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# СЕМЕСТРОВІ КОНТРОЛЬНІ РОБОТИ ДЛЯ 3–11 КЛАСІВ ЗАГАЛЬНООСВІТНІХ ШКІЛ

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Посібник пропонує матеріали для перевірки рівня сформованості основних мовленнєвих компетенцій учнів 3–11 класів загальноосвітніх шкіл наприкінці кожного семестру. Він може використовуватись як для підготовки, так і для проведення семестрових контрольних робіт з аудіювання, читання, говоріння й письма.

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## ПЕРЕДМОВА

Осучаснення освітньої системи, досягнення в галузі теорії та практики навчання іноземних мов ставлять загальноосвітню школу перед необхідністю оновлення системи оцінювання навчальних досягнень учнів. Оскільки одним із основних видів оцінювання з іноземних мов є семестрове, яке включає в себе контрольні роботи наприкінці кожного семестру з окремих видів мовленнєвої діяльності (аудіювання, читання, письмо, говоріння), то для реалізації такого підходу й було укладено цей посібник.

Збірник складають семестрові контрольні роботи для 3–11 класів загальноосвітніх шкіл. Матеріали для контрольних робіт підібрані згідно з чинною навчальною програмою з урахуванням вікових особливостей та уподобань школярів. Оскільки оцінювання має ґрунтуватися на позитивному принципі, що, насамперед, передбачає врахування рівня навчальних досягнень учня, а не ступеня його невдач, то всі завдання цього посібника прості, цікаві, чітко сплановані, зрозумілі для учнів.

Контрольні роботи з аудіювання та читання складаються з чотирьох завдань, рівень складності яких підвищується поступово, від простого до складного. Останнє, четверте, завдання, як правило, творче. За кожне завдання учні отримують по 3 бали, що легко співвідноситься з 12-бальною системою оцінювання. Найпоширенішими завданнями є зіставлення, вибір правильної відповіді, множинний вибір, правильна / неправильна відповідь, відповіді на запитання, включаючи й короткі відповіді.

Контрольні роботи з письма складаються переважно з двох завдань, які оцінюються по 6 балів кожне. Перше завдання, як правило, передбачає перевірку рівня володіння мовним матеріалом (лексичним і граматичним). Друге завдання — уміння висловлюватися у письмовій формі. Методи оцінювання результатів творчого завдання залежать від рівня підготовки учнів і встановлюються вчителем. Автори збірника пропонують такі критерії оцінювання (беручи до уваги, що она помилка відповідає 1 граматичній помилці, 4 орфографічним і 2 лексичним):

- 6 балів — 1–2 помилки,
- 5 балів — 3–4 помилки,
- 4 бали — 5–8 помилок,
- 3 бали — 9–12 помилок,
- 2 бали — 12–15 помилок,
- 1 бал — більше 15 помилок.

Контрольні роботи з говоріння мають на меті перевірити навички мовологічного та (або) діалогічного мовлення за заданою ситуацією.

Семестрові контрольні роботи з різних видів мовленнєвої діяльності для кожного класу супроводжуються нотатками для вчителя, де вказано, які теми ситуативного спілкування та який граматичний матеріал був включений до змісту перевірки. У нотатках також міститься текст для аудіювання, відповіді контрольних робіт та необхідні пояснення щодо проведення та оцінювання контрольних робіт.

Сподіваємося, що пропонований посібник стане у пригоді широкому загалу вчителів англійської мови.

# 3rd grade

Журавель В. В.

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## TERM I

### Teacher's Notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з таких тем: "Animals", "My Family", "Food", "Clothes" та мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу: дієслово "have / has got", присвійний відмінок іменників, модальне дієслово "can".

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Listen to the text and write *yes* or *no*:

1. Are dolphins clever animals?
2. Can they walk?
3. Do they live in the sea?
4. Have they got a small mouth?
5. Can they jump?
6. Are they in danger?

#### Task 2

Read and circle the correct word.

1. Dolphins live in the sea / river.
2. They can run / jump.
3. They have got a big / small mouth.
4. Dolphins eat meat / fish.
5. They are clever / fat animals.
6. There are / aren't many dolphins in the world.

#### Task 3

Listen to the text and answer the questions.

1. Where is Sue? In the \_\_\_ .
2. What is Kim doing today? Kim is going to see a \_\_\_ .
3. What is Mrs. White wearing today?
4. What are Bred and Ken doing? They are riding their \_\_\_ .
5. What's Tom's hobby? Taking photographs of \_\_\_ .
6. What is Mike's favourite toy?

## Reading Test

### The Cat and the Mice

A cat lives in a small house. Little mice live in the kitchen of the cat's house. The cat is very big and every day she eats one or two mice. But on her birthday the cat doesn't eat mice. Every year all the mice in the house come to the cat's birthday party. Of course, the cat is very glad to see the mice. They give her birthday presents: a cake, a bottle of milk and interesting toys. The toys are made of paper and cotton. The cat likes cakes and milk; she likes the toys, too.

This year the mice come to the cat's birthday party and say, "Here is a blue ribbon with a small bell for you".

The ribbon is very nice. The cat takes the ribbon, puts it on and says, "Thank you. I like the ribbon and the bell very much. I want to wear it all the time".

The mice are very happy. Now they know when the cat comes. When the mice hear the bell, they run off the kitchen.

### Task 1

Read the questions. Write one-word answers.

1. Who lives in a small house?
2. How many mice does the cat eat every day?
3. What colour is the ribbon?
4. What do the mice do, when they hear the bell?
5. Who comes to cat's party?
6. Does the cat like the ribbon?

### Task 2

Match the words:

Small

Cat's

Interesting

Blue

Birthday

Toys

Ribbon

House

### Task 3

Read and write *yes* or *no*.

1. Little mice live in the bedroom.
2. The cat is very small.
3. The cat eats mice on her birthday.
4. The cat is very glad to see the mice.
5. The ribbon is red.
6. The cat likes the ribbon and the bell very much.

**Task 4**

Fill in the gaps:

1. A cat \_\_ in a small house.
2. On her birthday the cat doesn't eat \_\_.
3. The cat is very glad to \_\_ the mice.
4. The \_\_ is very nice.
5. When the mice \_\_ the bell, they \_\_ off the kitchen.
6. Now they \_\_ when the cat \_\_.

**Writing Test****Task 1**

Write *have got* or *has got*.

1. Nick \_\_ a bottle of milk.
2. My brothers \_\_ big eyes.
3. Helen \_\_ a small mouth.
4. They \_\_ fair hair.
5. My sister \_\_ small ears.
6. Miss Sweet \_\_ a new dress.

**Task 2**

Fill in *much* or *many*

1. How \_\_ rice have you got?
2. How \_\_ apples are there in the fridge?
3. How \_\_ milk is there in the bottle?
4. How \_\_ lemonade is there in the fridge?
5. How \_\_ cakes are there on the plate?
6. How \_\_ toys are there in the box?

**Task 3**

Put the words into the correct order.

1. table / there / some / bread / is / on / the.
2. got / she / a / not / computer / has.
3. cheese / how / have / much / got / you?
4. mother / my / pretty / very / is

**Task 4**

Put the words from the box into the sentences.

my your his her our their

1. I've got a mother. She is \_\_ mother.
2. She's got a sister. She is \_\_ sister.
3. He's got a father. He is \_\_ father.
4. You've got a brother. He is \_\_ brother.
5. We've got a grandfather. He is \_\_ grandfather.
6. They've got an uncle. He is \_\_ uncle.

## Speaking Test

### Task 1

Listen to the teacher and answer the questions about your flat / house.

1. Do you live in a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat / house?
3. What's your favourite room?
4. Where do you have your dinner?
5. Can you ride a bike in your room?
6. What is there on the ceiling in your bedroom?
7. Have you got a computer in your room? Where is it?
8. Is there a sofa or a bed in your room? What colour is it?

### Task 2

Answer the following questions.

1. Can horses swim?
2. What colour are dolphins?
3. Have birds got teeth?
4. What do lions eat?
5. How many legs have frogs got?
6. Can penguins fly?
7. Can tigers be white?
8. Have snakes got ears?
9. Are lions strong?
10. Are penguins birds?
11. What is your favourite animal?
12. Can you name five wild and five domestic animals?

## Text for Listening

### Text 1

Dolphins are very clever animals. They live in the sea. They eat fish. They have got a long body, a big mouth and a big tail. They can swim and they can jump. They can't walk. There aren't many dolphins in the world. They are in danger. They need our help.

### Text 2

1. **A.** Is Sue in the kitchen?  
**B.** No. That's Sue's sister. Sue is in the living room.
2. **A.** Kim is going to see a friend today — is she going on the bus?  
**B.** No, she's going on the train.  
**A.** Is she reading a book?  
**B.** No, she is writing.



3. **A.** Is Mrs. White in her house today?  
**B.** No, she isn't. She's in the street.  
**A.** Is she wearing her blue hat or her red hat?  
**B.** She's wearing her red hat today.
4. **A.** What are Bred and Ken doing? Are they at school?  
**B.** No, they are not. They are in the park.  
**A.** Are they running in the park?  
**B.** No, they're riding their bikes.
5. **A.** Have you got a hobby Tom?  
**B.** Yes — I like taking photographs.  
**A.** That's nice. Do you like taking photographs of people or animals?  
**B.** Oh, animals.
6. **A.** Have you got any toys?  
**B.** Yes. I like playing with balls, cars, robots.  
**A.** But what is your favourite?  
**B.** Oh, it's my bike.

## KEYS

### Listening Test

*Task 1* 1 Yes, they are. 2 No, they can't. 3 Yes, they do. 4 No, they haven't. 5 Yes, they can. 6 Yes, they are.

*Task 2* 1 Sea. 2 Jump. 3 Big mouth. 4 Fish. 5 Clever. 6 Are

*Task 3* 1 Living-room. 2 Friend. 3 A red hat. 4 Bikes. 5 Animals.  
 6 Bike.

### Reading Test

*Task 1* 1 A cat. 2 One or two. 3 Blue. 4 Run off. 5 Mice. 6 Yes.

*Task 2* 1 Small house. 2 Cat's birthday. 3 Interesting toys. 4 Blue ribbon.

*Task 3* 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 Yes. 5 No. 6 Yes.

*Task 4* 1 Lives. 2 Mice. 3 See. 4 Ribbon. 5 Hear, run off. 6 Know, comes.

### Writing Test

*Task 1* 1 Has got. 2 Have got. 3 Has got. 4 Have got. 5 Has got.  
 6 Has got.

*Task 2* 1 Much. 2 Many. 3 Much. 4 Much. 5 Many. 6 Many.

*Task 3* 1 There is some bread on the table. 2 She has not got a computer. 3 How much cheese have you got? 4. My mother is very pretty.

*Task 4* 1 My. 2 Her. 3 His. 4 Your. 5 Our. 6 Their.

## TERM II

### Teacher's Notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з таких тем: "Food", "Clothes", "Weather", "Seasons" та мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу: Questions Words, час Present Continuous, Possessive Case, множина іменників.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Listen to the text and draw the picture.  
(Pupils need coloured pencils.)

#### Task 2

Listen and answer.

1. Where is the handbag? In the \_\_\_ .
2. What are Nick and Pam doing? They are \_\_\_ .
3. Where does Kim live?
4. How does Nick go to school?
5. What does Tony eat for breakfast?
6. What is Ann's favourite room?

### Reading Test

Peter is a good little boy; he is only five. When he gets up the morning, he always says "good morning" to his mother and grandmother. He always says "please" and "thank you".

Every morning Peter gets up, makes his bed and does his morning exercises. But he doesn't like to wash his face and hands, and he doesn't like to clean his teeth. When his grandmother asks him to wash and to clean the teeth, the boy begins to cry. Then the grandmother says, "Peter, you are not a good boy! Do not cry!"

One morning Peter and his grandmother go to the town park. The boy sees a little beautiful bird in the tree. The bird's head is red, its neck is white and its body is grey. Peter says to his grandmother, "Look, Granny, what a beautiful little bird! I like it very much".

"And I like it very much, too", says Peter's grandmother. "This bird is very good, it doesn't cry! It sings a nice song! But you always cry in the morning, Peter!"

"But, Granny, you must know, that the birds do not wash their face and hands and don't clean their teeth. That is why they do not cry", answers Peter.

**Task 1**

Fill in the gaps.

1. Peter is only \_\_\_ .
2. He always says “ \_\_\_ ” and “ \_\_\_ ”.
3. He doesn't like to \_\_\_ his face.
4. One morning Peter and his \_\_\_ go to the \_\_\_ park.
5. The boy sees a little \_\_\_ bird in the tree.
6. The bird's head is \_\_\_ , its neck is \_\_\_ and its body is \_\_\_ .

**Task 2**

Say whether these statements are true or false.

1. Peter is seven years old.
2. Peter likes to wash his face and hands.
3. One morning Peter and his grandmother go to the town park.
4. The boy sees a little beautiful butterfly in the tree.
5. The bird is very good, it doesn't cry.
6. The bird sings a bad song.

**Task 3**

Match the words.

To make	teeth
To get	the bed
To do	face and hands
To wash	morning exercises
To clean	up

**Task 4**

Choose the best title for the story.

1. Peter and his granny.
2. Little Peter and the bird.
3. Peter's day.

**Writing Test****Task 1**

Write short answers.

1. Can he drive a car? No, \_\_\_ .
2. Is she writing a letter? Yes, \_\_\_ .
3. Are they listening to music? No, \_\_\_ .
4. Are you hungry? No, \_\_\_ .
5. Does he like apples? Yes, \_\_\_ .
6. Do they live in town? Yes, \_\_\_ .

**Task 2**

Fill in with “Who”, “What”, “Where”, “When”.

1. \_\_\_ is that girl? She is my sister.
2. \_\_\_ is the box? Under the table.
3. \_\_\_ can play the piano? I can.
4. \_\_\_ do you have birthday? In April.
5. \_\_\_ is there in the fridge? Some cheese.
6. \_\_\_ do they live? In London.

**Task 3**

Put the verbs into Present Continuous.

1. Mum \_\_\_ (wash) the dishes now.
2. Look! The cat \_\_\_ (climb) the tree.
3. Dave and John \_\_\_ (play) soccer.
4. I \_\_\_ (do) my homework at the moment.
5. Teresa \_\_\_ (drink) milk now.
6. Listen! The birds \_\_\_ (sing).

**Task 4**

Write the plural.

1. She is a nice woman.
2. It is a mouse.
3. It is a watch.
4. He is a policeman.
5. That is a sheep.
6. This is a leaf.

**Task 5**

Fill in “How much” or “How many”.

1. \_\_\_ sugar do you want?
2. \_\_\_ apples are there in your bag?
3. \_\_\_ money have you got?
4. \_\_\_ meat is there in the fridge?
5. \_\_\_ students are there in the class?
6. \_\_\_ windows are there in the kitchen?

**Speaking Test****Task 1**

Answer the following questions.

1. What is your favourite food and drink?
2. What do you usually have for breakfast?
3. What do you usually have for dinner?
4. Do you have dinner at home or at school?
5. What is your favourite fruit?

6. Is pineapple a fruit or a vegetable?
7. What time do you have supper?
8. Who cooks in your family?
9. How often does your mother do shopping?
10. Do you like doing the washing up?

### Task 2

1. What do you usually wear in summer?
2. What do you usually wear in spring?
3. Do you wear a coat or a raincoat in autumn?
4. When do you wear a hat and a scarf?
5. What are you wearing today?
6. Do you like winter?
7. What colour is winter?
8. Do you like skating?
9. Can you ski?
10. What is your favourite season?

### Text for Listening

#### Text 1

Draw the girl. She has got long dark hair and brown eyes. The girl is wearing a yellow blouse and her shoes are pink. Draw a red flower in the girl's hand. Draw a dog to the left of the girl. Draw a green tree to the right of the girl. There are five apples in the tree. Draw a beautiful bird in the sky.

#### Text 2

1. **A.** I can't find my handbag.  
**B.** It's on the floor.  
**A.** Where? In the kitchen?  
**B.** No, in the living room..., there, by the table.
2. **A.** Are Nick and Pam at home today?  
**B.** No, they are at school  
**A.** Are they having lessons or are they playing now?  
**B.** They're playing in the playground.
3. **A.** Do you live in a house or flat Kim?  
**B.** In a flat.  
**A.** That's nice. Is it next to that big park?  
**B.** No, it's next to the sea.
4. **A.** Does your mother drive you to school Nick?  
**B.** She's got a car but she doesn't drive me.  
**A.** Do you go on the bus or on your bike?  
**B.** On a big green bus.

5. **A.** What do you eat for breakfast Tony? Do you like fish?  
**B.** I like fish, but not for breakfast.  
**A.** Well, eggs then?  
**B.** Eggs for breakfast? No, I eat burgers.
6. **A.** Where are you now, Ann?  
**B.** I'm in my bedroom.  
**A.** Is it your favourite room?  
**B.** No, my favourite is living-room.

### KEYS

#### Listening Test

*Task 1* 1 Living-room. 2 Playing. 3 In a flat. 4 On a bus. 5 Burgers. 6 Living-room.

