? __
 - 3) What is the size of Venus? __
 - 4) Which is the biggest planet? __
 - 5) The sun is not a star, is it? __

II. Vocabulary

2. Choose the best item.
 - 1) Many birds, plants and animals on the Earth are __ nowadays.
 - a) appearing
 - b) disappearing
 - c) destroyed
 - 2) People must __ wild life on the planet.
 - a) destroy
 - b) protect
 - c) kill
 - 3) There are __ Indians tigers and African elephants on the Earth now.
 - a) many
 - b) few
 - c) little

- 4) There were __ African elephants in the last century.
 - a) many
 - b) few
 - c) about 50
- 5) Modern life is __ for wild animals, birds and plants.
 - a) safe
 - b) dangerous
 - c) easy
- 6) To save wild life on the Earth people must __ .
 - a) to take care of it
 - b) put down the disappearing animals in the Red Book
 - c) feed animals and birds
- 7) The __ is an autumn flower.
 - a) chrysanthemum
 - b) poppy
 - c) daffodil
- 8) The __ is a plant with long leaves and yellow or white flowers.
 - a) rose
 - b) daisy
 - c) daffodil
- 9) The __ is an early spring flower.
 - a) rose
 - b) snowdrop
 - c) poppy
- 10) Most flowers blossom in __ .
 - a) autumn
 - b) early spring
 - c) summer
- 11) The climate of Ukraine is __ .
 - a) mild
 - b) cold
 - c) hot
- 12) __ is the Earth Day.
 - a) April 22
 - b) May 1
 - c) March 8
- 13) The lake __ is the deepest lake on the Earth.
 - a) Ladoga
 - b) Svityaz
 - c) Baikal
- 14) Many wild __ lose their homes now.
 - a) animals

- b) plants
- c) forests

15) People can't live on the Earth without ___ .

- a) snow
- b) water
- c) rain

III. Grammar

3. Agree or disagree.

- 1) Australia is an island. ___
- 2) The smallest country in the world is Ireland. ___
- 3) Oceans and seas separate continents from each other. ___
- 4) There are 4 continents in the world. ___
- 5) Great Britain is a big island which is situated to the northwest of Europe. ___
- 6) Each country has its national flag, anthem and its own customs. ___

4. Make up sentences of the given words.

- 1) the, live, we, on, planet, is, Earth.
- 2) are, large, continents, the.
- 3) Australia, there, one, is, only, country, in.
- 4) Vietnam, are, in, and, Asia, India.
- 5) Africa, Egypt, country, an, is.
- 6) the, the world, country, in, largest, Russia, is.

5. Look at the picture and write what Caroline's family were doing when she came home last night.



IV. Reading

6. Read the article and circle the correct item.

I'll never forget my visit to Beijing, China. When my friend and his wife invited me, they told me that I would have a really different New Year's Eve and they were right.

When I arrived, everybody was very busy with the preparations involved. The atmosphere was fantastic. There were bright colours and delicious smells everywhere. The local people were clearing every corner of their houses and decorating the walls with red pieces of paper. My friend explained that red is their lucky colour.

Another custom is to cook fish on New Year's Eve and eat it the next day. My friend told me that they wanted to have something to eat on the first day of the year.

I was really looking forward to the New Year's Eve Dinner. The whole family got together and everyone was really happy. I noticed that the grand parents gave children red envelopes with money inside.

After dinner they all started playing cards for good luck. Nobody went to sleep before midnight. You see, at midnight the great event begins: fireworks! I was really amazed. All around the city I could see and hear colourful fireworks. It was incredible and I was really excited.

It made me feel sad to think I would have to leave Beijing soon. However, I knew that the memories of the Chinese New Year's Eve would stay with me forever.

- 1) The writer was invited to China by his friend / wife.
- 2) The local people decorated the walls / corners of their houses with red pieces of paper.
- 3) They cooked fish to eat on New Year's Eve / the first day of the year.
- 4) The parents and grandparents gave children money/ cards.
- 5) They went to bed after / before midnight.
- 6) The fireworks / card games began at midnight.
- 7) The writer felt sad / excited because he had to leave.

V. Writing

7. Write a composition about an imaginary country. Write notes about these things:

- location (continent)
- area
- population
- language(s)
- capital city and other cities
- climate (hot or cold)

Listening (Teacher's Sheet)

The Two Planets

You can see Venus from Earth. It is a beautiful planet, the brightest of all. Some people call it the "evening star". Venus is about the size of Earth. But it is much hotter there. Its atmosphere is very thick.

Jupiter is much bigger than Earth. It is the largest planet. It is more than 1300 times bigger than Earth. Jupiter is much bigger than all other planets. But it is smaller than the sun. Though the sun is not a planet, it is a star.

7 CLASS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Test-paper № 1

Name: ___

Date: ___

Class: 7- ___

Mark: ___ × 1,5 : 10 = ___

I. Listening text “Why Are Animals in Danger?”

1. Listen to the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1) There were more animals on our planet than there are now. ___
- 2) People can protect all the animals. ___
- 3) Some animals disappear because of weather changes. ___
- 4) Black rats built the habitats of many birds. ___
- 5) Many birds on the Galapagos Islands disappeared because black rats had come to the islands. ___
- 6) Black rats had never lived on the Galapagos Islands before some ships brought some of them from Asia. ___
- 7) People kill animals because they need food. ___

II. Vocabulary

2. Complete the sentences using the new words.

- 1) Computers have a great i___ on people.
- 2) I know a nice little hotel on the c___, let's stay there.
- 3) I have a g___ in my garden to protect plants from the cold.
- 4) Some people do not believe that the g___ e___ exists.
- 5) The expedition has found several h___ skeletons.
- 6) This old glass dish is very f___. Be careful!
- 7) The rain has r___ his painting.
- 8) The factory hasn't begun to p___ goods yet.
- 9) There was a h___ house on the hill, it was the biggest in the town.
- 10) The h___ from the fire dried their clothes.