#### Reading Test

*Task 1* 1 Five. 2 Please. 3 Wash. 4 Grandmother. 5 Beautiful. 6 Red, white, grey.

*Task 2* 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 T, 6 F.

*Task 3* 1 To make the bed. 2 To get up. 3 To do morning exercises. 4 To wash face and hands. 5 To clean teeth.

*Task 4.* Little Peter and the bird.

#### Writing Test

*Task 1* 1 No, he can't. 2 Yes, she is. 3 No, they aren't. 4 No, I am not. 5. Yes, he does. 6. Yes, they do.

*Task 2* 1 Who. 2 Where. 3 Who. 4 When. 5 What. 6 Where.

*Task 3* 1 Is washing. 2 Is climbing. 3 Are playing. 4 Am doing. 5 Is drinking. 6 Are singing.

*Task 4* 1 We are nice women. 2 They are mice. 3 They are watches. 4 We are policemen. 5 Those are sheep. 6 These are leaves.

*Task 5* 1 How much. 2 How many. 3 How much. 4 How much. 5 How many. 6 How many.

# 4th grade

Рахмана І. М.

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## TERM I

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з мовленнєвих тем “Family”, “Daily Routine”, “Hobbies and Everyday Activities”, “Favourite Subjects At School”, “Animals”, “Food And Drinks”, та мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives, Present Simple, the Verb “to be”.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Listen to the three children talking about their interests or hobbies. What are their names?

#### Task 2

Read the questions and write the name of one of the three children.  
*e.g.* Whose favourite subject at school is Computer Studies?

Tim's.

1. Who is from Canberra?
2. Who has got a friend called Angela?
3. Whose favourite pop singer is Michael Jackson?
4. Who likes playing basketball with friends?
5. Who likes drawing in free time?
6. Who hates watching the news on TV?

#### Task 3

Read the statements. Are they true or false? Correct the false statements.

*e.g.* Tim's favourite subject is Biology.

False. His favourite subject is Computer Studies.

1. Meg's favourite TV programmes are cartoons and nature programmes.
2. Tim is twelve years old.
3. Sue's favourite subjects are History and Music.
4. Meg is nine and she is from Canada.
5. Sue has a great collection of books about animals at home.
6. Tim hates cleaning his room.

**Task 4**

Write about children's likes and dislikes in 6 sentences.

**Reading Test****Task 1**

Read the texts twice and fit the sentences A, B, C into the numbered gaps in the texts. Write in the correct letter in each gap. Match the pictures of animals with the texts. Draw lines.



1. This big animal comes from the cat family. The fastest animal of the cat family is the cheetah, but this animal is fast, too. It's got a big body, a long tail and long, sharp teeth. It lives in India, China and Thailand. It's one of the strongest animals. It eats big animals, such as deer, and smaller animals, like monkeys. It usually lives for twenty years. It's in danger! People kill it for its beautiful striped fur. (1) \_\_ .
  2. This animal lives in the bamboo forests in China. It walks on four legs and it can climb trees. It isn't very fast, it's quite slow. It's got a white body, big black ears, black paws and small eyes with black spots around them. It's about 1.5 metres long and weighs 100 kilograms. (2) \_\_ .  
They usually live for fifteen years.
  3. This animal is the biggest land animal. It has got very big ears, a very long nose which is called a trunk and two long, white teeth called tusks. They are grey and have no hair. (3) \_\_ .  
They come from Africa and Asia. They love water and are very good swimmers. They are also very good eaters: they eat a lot of food. They eat fruit, leaves and grass.
- A. It has got black stripes on an orange body, a long tail and four strong legs.  
B. It's over 3.5 metres tall.  
C. Sadly, the bamboo forests are getting smaller and there isn't enough food for this animal.



**Task 2**

Choose the best answer: A, B or C.

1. Tigers are in danger because \_\_ .  
A. they eat animals;  
B. they live in Asia;  
C. people want their fur.
2. Pandas are in danger because \_\_ .  
A. people kill them for their fur;  
B. they haven't got enough food;  
C. other animals hunt them.
3. Pandas don't have enough food because \_\_ .  
A. other animals eat a lot of bamboo leaves;  
B. people cut down bamboo forests;  
C. people use a lot of bamboo for food.
4. Elephants are the biggest land animals and they are \_\_ .  
A. 2 metres tall;  
B. 3 metres tall;  
C. 3.5 metres tall.
5. Elephants have got two big teeth which are called \_\_ .  
A. trunks;  
B. hooves;  
C. tusks.
6. Tigers usually live for \_\_ .  
A. twelve years;  
B. twenty-two years;  
C. twenty years.

**Task 3**

Read the questions 1–6, mark the correct answer A, B or C.

1. Tigers are faster than cheetahs.  
A. Right.  
B. Wrong.  
C. Doesn't say.
2. A tiger hunts other animals for food.  
A. Right.  
B. Wrong.  
C. Doesn't say.
3. There aren't many pandas in the world.  
A. Right.  
B. Wrong.  
C. Doesn't say.

4. There isn't enough food for pandas.
  - A. Right.
  - B. Wrong.
  - C. Doesn't say.
5. Asian elephants have smaller ears than African ones.
  - A. Right.
  - B. Wrong.
  - C. Doesn't say.
6. Elephant's nose is called a trunk.
  - A. Right.
  - B. Wrong.
  - C. Doesn't say.

#### Task 4

What new information about the animals did you learn from the texts? Write 6 sentences.

### Writing Test

#### Task 1

Read the sentences and complete them with the correct form of "to be".

1. — \_\_\_ he your friend?  
— No, \_\_\_. He \_\_\_ my friend.
2. — \_\_\_ you from Italy?  
— Yes, \_\_\_ I \_\_\_ from Italy.
3. — \_\_\_ you a baker, John?  
— No, \_\_\_. I \_\_\_ a cook.
4. — \_\_\_ Pamela and Cindy from Poland?  
— No, \_\_\_. They \_\_\_ from the USA.
5. — \_\_\_ Helen Kev's cousin?  
— Yes, \_\_\_. She \_\_\_ Kev's cousin.
6. — \_\_\_ we in a school basketball team?  
— Yes, \_\_\_. You \_\_\_ in a school basketball team.

#### Task 2

Put the given words in the correct order to make sentences and write them down.

1. TV / I / never / watch / the / in / morning.
2. Brother / always / my / plays / on / Tuesdays / soccer.
3. My / often / shopping / does / mum / Saturdays / on.
4. Sometimes / go / we / at / fishing / weekends.
5. Like / collecting / I / coins / stamps / and.
6. Like / my / doesn't / father / in / free / time / his / cycling.

**Task 3**

Read Sue's letter to Kev and choose the best variant to complete the sentences.

Dear Kev,

Hello! My name (1) \_\_ . Sue. I am nine years old. I am from Paris, I am French.

This is a picture of me and (2) \_\_ family. This is my mum, Anne, and this is my dad, Pierre. My (3) \_\_ name is Luke. (4) \_\_ twelve years old.

We're a friendly family! We often (5) \_\_ in the park at weekends. But in this photo we are sailing.

What about you? What (6) \_\_ you like doing at weekends?

Love,  
Sue

- |    |              |                 |                |
|----|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. am;       | B. are;         | C. is.         |
| 2. | A. mine;     | B. my;          | C. her.        |
| 3. | A. brother;  | B. brother's;   | C. brothers'.  |
| 4. | A. He's;     | B. His;         | C. He.         |
| 5. | A. go cycle; | B. going cycle; | C. go cycling. |
| 6. | A. are;      | B. do;          | C. does.       |

**Task 4**

Write the letter to your pen-friend. Introduce your family and yourself.

Use the example in task 3.

**Speaking Test****Task 1**

Use the writing guide to speak about your likes and dislikes in food. Fill in the gaps in the guide using the information about you.

I like (1) \_\_ I often eat pizza too. I always drink orange juice in the morning. During the day I drink a lot of water.

I never eat (2) \_\_ and never drink (3) \_\_ .

My favourite food is (4) \_\_ and my favourite drink is (5) \_\_ .

I like fruit and often eat (6) \_\_ .

**Task 2**

Use your notes in the writing guide to answer the questions about your likes and dislikes in food and drinks.

1. What drinks do you prefer?
2. What do you often drink in the morning?
3. What's your favourite food?
4. What do you hate and never eat?

5. What's your favourite fruit?
6. What do you never drink?

### Task 3

Read the model dialogue and fill in the gaps

**Seller.** Good morning! Can I (1) \_\_ you?

**Buyer.** Yes, please! Can I (2) \_\_ a packet of biscuits and a carton of milk, please?

**Seller.** Certainly. What else can I do (3) \_\_ you?

**Buyer.** I'd (4) \_\_ a bottle of apple juice and a carton of yoghurt.

**Seller.** That's £9.30, please. Anything (5) \_\_ ?

**Buyer.** How (6) \_\_ is a kilo of sugar?

**Seller.** That's 90 p, madam.

**Buyer.** Can I have a kilo, please?

**Seller.** Yes, of course. That's £10.20, please.

**Buyer.** Here you are.

**Seller.** Thank you very much.

### Task 4

Read the prompts in your cards. One of you is a seller and your partner is a buyer. Act out similar dialogues using the information in your cards.

#### *Pupil 1*

You need to do the shopping. Here is the shopping list:

- 1) a kilo of pears
- 2) 20 eggs
- 3) a carton of apple juice
- 4) 2 loaves of bread

#### *Pupil 2*

You are a seller in a shop. Here is the list of food items you have in the shop and the prices.

Apples — 90 p per a kilo

Pears — £1.20

10 eggs — £1

A carton of apple juice — 80 p

A loaf of bread — 50 p

### Text for Listening

1. Hi! I'm Sue. I'm from Dallas, the USA. I'm eleven years old. My favourite subjects at school are Science and Music. I also like sport. I like playing tennis. I often play tennis with my friend,

- Angela. My hobbies are listening to pop music and collecting coins. I've got a great collection of coins at home. My favourite singer is Michael Jackson. Things I don't like doing are fishing or cycling.
2. I'm Meg. I'm nine and I'm from Leeds, England. My hobby is drawing. I like it! I also like watching TV. I love programmes about animals and cartoons. I hate watching the news on TV. At school my favourite subjects are Mathematics and History. I don't like Geography. The thing I don't like about school is writing tests.
  3. Hi! My name is Tim. I'm twelve and I'm from Canberra, Australia. At school, my favourite subject is Computer Studies. I hate Biology. In my free time, I like playing computer games. I like writing e-mails to my cousins in the USA. At weekends I like playing basketball with my friends. Things I hate doing is cleaning my room and doing my homework.

## KEYS

### Listening

*Task 1* The children's names are Sue, Meg and Tim.

*Task 2* 1 Tim. 2 Sue. 3 Sue's. 4 Tim. 5 Meg. 6 Meg.

*Task 3* 1 True. 2 True. 3 False. Sue's favourite subjects are Science and Music. 4 False. Meg is nine and she's from England. 5 False. She's got a great collection of coins. 6 True.

### Reading

*Task 1* 1 A, 2 C, 3 B.

*Task 2* 1 C, 2 B, 3 B, 4 C, 5 C, 6 C.

*Task 3* 1 B, 2 A, 3 C, 4 A, 5 C, 6 B.

### Writing

*Task 3* 1 C, 2 B, 3 B, 4 A, 5 C, 6 B.

### Speaking

*Task 1* 1 help, 2 have, 3 for, 4 like, 5 else, 6 much.

## TERM II

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з мовленнєвих тем: "Stories", "Summer Holidays", "Hobbies and Leisure Activities", "Travelling" та мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу: Present Simple, the usage of the structure "to be going to do something", Past Simple: Regular and Irregular Verbs.

**Listening Test****Task 1**

Listen to the story of the children's holiday.

What are the children's names?

What time of the year is it?

**Task 2**

Put the sentences in the order they happened. Write the number by each sentence.

- A. They took the map to the museum.
- B. Julie and Johnny went to the beach.
- C. Julie went to find the ball.
- D. They started to play tennis.
- E. Julie showed Johnny the map.
- F. The ball went behind some rocks.
- G. Julie found a wooden box with a map.

1

**Task 3**

Read the sentences and the words. Listen to the story once more and choose the correct word to fill in the gaps in the sentences.

1. Julie and Johnny were on holiday in Cornwall with their \_\_ .
  - a) friends;
  - b) parents;
  - c) teachers.
2. "Let's play \_\_ !" said Johnny.
  - a) badminton;
  - b) soccer;
  - c) tennis.
3. Julie saw \_\_ behind the rocks.
  - a) a big bottle;
  - b) a wooden box;
  - c) an old chest.
4. She found \_\_ inside.
  - a) an old map;
  - b) a letter;
  - c) ancient coins.
5. The man at \_\_ was very pleased to see the children.
  - a) the police station;
  - b) the bank;
  - c) the museum.

6. The children felt very \_\_ after the interview.
- excited;
  - proud;
  - disappointed.

#### Task 4

Are the statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

e.g. The children had a rest not far from the seaside. True.

They were on holiday with their friends. False.

They were on holiday with their parents.

- It was the sunniest day, so the children went sailing in the sea.
- Julie opened the wooden box, saw a map in it and took it to the museum.
- The man at the police office was very pleased to see the children.
- The map showed where to find a chest full of treasure.
- The children said that they had the best holiday ever!
- The local TV channel interviewed them and they felt very proud.

### Reading Test

#### Task 1

Read Sam's email to his cousin and complete it with the words from the box:

holidays computer friends to windsurf everyone message weeks

A. Dear Sally

Thanks for your (1) \_\_ It was great to hear from you and find out your news.

We're finishing school for the summer holidays next week. At the moment I'm busy with the preparation for the final tests. At school everyone's talking about what they are going to do.

B. The first thing I'm going to do in the holidays is a computer course. I hope I'm going to learn lots of new things to do on my (2) \_\_ .

My friend is going to spend a couple of (3) \_\_ in a Park Centre in Philadelphia. He likes different sports. And the Park offers a wide range of sports, activities and fun things to do.

C. After that I'm going to stay with my cousins in Manchester for about ten days. I really like my cousins.

Finally, I'm going to go on holiday with my parents and some (4) \_\_ . We're going to stay in Greece. My friends are going to teach me (5) \_\_ I can't wait!

- D. What are you going to do during your summer holidays? Write back soon and tell me all about it.  
Say hi to (6) \_\_\_ .

Love  
Sam

### Task 2

Read the questions 1–4. Answer them by choosing from the sections of the text A–D. Circle the letter.

1. Which section states that it is the end of the academic year and the children are making plans for holidays?  
A.            B.            C.            D.
2. In which section Sam wants to know about his cousin's plans for summer?  
A.            B.            C.            D.
3. Which section states that the boy wants not only to have some rest but to do some learning?  
A.            B.            C.            D.
4. Which section states that Sam is going to spend some time in another country?  
A.            B.            C.            D.
5. Which section states that Sam has got relatives in the USA?  
A.            B.            C.            D.
6. In which section you learned about the plans for summer of one of Sam's friends?  
A.            B.            C.            D.

### Task 3

Read the statements 1–6, mark the correct answer: A, B or C.

1. Sam has got a friend who likes a lot of sports and activities and wants to do them in summer.  
A. Right.  
B. Wrong.  
C. Doesn't say.
2. Sam wrote his final tests and finished school for summer.  
A. Right.  
B. Wrong.  
C. Doesn't say.
3. Sam's parents are going to stay in Greece for a couple of weeks.  
A. Right.  
B. Wrong.  
C. Doesn't say.



4. Sam's cousins live in Philadelphia.
  - A. Right.
  - B. Wrong.
  - C. Doesn't say.
5. Sam is going to learn a lot of new things to do this summer.
  - A. Right.
  - B. Wrong.
  - C. Doesn't say.
6. Sam's cousins in Manchester like windsurfing.
  - A. Right.
  - B. Wrong.
  - C. Doesn't say.

#### Task 4

What are Sam's plans for summer holidays? Write about the main things he is going to do in 4 sentences.

### Writing Test

#### Task 1

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences in Past Simple.

1. Last / Jane / sailing / summer / went.
2. Did / go / they / not / sunbathing / to the beach.
3. You / on / grandparents / did / visit / your / holidays?
4. Father / souvenirs / a lot of / in / bought / Italy.
5. Last / not / abroad / we / travel / did / summer.
6. We / not / to / cinema / go / did / the / on / Saturday.

#### Task 2

Read Ben's letter. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the Past Simple.

Sunday, 22nd August

Dear Mum and Dad,

The first week of my holiday was great.

On Monday I (1) \_\_ (travel) to the ship by bus from Grandma's.

On Tuesday we (2) \_\_ (sail) from Liverpool to Freckleside and we (3) \_\_ (see) some dolphins and seals. On Wednesday morning we (4) \_\_ (go) into Freckleside town and in the afternoon we rode our bikes to the old castle. Three days ago we did a sailing course all day and on Friday morning we (5) \_\_ (have) a swimming competition. After lunch I took some nice photos in the fishing harbour. Yesterday we were very busy. In the morning we designed and (6) \_\_ (make) model ships and in the afternoon we did an acting and drama course. After dinner we practised disco dancing for the party next week.

It's cold and wet today. We don't have any courses. I'm writing letters in my room and listening to Take That! on the radio.

### Task 3

Complete this information about the first week of Ben's holiday.

Mon (1) \_\_\_

Tues (2) \_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_

Wed (4) \_\_\_

Thur did a sailing course all day

Fri (5) \_\_\_

Took photos in fishing harbour

Sat (6) \_\_\_

Were very busy

Did an acting and drama course

Sun cold and wet; writing letters; listening to the radio

### Task 4

Read the notes in Tim's diary. Write a letter about his last summer holidays using the notes.

Monday, 23rd July — Sunday, 29th July

Mon — leave the ship; take bus to Downham

Tues — visit dinosaur museum

Wed — do windsurfing course

Thurs — morning: climb up Black Mountain

afternoon: ride a bike to beach

Fri — morning: do nature studies

afternoon: go birdwatching

Sat — go waterskiing

Sun — have picnic and party

Dear Mum and Dad,

Last week was very busy. On Monday I left the ship and took the bus to Downham.

...

Love,

Tim

## Speaking Test

### Task 1

What do you do when you are on holiday? How often do you do these activities? Read the table and write in the activities in the appropriate columns.

Always	Usually	Often	Never
Read books		Go swimming	

*The list of activities:*

- To read books or magazines
- To do sports
- To watch videos or TV programmes
- To go to the seaside
- To go swimming
- To travel to other countries / cities
- To go to the beach
- To take pictures of sights
- To go cycling
- To go to museums / theatres
- To go hiking
- To go sailing
- To go to a summer camp
- To go fishing

### Task 2

Tell the class about what you do when you are on summer holiday using your notes in the table. Make up 6 sentences.

*e.g.* I always read my favourite books or magazines on holidays but I never go fishing because I don't like it.

I often go swimming or sunbathing to the beach and play volleyball with my friends.

Sometimes I travel to other countries or cities and always take a lot of photos there.

### Task 3

Read the example conversation and complete it. Then read it aloud to check up your answers:

**John.** What a nice day!

**Mike.** Well, it's the last day at school and there's a summer holiday ahead!

**John.** (1) \_\_ .

**Mike.** I'm going to visit my grandparents in June. They live in Poland.

**John.** (2) \_\_ .

**Mike.** Yes, I'm looking forward to going there! What about you, John?

**John.** I'm going to go to a summer camp. (3) \_\_ .

**Mike.** Great! Have a good time!

**John.** (4) \_\_ .

**Mike.** With pleasure! Bye!

- A. Sounds great! You are going to go to another country!
- B. Thanks! Bring some photos from Poland!
- C. What are you going to do this summer?
- D. It offers lots of sports, activities and fun things to do.

#### **Task 4**

Use the example dialogue to speak with your partner about the plans for your summer holiday. Read the prompts in your cards to help you with the conversation.

*E.g.*

*Pupil 1*

June — to visit cousins in Kyiv / to go sightseeing

July — to go to the seaside / for 2 weeks

August — to spend time in a village

*Pupil 2*

June — to go to Spain / to eat local food / to go sightseeing / to take pictures

July — to go to a summer camp in the Crimea

August — to visit grandparents

#### **Text for Listening**

**The Best Holiday Ever!**

Julie and Johnny were on holiday in Cornwall with their parents. It was the sunniest day so far, so they decided to go and play on the beach. They were very excited, so they ran all the way there.

At the beach they unpacked their things. "Let's play tennis!" said Johnny. They got out their racquets and a ball and started to play. Johnny hit the ball so hard that it went behind some rocks. Julie ran off to find it. As she looked for the ball, she saw something strange behind the rocks. It was an old wooden box. She opened it and found an old map inside.

Julie took the map to Johnny. He couldn't believe his eyes. "This is the most amazing thing in the world! Let's take it to the local museum", he said. The man at the museum was very pleased. He said that it was the oldest map in the country. It showed where to find a chest full of treasure.

The next day, the local newspaper interviewed Julie and Johnny about their exciting discovery. They felt very proud. "We are going to be the most famous children in our school!" they said. "This was the best holiday ever!"

### KEYS

#### Listening Test

*Task 1* 1 The children's names are Julie and Johnny. 2 It's summer.

*Task 2* 1 B, 2 C, 3 B, 4 A, 5 C, 6 B.

*Task 3* A 7, B 1, C 4, D 2, E 6, F 3, G 5.

*Task 4* 1 False. They went to play on the beach. 2 False. She took it to Johnny. 3 False. The man at the museum was pleased to see the children. 4 True. 5 True. 6 False. The local newspaper interviewed the children.

#### Reading Test

*Task 1* 1 message, 2 holidays, 3 weeks, 4 friends, 5 windsurfing, 6 everyone.

*Task 2* 1 A, 2 D, 3 B, 4 C, 5 C, 6 B.

*Task 3* 1 A, 2 B, 3 C, 4 B, 5 A, 6 C.

#### Writing Test

*Task 2* 1 travelled, 2 sailed, 3 saw, 4 went, 5 had, 6 made.

*Task 3* 1 travelled to the ship be bus; 2 sailed from Liverpool to Freckleside; 3 rode bikes to the old castle; 4 had a swimming competition; 5 designed and made model ships; 6 practiced disco dancing.

#### Speaking Test

*Task 3* 1 C, 2 A, 3 D, 4 B.

# 5th grade

Панова О. Є.

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## TERM I

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з тем “Animals”, “Family”, “Leisure time”, “Sport”, “Holidays” і “Appearance” та мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу: Present Simple та Present Continuous, Future Simple, Modal Verbs, Plurals.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Listen to the text. Read the statements and put “+” if the statement is correct or “-” if it is incorrect.

1. The cat lives in the house with many mice.
2. The mice are very happy to have such a neighbour.
3. The mice have a plan how to run away from the cat.
4. They want to give a nice ball to a cat.
5. The cat finds a beautiful box in the corner of the kitchen.
6. There is a note in the box: “Merry Christmas to you, dear Cat!”

#### Task 2

Match the parts.

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. There are many mice | a) the cat is very bad.  |
| 2. The cat kills       | b) the bell on his neck. |
| 3. All the mice say    | c) in the house.         |
| 4. The youngest mouse  | d) a present to a cat.   |
| 5. The mice give       | e) many mice.            |
| 6. The cat puts        | f) has an idea.          |

#### Task 3

Read and circle.

1. All the mice say the cat is very *nice* / *bad*.
2. The oldest mouse is quite *clever* / *stupid*.
3. *Everybody* / *nobody* knows what to do about the cat.
4. The cat's birthday is some *days* / *weeks* later.
5. The cat finds a *box* / *cake* in the corner of the kitchen.
6. The cat puts the bell on his *neck* / *tail*.

**Task 4**

Answer the questions.

1. Are the mice happy to live with the cat? Why?
2. What do the mice say about the cat?
3. Who has got a better plan: the youngest mouse or the oldest one?
4. Can the mice put the bell on the cat's neck?
5. What is there in the beautiful box?
6. Why are the mice glad?

**Reading Test****The Magic Basket**

A mother and her little son live in a little house. They are very poor. All they have is a grey goat.

One day the mother says, "We have got no money, we have got no bread. You should go and sell the goat". The boy takes the goat and goes to the town. He meets a farmer with a large basket in his hands. "Sell me your goat", says the farmer.

"What can you give me for it?" asks the boy.

"I can give you this basket", says the farmer.

"What good is this basket for me?" says the boy. "What can I put in it? I've got no bread, I've got no eggs and I've got no apples!"

"My little girl is ill", says the farmer. "She must drink some milk from a grey goat every day or she will die".

The boy is kind. He is sorry for the little girl. He gives his goat to the farmer, takes the basket and goes home.

When he comes home, he puts the basket on the table and shows it to his mother.

The mother looks at the basket and says, "What good is this basket for us, what can we put in it?"

But suddenly the basket says, "I'm a magic basket!" The basket jumps from the table and runs out of the house. When it comes back to the poor boy's house, it is full of meat, fruit and vegetables. Now the mother and the boy have dinner.

Every morning the wonderful basket jumps from the table and runs out of the house. And every day it comes back full of good things. Now the mother and her son have their breakfast, dinner and supper every day.

**Task 1**

Read and match the pairs.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. magic     | a) добрый  |
| 2. wonderful | b) великий |

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 3. poor   | c) маленький |
| 4. kind   | d) чарівний  |
| 5. little | e) бідний    |
| 6. large  | f) чудовий   |

### Task 2

Read the statements and put a “+” if the statement is correct or a “-” if it is incorrect.

1. The text is about a woman and her son.
2. They are rich and have got a lot of farm animals.
3. They want to sell a grey goat because they don't like it.
4. On his way to the town the boy meets a man who wants to buy the goat.
5. The boy buys a very nice basket full of food.
6. It is a magic basket.

### Task 3

Read and circle.

1. A mother and her little son live in a little \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) flat;
  - b) house;
  - c) cabin.
2. The farmer needs a goat for his little \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) daughter;
  - b) cat;
  - c) friend.
3. The boy gives his goat to the farmer because he is \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) brave;
  - b) strong;
  - c) kind.
4. The mother is very \_\_\_\_ when she sees a basket.
  - a) sad;
  - b) happy;
  - c) quiet.
5. The basket leaves the house and comes back full of \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) balls;
  - b) food;
  - c) flowers.
6. Every morning the \_\_\_\_ jumps from the table and runs out of the house.
  - a) boy;
  - b) farmer;
  - c) basket.



**Task 4**

Answer the questions.

1. Why does the mother tell her son to sell the goat?
2. Why does a farmer want to buy the boy's goat?
3. Does his mother like the basket at first?
4. What does the basket do to show it is magic?
5. Are the mother and her son happy at the end?
6. Why do you think so?

**Writing Test****Task 1**

Read and write.

Dear Mary,

Hi! How (1) \_\_ (be) you? Things here in London are great! Here's a photo of me and my new friends!

In the photo, I (2) \_\_ (wear) a white and black shirt. (3) \_\_ (you / like) it? We (4) \_\_ (celebrate) the New Year's Day. They (5) \_\_ (celebrate) it every year in England. Lilly (6) \_\_ (stand) next to me and Tom and Bill (7) \_\_ (dance). My new friend Tom (8) \_\_ (be) quite tall and slim and he (9) \_\_ (have) got straight fair hair. My parents (10) \_\_ (watch) TV, so you can't see them.

My new school is nice, too! I usually (11) \_\_ (play) basketball for the school team every Wednesday. (12) \_\_ (you / play) tennis on Wednesdays?

I hope one day you can come to London and see my new house! Write soon with all your news.

Love,  
David

**Task 2**

Answer the questions.

1. Who is writing a letter?
2. Where does he and his family live now?
3. What are they celebrating?
4. What are Bill and Tom doing?
5. What does Tom look like?
6. What does David do every Wednesday?

**Task 3**

Write a letter to your friend describing your birthday party and new friends.

## Speaking Test

### Task 1

**P1.** You've got 2 tickets for the basketball match on Friday, at 6 p.m. at the Willshaw Stadium. Invite your friend to join you.

The Match of the Year  
Don't miss!!!  
The Willshaw Stadium  
Friday, 14th December  
6 p.m.

**P2.** Ask your friend about the day, the time and the place of meeting. Accept or refuse the offer.

### Task 2

You've got 2 tickets for the soccer match. Invite your friend to join you giving all the details.

### Task 3

**P1.** You work at the Sports Centre. Answer your friend's questions.

Lessons	Fencing	Martial Arts	Ice Skating
Monday		4:00	
Tuesday	3:30		
Wednesday		12:00	6:00
Thursday	11:00		
Friday			10:00

**P2.** You want to start / take some sport lessons. Call the Sports Centre and ask about the days and time of the lessons.

### Task 4

Tell about different kinds of sport. What's your favourite sport and why do you like it?

## Text for Listening

### The Cat and the Bell

There are many mice in the house and they are not happy. There is a cat in the house too. Every day the cat kills many mice.

One day the oldest mouse says, "Come to my hole, mice. Let us think what we can do about the cat".

All the mice come to the hole of the oldest mouse. They begin to speak. They say the cat is very bad. Many mice speak but nobody knows what to do about the cat.

Then the youngest mouse says, "We do not hear when the cat comes to us. Let us put a bell on the cat's neck. The bell will ring. We shall run away".

All the mice are very glad.

"Our young friend has a good plan", they say. "Let us run and get a bell".

But the oldest mouse says, "We can get a bell. Let us think who can put it on the cat's neck".

"I can't do that", says the youngest mouse.

"We can't do that", say all the mice.

"Well", says the oldest mouse, "I think the plan is not good if we can't fulfill it. I have another plan. Let us give a cat a nice bell as a birthday present".

The cat's birthday is some days later. On this day the cat finds a beautiful box in the corner of the kitchen. There is a nice bell and a red ribbon in it. There is a note in the box too: "Happy Birthday to you, dear Cat!"

The cat is glad; he puts the bell on his neck. And the mice are glad, too. The bell rings and the mice always know when the cat is near.

## KEYS

### Listening Test

*Task 1* 1 True. 2 False. 3 True. 4 False. 5 True. 6 False.

*Task 2* 1 c; 2 e; 3 a; 4 f; 5 d; 6 b.

*Task 3* 1 bad; 2 clever; 3 nobody; 4 days; 5 box; 6 neck.

### Reading Test

*Task 1* 1 d; 2 f; 3 e; 4 a; 5 c; 6 b.

*Task 2* 1 True. 2 False. 3 False. 4 True. 5 False. 6 True.

*Task 3* 1 b; 2 a; 3 c; 4 a; 5 b; 6 c.

### Writing Test

*Task 1* 1 are; 2 am wearing; 3 Do you like; 4 are celebrating; 5 celebrate; 6 is standing; 7 are dancing; 8 is; 9 has; 10 are watching; 11 play; 12 Do you play.

*Task 2* 1 David is writing a letter. 2 They live in London. 3 They are celebrating the New Year's Day. 4 Bill and Tom are dancing. 5 Tom is quite tall and slim and he has got straight fair hair. 6 He plays basketball every Wednesday.

**TERM II****Teacher's notes**

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з тем “Animals”, “Life in the past”, “Town”, “Famous people”, “Travelling. Leisure” та мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу: Past Simple та Present Perfect, Present Simple, “used to”.

**Listening Test****Task 1**

Read and match.

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Once upon a time...                 | a) the cake.             |
| 2. One day the cats were...            | b) piece of cake.        |
| 3. The monkey took a bite off a big... | c) got nothing.          |
| 4. The monkey took many...             | d) bites off each piece. |
| 5. So the two cats...                  | e) there lived two cats. |
| 6. The monkey ate all...               | f) very hungry.          |

**Task 2**

Correct the sentences according to the text. Underline the wrong words and write the correct ones.

1. Once upon a time there lived two dogs.
2. One day the cats were very happy.
3. Suddenly they found a big piece of bread.
4. Then the cats ate the cake.
5. At last the two cats decided to ask the fox to help them.
6. So the two cats got everything, and the monkey ate all the cake.

**Task 3**

Read and circle.

1. One day the cats were very \_\_ .
  - a) happy;
  - b) hungry;
  - c) sleepy.
2. They broke the piece of cake into \_\_ pieces.
  - a) two;
  - b) three;
  - c) four.

3. The two cats sat and looked at the \_\_ which was eating their cake.
  - a) wolf;
  - b) lion;
  - c) monkey.
4. The pieces of cake grew \_\_ and \_\_ .
  - a) bigger;
  - b) colder;
  - c) smaller.
5. The cats ate \_\_ that day.
  - a) nothing;
  - b) something;
  - c) everything.
6. The monkey was very \_\_ .
  - a) funny;
  - b) clever;
  - c) stupid.

#### Task 4

Answer the questions.

1. Where did the cats live?
2. What did they find one day?
3. What did the cats do with it?
4. Where did they go for the help?
5. Was the monkey clever?
6. Why do you think so?

#### Reading Test

Things Used to Be Different Many Years Ago

My name is Mary Baker. I'm a writer. I have written ten books in the past fifteen years and now I'm working on the eleventh. I began writing as a girl and I used to write poems and short stories about birds and animals, and I used to write a lot while I was at the medical college. Then I got married and started my work at the hospital in London. I used to be a nurse and I worked at a women's hospital in London. So, as you can see I used to live and work in the capital city, one of the busiest cities of England and now I have this quiet life in a small village in the country, where I write my stories and create my characters. I can't tell you I miss my city life. I used to find it very interesting but now I prefer the piece of the country where I can read a lot, think a lot and write my history book. I write historical novels now. I have always been curious about the past and I have always tried to learn as much as

possible about those who lived before us. Life used to be really different in those times. People didn't use to travel in cars and planes. They used to tell the time by the Sun. They didn't use to buy so much food but grew most of it themselves. Yes, life used to be different many years ago.

### Task 1

Read the statements. Put a "+" if it's true or a "-" if it's false.

1. Mary Baker has written eleven books.
2. She began writing when she was 20.
3. She studied at the medical college.
4. She worked at a children's hospital.
5. Her favourite free-time activities are reading and writing books.
6. She used to write historical novels when she was a girl.

### Task 2

Read and choose.