3. Spell the words.

- 1) [in'va73r3nm3nt] —
- 2) [p3'lu:1n] —

- 3) ['nju:kli3] —
- 4) ['wep3n] —
- 5) [k:c:z] —
- 6) [di'stryk1n] —
- 7) [s3'va7v] —
- 8) ['pcizn] —
- 9) ['1c:tldx] —
- 10) [weist] —

III. Grammar

4. Use pronouns to complete the sentences.

- 1) I sent Nick my photo and he sent me ___ .
- 2) We sent the Greens ___ photo and they sent ___ .
- 3) Mary sent her friend Anna ___ photo and Anna sent Mary ___ .
- 4) Rob and Harry sent you ___ photo and you sent them ___ .
- 5) Jane sent George ___ photo and he sent her ___ .
- 6) Goodbye, children, enjoy ___ at the party.
- 7) Your face is all dirty. Just look at ___ in the mirror.
- 8) Don't wash the plates today: I'll do it ___ .
- 9) These are our new pupils, they are going to introduce ___ . We dried ___ with towels, dressed and left the swimming pool.

5. Express the same using passive constructions.

- 1) They speak English and French in Canada. ___
- 2) People invented surfing a very long time ago. ___
- 3) They gathered the harvest in October. ___
- 4) We will tell you the results of the test. ___
- 5) People make jam from different fruits. ___

IV. Reading

6. Read the letter and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Dear Richard,

Hi! How are you? Thanks you for your letter.

You asked me about ways to help the environment. I've got a few ideas which I think will help you.

Firstly, you should recycle your glass, paper and aluminium cans. It's very easy, you just take them to special recycling bins. There are some outside the library in the car park.

Secondly, why don't you go to work on foot and not by car? That way you'll help to reduce pollution levels in the atmosphere and get fit at the same time!

Finally, how about picking up the rubbish in your street? If your neighbours see you, they will probably help you!

Well, that's all from me. I hope these ideas will help you. Drop me a line if there's anything else I can help you with.

Love,
Michelle.

- 1) Richard is writing to Michelle. ___
- 2) Michelle gives Richard advice. ___
- 3) Michelle thinks Richard should recycle wood. ___
- 4) There are recycling bins in the library. ___
- 5) Richard cycles to work. ___
- 6) Richard doesn't have a car. ___
- 7) Cars increase pollution levels in the atmosphere. ___
- 8) Michelle tells Richard to clean his street. ___
- 9) Richard doesn't have any neighbours. ___
- 10) Michelle will drop Richard a line soon. ___

V. Writing

7. Your school magazine has asked its readers to send in articles answering the question: how we can stop the pollution of the atmosphere?

Write your article (100–150 words) using the ideas below.

Paragraph 1: factory smoke / car fumes pollute air this cause acid rain / kill trees and plants.

Paragraph 2: cycle or walk to work leave cars at home

Paragraph 3: governments improve public transport fewer cars in cities

Paragraph 4: pollution of atmosphere / everybody's problem everybody do something before too late.

Listening (Teacher's sheet)

Why Are Animals in Danger?

A million years ago there were much more species of animals than there are now. Of course, some species disappeared naturally, but today they are disappearing faster than before.

Animals are in danger because we, people, can't protect them. There are certainly changes in the weather and some animals die because of these changes but there are a lot of endangered animals because people do not think about them, they don't take care of animals.

We put new buildings on empty land, we make new roads, we move rivers, we take away trees. In fact we destroy the animals' natural habitats. Sometimes we take animals from their natural home to a different country. In this new home, other animals do not know the newcomer and are not afraid of it. Black rats went by ship from Asia to the Galapagos Islands and killed many different species of birds. Some of

those birds lived nowhere but on the Galapagos, and after the rats came they disappeared.

In many countries people make a lot of money from animals. Many animals are in danger because their coats are beautiful and some people would like to have them, to put in their houses or to wear.

ENGLAND

Test-paper № 2

Name: ___

Date: ___

Class: 7- ___

Mark: ___ × 1,5 : 10 = ___

I. Listening text “London’s Square Mile”

1. Listen to the text and fill in the missing words.

The City is best known as the one square mile. By night it (1) ___ a very small walled village on the Thames as it was (2) ___ ago. Its narrow streets are (3) ___. Only 5000 people live in the (4) ___. By day everything (5) ___. A lot of people run over London Bridge. The streets are (6) ___ by more than a million people who have come to work there. By nine the City of London becomes alive. Its offices, banks, companies begin working. The City is the heart of London, its financial and business part. The National Bank of England is (7) ___ there.

The City is also a historic part. Lord Mayor lives there. The Mansion House is the official (8) ___. Lord Mayor (9) ___ only the City but he is an important figure. Without the permission of Lord Mayor, the King can’t cross the city. Lord Mayor is (10) ___ every year. It’s a very beautiful ceremony. On this day the new Lord Mayor of London (11) ___ in an old carriage, drawn by six horses.