1. Mary Baker is \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) a doctor;
  - b) a writer;
  - c) a teacher.
2. Her first poems and short stories were about \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) history;
  - b) people;
  - c) animals.
3. After she got married, she began working \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) at the hospital;
  - b) at the medical college;
  - c) at the historical museum.
4. Mary prefers living in the country because she \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) finds it very interesting;
  - b) likes gardening;
  - c) likes reading books.
5. She has always tried to learn as much as possible about \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) birds and animals;
  - b) the past;
  - c) cars and planes.
6. People \_\_\_\_ grow most of food themselves.
  - a) didn't use to;
  - b) don't use to;
  - c) used to.

**Task 3**

Answer the questions.

1. What is the writer's name?
2. When did she use to write poems and short stories?
3. Where did she use to live?
4. Where does Mary live now?
5. What has she always been curious about?
6. Why does Mary say that life used to be different many years ago?

**Task 4**

Write four sentences about what you used and didn't use to do when you were younger.

**Writing Test****Task 1**

Fill in the blanks.

1. go — \_\_\_\_\_ — \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ — put — \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ — \_\_\_\_\_ — been
4. drink — \_\_\_\_\_ — \_\_\_\_\_
5. finish — \_\_\_\_\_ — \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ — flew — \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2**

Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple or Present Perfect.

1. Kevin \_\_ (lose) his key. He \_\_ (leave) it on the bus yesterday.
2. I \_\_ (not / play) tennis since I was at school but I \_\_ (be) very good at it then.
3. I think our teacher \_\_ (forget) about the test! He \_\_ (not / say) anything about it at the last lesson!
4. Bobby \_\_ (pass) his driving test. He \_\_ (take) it last Friday.
5. Clara \_\_ (break) her leg. She \_\_ (fall) off a horse last week.
6. We \_\_ (know) Kate since last year. We \_\_ (meet) her at a party.

**Task 3**

Joe's aunt is writing to him with her latest news. Fill in the gaps using either Past Simple or Present Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Joe,

- Hi! How are things with you? Everything is fine at home. John (1) \_\_ (finish) writing a book and Paula (2) \_\_ (take) her exams.

Yesterday, I (3) \_\_ (see) a film at the local cinema. It was very good. After that I (4) \_\_ (drive) to London and 5 ) \_\_ (meet) your father. He (6) \_\_ (go) to London last Friday to give a lecture. Your father looks different. He (7) \_\_ (grow) a moustache and (8) \_\_ (lose) a lot of weight. I have to go now. Your father (9) \_\_ (just / wake up) and I have to cook his dinner.

Hope to hear from you soon. Say hello to everyone! We miss you!

Love,  
Aunt Emma

#### Task 4

Write a letter to your friend describing your latest news.

### Speaking Test

#### Task 1

**P1.** You have read a book about a famous writer (musician, artist, inventor, etc.). Answer the questions about him.

**P2.** Ask your friend about a famous writer (musician, artist, inventor, etc.) using the prompts:

- Name, why famous.
- Early years (when / where born, education, etc.).
- Later years (marriage, famous works, etc.).
- When died, comments.

#### Task 2

Talk to your friend about another country (city) he / she has been to. Ask him / her where and when he / she was, what he / she did there, what he / she liked or didn't like.

#### Task 3

You and your friend are organizing a fancy dress party. Tell what you have done so far using the prompts.

##### *Music:*

- Book DJ (arrive at 5 on Saturday afternoon); +
- Order his costume; -  
(Thursday morning)

##### *Invitations:*

- Print 200 (100 sent!) +

##### *School Hall:*

- Prepare school hall +
- Put tables and chairs there +
- Decorate the walls +



*Food and Drinks:*

- Order cakes, sandwiches and ice-cream +
- Order Coke, lemonade, orange juice -  
(Friday morning)

**Text for Listening****The Cats and the Monkey**

Once upon a time there lived two cats. They lived in a little house in the wood. There lived a monkey in that wood, too. He was a clever one.

One day the cats were very hungry. For a long time they walked in the wood. Suddenly they found a big piece of cake. They were very glad. Now they could eat the cake. So they took the piece of cake and broke it into two pieces. Each cat took one piece.

One cat said that the other piece of cake was too big. But the other cat cried that her piece of cake was too small.

They said this to each other many times. At last the two cats decided to ask the monkey to help them. So they went to the monkey.

The monkey looked at two pieces of cake. Then he took one piece of cake in one hand and the other piece in his other hand and looked at them again.

At last he said that one piece of cake was too big. So he took a bite off that piece of cake. He looked at it again and then he looked at the other piece. Now the other piece of cake was too big. So he took a bite off it.

The two cats sat and looked at him with hungry eyes.

The monkey took many bites off each piece, but one piece was always bigger than the other piece.

The pieces of cake grew smaller and smaller. At last there were only two very small pieces of cake in the monkey's hands. But he decided that the two small pieces were for him because he helped the cats. And he put them into his mouth. So the two cats got nothing, and the monkey ate all the cake.

**KEYS****Listening Test**

*Task 1* 1 e; 2 f; 3 b; 4 d; 5 c; 6 a.

*Task 2* 1 dogs — cats; 2 happy — hungry; 3 bread — cake; 4 ate — didn't eat; 5 fox — monkey; 6 everything — nothing.

*Task 3* 1 b; 2 a; 3 c; 4 c; 5 a; 6 b.

**Reading Test**

*Task 1* 1 False. 2 False. 3 True. 4 False. 5 True. 6 False.

*Task 2* 1 b; 2 c; 3 a; 4 c; 5 b; 6 c.

**Writing Test**

*Task 1* 1 went — gone; 2 put — put; 3 be — was / were; 4 drank — drunk; 5 finished — finished; 6 fly — flown.

*Task 2* 1 has lost, left; 2 haven't played, was; 3 has forgotten, didn't say; 4 has passed, took; 5 has broken, fell; 6 have known, met.

*Task 3* 1 has finished; 2 has taken; 3 saw; 4 drove; 5 met; 6 went; 7 has grown; 8 has lost; 9 has just woken up.

# 6th grade

Єршоміна С. В.

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## TERM I

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з мовленнєвих тем “Travelling”, “Family. Friends. Character”, “Health. Food”, “Shopping. Clothes” та мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу: вживання Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Listen to the text “An American in Japan” and choose the best variant.

An American / Japanese servant

Wanted to get up early / late

Entered the museum / room

Entered loudly / quietly

Wrote a message / a poem

Jumped out of train / bed

#### Task 2

Listen to the text “An American in Japan” again and agree or disagree with the statements.

1. An American went to Japan.
2. The American wanted to get up early in the morning.
3. At 6 o'clock the servant entered the room very loudly.
4. The American was having breakfast at six o'clock.
5. The servant only wrote a message to his master and left the room.
6. The American woke up in time.

#### Task 3

Answer the questions.

1. What country did the American come to?
2. Who was his servant?
3. When did the American want to get up?
4. How did the servant enter the room at 6 o'clock?
5. When did the American wake up?
6. What did the American see on the table?

**Task 4**

What do you think about the servant? Was the servant polite or stupid? Prove your opinion writing 2–4 sentences.

**Reading Test****An Ill Turn**

Miss Martha Marple was 40 years old but she was not married. She had a shop where she sold bread both fresh and stale. Stale bread was cheaper than fresh bread. One man came to Miss Martha's shop two or three times a week. The man was not young but he was very pleasant. He wore cheap clothes but they always looked nice on him. The man was not healthy. He coughed, his eyes were red. Miss Marple wanted him to recover but she understood that it was difficult for him to go and see the doctor. Doctors and medicine were expensive but the man, Miss Martha decided, was poor. He always bought stale bread and never fresh.

Miss Martha liked the man very much. She wanted to help him but didn't know how. Once she had an idea. She put some butter in the stale bread. When the old man came to her and asked for his usual stale bread she gave him the stale bread with butter.

The next day the poor man came to the shop. He was very angry. He said he was an architect. "I used stale bread to take away pencil lines. Last night I finished a plan for a new office and began to take away the pencil lines. But your butter!... Now I can't show my plan to anybody!" he said.

**Task 1**

Read the text "An Ill Turn" and agree or disagree with the statements.

1. Miss Martha Marple was a middle-aged woman.
2. She was married.
3. She was a green-grocer.
4. The man who came to the woman's shop was not healthy.
5. The man never bought fresh bread.
6. The man liked eating stale bread.

**Task 2**

Choose the correct item.

1. The woman sold \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) vegetables;
  - b) bread;
  - c) medicine.

2. The man \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) sneezed;
  - b) had a running nose;
  - c) coughed.
3. Miss Martha decided that the man was \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) poor;
  - b) happy;
  - c) lucky.
4. Miss Martha wanted \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) to marry the man;
  - b) to ask him for help;
  - c) to help him.
5. The woman put some \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) honey in the stale bread;
  - b) butter;
  - c) jam.
6. The next day the man was \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) angry;
  - b) healthy;
  - c) unhappy.

### Task 3

Answer the questions.

1. What kind of shop did Miss Martha Marple own?
2. How much was stale bread?
3. Who was Miss Marple's permanent customer?
4. What kind of clothes did the man wear?
5. What did the man always buy in Miss Martha's shop?
6. What did the man use stale bread for?

### Task 4

Retell the story using the prompts as if you were the architect.

Buy stale bread twice or three times a week; use it to take away pencil lines; once a terrible event / happen; I / as usual / buy bread / in the same baker's; begin to take away pencil lines / see butter in bread; I / to be very...; I / come to the shop owner to...; I / tell her...

### Writing Test

#### Task 1

Choose the best item.

Dear Jane,

My name is Tony Wilson. I am (1) \_\_\_\_ years old and I (2) \_\_\_\_ in Liverpool in England.

There are five of us in our family. My father, John, is an (3) \_\_ . He's a very clever person, he (4) \_\_ a lot, and he's very kind. My mother, Elaine, is very (5) \_\_ . She is tall and slim with long (6) \_\_ fair hair and blue eyes. She is a very (7) \_\_ woman. My brother, Martin, is eighteen years old. He is tall with brown hair and blue (8) \_\_ . He is quite (9) \_\_ , he doesn't like to work hard. My sister, Karen, (10) \_\_ fifteen years old. She's short with green eyes. She is a bit (11) \_\_ , she likes to give orders to others.

Well, that's all about me. Please (12) \_\_ soon and tell me about your family.

Best wishes,  
Tony

1. a) thirteenth;  
b) thirteen;  
c) third.
2. a. leave;  
b) lives;  
c) live.
3. a) doctor;  
b) artist;  
c) honest.
4. a. knows;  
b) know;  
c) knew.
5. a. beauty;  
b) handsome;  
c) beautiful.
6. a. high;  
b) straight;  
c) dark.
7. a. patient;  
b) dentist;  
c) wide.
8. a. shoulders;  
b) ears;  
c) eyes.
9. a. hardworking;  
b) lazy;  
c) strong.
10. a. be;  
b) was;  
c) is.

11. a. rude;  
b) bossy;  
c) shy.
12. a. write;  
b) wrote;  
c) will write.

### Task 2

Describe members of your family. Talk about their physical appearance and character.

## Speaking Test

### Task 1

Describe your friend using the words from the list (10 sentences).

Tall / clever / slim / fat / short / small / pretty / eyes / blue / nose / straight / dark / hair / good-looking / friendly / brown / noisy / big / lazy / curly

### Task 2

Read the dialogues. Then use the prompts below to act out your own dialogue.

1. **A.** *I'm thirsty.* Is there anything to drink?  
**B.** *Would you like* some orange juice?  
**A.** No, thanks. I don't like orange juice.  
**B.** *How about* some Coke?  
**A.** Oh, yes, please! I'd love some Coke!
  2. **A.** *I'm hungry.* Is there anything to eat?  
**B.** *Would you like* a ham sandwich?  
**A.** No, thanks. I don't like ham.  
**B.** *How about* a cheese sandwich?  
**A.** Oh, yes, please! I'd love a cheese sandwich!
- Coffee / tea
  - Beer / mineral water
  - Spaghetti / soup
  - Chips / hamburger

## Text for Listening

An American in Japan

An American who went to Japan had a Japanese servant who was very polite. One morning the American wanted to get up very early and said to the servant, "Wake me at six o'clock, please. Don't forget to do it".

At six o'clock the servant entered the American's room very quietly and, seeing that the American was sleeping, took a sheet of paper and wrote on it some words. Then he left the room as quietly as he had entered it.

The American woke up at eleven o'clock, jumped out of bed, looked at his watch and saw the sheet of paper on the table. He read these words on it: "Dear Sir, it is now six o'clock. Please, get up at once".

## KEYS

### Listening Test

*Task 1* Japanese, early, room, quietly, message, bed.

*Task 2* 1 T. 2 T. 3 F. 4 F. 5 T. 6 F.

*Task 3* 1 The American came to Japan. 2 His servant was a Japanese man. 3 He wanted to get up at 6 a.m. 4 The servant entered the room quietly. 5 The American woke up at 11 a.m. 6 He saw a message from his servant.

### Reading Test

*Task 1* 1 T. 2 F. 3 F. 4 T. 5 T. 6 F.

*Task 2* 1 b, 2 c, 3 a, 4 c, 5 b, 6 a.

*Task 3* 1 She had a baker's. 2 Stale bread was cheaper than fresh one. 3 Her permanent customer was a pleasant but not young man. 4 He wore poor but tidy clothes. 5 He always bought stale bread. 6 He used stale bread to take away pencil lines.

### Writing Test

*Task 1* 1 b, 2 c, 3 b, 4 a, 5 c, 6 b, 7 a, 8 c, 9 b, 10 c, 11 b, 12 a.

## TERM II

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з мовленнєвих тем "Hobbies", "Great Britain. London", "Ukraine. Kyiv", "My Favourite Subject. Learning English" та мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу: вживання Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Modal Verbs.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Listen to the text "Antonio Vivaldi" and choose the best variant.

1. Vivaldi is a famous / unknown composer.
2. He was taught to play the piano / violin.



3. He wrote horrible / nice music.
4. He wrote about 40 / 14 operas.
5. When he died he was rich / poor.
6. He died at the age 63 / 33.

### Task 2

True or false.

1. Antonio Vivaldi was a famous artist.
2. He was born in Venice.
3. He was born in spring.
4. At the age of 25 he served in church.
5. He taught music at a school for boys in Venice.
6. Antonio Vivaldi was single.

### Task 3

Answer the questions.

1. Where was Antonio Vivaldi born?
2. Who taught young Antonio to play musical instruments?
3. What music did he write?
4. What did he do at the age of twenty five?
5. What countries did he travel?
6. Who did he wrote brilliant pieces of music for?

### Task 4

What new facts about Antonio Vivaldi have you got to know from the text? Write a short paragraph about a famous composer.

## Reading Test

### Robbie's Grandfather

My grandfather lives in the North of England. He is in his early sixties, but he is strong and he still works. He is a Maths teacher. My grandfather is very kind and his pupils like him a lot. They say he is an excellent teacher and they are never tired in his class. He never forgets anything and explains his subject very well. He always speaks in a friendly voice and so they enjoy his lessons.

My granddad lives in the country and every morning, five days a week, gets the bus to school. He doesn't have to change as the bus takes him right to the school. It's a through bus. He gets off the bus at half past 8 or there about.

My granddad likes to do many things, but he likes travelling most of all. He often goes to different cities (perhaps once or twice a month) and sometimes he goes 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. He likes the sea and the wind.

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 favourite silver box in which he kept his tobacco. There was no bus or taxi to take him to the hotel where he wanted to stay and 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 did not work. So he was very unhappy that night and slept badly.

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

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

### Task 1

True or false.

1. Robbie's grandfather is about 40.
2. He works as a teacher at school.
3. He is a villager.
4. He has to change a bus getting to school.
5. Last month he travelled around the country.
6. He kept sweets in his silver box.

### Task 2

Choose the correct item.

1. Robbie's grandfather lives \_\_ .
  - a) in the North of England;
  - b) in the South of England;
  - c) in the West of England.
2. He works \_\_ .
  - a) four days a week;
  - b) five days a week;
  - c) six days a week.
3. He likes \_\_ .
  - a) singing;
  - b) travelling;
  - c) reading.
4. When he was travelling, he nearly missed his train because \_\_ .
  - a) he was busy at school;
  - b) it rained;
  - c) he arrived late at the railway station.
5. Somebody stole his favourite \_\_ .
  - a) silver box;
  - b) umbrella;
  - c) book.

6. Robbie's grandfather arrived in Scotland very late at night so he had to get to the hotel \_\_\_ .
- by train;
  - on foot;
  - by taxi.

### Task 3

Answer the questions.

- How old is Robbie's grandfather?
- What is he? Does he explain his subject well?
- What is his hobby?
- Where did he travel last time?
- When did he find his luggage at the hotel?
- How did he sleep that night?

### Task 4

Imagine that you are Robbie's grandfather. Describe the story of your last journey in a short paragraph.

## Writing Test

### Task 1

Choose the best item.

- Have you ever \_\_\_ Paris?
  - gone to;
  - been to;
  - been in.
- \_\_\_ your invitation to the wedding yet?
  - Hadn't you got;
  - Haven't you got;
  - Didn't you get.
- She \_\_\_ French before she became a teacher.
  - had studied;
  - has studied;
  - was studying.
- You \_\_\_ obey your parents.
  - must;
  - may;
  - need.
- Are you going to Rome this year? — No, I \_\_\_ there twice already.
  - went;
  - have gone;
  - have been.

6. When I arrived at the party, everyone \_\_ .
  - a) danced;
  - b) is dancing;
  - c) was dancing.
7. They haven't seen each other \_\_ they left school.
  - a) after;
  - b) since;
  - c) for.
8. Have you seen 'Adams Family 2' \_\_ ?
  - a) yet;
  - b) already;
  - c) just.
9. He \_\_ in Italy for two years.
  - a) lives;
  - b) is living;
  - c) has lived.
10. John \_\_ down the road when he fell.
  - a) walked;
  - b) was walking;
  - c) had walked.
11. \_\_ I answered the phone?
  - a) Shall;
  - b) Do;
  - c) Will.
12. John \_\_ football, when he broke his arm.
  - a) plays;
  - b) played;
  - c) was playing.

### Task 2

You are going to the shops. Leave a note to your friend. Tell him / her:

- Which shops you are going to;
- What you are going to buy;
- What time you will be back.

Write 35–45 words.

### Speaking Test

Read out the dialogue in pairs, use the plan below and the information from the dialogue about Annie Franklyn and tell about the celebrity's daily routine.

P. Our special guest in the studio today is our local singer, Annie Franklyn. Welcome to the show, Annie.

A. Thanks. It's great to be here.

P. Well, Annie, do you like your job?

P. Yes, I like it a lot. The only bad thing is that I don't see my family and friends very often. I'm very busy.

P. Well, tell us about a typical day in your life. What time do you get up?

A. I usually get up at noon because I go to bed very late every night. I have lunch at about two.

P. What do you do then?

A. I go to the club to practise for about two hours, then I go home or sometimes I go shopping. I go back to the club again at about eight o'clock in the evening.

P. What time does the show start?

A. At ten o'clock, and we don't usually finish until two o'clock in the morning.

P. What do you do then?

A. I go back home, read for a while, then go to bed.

P. Annie, I know you don't have much free time, but what do you like doing in your free time?

A. I love going to the cinema or having dinner with friends. I don't really like going to parties, though.

P. One last question. Are you satisfied with your life?

A. Oh, yes. I love singing and I enjoy my free time.

P. Annie Franklyn, thank you for joining us.

### *Plan*

Para 1: name, job, feelings about the job

Para 2: daily routine (what she does in the morning / afternoon / evening / at night)

Para 3: free time activities (what she likes / doesn't like doing)

Para 4: how she feels about her life

### **Text for Listening**

Antonio Vivaldi

Antonio Vivaldi was a famous Italian composer and violinist. He was born in Venice on 4th March, 1678. His father taught young Antonio to play the violin. In 1703, at the age of twenty-five, Vivaldi became a priest. He also taught music at a school for girls in Venice. He travelled to many countries and wrote brilliant pieces of music for the school.

Vivaldi was a genius. He wrote about 40 operas, 39 concertos for the bassoon and 30 for the flute.

Although he was a rich man at the height of his career, Vivaldi died very poor. He died on 28th July, 1741, at the age of sixty-three. Vivaldi never married.

### KEYS

#### Listening Test

*Task 1* 1 famous, 2 violin, 3 nice, 4 40, 5 poor, 6 63.

*Task 2* 1 F, 2 T, 3 T, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T.

*Task 3* 1 He was born in Venice. 2 Father taught him to play the violin. 3 He wrote concerts for the bassoon and flute and operas. 4 Vivaldi was a priest. 5 He travelled to many countries. 6 He wrote brilliant music for the school.

#### Reading Test

*Task 1* 1 F, 2 T, 3 T, 4 F, 5 F, 6 F.

*Task 2* 1 a, 2 b, 3 b, 4 c, 5 a, 6 c.

*Task 3* 1 He is in his early sixties. 2 Robbie's grandfather is a Maths teacher. He explains his subject well and never forgets anything. 3 He likes travelling. 4 He travelled to Scotland. 5 He found it at midnight. 6 He slept badly.

#### Writing Test

*Task 1* 1 b, 2 b, 3 c, 4 a, 5 c, 6 c, 7 b, 8 a, 9 c, 10 b, 11 a, 12 c.

# 7th grade

Голубничка І. О.

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## TERM I

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з мовленнєвих тем “Learning English after School”, “Food”, “Medicine”, та мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу: Present Perfect, Past Simple, Present Continuous with future meaning, абсолютні присвійні займенники, зворотні займенники, “Neither ... nor”, “Either ... or, Both”.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Listen to the text “Denis Cook Is Travelling” for the first time and fill in the gaps.

- Good morning, sir. Have you got your (1) \_\_ ?
- Oh, yes. Here you are. Flight 355, Boston.
- Where is your (2) \_\_ , sir? Is it all? That’s all right, sir.
- Where would you like to sit: smoking or non-smoking area?
- Non-smoking, please. And can I have a (3) \_\_ , please?
- No, I’m sorry, there isn’t any.
- OK.
- Would you like a (4) \_\_ on the aisle?
- Yes, please.
- Here, sir. Seat (5) \_\_ . Here is your boarding pass. Your flight is in (6) \_\_ minutes.
- Thank you.

#### Task 2

Listen to the text “Denis Cook Is Travelling” for the second time and agree or disagree with the statements.

1. Denis frequently goes on business trips.
2. Denis can’t find his plane ticket.
3. As he doesn’t want to be late for his plane he has to catch a taxi.
4. He is going to start his trip from Kennedy airport.
5. The area at the check in isn’t usually crowded.
6. Denis would like to have a smoking seat.

**Task 3**

Answer the questions.

1. Where was Denis Cook going that day?
2. What was he looking for before leaving for the airport?
3. Where did he find it?
4. How do people usually behave in the queues at the check-in?
5. What seat did Denis want to have?
6. How long did he have to wait for his flight after he had got his boarding pass?

**Task 4**

Imagine that Denis is telling his morning adventure to his friend in Boston. What would he say? Write down a short story (3–5 sentences) using the expressions below and the beginning.

Business trip; to be in a hurry, because; have to catch a taxi; fortunately to come in time; to be lucky; a seat on the aisle; the flight was...

You can't imagine what happened to me today...

**Reading Test**

How to be an alien  
(After George Mikes)

How to be an alien was written by George Mikes, a Hungarian who came to live in Britain. It was first published in 1946 and has since been reprinted over forty times.

George Mikes said in his book, "When I arrived in England I thought I knew English. After I'd been here an hour, I realized I didn't understand a word".

In England many things are the other way round. On the continent people seldom speak about weather. If they do, it usually means they have no other topics to discuss. In England you must never contradict anybody when discussing the weather. Should it hail and snow, should hurricanes uproot the trees from the side of the road, and should someone remark to you: "Nice day, isn't it? — answer without hesitation: "Isn't it lovely!"

On the continent Sunday newspapers appear on Monday; in England (the country is really hard to understand) they appear on Sunday. On the continent some people like pets, others don't. If an Englishman goes out for a walk with a friend, he doesn't say a word for hours. If an Englishman goes out for a walk with his dog, he keeps chatting to him.

When the English plan a town they never build a street straight. They always call streets by different names: street, road, place, ave-



nue, lane, way, promenade, path, walk, broadway, gate, terrace, view.

You can offend people on the continent in many ways, for example, if you laugh at them or make jokes about their life and jobs. But the English take everything with a sense of humour. You can easily offend them only if you tell they have no sense of humour. People on the continent either tell you the truth or lie, in England they hardly ever lie, but they don't tell you the truth either.

On Sundays on the continent even the poorest person puts on his best suit and tries to look nice and respectable. In England even the richest man dresses in some old clothes and doesn't shave.

Tea is another popular topic for discussion on the British Isles. The English suggest you do not drink it clear, but pour a few drops of cold milk into it and no sugar at all. This colourless and tasteless liquid they call their national drink. There are some occasions when you must not refuse a cup of tea. If you are invited to an English home, at five o'clock in the morning a cup of tea is brought in by a smiling hostess. You have to declare with your best smile: "Thank you so much. I do adore a cup of early morning tea". Then you have tea for breakfast, then you have tea at eleven o'clock in the morning, then after lunch, then you have tea for tea, then after supper and again at eleven o'clock at night.

### Task 1

Match the words and make up word combinations.

A lovely	drink
Sunday	person
A respectable	weather
Tasteless	newspaper
A national	hostess
A smiling	tea

### Task 2

Choose the best item. If there is not enough information to answer 'right'(A) or 'wrong' (B), choose 'doesn't say' (C).

- The most boring topic for discussion in Britain is the weather.
  - right;
  - wrong;
  - doesn't say.
- In England newspapers are brought twice a week.
  - right
  - wrong
  - doesn't say.

3. The English like to speak to their dogs better than to their friends.
  - A. right;
  - B. wrong;
  - C. doesn't say.
4. All these words place, path, walk, promenade, terrace, view are referred to streets.
  - A. right;
  - B. wrong;
  - C. doesn't say.
5. For most of the English is very important to show off their wealth.
  - A. right;
  - B. wrong;
  - C. doesn't say.
6. According to the text the English have tea at least 7 times a day.
  - A. right;
  - B. wrong;
  - C. doesn't say.

### Task 3

Answer the questions.

1. Who is George Mikes?
2. What did he realize when he arrived in England?
3. When do Sunday newspapers appear in England?
4. According to the text, how do the English plan their towns?
5. How can you offend the English?
6. What is the national English drink?

### Task 4

Write a short paragraph comparing life in England and on the continent. Use the ideas from the text.

## Writing Test

### Task 1

Choose the correct answer.

1. Jill and Ann \_\_ tennis now.
  - A. were playing;
  - B. play;
  - C. are playing.
2. Look out! You \_\_ hit your head on the cupboard door.
  - A. are going to;
  - B. won't;
  - C. shall.

3. We \_\_ for Rome tomorrow morning.
  - A. are leaving;
  - B. left;
  - C. were leaving.
4. People \_\_ to the radio a lot sixty years ago.
  - A. were listening;
  - B. have listened;
  - C. used to listen.
5. Elizabeth Wilson is the woman \_\_ won the competition.
  - A. which;
  - B. who;
  - C. whose.
6. How long \_\_ each other?
  - A. do they know;
  - B. have they known;
  - C. did they know.
7. John \_\_ in the town centre and walks to work.
  - A. has lived;
  - B. lived;
  - C. lives.
8. I \_\_ that song before.
  - A. have never heard;
  - B. never hear;
  - C. have always heard.
9. Don't take that money from the table. It's \_\_ .
  - A. me;
  - B. mine;
  - C. my.
10. \_\_ William and Thomas enjoy playing cricket.
  - A. Both;
  - B. All;
  - C. Neither.
11. Dora is crying. She has cut \_\_ .
  - A. she;
  - B. her;
  - C. herself.
12. She \_\_ her driving test.
  - A. has just passed;
  - B. is passing;
  - C. passes.

**Task 2***Variant 1*

Imagine you want to write an article about Paul Vern, a famous runner, for your school newspaper. Use the prompts to write a short text.

- be born / in Sussex
- always want / be a runner
- start running / at the age of seven
- win / the school championship / when / be / 15 years old
- join / the national team / four years ago
- win / several medals / lately
- recently receive / the “Athlete of the Year” award
- get married / last month
- already take part / in two international championships

Paul Vern is a famous runner who competes internationally. He was born in Sussex.

*Variant 2*

Imagine your teacher has asked to write an article about a famous person for the school magazine. Use the notes below to write about Madonna.

- be born / in Bay City, Michigan, USA / 16th august / 1958
- start singing with the local church choir / at the age of 4
- go to the University of Michigan / leave for New York
- join the dance school there
- produce her first album at the age of 24
- produce many successful songs since then
- star in several films recently
- character: hardworking / clever
- like / going to the gym, parties, theatre, cinema
- planning to move to London, UK

Madonna is one of the most successful singers in the world.

**Speaking Test**

<i>Card 1</i>	<i>Card 1</i>
Student A Here is some information about Anna’s café. Your partner doesn’t know anything about it, so he (she) will ask you some questions and you should answer them.	Student B You don’t know anything about Anna’s café so ask your partner some questions to get the information about it.

<p>Anna's Café 24 Black Street, Hilton Open 7 days a week 11am — 12 pm 50 different pizzas to eat here or take away Tel.: 660637</p>	<p>Restaurant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name?</li> <li>• What food?</li> <li>• Sunday?</li> <li>• What time close?</li> </ul> <p>Address?</p>
<p><i>Card 2</i> Student A Here is some information about the bicycle which is sold. Your partner doesn't know anything about it, so he (she) will ask you some questions and you should answer them.</p>	<p><i>Card 2</i> Student B You don't know anything about the bicycle which is sold so ask your partner some questions to get the information about it.</p>
<p>BICYCLE FOR SALE £95 Green and silver paint only six months old, looks new More information from: James Allen Tel.: 295031 (after 6 pm)</p>	<p>BICYCLE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colour?</li> <li>• New?</li> <li>• Price? £?</li> <li>• Who / sell?</li> <li>• Telephone?</li> </ul>
<p><i>Card 3</i> Student A Here is some information about the football match. Your partner doesn't know anything about it, so he (she) will ask you some questions and you should answer them.</p>	<p><i>Card 3</i> Student B You don't know anything about the football match so ask your partner some questions to get the information about it.</p>
<p>FOOTBALL MATCH King's school against BARTON COLLEGE Saturday 12 May Game starts 2:45 pm Tickets: adults £2 Students: free West Road Football Field (Bus number 24 stops outside)</p>	<p>FOOTBALL MATCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where?</li> <li>• What time / begin?</li> <li>• Who / play?</li> <li>• Student ticket? £?</li> <li>• By bus?</li> </ul>

### Text for Listening

#### Denis Cook Is Travelling

Denis Cook often travels on business. Today he is going to the airport. He is going to catch a 9 o'clock plane. Before Denis leaves for the air port he wants to be sure he has got everything. So he looks through his things and his papers. He has got money, his plane ticket, but he can't see his passport. Denis tries to remember where it is. "Isn't it in the kitchen? No, it isn't. The living-room? No, it isn't there. Where is it? What about the bedroom?"

Denis runs upstairs to the first floor and sees his passport on a little table near the sofa. It's time for him to leave. He has to hurry up. So he takes a taxi and goes to Heathrow airport.

Now Denis is at the airport. He is going to check in. There is often a queue at the check in. In England people are usually polite in the queues. They wait quietly for their turn to check in. Now it's Denis's turn to check in. He is speaking to the airport man:

- Good morning, sir. Have you got your ticket?
- Oh, yes. Here you are. Flight 355, Boston.
- Where is your luggage, sir? Is it all? That's all right, sir.
- Where would you like to sit: smoking or non-smoking area?
- Non-smoking, please. And can I have a window seat, please?
- No, I'm sorry, there isn't any.
- OK.
- Would you like a seat on the aisle?
- Yes, please.
- Here, sir. Seat 15C. Here is your boarding pass. Your flight is in forty minutes.
- Thank you.

## KEYS

### Listening Test

*Task 1* 1 ticket, 2 luggage, 3 window seat, 4 seat, 5 15C, 6 40.

*Task 2* 1 T, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 F, 6 F.

*Task 3* 1 Denis was going to the airport. 2 He was looking for his passport. 3 He found it upstairs in the bed-room on a little table near the sofa. 4 People are usually polite in queues. They wait for their turn to check in. 5 Denis wanted to have a window seat. 6 He had to wait for 40 minutes.

### Reading Test

*Task 1* a lovely weather, Sunday newspaper, a respectable person, tasteless tea, a national drink, a smiling hostess.

*Task 2* 1 B, 2 C, 3 A, 4 A, 5 B, 6 A.

*Task 3* 1 George Mikes is a Hungarian writer. 2 He realized that he couldn't understand English and English style of living. 3 In England Sunday newspapers appear on Sunday. 4 The English don't build streets in their towns straight. 5 You offend an Englishman if you say that he doesn't have a sense of humour. 6 The national English drink is tea with cold milk and without sugar.

### Writing Test

*Task 1* 1 C, 2 A, 3 A, 4 C, 5 B, 6 B, 7 C, 8 A, 9 B, 10 A, 11 C, 12 A.

## TERM II

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з мовленнєвих тем "Sports", "Cinema and Theatre", "Home Duties and Family Traditions", "London. Kyiv" та мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу: вживання Passive Voice, виразів "to be able to", "to let / to make smb do", артикль "the" з власними назвами.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Listen to the text "She Wanted to Show off" and choose the best variant.

1. The story took place in the 18th / 19th century.
2. At that time America was called New Place / New World.
3. The professor of geography / history was late.
4. His political / scientific ideas were popular.
5. Mexico is far / not far from Italy.
6. The professor had poor / good sense of humour.

#### Task 2

Agree or disagree with the statements.

1. In the 18th century young ladies in Italy hardly ever read a book about America.
2. One of the ladies invited the king to her place.
3. Many people wanted to talk to the young lady though she was neither clever, nor bright.
4. The young lady knew the professor of history very well.
5. The professor was late because he was delayed by his friend.
6. The young lady told all the guests the latest news.