II. Vocabulary

2. Spell the words.

1) [ˈmedʃ] —

2) [ˈkræʃn] —

3) [ˈriːzɪŋ] —

4) [lɪː] —

5) [ɪkˈsɑːtɪv] —

6) [ɪgˈzæktli] —

7) [ɪtʃ] —

8) [ˈsɪːnəri] —

9) [ɪnˈfɔːrmeɪʃn] —

10) [ˈwɪkɪd] —

3. Complete the sentences using the new words.

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

III. Grammar

4. Fill in the prepositions where necessary.

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

5. Express the same in English.

- 1) Погода така мінлива!
- 2) Яка дорога машина!
- 3) Який непереможний лицар!
- 4) Її здоров'я таке слабке (крихке).
- 5) Я б не хотіла, щоб ти провів це літо в Шеффілді.
- 6) Ми не очікували, що наші родичі відвідають Озерний край.
- 7) Моллі хоче, щоб її син побачив знаменитий Стоунхендж.
- 8) Ти б хотів, щоб ми зупинилися в одному з готелів Ліверпуля?
- 9) Я не сподіваюся, що Аліса розповість мені багато про руїни стіни Адріана.
- 10) Мені б хотілося, щоб моя сестра заробляла більше.
- 11) Джон не очікує, що ми прийдемо о п'ятій.

IV. Reading

6. Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

The English Castles

One of the few places where kings and lords in the Middle Ages could feel safe was behind the thick stone walls of their castles. There, they and their men could fight off attacks by bandits and sit out long sieges by invading armies. As castles developed, they became larger and more comfortable. A wall-walk ran right around the top, and

through each tower. Soldiers could run from one point of attack to another without ever showing themselves to the enemies. Castles had rounded towers and square towers and served a dual purpose: any castle was always both a fortress and private residence, a home, to the king or lord, members of the family and their servants. In practice the castle had other functions too because it was the centre of local administration. There was usually at least one chapel, a prison, a treasury and an armoury there.

There are many castles all over Britain. One of them, Windsor Castle, is one of the Queen's official residences. It is situated in Windsor, a town in South England on the River Thames.

- 1) Kings and lords felt safe in their castles. ___
- 2) Castles had high thick walls. ___
- 3) As time passed castles grew more comfortable. ___
- 4) All English castles had square towers. ___
- 5) Any castle was both a fortress and home. ___
- 6) Windsor Castle is in the south of London. ___

V. Writing

7. Imagine that you are in England now. Write a letter to your friend and tell him/her about:
- how you got there — what you do every day
 - where you are staying — what places have you visited and what you have seen there

Listening (Teacher's sheet)

London's Square Mile

The City is best known as the one square mile. By night it looks like a very small walled village on the Thames as it was centuries ago. Its narrow streets are empty. Only 5000 people live in the City. By day everything changes. A lot of people run over London Bridge. The streets are crowded by more than a million people who have come to work there. By nine the City of London becomes alive. Its offices, banks, companies begin working. The City is the heart of London, its financial and business part. The National Bank of England is situated there.

The City is also a historic part. Lord Mayor lives there. The Mansion House is the official residence. Lord Mayor rules only the City but he is an important figure. Without the permission of Lord Mayor, the King can't cross the city. Lord Mayor is elected every year. It's a very beautiful ceremony. On this day the new Lord Mayor of London rides in an old carriage, drawn by six horses.

SCOTLAND**Test-paper № 3**

Name: __

Date: __

Class: 7- __

Mark: __ × 1.5 : 10 = __

I. Listening text “British Weeding Customs”**1. Listen to the text and match the information in the two columns.**

Make sure you know these words:

- a wedding — весілля;
- a bride — наречена;
- a bridegroom — наречений;
- a bridesmaid — подружка нареченої;
- the best man — друг нареченого.

I.

1. In the past people believed that it was bad
2. Nowadays Saturday is the most popular day
3. In old times the parents were
4. The bridesmaid's role is
5. The best man's role is
6. The bride and the bridegroom

II.

- a) to help the bridegroom.
 - b) as a symbol of their common future.
 - c) to get married.
 - d) to marry on Fridays and Saturdays.
 - e) to help them to find a friend.
 - f) to help the bride during the wedding make the first cut in the wedding cake.
 - g) to decide who their child should marry.
7. Unmarried guests put a piece of the wedding cake under the pillow.

II. Vocabulary**2. Spell the words.**

- 1) ['Bgr70kylt13] —
- 2) [greiv] —
- 3) ['4:gjum3nt] —
- 4) ['prosp3r3s] —
- 5) [0pikt13'resk] —
- 6) [k3'87:dr3l] —

7) ['p4:spc:t] —

8) ['roki] —

9) [strl:m] —

10) ['kylt13] —

3. Complete the sentences using the new words.

1) Where are you going to h__ this picture?

2) I don't know where Burn's g__ is situated. Where was he b__ ?

3) Everyone knows his d__ to the family, he's a wonderful father.

4) Don't boast of your success, be m__ .

5) What a s__ little boy! He knows so many English words.

6) Joe st__ me as a clever and honest man.

7) Russia has a long history of t__ with Britain.

8) Children growing up in p__ ous families usually get a better education.

9) Those green hills look very pi__ . Let's take a photo of them.

10) They are coming tomorrow! What s__ing news!

III. Grammar

4. Use particle *to* in these sentences with Complex Object where necessary.

1) I'd like you __ join our game.