#### Task 3

Answer the questions.

1. Why was the young lady invited to the King's palace?
2. What family did she belong to?
3. Why did many important people talk to the young lady though she was neither clever, nor bright?
4. Did the young lady know what the New World was?
5. Who had a good sense of humour?
6. Why did the young lady run to the dancing hall and shout?

#### Task 4

What is the main idea of the story. Describe it in 3–4 sentences.

## Reading Test

### Task 1

Read the notice about a tennis competition and look at Simon's student card. Fill in the form for Simon.

<p><i>STUDENT CARD</i> Simon Bryant Felton School (Date: 03.09.2009)</p>
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<p><i>MATCH FORM</i> Name: (1) ___ Date of match: (2) ___ Playing against (3) ___ Time of first match (4) ___ Travelling by: (5) ___ To pay : (6) ___</p>
---

*Tennis match between Felton School and Colston College, 16 December*

All Felton players should meet here. The bus will leave at 8.15; matches will start at Colston College at 9.45. If you have a student card, the match will cost £3.50 not £5.00! Please fill in your match form today.

### Task 2

Read the text and choose the best item.

#### 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 so 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.



1. In 1700 there were \_\_ .
  - A. policemen everywhere;
  - B. policemen only in London;
  - C. no policemen in London.
2. 300 years ago many people \_\_ .
  - A. came to London ;
  - B. wanted to leave London;
  - C. had big houses in London.
3. The Bow Street Runners \_\_ .
  - A. stole money;
  - B. stopped people stealing;
  - C. paid people to steal.
4. In 1800 there were \_\_ .
  - A. enough policemen;
  - B. not enough policemen;
  - C. too many policemen.
5. Of the first 3000 Metropolitan Policemen \_\_ .
  - A. all of them rode horses;
  - B. some of them rode horses;
  - C. most of them rode horses.
6. 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.

### Task 3

Write complete answers to these questions.

1. Who protected the streets of London at night in 1700?
2. What was the city like 300 years ago?
3. Why did Londoners stay in their homes as much as possible?
4. Why did Henry Fielding begin to pay a group of people in 1750?
5. How many officers were there in Metropolitan Police Force in 1829?
6. Who is paid better: the policeman who works with horses or who works on foot?

### Task 4

What features of character does a person need if he (she) wants to be a policeman? Explain your answer.

### Writing Test

#### Task 1

Open the brackets and put the verbs into correct form.

Dear Ellen,

Hello from Kyiv! The weather (1) \_\_ (be) sunny I (2) \_\_ (have) a fantastic time. Mike and I (3) \_\_ (stay) at a lovely hotel in the city centre. We (4) \_\_ (be) here since Tuesday and we (5) \_\_ (already / do) many interesting things.

We (6) \_\_ (go) for a walk along Khreschatyk street, the main street of Kyiv. We (7) \_\_ (do) that on Wednesday. It was amazing! Old buildings stand next to modern shops and cafes shining in the evening with bright lights. We (8) \_\_ (also / visit) St. Sophia Cathedral. We (9) \_\_ (visit) it on Thursday. The paintings and the cathedral itself were magnificent. Then we went along Andriivskyi Uzvis, the best known historic streets and a main tourist attraction in Kyiv. Its name (10) \_\_ (give) after St. Andrew's church near which the street begins. There were many gift shops and small art galleries. I have bought some great souvenirs there.

There are a lot of things we (11) \_\_ (not do) yet. We (12) \_\_ (not / visit) Kyiv National Opera Theatre and Outdoor Museum of folk Architecture and Everyday Life in Ukraine, which is situated in Pyrohiv village, not far from Kyiv. We are visiting the museum tomorrow to see old wooden village churches, windmills and other original things. We are also going to visit National Art Museum of Ukraine. It is famous for its large collection of modern art.

Kyiv is a modern city, noisy and crowded, but fascinating. You must see it one day. We are returning to New York on the 15th, so I'll see you then.

Lots of love,  
Janet

## Task 2

Use the information below to write a letter to a friend about your holiday in London.

Para 1. Where you are: London, Great Britain

What the weather is like: cloudy but warm

Where you are staying: comfortable but a bit expensive hotel in the city centre

Para 2. What you have done:

— walked around the city centre / Tuesday / fascinating / bought some souvenirs

— been to the Tower of London / Wednesday / great / been a royal palace, a prison, a zoo and observatory / nowadays — a museum and houses the crown jewels

— visited the National History Museum / Thursday / a huge collection of animals and plants, including a blue whale and the dinosaurs skeletons / bought presents and books for friends

Para 3. What you haven't done:

- visit Madam Tussaud's famous for waxworks
- be to the Royal Observatory / Greenwich

What you are going to do:

- visit the museum / tomorrow / to admire the models of famous people from pop stars to prime ministers / visit Chamber of Horrors
- visit the observatory / Saturday / see the international meridian line / see the telescopes

Para 4. What you think of the place: magnificent

When you are returning: June, 2

### Speaking Test

<p><i>Card 1</i> Student A You've lost something and turn to the lost property office. Your partner, the clerk in this office will ask you some questions to help you. Be ready to answer his (her) questions.</p>	<p><i>Card 1</i> Student B You work at a lost property office. Your partner turns to you for help. Ask him (her) about the lost item.</p>
<p><i>Lost Property Form</i> Name: Belinda Brown Item lost: school bag Colour: red Contents: 5 school books, no money inside Where was lost: bus number 49 Lost at: 7.30 a.m. Date lost: 20th May</p>	<p><i>Lost Property Office</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What / name</li> <li>• What / lost</li> <li>• Colour of the item</li> <li>• The contents / any money</li> <li>• Where happened</li> <li>• When / lost (date and time)</li> </ul>
<p><i>Card 2</i> Student A Here is some information about the sports centre. Your partner doesn't know anything about it, so he (she) will ask you some questions and you should answer them.</p>	<p><i>Card 2</i> Student B You don't know anything about the sports centre so ask your partner some questions to get the information about it.</p>
<p>Cambridge Sports Centre Monday — Friday opening hours: 8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. Weekend opening hours: 9.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. Sports include: basketball, tennis and football Six-month season ticket costs: £50 Starts: Monday, May, 29</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening hours on Monday — Friday</li> <li>• Opening hours at weekends</li> <li>• What sports / be / available</li> <li>• Price</li> <li>• When / it / start</li> </ul>

<p><i>Card 3</i> Student A Your friend wonders about chores in your family. Use the prompts and answer his (her) questions.</p>	<p><i>Card 3</i> Student B You wonder about chores in your friend's family. Ask him (her) questions using the prompts.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tidying up / twice a week</li> <li>• Dusting the furniture / when you see the dust</li> <li>• Hoovering the floor</li> <li>• Washing the clothes / use washing machine</li> <li>• Washing-up / by hands</li> <li>• Shopping / once a week</li> <li>• Cleaning windows / twice a season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tidy up? / how often?</li> <li>• Dust the furniture? / every day?</li> <li>• Sweep or Hoover the floor?</li> <li>• Wash clothes? / by hand?</li> <li>• Washing-up? / by hands or use the dishwasher?</li> <li>• Shopping? / every day?</li> <li>• Clean windows? / how often?</li> </ul>

### Text for Listening

#### She Wanted to Show off

In the 18th century young ladies in Italy usually had very poor knowledge of history and geography. They hardly ever read a book about America, which was called the New World, about Christopher Columbus or about his discoveries.

Once a young lady was invited to the King's palace. There was a ball there. The lady belonged to a very rich and famous family. She knew a lot of important and respectable people. She liked to talk to them though she seldom could understand the subject of their talk. The ministers, lawyers, other political people knew that the young lady was neither clever, nor bright but they often talked to her as they didn't want to offend her because though she was rather dull, she was nice and pleasant.

Well, that evening one of the guests, a professor of history, was late. The young lady knew his name very well as his political ideas were very famous. She came up to him and asked him why he was late. "Oh, nothing important", said the professor, "I was delayed by my friend, a professor of history from Mexico". "Is Mexico far from Italy?" asked the young lady. The professor smiled and said it was in the New World. "In the New World?" repeated the young lady who was surprised to hear that. "Yes", smiled the professor again. He had a good sense of humour, so he said: "Mexico is in the New World which was discovered by Christopher Columbus".

When the young lady heard that she ran to the dancing hall and shouted as loud as she could: "Ladies and gentlemen, have you heard the latest news? A new world has just been discovered by a certain Christopher Columbus!"

**KEYS****Listening Test**

*Task 1* 1 18th, 2 New World, 3 history, 4 political, 5 far, 6 good.

*Task 2* 1 T. 2 F. 3 F. 4 T. 5 T. 6 F.

*Task 3* 1 There was a ball in the King's palace. 2 The young lady belonged to a rich and famous family. 3 They talked to her because they didn't want to offend her and she was nice and pleasant. 4 No, she didn't. 5 The professor did. 6 She wanted to show off her knowledge.

*Task 4* It's not good to show off.

**Reading Test**

*Task 1* 1 Simon Bryan, 2 16 December, 3 Colston College, 4 9.45, 5 bus, 6 £3.50

*Task 2* 1 C, 2 A, 3 B, 4 B, 5 B, 6 A.

*Task 3* 1 A few old men protected London streets in 1700. 2 London was very dirty and there were a lot of poor people in it. 3 People were afraid of thieves. 4 Henry Fielding paid a group of people to stop thieves. 5 There were 3000 officers. 6 Police officers who ride horses are paid better than others.

**Writing Test**

*Task 1* 1 is, 2 am having, 3 are staying, 4 have been, 5 have already done, 6 have gone, 7 did, 8 have also visited, 9 visited, 10 was given, 11 haven't done, 12 haven't visited.

# 8th grade

Шутова Н. О.

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## TERM I

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи з аудіювання, читання, письма та говоріння мають на меті проконтролювати знання з тем “The country we live in”, “Great Britain”, “Lifestyles”, “Holidays” і граматичного матеріалу: вживання Present / Past Simple Active, Present Perfect, Present / Past Simple Passive, Plurals, Degrees of Comparison, вживання прислівників.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Listen to the following speakers. For questions (1–6) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

1. The announcement is taking place in \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. a museum;
  - B. a cinema;
  - C. a theatre;
  - D. a shop.
2. The woman's job is \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. a doctor;
  - B. a secretary;
  - C. a teacher;
  - D. an actress.
3. Angie has got tickets for \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. an international athletics meeting;
  - B. an international car race;
  - C. a college football match;
  - D. a swimming race.
4. Jonathan's cousin is \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. short with curly dark hair;
  - B. slim with short fair hair;
  - C. tall with curly dark hair;
  - D. fat with long wavy hair.
5. What is the receptionist giving Ann?
  - A. A letter;
  - B. A postcard;

- C. A book;
  - D. A parcel.
6. Dennis agreed to \_\_\_ .
- A. build a new shop;
  - B. sell a shop;
  - C. repair a shop;
  - D. buy a shop.

**Task 2**

Listen to Lori's letter-cassette to Glen. For statements (7–12), choose T if the statement is true according to the text, and F if it is false.

- 7. Lori is sending a letter-cassette because she has a lot of free time.
- 8. Lori has been to Britain twice.
- 9. Lori took part in the Midsummer Festival.
- 10. The weather has been rainy this summer.
- 11. Lori has already had five swimming lessons.
- 12. Lori advised Glen not to annoy her chef.

**Task 3**

Listen to the text. For questions (13–18) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

13. Mother's Day is celebrated in Great Britain in \_\_\_ .
- A. March;
  - B. April;
  - C. May;
  - D. June.
14. Mothering Sunday gave the girls the chance \_\_\_ .
- A. to go shopping;
  - B. to visit new places;
  - C. to see their parents;
  - D. to go to the theatre.
15. If people cannot visit their mothers, they \_\_\_ .
- A. write a letter;
  - B. cook the meals;
  - C. do the washing up;
  - D. send a greeting card.
16. Mother's Day was proclaimed a holiday in the USA \_\_\_ .
- A. in the 18th century;
  - B. in the 19th century;
  - C. in the 20th century;
  - D. in the 21st century.

17. American people celebrate Mother's Day \_\_\_ .
- A. on the first Sunday in March;
  - B. on the second Sunday in May;
  - C. on the second Saturday in May;
  - D. on the last Sunday in June.
18. The official Mother's Day flower is \_\_\_ .
- A. a tulip;
  - B. a carnation;
  - C. a daffodil;
  - D. a rose.

#### Task 4

Prove why Mother's Day is considered to be Mother's day-off (6 sentences).

### Reading Test

#### Task 1

Read the text below. For the statements choose T if the statement is true according to the text, and F if it is false.

#### Incredible Birds

The Roc was a fabulous bird, according to "The Arabian Nights". It was of enormous size, large enough to carry off elephants to feed its young! It could easily fly off with a man (Sindbad the Sailor was one of them). Of course, the Roc is only a storybook creation, not a real bird at all.

But giant birds did live, and not long ago. On the island of Madagascar lived the elephant bird, 3 metres tall and weighing 500 kilograms. The moa bird from New Zealand was half as heavy but taller. These birds couldn't fly. Both died out between 1700 and 1850, hunted by men.

1. You can read about the Roc in "The Arabian Nights".
2. The Roc was an elephant bird.
3. The giant birds lived only in story-tales.
4. The giant birds didn't fly.
5. The elephant bird was shorter than the moa bird.
6. The giant birds were killed by people.

#### Task 2

Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Both our children are sport mad. Susan is a very keen tennis player. In fact, she spends every free moment she has on the tennis



(7) \_\_ . We recently bought her a new (8) \_\_ which has greatly improved her shots. She is already the local under-sixteen (9) \_\_ and she has beaten several (10) \_\_ . who were older than her. Our son, Philip, has been crazy about football ever since we bought him a pair of (11) \_\_ when he was six. He plays in matches every weekend on weekdays he likes to go out and (12) \_\_ a ball about with some friends.

- |     |            |                   |               |                  |
|-----|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 7.  | A. yard    | B. ground         | C. court      | D. place         |
| 8.  | A. racket  | B. ball           | C. skateboard | D. swimming suit |
| 9.  | A. leader  | B. member         | C. trainer    | D. champion      |
| 10. | A. enemies | B. colleagues     | C. opponents  | D. friends       |
| 11. | A. shoes   | B. football boots | C. ice skates | D. boxing gloves |
| 12. | A. beat    | B. throw          | C. catch      | D. kick          |

### Task 3

You are going to read some facts about Scotland. Four paragraphs have been removed. Choose from A–G the one which fits each gap (13–18). There is one extra paragraph which you don't need to use.

#### Do You Know That...

The name “tattoo” has an interesting origin. Traditionally the soldiers were told to return to the living quarters each night by a beat of the drum which sounded like “tat-too”.

The word “clan” means “family” and the great clans of the 16th and 17th centuries were really like big families, ruled by powerful chiefs.

(13) \_\_ .

Many people in Scotland have the name McDonald or McKenzie. “Mac” means “son of” and people with this name feel they belong to the same family or clan. Common boys' names are Angus, Donald or Duncan, and girls' names are Morag, Fiona or Jean.

The national dress of Scots is the kilt, which was originally worn by men.

(14) \_\_ .

The wearing of tartans (coloured checks) is traditional in Scotland.

(15) \_\_

25th January is celebrated by Scotsmen all over the world, as it is the birthday of Robert Burns.

(16) \_\_ .

During the festival pipe music is played, traditional dress is worn and traditional meal is eaten.

(17) \_\_ .

Many Scottish people still use some Scottish words when they speak English. For example, “wee” means small as in “wee laddie” — small boy.

(18) \_\_ .

If someone answers your questions with “aye” they are agreeing with you, because “aye” means “yes”.

- A. People also recite poems by their favourite poet.
- B. Sometimes there were battles between different clans but nowadays the McDonalds, the McKenzies and the Campbells all live in peace with each other.
- C. Originally, it was worn as a long piece of cloth thrown over the shoulders.
- D. There are still old people in faraway corners of Scotland who speak Gaelic.
- E. It is a skirt with a lot of folds.
- F. A “bonnie lass” is a pretty girl and a “bairn” is a young child.
- G. The festival is called Burns Night.

#### Task 4

Write some facts about Ukrainian names, traditional dresses and holidays (6 sentences).

### Writing Test

#### Task 1

Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

#### Greenpeace

Greenpeace is an international environmental organization. It (1) \_\_ (to found) in 1969 by a group of Canadian environmentalists. Members of Greenpeace (2) \_\_ (to appear) in the places where the environment is endangered. They always act fast and (3) \_\_ (brave). The whole world (4) \_\_ (to know) about the Greenpeace actions to stop hunting whales and killing baby seals. The activity of Greenpeace often (5) \_\_ (to annoy) governments, companies and people who (6) \_\_ (not to care) about the future of the world. Sometimes Greenpeace activity can (7) \_\_ (to be) quite dangerous. For example, in 1985, the Greenpeace ship, that was on its way to French Polynesia to protest against nuclear tests, (8) \_\_ (to destroy) by French agents. It (9) \_\_ (to create) a serious international accident.

Greenpeace (10) \_\_ (to have) offices in many (11) \_\_ (country) of the world. Greenpeace members are often referred to as “greens”. The “greens” (12) \_\_ (to be) groups of people whose aim is protection of natural things.

**Task 2**

You are on holiday in Great Britain. Write a postcard to your parents using the plan below.

*Plan*

1. Greeting
2. Main Body  
Telling about:
  - where you are;
  - what the weather is like;
  - what you are doing;
  - what you have visited;
  - what your impressions are.
3. Closing remarks

**Speaking Test**

1. Describe your favourite place in Ukraine. Tell what the place is, where it is, what is special about it, why this place is special for you, what you do there.
2. Compare the climates of Great Britain and Ukraine. Tell about your favourite weather.
3. Extreme sports are growing in popularity. Tell why they are so popular, what they give people, your attitude to dangerous kinds of sport.
4. Student B was on holidays in Great Britain. Student A wants to know:
  - Where Student B spent his holidays
  - How he / she got to his / her destination
  - What this place was like
  - What he / she visited
  - What the weather was like
  - What his / her impressions were
5. Student A is a Ukrainian tour guide. Student B wants to know:
  - About the geographical position of Ukraine;
  - Some facts about the climate;
  - About symbols of the country;
  - About traditional food;
  - What sightseeing he / she could visit.

**Text for Listening**

1. Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, and welcome to this evening's performance of 'Follies'. We regret to announce that Miss Dolores Crane is unwell and the part of Carlotta will be played by Ann

- Douglas. Members of the audience are kindly reminded that taking photographs is not allowed. Thank you for your attention. We hope you enjoy the show.
2. There are interesting parts of the job. I like organizing everything and I think I'm quite an efficient person. You have to be really, if you want to be good at the job. And my boss tries to involve me in her work. She often discusses important decisions with me. But I admit it can be boring at times. I have to do a lot of typing, which I don't really enjoy.
3. **Colin.** Hello.  
**Angie.** Colin? It's Angie.  
**Colin.** Oh, hi, Angie. How are things?  
**Angie.** O.K., thanks. Listen, are you doing anything on Saturday?  
**Colin.** Saturday? I'm not sure. Why?  
**Angie.** Well, it's the international athletics meeting at Crystal Palace. I've got two tickets. I think it'll be good. Do you want to come?  
**Colin.** It sound fun. I'll just get my diary. Hang on.  
**Angie.** O.K.  
**Colin.** Oh, that's a pity!  
**Angie.** What's wrong?  
**Colin.** I'm playing in a college football match that afternoon, I'm afraid.  
**Angie.** That's a shame!...
4. **Clark.** Who is that girl?  
**Jonathan.** Which one do you mean? The tall girl with short fair hair and a round face?  
**Clark.** No, the short slim one with curly dark hair and a beautiful oval face.  
**Jonathan.** Ah, I know her. She is very kind and also very reliable.  
**Clark.** How do you know that?  
**Jonathan.** Well, she is my cousin.
5. **Receptionist.** Could you take this parcel to the Computer Centre in Allington Street, please?  
**Ann.** Where's that?  
**Receptionist.** It's off Buckingham Palace Road.  
**Ann.** Right.
6. Listen to Dennis, talking about his recent decision.  
I was in a bit of a dilemma some time ago. It was over money, of course. I'm a decorator. I do painting, repair jobs for people. Well

a very good friend of mine bought a shop in High Street... start up a newsagent's business. It was an old building... needed a lot of repair work doing on it. I agreed to take on the job and we agreed a price.

- 7 Hi, Glenn. Lori here. Do you recognize my voice? Well, I thought I'd send you a cassette rather than write you. I don't have too much time right now and I guess this'll be quicker. It was good to hear your news, Glenn. You sound as if you've had a great time. I've never been to Britain but you're making it sound like I have to go! Here it's been a busy summer. We've just had the Midsummer Festival. We've prepared for it for some days. It was a good evening, even though it rained most of the time. The weather's been really bad this summer. You've obviously heard about the storms from the newspapers. The waves were over ten feet high. Oh, by the way, did you know that I've been taking driving lessons? I've already had five and I'm doing just fine. Well, I guess I'd better stop now. Write me soon, Glenn, and don't annoy the chef again.

8. Mother's Day

Mother's Day is traditionally observed in Great Britain in March. The day is used to be known as Mothering Sunday and dates from the time when many girls worked away from home as domestic servants in big households, where their hours of work were often too long. Mothering Sunday was established as a holiday for these girls and gave them an opportunity of going home to see their parents, especially their mothers. They used to take presents with them, often given to them by the lady of the house. When the labour situation changed and everyone was entitled to regular time off, this custom remained, though the day is now often called "Mother's Day". People visit their mothers if possible and give them flowers and small presents. If they cannot go, they send a "Mother's Day card". The family try to see that mother has a little work to do as possible, sometimes the husband or children take her breakfast to her in bed and they often help with the meals and the washing up. It is considered to be Mother's day-off.

The idea to keep Mother's Day was very popular in the United States of America, too, as far back as at the beginning of the twentieth century. On May 8, 1914, President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation making the second Sunday in May a day for "public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country". On Mother's Day, American children follow the tradition of

giving their mothers gifts which they have made themselves, or bought in stores. Adults give their mothers red carnations, the official Mother's Day flower.

## KEYS

### Listening Test

1 C, 2 B, 3 A, 4 A, 5 D, 6 C, 7 F, 8 F, 9 T, 10 T, 11 F, 12 T, 13 A, 14 C, 15 D, 16 C, 17 B, 18 B.

### Reading Test

1 T, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 T, 6 T, 7 C, 8 A, 9 D, 10 C, 11 B, 12 D, 13 B, 14 E, 15 C, 16 G, 17 A, 18 F.

### Writing Test

1 was founded, 2 appear, 3 bravely, 4 knows, 5 annoys, 6 don't care, 7 be, 8 was destroyed, 9 created, 10 has, 11 countries, 12 are.

## TERM II

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи з аудіювання, читання, письма та говоріння мають на меті проконтролювати знання з тем "School Life", "School Library", "Sport, Travelling" і граматичного матеріалу: Present / Past / Future Simple Active, Present / Past Perfect Active, Present / Past Simple Passive, Possessive Case, Countable / Uncountable Nouns, вживання присвійних займенників, much / many.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Listen to the book reviews. Match types of books with the book reviews.

1. A travel book
2. An autobiography
3. A collection of short stories
4. A detective story
5. A thriller
6. A romantic novel

#### Task 2

Listen to the text. For the statements choose T if the statement is true according to the text, and F if it is false.

7. The history of Olympics began a thousand years ago.
8. The Games took place in Greece.
9. Women couldn't compete in the games.
10. The modern Games started in 394 AD.
11. The international Olympic Committee is in Athens.
12. The Summer Olympics and the Winter Olympics take place in different cities.

### Task 3

Listen to the text and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

13. Once the young men decided to go on a trip to \_\_ .
  - A. New York;
  - B. London;
  - C. Edinburgh;
  - D. Cardiff.
14. The young men wanted to \_\_ .
  - A. do the sights of the city;
  - B. do the shopping;
  - C. visit a traditional restaurant;
  - D. go on a boat trip.
15. It took them \_\_ to get to their holiday destination.
  - A. an hour;
  - B. three hours;
  - C. seven hours;
  - D. ten hours.
16. The next morning the friends talked about \_\_ .
  - A. museums;
  - B. theatres;
  - C. health;
  - D. shopping.
17. The highest mountains of Britain are situated in \_\_ .
  - A. England;
  - B. Scotland;
  - C. Wales;
  - D. Northern Ireland.
18. The friends decided to spend their holidays in the capital of \_\_ .
  - A. England;
  - B. Scotland;
  - C. Wales;
  - D. Northern Ireland.

### Task 4

If you had a chance to visit Great Britain, where would you go and why? Write 6 sentences.

## Reading Test

### Task 1

Read the extracts from a newspaper and match them with the sections in a newspaper.

- A. Education
- B. Sports
- C. International News
- D. Letters to the Editor
- E. Arts
- F. UK News

1. Park security

From Ms Susan Lasdun

Sir, The money to be given by the National Lottery to restore our public parks is indeed cause for celebration.

I agree with Marcus Binney that improving the security in parks is essential if we are to safeguard the lottery investment from future vandalism...

- 2. Many classical ballets on the 19th century were based on feeble texts and survived either because they contained brilliant choreography or music...
- 3. The universities are revolting. Today, the vice-chancellors will decide whether to charge new students an emergency levy, as a preliminary to making all students pay for higher education...
- 4. At the end of November, Simon Parke was on top of the world. He was the main attraction at a special press conference at Lamb's Club in London. On one hand was England's first world team squash trophy; on the other...
- 5. "We are taking counter measures", a spokeswoman said darkly, admitting that the area, despite the installation of many extra security devices since the Fagan incident, was still not fox-proof. "We used to send them to London Zoo..."
- 6. An earthquake struck the town of Santa Maria in Peru early yesterday morning. The quake measured 7.5 on the Richter scale...

### Task 2

Read the text below. For statements choose T if the statement is true according to the text, and F if it is false.

#### British Newspapers

The British are great newspaper readers. Newspapers are often thought of as either 'qualities' or 'populars' which depends on differences in style and content. The 'qualities' are newspapers which are generally thought to give serious accounts of the news and reports on business matters, industry, culture and society. They are large-sized.



The ‘quality’ papers, like The Times, The Guardian and others, are directed at readers who want full information on a wide range of public matters and are prepared to spend a considerable amount of time reading it. They appreciate serious news presented seriously.

‘Qualities’

The Times

Financial Times

The Daily Telegraph

The Guardian

‘Populars’

Daily Express

Daily Mail

Daily Mirror

The Sun

‘Popular’ newspapers appeal to people wanting news of a more entertaining character, presented with lots of illustrations. They offer little amount of political news and explain political issues in easily understandable language.

Some newspapers come out only on Sundays. Many newspapers are printed in colour, and a number of papers produce colour magazines as part of the Saturday and Sunday paper. They provide reading material about fashion, clothes, cooking, diet, the house and home, motoring and holidays. They publish sections with articles on travel, food and wine, and other leisure topics.

7. The British don’t like reading newspapers.
8. You can find serious news in the ‘quality’ papers.
9. The Daily express is larger in size than The Guardian.
10. The ‘popular’ papers have a lot of photographs.
11. The Times has more political news than The Daily Mirror.
12. There is a great variety of articles on different topics.

### Task 3

Read the first two paragraphs about a young swimmer.

#### Aiming for gold

Jamie is fourteen years old. He is a champion swimmer in his age and his coach believes that one day he could win an Olympic medal. This is Jamie’s dream.

It’s not going to be easy to make that dream come true, however, and Jamie already has a tough weekly routine. He puts in two solid hours of training before school and in the evenings, he is back in the pool or the weights room. Then there are weekend sessions as well when he also has his homework.

Find phrases in the text that have a similar meaning to one of the multiple-choice answers below. Then choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

13. Jamie has \_\_\_ .
- A. won a lot of swimming races;
  - B. won competitions against people older than him;
  - C. not taken part in competitions yet;
  - D. won competitions against people the same age as him.
14. Jamie \_\_\_ .
- A. can relax at the weekend;
  - B. is very busy seven days a week;
  - C. does swimming as his only form of training;
  - D. gets less schoolwork than other boys of his age.

Read the rest of the text and underline phrases which have a similar meaning to the following sentences.

- 15. Jamie has to be able to swim fast and have the ability to keep going.
- 16. Successful athletes use their bodies and their minds.
- 17. An athlete's routine can be boring.
- 18. Olympic medal winners get plenty of money and become famous.

Jamie's coach explained that to do well at the top level in competitive swimming, he will have to have speed and stamina, and Jamie's training programme has been set up to develop these two qualities. However, that is not all, because to become a champion, you need not only to be in good physical condition but you need to be mentally tough as well.

Jamie knows very well that he has years of constant training in front of him. His trainer tries to make his training as varied as possible with several different kinds of exercises that they go through in the pool, but the truth is that a certain amount of repetition is monotonous.

On the other hand, Jamie understands that if he becomes an Olympic champion, his financial future will be assured and he will become a celebrity. Above all, he will have proved to himself that he is good enough to be the best in the sport that he has chosen.

#### **Task 4**

Explain the main idea of the text in 6 sentences.

#### **Writing Test**

##### **Task 1**

Read the text. Choose the right answer (A, B or C).

### From the History of Basketball

Basketball as a game appeared at the end of the nineteenth century. It (1) \_\_ by James Naismith, a college coach during the winter of 1891–1892. He wanted (2) \_\_ his students between the end of the football season and the beginning of the baseball season. He (3) \_\_ fruit baskets on the walls at the opposite ends of the gymnasium and organized (4) \_\_ teams who played with a ball used for football. Each team tried to throw the ball into the other (5) \_\_ basket and at the same time (6) \_\_ to keep that team from throwing the ball into their basket. The students had a lot of exercise, they moved a lot about the gymnasium, jumped and ran. They liked the game and called (7) \_\_ basketball.

Nowadays the game itself is the same but there are (8) \_\_ changes in it. For example, now there (9) \_\_ five players in a team. This game is very popular in Europe, where it (10) \_\_ during World War I. It is interesting that at first basketball was an indoor game, and in America it (11) \_\_ still indoors. But almost in all (12) \_\_ countries it is an outdoor game.

- |                 |                   |                |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. introduce | B. was introduced | C. introduced  |
| 2. A. to train  | B. training       | C. train       |
| 3. A. place     | B. was placed     | C. placed      |
| 4. A. nine-man  | B. nine-men       | C. nine-mens   |
| 5. A. team      | B. teams          | C. team's      |
| 6. A. tried     | B. tryed          | C. tryd        |
| 7. A. it        | B. its            | C. itself      |
| 8. A. much      | B. many           | C. no          |
| 9. A. is        | B. are            | C. were        |
| 10. A. brought  | B. had brought    | C. was brought |
| 11. A. plays    | B. is played      | C. play        |
| 12. A. other    | B. another        | C. each        |

### Task 2

Write a concert review. Give general information about the concert.

- Where and what time the concert was.
- Describe the start of the concert.
- Give information about the performance and audience reaction.
- Describe the end of the concert and tell about your impressions.

### Speaking Test

1. Student A prefers watching TV, Student B likes the Internet. Discuss in pairs the advantages and disadvantages of these mass media.
2. Tell your English friend about the school system of Ukraine, types of schools, rules and punishments of your school.

3. Student A is a student of a Ukrainian school. Student B wants to know:
- how old S A was when he / she started school
  - how many years he / she studied in a primary school and what subjects he / she had
  - when a school year starts, how many terms and holidays SA has
  - if he / she has to wear a uniform
  - what his / her favourite subjects are
  - if the teacher are strict and what kinds of punishment are used at school
  - if his / her school life is exciting
4. Student A is interested in:
- how many hours Student B spends watching TV
  - what kinds of programs he / she prefers
  - what channel is his / her favourite and why
  - what educational programs he / she likes
  - which program is the most useful and why
  - if SB prefers films to sport programs
  - which films or sport programs he / she likes

### Text for Listening

#### Text 1

- A. Well, when they first meet, they know they want to be together forever, but it's not easy. There are all sorts of problems in their way. Anyway, I won't tell you if their love wins through in the end. You can read it and find out.
- B. This collection shows the writer at her best. The stories are very varied but they all share the poetic quality of her prose.
- C. The plot is both exciting and surprising. Our hero doesn't find out who committed the murder until the last few pages. I bet when you read it, you'll be as surprised as I was. Anyway, I won't spoil in for you by giving you any ideas.
- D. They make it sound like a wonderful country to visit. There are beautiful descriptions of the unspoilt countryside and of the warmth and hospitality of the people.
- E. The stories she tells of her childhood are wonderful to read and I found they brought back all kinds of memories for me too. She's an unusual ability to remember the smallest details of her past.
- F. It was so exciting that I couldn't put it down until it was finished. There's a journey, which is full of narrow escapes and terrible things, and when that's over, they reach the lost city where they find more danger still.

## Text 2.

## The Olympics

The Olympics have a very long history. They began in 776 BC, and took place every four years for nearly 1200 years, at Olympia, in Greece. They included many different kinds of sport: running, boxing, wrestling, the pentathlon and others.

Only Greek athletes were allowed to compete in the games; women were not allowed to watch them or to take part. The Games took part every four years, and the time between each Games was known as an “Olympiad”.

In 394 AD the Games stopped and the temple at Olympia was destroyed. Fifteen hundred years later, in 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, invited people from fifteen countries to start the Olympic Games again. The first of the modern Games took place in Athens two years later, in 1896.

## Text 3

Once my friend and I decided to go on a trip to London. Bill said he knew all about England ruled by the Queen who had no power, with lots of old palaces and castles. I had read a lot about Great Britain too and was very much interested in the life of people of the British Isles. I thought we would go there and learn the customs and traditions of the Scots, the English, the Irish and the Welsh. And we certainly wanted to do the sights of London with its beautiful cathedrals, theatres and museums..

But when we arrived at Heathrow Airport we understood that we wouldn't be able to go on all those trips and excursions we had planned to. The flight from California to London was very long. It took us about 10 hours to arrive in London. We were very tired and felt bad.