2) I have never heard anyone __ sing so well.

3) Did you notice Pauline __ buy a present for someone?

4) We don't expect them __ return before lunchtime.

5) He doesn't want me __ climb the hill, he thinks it's dangerous.

6) The children were made __ clean the classroom.

7) Do your parents let you __ sit up late?

8) Why wasn't Anna allowed __ go to Kate's party?

9) Watch those children __ dance!

10) James felt someone __ touch his hand in the dark.

5. Use the right words to complete the sentences with the verb to look.

1) Don't look __ your glasses, I see them on the coffee table.

2) It's not easy to look __ young animals.

3) I can't remember the name of the first British monarch, I'll have to look it __ .

4) I'm planning to look __ these magazines in the evening.

5) Please look __ the blackboard, children.

IV. Reading

6. Read the text and put the phrases where they belong.

Food and Drink in Britain

Although Britain is quite a small country, it offers a wide choice of food and drink. The types of food people eat have changed a lot (1) __ for several reasons. People have come to Britain from different parts of the world, bringing their favourite food with them and often opening restaurants. British people have travelled (2) __ and brought new foods back home. And today big supermarket companies can buy food from all over the world and sell it (3) __ .

In Britain you can find traditional food like (4) __ and vegetarian food for those who do not eat meat. As well as foods from different parts of Britain, you can buy Italian, Mexican and West Indian food. Tea is often described as the (5) __ but in Britain's pubs you can drink beers and wines from many different countries as well as cider from the West Country and whisky from Scotland.

Many people do not have time to cook traditional food today, so they buy food which is (6) __ , but visitors to Britain often want to try "typical" British food. The best place to go is usually a pub.

Going to a restaurant for a meal, instead of eating at home, is called (7) __ . Only a few years ago that was too expensive for most people; today the British do it a lot more often and there are many different kinds of places to go.

- a) roast beef or fish and chips
- b) over the years
- c) ready to eat or quick to make
- d) while it is still good to eat
- e) to other countries
- f) "eating out"
- g) national drink

V. Writing

You've recently visited Edinburgh. Describe it using the notes and the plan below, as well as your own ideas.

Edinburgh	
Introduction	
<i>Paragraph 1:</i> Where the place is: Why you were there:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • south-east Scotland • for relaxing weekend
Main Body	
<i>Paragraph 2:</i> Further details: Whether conditions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capital of Scotland • centre of culture and education • 18th/19th century buildings • rainy/often snows

Edinburgh	
<i>Paragraph 3:</i> What you saw and did:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visit Castle • go to zoo • go shopping/many stores and boutiques • try tasty traditional food • buy souvenirs
Conclusion	
<i>Paragraph 4:</i> How you feel about the place:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helpful and friendly people • delightful place • wonderful time
Recommendation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • great place for holiday

Listening (Teacher's sheet)

British Wedding Customs

In the past choosing when to marry was a very serious thing. People thought that Saturdays were unlucky days for weddings, and so were Fridays. Now in Britain the most popular day for a wedding is Saturday as most people work during the week.

In the past young people who were in love, first, asked their parents if they could marry. In fact the parents decided who their children should marry and when. It is not always the case nowadays.

It has always been important for the bride and the bridegroom to look great on the most important day of their lives so they have helpers — the Bridesmaid and the Best Man who help them to dress and during the wedding ceremony.

The last part of the wedding is the party. Traditionally, guests are offered a wedding cake. Originally, cakes were round and had fruit and nuts — the symbol of good life in future. Now wedding cakes are much bigger. It is said that if unmarried guests place a piece of the cake under the pillow before going to bed, it will help them to find a friend.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE USA

Test-paper № 4

Name: __

Date: __

Class: 7- __

Mark: __ × 1.5 : 10 = __

I. Listening "From the History of the Big Apple"

1. Listen to the text and complete the sentences.

- 1) __ people visit New York every year.
- 2) Manhattan is an island about __ long and __ wide.

- 3) In 1626 Manhattan was bought by ___ .
- 4) Manhattan was bought at the price of ___ .
- 5) New York used to be cold ___ .
- 6) New York got its name in ___ .
- 7) In the 18th century people began to come to America from ___ .
- 8) ___ opened on 24 May, 1883.

II. Vocabulary

2. Choose the right answer.

- 1) The USA is washed by ___ .
 - a) The Indian and the Atlantic Oceans
 - b) The Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans
 - c) The Pacific and the Arctic Oceans
- 2) The greatest river of North America is ___ .
 - a) The Missouri
 - b) The Colorado
 - c) The Mississippi
- 3) The main tourists' attraction in the USA is ___ .
 - a) The Rocky Mountains
 - b) The Grand Canyon
 - c) The Appalachians
- 4) The ___ river formed the Grand Canyon over millions of years.
 - a) Mississippi
 - b) Colorado
 - c) Missouri
- 5) America is called "a melting pot" because ___ .
 - a) There are no old customs and traditions
 - b) All people who live there are called "Americans"
 - c) Its people are a mixture of different nationalities
- 6) America is also called ___ .
 - a) The New World
 - b) The Old World
 - c) The Wild West

3. Complete the sentences using the new words.

- 1) The Missouri and the Colorado r___ in the Rocky Mountains of North America.
- 2) Detective stories have a great a___ for many people.
- 3) Great Britain was a m___ empire in the 18th century.
- 4) Many American cities are famous for their s___ : New York, Chicago.
- 5) The sleeves of my cardigan have s___ so much that they cover my hands.
- 6) A d___ is a large sandy piece of land with little plant life.

- 7) I don't know where my pocket money goes — it seems to m__ .
- 8) You are too small a girl to wear a gold c__ .

III. Grammar

4. Choose the noun or the numeral.

- 1) Today you can buy (hundred / hundreds) of kinds of ice cream.
- 2) Five (hundred / hundreds) tree species face extinction.
- 3) (Hundred / Hundreds) have been killed in the fighting; (thousand / thousands) have become homeless.
- 4) Up to six (million / millions) people a year visit Great Britain.
- 5) The programme was watched on television in (million / millions) of homes.
- 6) Three (thousand / thousands) houses were built last year.

5. Open the brackets to make the sentences complete.

- 1) It was early morning. Ben(wrote / had written) his composition by that time.
- 2) She saw that the prairies (stretched / had stretched) for miles.
- 3) When we came back to the camp, the sun (rose / had risen).
- 4) Susie (looked / had looked) through the letters before her elder sister got them.
- 5) He (saw / had seen) a stranger stealing his bike.
- 6) Ted suddenly remembered that he (forgot / had forgotten) to buy some bread.
- 7) By the end of the year they (got / had got) ready for their exams.
- 8) Sam read the book and then (did / had done) his homework.

IV. Reading

6. You are going to read an advertisement from a motorcycle magazine. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences (A–F) the one which fits each gap (1–4). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Route 66 by Harley Davidson

Anyone who has ever ridden a motorbike has probably dreamed of riding down an open on a Harley Davidson. (0–C)

Which highway? Well, almost everyone has heard of Route 66. Leading from Chicago to Los Angeles, it is probably the most famous road in the world.

Biker Tours have been operating tours in the US by Harley Davidson for ten years and our tours have become the most popular way to see the real America. We provide professional guides, support vehicles, insurance, accommodation and, of course, Harley Davidson! (1 __ .)

The Route 66 tour allows you to see real America at its best, as we ride through Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, and into California. The road and its restaurants, gas stations and landmarks have hardly changed since the 1950's — it's as if you have travelled back in time! We provide you with a map of the route for each day. (2 __ .) It's completely up to you.

Biker Tours are popular with people who have always wanted to take an amazing journey and experience freedom. The tours are especially enjoyed by those who love motorbikes, travel and great scenery. (3 __ .)

To book a 14-day Route 66 Tour, call 0271 302 1783, or email us at info@bikertours.com for more details. (4 __ .)

A

We also plan dinners and entertainment for every evening on your trip. You can relax, knowing that Biker Tours have taken care of all the details.

B

If you've been searching for a holiday with a difference, this could be just the break you have been looking for.

C

They have no doubt imagined the wind in their face and the amazing scenery around them as they head out on the highway.

D

Few people know the full history of the Harley Davidson motorbike.

E

However, many people who have never travelled this way before also love the experience.

F

You can follow the guide, or go your own way.

V. Writing

7. Write a short article for your school magazine about the USA, advise your friends to visit some cities, explain your ideas.

Listening (Teacher's sheet)

From the History of the Big Apple

People often call New York "The Big Apple". More than 20 million people visit New York every year. When visitors think about New York, they usually think about Manhattan. Manhattan is an island which is about four kilometers wide. It is the heart of New York.

Four hundred years ago Manhattan Island was the home of Native Americans.

In 1626, a Dutchman called Peter Minuit came to Manhattan and bought it. He paid the Indians about twenty-four dollars for the island. He put up some houses and called the little town New Amsterdam. More than thirty years mainly the Dutch lived in New Amsterdam but in 1664, the British took the town from the Dutch and changed its name to New York. In 1790, about 33.000 people lived in New York, but then millions more men and women began to come to America from all over the world. At first they came from Germany and Ireland, then later on from Italy, Poland, Russia, Africa and China. These new Americans often lived in the same streets with other people from their own country — the Irish with the Irish, Italians with Italians, the Chinese with the Chinese. Today, New York has parts called Chinatown and Little Italy. They all wanted to be a part of the new country, and many of them came to live in New York. The new people of New York worked hard, and many of them helped to build the first skyscrapers and bridges. The Brooklyn Bridge opened on 24 May, 1883.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE USA

Test-paper № 5

Name: ___

Date: ___

Class: 7- ___

Marks: ___ × 1.5 : 10 = ___

I. Listening “Thomas Jefferson”

1. Listen to the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1) Thomas Jefferson was born in England. ___
- 2) He became the 3rd president of the USA. ___
- 3) During his life Thomas Jefferson had a lot of jobs. ___
- 4) Jefferson spoke several foreign languages. ___
- 5) Thomas Jefferson worked out some laws on school education. ___
- 6) Jefferson wanted schools only for the rich. ___
- 7) The main idea of the Declaration of Independence was that power belonged to the President. ___
- 8) Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence. ___

II. Vocabulary

2. Match the words and the definitions.

- 1) lawyer
- 2) pioneer
- 3) planter
- 4) politician
- 5) president
- 6) soldier

- a) a person who has the highest political position and is the leader of the country;
- b) a person who is in an army;
- c) a person whose job is connected with parliamentary activity;
- d) a person who is qualified to advise people about the law;
- e) a person who leaves his own country to settle in a new unknown land;
- f) a person who owns a big plantation.

3. Complete the sentences using the new words.

- 1) The woman who marries someone's father after the death of their mother is their s__ .
- 2) At the age when most people r__ Mr. Williams is ready to start a new career.
- 3) My father reads newspapers every day as he is interested in political and cultural e__ in the country.
- 4) Pupils should r__ their teachers for their hard work.
- 5) When things aren't going well, my mother always e__ me by telling me not to give up.
- 6) The success of a grammar school is m__ by the number of pupils who get into the university.
- 7) Now I can t__ you to keep my secret.
- 8) A c__ of pupils gathered outside the school building.

III. Grammar

4. Choose the right form of the verb to complete the sentences.

- 1) When Susie returned home, Bob still __ all photos off the walls.
 - a) was taking
 - b) had taken
 - c) took
- 2) When Peter came to the party, the guests __ dinner and were dancing.
 - a) were finishing
 - b) had finished
 - c) finished

- 3) When there were no cars, people ___ on foot.
 - a) were travelling
 - b) had travelled
 - c) travelled
 - 4) It was late. The snow ___ by the evening.
 - a) was stopping
 - b) had stopped
 - c) stopped
 - 5) Lucie ___ the flat before her parents came.
 - a) was doing
 - b) had done
 - c) did
 - 6) While Dot ___, her sister was doing homework.
 - a) was watching TV
 - b) had watched TV
 - c) watched TV
 - 7) Long ago people ___ to shoot arrows defending themselves.
 - a) were using
 - b) had used
 - c) used
 - 8) Before the teacher gave a new test, she ___ the previous one.
 - a) was checking
 - b) had checked
 - c) checked
5. Open the brackets to complete the story.

The New Shop Assistant

It happened in Illinois, USA. Once a woman came into a store. The store ___ (sell) everything: groceries, clothes, medicines. The woman ___ (need) some tea and salt. Suddenly she ___ (see) a young man whom she ___ (not notice) at first. He ___ (lie) on the counter and ___ (read) a book. He ___ (be) a new shop assistant, big and awkward and nervous. She asked him to serve her. His hands ___ (shake) while he was measuring some tea and salt for her.

That evening the woman ___ (tell) her husband about the strange man she ___ (meet). Then they ___ (hear) a knock on the door. It was the young man. He ___ (come) to return the money for the salt as he ___ (take) too much.

The young shop assistant was Abraham Lincoln.

IV. Reading

6. Read the text and put the phrases where they belong.

What Was the First Skyscraper?

All over the world today, wherever big cities have grown up, there are very tall buildings that might be called (1) ___. There is no special

reason for calling a building a skyscraper. It's simply a name we have given to very tall buildings. In fact, (2) __ tells of an attempt to put up a building so tall that it could never be covered by the water of any flood. This of course, was the Tower of Babel. During the Middle Ages, the people who lived in the cities of Northern Europe began (3) __. For hundreds of years afterwards, these cathedrals stood as the tallest structures in the world. It was simply because no one had discovered (4) __ which could be used to build taller buildings.

In the nineteenth century, as cities grew more crowded, the value of land there rose. People needed more offices (5) __. It was necessary to construct taller buildings, but the problem was to get new materials to make skyscrapers possible. Architects began to experiment with buildings that had steel frames.

The first skyscraper (6) __ was the Home Insurance Building in Chicago, designed in 1883.

- a) materials and methods of construction
- b) the Bible
- c) in the United States
- d) skyscrapers
- e) to build great cathedrals
- f) on a small piece of land

V. Writing

Choose any branch of the American government and describe it in an article for your school magazine. Compare it with the Ukrainian government.

Listening (Teacher's sheet)

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, was born in Virginia. When he was fourteen years old, his father died and the young boy was left to choose for himself what to do. He was a farmer for some time. He was also a scientist, an inventor, a philosopher and an architect. He designed his own house and some buildings in state of Virginia. Jefferson studied literature and languages. He could speak French, Italian, Spanish, Latin and Greek. He also studied law. Many of Jefferson's ideas became basic principles of the government of the United States. He wrote many of Virginia's laws. One of the laws was to allow every child to go to school free, without paying. In those days schools in America were only for the children whose parents were rich.

Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence. Its main idea was that power belonged to the people. Jefferson wanted free elections, free press, and free speech. Jefferson lived a long life.

8 CLASS**HEALTHY WAY OF LIVING****Test-paper № 1**

Name: __

Date: __

Class: 8- __

Mark: __ × 1.5 : 10 = __

I. Listening**1. Listen to the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).**

- 1) The best time of medical help is a month before you leave. __
- 2) A doctor can tell you which drugs can be taken through customs. __
- 3) You should go to your dentist before departure if necessary. __
- 4) You should never use tap water for cleaning your teeth. __
- 5) Raw vegetables are safer than cooked ones. __
- 6) Sunbathing is safe if you use sun cream. __
- 7) You should avoid wearing clothes which are too tight. __
- 8) An insect bite, unlike an animal bite, is not serious. __
- 9) If you see a doctor abroad, you should see another one when you return. __
- 10) It is important to remember which country you visit. __

II. Vocabulary**2. Divide the words into categories:**

A rush, eye drop, a cough, flu, a sling, a bandage, tablets, a sore throat, earache, an injection, an infection, a swollen ankle, a sprain, medicine, a plaster.

Illness	Treatment

3. Use the sentences A–H to complete the dialogues.

- A) Thank you. Oh, and something else.
- B) How often can I use them?
- C) Could I have something for sunburn, please? My back is really burnt.
- D) What do you have for tired eyes?
- E) Oh, no. I hate the drill!
- F) What's that?
- G) Well, I've got toothache.
- H) Oh, OK. As long as it's not a needle. I hate needles.

- A. Good morning. How can I help you?
B. (1) __
A. I suggest you use this skin cream. You apply it twice a day.
B. (2) __
A. Yes, madam?
B. (3) __
A. Try some of these eye drops. They're excellent!
B. (4) __
A. Whenever your eyes are sore. But you mustn't use them more than three times a day.
B. OK, thank you.
A. Hello, Judy. Come and sit down. What's the problem?
B. (5) __
A. OK, let me have a look. Open wide.
B. (6) __
A. It's just a mirror. See? You needn't be afraid.
B. (7) __
A. Hmm... I'm afraid you need to have a filling. We must do it now before it gets worse.
B. (8) __
A. Don't worry. You won't feel a thing!

III. Grammar

4. Express the same in English:

- 1) — Ви не бачили Петра цими днями?
— Ні, він уже два тижні хворіє. Боюсь, що в нього якість ускладнення.
— Навряд чи він прийде, поки повністю не одужає.
- 2) — Що вас тривожить? __
— Я, напевно, перевтомився і тепер страждаю від головного болю. Іноді я ледь можу витерплювати. Крім того, я дуже погано сплю.
— Ви міряли температуру?
— Так, вона нормальна.
— Давайте я вас огляну. Вам необхідно побути вдома. Я вам випишу ліки, приймайте їх тричі на день після їжі.

IV. Reading

5. You are going to read the article about health. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A–G for each part (1–5) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A) Be Careful What you Buy
- B) Dangerous Diets
- C) Life in the Fast Lane
- D) Can You Give up Chocolate?
- E) New Diet — New Life!
- F) Some Healthy Advice
- G) You Know What's Good for You

Eat Your Way to Good Health

We all know that a varied diet with the right combination of protein, carbohydrates and fresh fruit and vegetables is necessary for good health.

However, modern living and a busy lifestyle often means that many of us don't have time to eat proper well-balanced meals. We seem to be relying too much on fast foods to match our fast lives. The problem with these foods though is that they are high in bad things like fat and calories, but low in the good things like vitamins and minerals. If you are only eating this sort of 'junk' food, then you've got a poor diet.

A poor diet can lead to lots of health problems. These include allergies and tiredness or much more serious illnesses such as cancer and heart disease. The additives which are put in processed food can also cause illnesses. Additives are used to add colour, flavour and long life to foods, but they can be quite harmful if you eat too many of them.

If you eat raw and organic food you will be much healthier. Therefore, it makes sense to eat organically grown fruit and vegetables whenever you can. Stop drinking coffee and stop using sugar, too. Also, it is a good idea to take vitamin and mineral tables if you know your diet is not as healthy as it should be.

A good time to think about healthy eating is when you are shopping. Read the list of ingredients on food packets to find out if there are a lot of additives so you can avoid them. Foods that contain a lot of additives include processed meats, soft drinks, tinned fruit, margarine and biscuits.

All in all, a few simple changes to your diet can make a big difference to your health. Eat the right things and you can eat your way to good health.

V. Writing

6. Write an article for your school magazine making suggestions about how to lose weight.

Listening (Teacher's Sheet)

Healthy Advice for Travellers to Tropical Countries

Be well prepared so you can enjoy your stay!

You can get information about the country you are visiting from your travel agent or each country's Embassy.

If you think you will need special medical advice then you should see your doctor at least two months before your departure. If you want to take any medicines abroad with you, then find out from your local chemist if you are allowed to take them into the country you're visiting.

If you've got any doubts about your teeth, see your dentist as it may be difficult or expensive to get help abroad.

Take a small first aid kit with you: it will not take up much space and could be very useful. Also check the water you use for cleaning your teeth and washing your mouth. Unless you know it is safe always try and use bottled water.

Be careful with the following foods: raw vegetables. Salads, unpeeled fruit, raw shellfish, cream, ice-cream, undercooked meat or fish. It is also not a good idea to eat food which has been cooked, left to go cold and then heated up again. Freshly cooked foods are safer.

More than anything, holiday makers go abroad to find the sun. However, the sun may be much more powerful abroad than what you are used to in your own country. Take care not to lie in the sun for too long, especially in the early days. The sun can burn your skin even if you use sun creams and caused your body to overheat. Even when you can avoid direct sun, temperatures may be very high. Try not to do anything too energetic in the hottest hours. Wear light, loose clothing and have plenty to drink. Bathing in the sea will cool you, but remember that accidents happen very easily.

If you are walking in wooden areas and you get bitten or scratched then go to the nearest hospital immediately. A bite from an animal or an insect can lead to illness even if it doesn't seem dangerous at the time. Even if you receive medical help and you're feeling fit, you should visit your own doctor as soon as you get back to your country.

If you become ill when you come back, tell your doctor which countries you have stayed in or traveled through. He or she will then quickly be able to check whether you will need specialist medical help.

AUSTRALIA

Test-paper № 2

Name: __

Date: __

Class: 8-__

Marks: __ × 1.5 : 10 = __

I. Listening text "Life in Australia"

1. Listen to the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1) In Australia people like to spend a lot of time in their gardens. ___
- 2) Australians love sports. ___
- 3) Tennis is the most popular sport in Australia. ___
- 4) Young people in Australia speak about Britain as their home. ___
- 5) It never snows at Christmas in Australia. ___
- 6) Young people in Australia are more interested in Britain than in their own country. ___

II. Vocabulary

2. Answer Yes or No.

- 1) The name Australia means "the beautiful southern land". ___
- 2) Tasmania is an independent country. ___
- 3) Australia is washed by both the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. ___
- 4) A lot of land in Australia is desert. ___
- 5) Australia is divided into states and territories. ___
- 6) The capital of Australia is Sydney. ___
- 7) Australia is the coldest place in the southern hemisphere. ___
- 8) In Australia there are animals that don't live anywhere else in the world. ___
- 9) The duckbill and the anteater are primitive mammals. ___
- 10) The lyrebird is the bird that laughs. ___

3. Complete the sentences using the new words.

1. It is difficult to choose a s__ teacher for six-year-olds.
2. Children are usually c__, they want to know as much as possible.
3. Mona Lisa was a woman of ex__ beauty.
4. Betty r__ her sister in appearance but not in character.
5. I am ex__ sorry that you've got a bad mark.
6. She has a g__ daughter who lives in Australia.
7. Lucy is a dancer and she moves gr__ly.
8. We should call a doctor. Tom is in c__ pain.

III. Grammar

4. Put the words in the right order to make up sentences.

1. noticed / sitting / a bird / Mrs. White / on the roof.
2. is / Ben / often / after classes / at home.
3. both / resemble / Ted and his brother / their father.
4. could not / the criminal / from / the police / escape.
5. the dry land / is / most of / uninhabited.

(Marks $\underline{\quad}$ 5 \times 15) ???

5. Open the brackets to make the sentences complete.

The Storm

It was a gloomy day. A stormy wind $\underline{\quad}$ (blow) when I $\underline{\quad}$ (go) on board the ship at three in the afternoon. I $\underline{\quad}$ (unpack) my luggage and $\underline{\quad}$ (not pay) any attention to the weather. I $\underline{\quad}$ (notice) that we $\underline{\quad}$ (be) late and later on I $\underline{\quad}$ (find) out that it $\underline{\quad}$ (take) us two hours to start on the voyage. So when we $\underline{\quad}$ (reach) the open sea, huge waves $\underline{\quad}$ (rise). The ship $\underline{\quad}$ (throw) about like a toy on the huge waves. I $\underline{\quad}$ (have) to stay on deck to help the sailors. I was afraid I $\underline{\quad}$ (can) $\underline{\quad}$ (wash) overboard. It was the worst storm I ever $\underline{\quad}$ (see).

IV. Reading

6. Read the text and put the phrases where they belong.

Australia's Past

The first people in Australia were the Aborigines, who came more than 40000 years ago. Chinese sailors visited it 2500 years ago, and much later Dutch sailors came. Then in 1770 the British sailor Captain James Cook landed on the east coast, and said that Australia now belonged to Britain. Of course, nobody asked the Aborigines about this — it was the beginning of a terrible time for them. Britain soon began to send convicts to the new country. In May 1787, eleven ships left England for Australia carrying 772 convicts. They reached the place which is now Sydney in January 1788. Life was very difficult, and convicts had to work very hard, making roads, buildings and farms.

In 1851 gold was found in New South Wales and Victoria. Thousands of people went looking for gold — first Australians, then people from North America, Britain, New Zealand and China. In 10 years the population grew from 400 000 to 1 200 000. With the gold came new roads and railways and growing cities. On 1 January 1901 the six Australian states became one country. Britain was still very important to Australia: many people left Britain for a new life in Australia, but they called Britain “home”.

But after 1945 people from other European countries, like Italy, Greece, Germany and Holland, began coming to Australia. Since 1945 more than three million people have moved there, and recently people from countries like Vietnam and Cambodia have moved there too.

Now Australia sees its future with countries of the east and the Pacific — Japan, the United States, and New Zealand for example — instead of Britain.

- 1) Chinese sailors were the first people who came to Australia 2500 years ago. $\underline{\quad}$

- 2) James Cook was a Dutch sailor. ___
- 3) The first European colonists in Australia were British convicts. ___
- 4) The Australian population became considerable in number because gold had been found in Australia. ___
- 5) At the beginning of the 20th century Australian states united into one country. ___
- 6) In the 20th century only people from European countries came to Australia. ___

V. Writing

Write an article for your school magazine about Australia using the plan:

- geographical position
- capital, states, main cities
- symbols
- nature (native and brought animals)

Listening (Teacher's sheet)

Life in Australia

In Australia the weather is warm, so naturally people spend a lot of time outside. Although there are flats in cities, most people like to live in a house of their own with a garden. Families spend hours in their gardens, growing flowers and vegetables, playing and having meals and often swimming.

Playing and watching sport is a very important part of life in Australia. Water sports are especially popular. In Australia seventy-five per cent of the population live not more than eighty kilometers from the coast. So almost everyone learns to swim and surfing and sailing are also popular. Australia has had several top tennis players, and it has had international success in many other sports. English is the main language in Australia. There you can find very English place names like Brighton or Liverpool. Some old people still talk about "home" and mean Britain. At Christmas you can buy and send Christmas cards with pictures of snow, although the temperature may be 25 degrees and people are going to spend Christmas Day at the beach. But things are slowly changing. Young Australians today are often more interested in their own country than in Britain on the other side of the world. In the twenty-first century, will Australia still remember Britain? Or will it be just another foreign country? Only time will answer this question.