The next morning after breakfast Bill and I sat talking about our health in the hotel room. We agreed that we were very ill. We were sure that we needed a short rest instead doing the sights of the city. “I think we should go to some quiet place in the mountains, far from the noise of London”, Bill said.

I then offered to go to Scotland. We could travel there by car or by coach. We hadn't been to that part of Britain either. And all the guide books informed travelers that it was a specific place full of mountains. The loneliest and wildest part of Scotland is the Highlands. The highest mountains in Britain are situated here. I also remembered that Scotland is the home of golf and we thought we would be able to watch some interesting championships and visit some old golf clubs. Thus in the end we decided to spend our holidays in Edinburgh, or some other Scottish place.

**KEYS****Listening Test**

**1 D, 2 E, 3 B, 4 C, 5 F, 6 A, 7 F, 8 T, 9 T, 10 F, 11 F, 12 T, 13 B, 14 A, 15 D, 16 C, 17 B, 18 B.**

**Reading Test**

**1 D, 2 E, 3 A, 4 B, 5 F, 6 C, 7 F, 8 T, 9 F, 10 T, 11 T, 12 T, 13 D, 14 B. 15 He will have to have speed and stamina. 16 You need not only to be in good physical condition but you need to be mentally tough as well. 17 The truth is that a certain amount of repetition is monotonous. 18 His financial future will be assured and he will become a celebrity.**

**Writing Test**

**1 B, 2 A, 3 C, 4 B, 5 C, 6 A, 7 A, 8 B, 9 B, 10 C, 11 B, 12 A.**

# 9th grade

Криницька С. М.

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## TERM I

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з мовленнєвих тем "Appearance. Friends. Hobbies", "Youth lifestyle. Youth organization. Camps", "Foreign countries' culture" та мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу: Future Tenses, Past Tenses, Passive Voice, фразеологічні вирази, герундій.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Mark statements true (T) or false (F).

The speaker says:

1. Dogs live with families in Europe and the US.
2. Dogs usually live in the house in Africa.
3. The American advertisement was successful in Asia.
4. Elephants have to work hard in India.
5. Africans love elephants.
6. Countries don't differ in opinions of food.
7. Elephants are part of Indian family.

#### Task 2

Answer the questions.

1. What is the attitude to elephants in India?
2. Are dogs considered as secret animals in Asia?
3. What do Africans use elephants for?
4. How does opinion of elephants differ in some countries?
5. How does opinion of dogs differ in some countries?

#### Task 3

Mark statements true (T) or false (F).

1. The king could not swim well.
2. Neither of the farmers could swim as well.
3. The king wanted to show his gratitude to his savers.
4. The first farmer preferred to have buffaloes.
5. The old farmer asked no riches of the king.
6. Servants worshiped their king.

**Task 4**

Answer the questions.

1. Why did the first farmer hesitate?
2. What was the second farmer's wish?
3. Did farmers save king's life in order to get profit?
4. What is the main idea of the story?
5. Why did the king start to drown?
6. Did the king ask farmers not to tell anyone about the accident?

**Reading Test**

The perfect body

Most people were surprised when Renee Zellweger got the part of Bridget in the film *Bridget Jones's Diary*. The film is about a young woman who worries about work, her weight and men. Zellweger is a slim American woman — completely different from Bridget who is English and overweight.

So, what did Zellweger do to get the part right? She had lessons to improve her English accent and she put on about eleven kilos. For several months she didn't do any exercise and she ate a lot of pizza, peanut butter sandwiches and chocolate. Although it was fun at first, she often felt quite sick.

Zellweger put the weight on because she thought it was important to be as real as possible. She was surprised, however, by people's criticism. People criticised her for being fat when she put on weight for the film. They often criticized her again for being too skinny when she lost weight after the film. She realized it's almost impossible to have the perfect body in the eyes of media.

So why did she do it? Well, money was probably one reason. On top of her \$15 million salary, she earned \$225.000 for every kilo she put on. That's an extra \$2.5 million! And she didn't stop there. A British slimming magazine paid her \$3.5 million to lose all the weight again. So perhaps Zellweger doesn't need to care about the criticism when she earns all this money!

**Task 1**

Mark sentences as True (T) or False (F).

1. Most people thought Zellweger was the wrong person for the part of Bridget Jones.
2. Zellweger was unsure about taking part of Bridget.
3. She learnt to speak like an English person.
4. She ate a lot and exercised a lot.
5. She put on weight to feel like Bridget Jones.
6. She earned \$2.5 million for every kilo she put on.



**Task 2**

Answer the following questions.

1. What's the film *Bridget Jones's Diary* about?
2. What did Renee Zellweger do to be right for the role?
3. How did she manage to gain several kilos? How did she feel?
4. Was it an easy task for her?
5. Was she upset by media criticism? Why? Why not?
6. How much did she get for the film?

**Task 3**

Choose the right answer.

1. Most people were \_\_\_ when Renee got the role of Bridget.  
A. surprised  
B. happy  
C. upset
2. She often felt quite \_\_\_ while eating fattening food.  
A. unsure;  
B. happy;  
C. sick.
3. The article tells us that Renee \_\_\_\_ .  
A. is only interested in money and fame;  
B. doesn't have a very successful career;  
C. is not afraid to change if it's necessary for the role.
4. Why did she gain some kilos?  
A. The only reason was money;  
B. She thought it was important for the role;  
C. She wanted to show everyone that it's easy to lose all the weight afterwards.
5. What was people's reaction for Renee's weight changes?  
A. People criticised her for being fat or too skinny;  
B. People were envious that she put on some weight so easily;  
C. They felt sorry for her.
6. For several months she didn't do any exercise and \_\_\_\_ .  
A. watched TV all the time;  
B. didn't eat at all;  
C. she ate a lot of pizza, peanut butter sandwiches and chocolate.

**Task 4**

Imagine that you are given an opportunity to get a lot of money for changing your appearance. What would your answer be? Express your opinion in 6 sentences.

## Writing

### Task 1

Match the words to their opposites.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. generous | A. sad        |
| 2. cheerful | B. unfriendly |
| 3. outgoing | C. talkative  |
| 4. friendly | D. mean       |
| 5. quiet    | E. reserved   |
| 6. polite   | F. rude       |

### Task 2

Choose the correct item.

When I e.g. B met my university flatmate, Emily, I didn't like her, I thought she was a(an) (1) \_\_ girl who liked giving people orders. However, when I got to know her we became friends and (2) \_\_ friends ever since. She is a very energetic and (3) \_\_ person, who always offers to help people and organizes all kind of events.

First of all Emily is very pretty. She has (4) \_\_ features and people always notice her large green eyes and (5) \_\_ hair. But I think her (6) \_\_ nose I her best feature.

Emily is usually (7) \_\_ dressed. Her favourite clothes are her old jeans and her collection of T-shirts with the names of her favourite rock groups. Emily is always on a diet, because she worries about (8) \_\_ weight. She never believes me, when I tell her she's very slim. Emily is very9) \_\_ and she is always the life and soul of the party. She is also very romantic, but she is (10) \_\_ about who she talks to. She wants to find someone really special. She is so clever and talented that she could have a great career, (11) \_\_ she is not at all (12) \_\_ . She has no idea what she wants to do after she finishes her studies.

All in all, h is very special to me and I know she will always be there when I need her.

e.g.	A one	B first	C every time
1	A bossy	B unreliable	C selfish
2	A were	B are being	C have been
3	A careful	B caring	C boring
4	A wonderful	B stunning	C decisive
5	A golden	B bright	C hiked
6	A laughing	B silky	C upturned
7	A formally	B casually	C successfully

8	A taking on	B having on	C putting on
9	A outgoing	B easy-going	C helpful
10	A silly	B boring	C fussy
11	A as well	B and	C but
12	A co-operative	B ambitious	C determined

### Task 3

Composition. Imagine that you are a reporter. Look at the paragraph plan below, then write an article describing a famous person you know.

#### *Plan*

##### Introduction

- Para 1: name — what he is famous for

##### Main body

- Para 2: appearance (looks, e.g. tall, well-built, etc., clothes, e.g. casual clothes, etc.)
- Para 3: character (what he is like e.g. kind, patient, etc with justification)
- Para 4: hobbies / interests (activities he enjoys doing / doesn't enjoy doing)

##### Conclusion

- Para 5: final comments (say whether you like him or not and what you think of him)

## Speaking

### Task 1

Number the lines of the dialogues in the correct order. Jim is inviting two women out.

1

— Hello Jim.

— Thanks Jim. I'll tell you...

— Not really. I'm staying at home to study for my exams.

— Hello, Sal. It's Jim. 1

— OK. I'll call you again next week. Good luck with your exams!

— Oh, that's really nice of you but I don't like going out when I have to study. I'm sorry. Perhaps another time?

— Are you doing anything this weekend?

— I see. Well, why don't you come out for a drink on Saturday evening? There's a new bar opening on the river...

2

- What are you doing on Saturday evening?  
 — Hello, Bella? It's Jim. 1  
 — Perfect! I can meet you on the river at 7 p.m.  
 — Nothing. Why?  
 — 7.30 would be better for me. I'm going to Oxford on Sunday to visit my aunt and I'm driving so I won't be back...  
 — Well, would you like to come out for a drink, or something to eat?  
 — Hello.  
 — Great idea! Oh, wait a minute. Saturday? No, I've just remembered. I'm going to a concert on Saturday. Diane's bought some tickets to see Guns and Roses. Why don't we go out on Sunday evening?

**Task 2**

Complete the table and use the information to make dialogues about Sal and Bella's plans.

Sal	Bella
Plans: staying at home	Plans:
Reason:	Reason:
	Plans (Sunday):

*E.g.*

- What is Sal doing on...?  
 – ...  
 – What is the reason...?  
 – ...  
 – When are they meeting?  
 – ...  
 – What are their plans?  
 – ...

**Task 3**

Use the dialogues (Task 1) to act similar ones.

*Plans:* to go to the cinema (park, disco, Kyiv, restaurant, etc), to visit friends in the country.

*Reasons:* making a report, cleaning the house.

**Text for Listening**

Text 1

Countries have different opinions of animals and different traditions.

One example is dogs. In Europe and America, dogs are pets. They live in the house. They're part of the family. In other countries, in Africa and Asia, dog are dirty animals. They live on the street. I remember an advertisement a few years ago, an American advertisement. It showed a man running with his dog. Man and dog as best friends. Well, they tried to show this advertisement in Asia and it was a disaster. No one wanted to see a man with a horrible, unclean animal like a dog.

Another example is an elephant. In Europe, we love elephants. We think they are funny. In India, the elephant isn't funny at all. It's a worker. Elephants are used in all kinds of work because they're so strong. And then in Africa, elephants are killers. Every year they kill hundreds of people. They're big, dangerous animals and people are frightened of them.

### Text 2

There was once a very bad king. All the people hated him. One hot day the king was walking along the river. He decided to take a swim. The king was a good swimmer, but when he got into the water, he suddenly felt a pain in his side. He started to drown. Two farmers were working in a field nearby. They jumped in the water and saved him. They didn't know that he was a king until he was out of the water. The king was very grateful to the farmers. He said to them, "You have saved my life. Ask me for everything you want". One of the farmers said, "I need two buffaloes to help me in the fields". The king promised he would give him the animals. Then the king asked the other farmer, "What is your wish?" The other farmer was old and wise. He thought and thought. Then he said, "Don't tell anyone that I helped save your life".

### KEYS

#### Listening Test

*Task 1* 1 T, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F, 6 F, 7 F.

*Task 3* 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 T, 5 T, 6 F.

#### Reading Test

*Task 1* 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 T, 6 F.

*Task 2* 1 The film is about a young woman who worries about work, her weight and men. 2 She had lessons to improve her English accent and she put on about eleven kilos. 3 For several months she didn't do any exercise and she ate a lot of pizza, peanut butter sandwiches and chocolate. 4 She often felt quite sick. 5 No, she wasn't. She was surprised by people's criticism. She realized it's almost impossible to have the perfect body in the eyes of media. 6 She got \$15 million salary and \$6 million to put and lose her weight.

*Task 3* 1 A, 2 C, 3 C, 4 B, 5 A, 6 C.

*Task 4* 1 day, 2 time, 3 friends, 4 five, 5 meet, 6 with, 7 why, 8 or, 9 lend, 10 don't, 11 one, 12 sons.

### Writing Test

*Task 1* 1 D, 2 A, 3 E, 4 B, 5 C, 6 F, 7 J, 8 I, 9 G, 10 H.

*Task 2* 1 B, 2 B, 3 A, 4 C, 5 B, 6 C, 7 A, 8 C, 9 C, 10 B

*Task 3* 1 famous, 2 successful, 3 glamorous, 4 peaceful, 5 numerous, 6 messy, 7 funny, 8 wonderful

*Task 4* 1 famous, 2 youthful, 3 charming, 4 caring, 5 interesting, 6 restless, 7 talented.

### Speaking Test

*Task 1*

1

2. Hello Jim.
8. Thanks Jim. I'll tell you...
4. Not really. I'm staying at home to study for my exams.
1. Hello, Sal. It's Jim.
7. OK. I'll call you again next week. Good luck with your exams!
6. Oh, that's really nice of you but I don't like going out when I have to study. I'm sorry. Perhaps another time?
3. Are you doing anything this weekend?
5. I see. Well, why don't you come out for a drink on Saturday evening? There's a new bar opening on the river...

2

3. What are you doing on Saturday evening?
1. Hello, Bella? It's Jim.
7. Perfect! I can meet you on the river at 7 p.m.
4. Nothing. Why?
8. 7.30 would be better for me. I'm going to Oxford on Sunday to visit my aunt and I'm driving so I won't be back...
5. Well, would you like to come out for a drink, or something to eat?
2. Hello.
6. Great idea! Oh, wait a minute. Saturday? No, I've just remembered. I'm going to a concert on Saturday. Diane's bought some tickets to see Guns and Roses. Why don't we go out on Sunday evening?

*Task 2*

Sal	Bella
Plans: staying at home	Plans: going to a concert
Reason: to study for her exams	Reason: Diane bought tickets
	Plans (Sunday): going to Oxford

## TERM II

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з мовленнєвих тем "Environmental Protection", "Travelling", "Great Britain", "Future Profession", та мають на меті проконтролювати знання такого граматичного матеріалу: Future Tenses, Past Tenses, Passive Voice, Conditionals, фразеологічні вирази.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Match unexpected presents to the places.

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. four or nine flowers | A. Europe        |
| 2. clocks               | B. Middle east   |
| 3. alcohol              | C. South america |
| 4. leather things       | D. Japan         |
| 5. red flowers          | E. China         |
| 6. pig leather things   |                  |

#### Task 2

True or false.

- It's very important to make presents in the UK.
- The Japanese like to present pens to their guests at the beginning of the meeting.
- If you give flowers to the Japanese avoid presenting four or nine flowers.
- Chinese people accept a present straight away.
- Chinese people prefer clocks as souvenirs.
- Red flowers are associated with romance Europe.

#### Task 3

Answer the questions.

- What is South Africa famous for?
- Is alcohol a good present for people from Middle East?
- What do people from Middle East prefer?
- What is the main idea of the text?
- What is the attitude to presents in Australia, Canada, the USA and Europe?
- What is the tradition of gift-giving in Japan?

#### Task 4

Write down the main idea of the text.

## Reading Test

### How to get that job

#### Before the interview

- Find out as much as you can about the company
- Think about questions which the interviewer might ask you. Plan how to answer them.
- Dress smartly.
- Don't be late. If you are very early, have a coffee in a local café and look at your notes.
- Switch off your mobile and take two or three slow, deep breaths before you go in.

#### During the interview

- When you walk in, shake hands firmly with the interviewer, look them in the eyes, and say 'Pleased to meet you'.
- Answer the questions in a confident, firm voice. Don't speak too quietly, too quickly or too hesitant.
- Answers should be one word or one sentence, but also should not be too long.
- When answering questions, maintain eye contact with the interviewer. If there is more than one interviewer, give them equal attention.
- Give clear, direct answers to questions. If you don't know something, say so.
- Don't lie.
- At the end of the interview, you might be asked, 'Are there any questions that you would like to ask us?' — make sure you have one or two good questions ready.
- Above all, be positive and show enthusiasm for the job.

#### After the interview

- If you didn't answer a question well in the interview, don't be afraid to phone up soon afterwards and say something like, 'I don't think I explained myself very well in the interview. What I wanted to say was...' This will show enthusiasm and it will remind them of you.

### Task 1

Choose the right answer.

1. If you are very early \_\_\_.
  - A. wait at the reception looking through the magazines;
  - B. have a coffee in a local café;
  - C. ask a secretary to make you a cup of coffee.



2. Answers should be \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. very short;
  - B. as detailed as possible;
  - C. not be too long.
3. Find out as much as you can about \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. the company;
  - B. the salary;
  - C. your duties.
4. Be positive and \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. smile;
  - B. show enthusiasm for the job;
  - C. talkative.
5. If there is more than one interviewer,
  - A. answer the person who ask you questions;
  - B. choose the chief;
  - C. give them equal attention.
6. Dress \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. smartly;
  - B. casually;
  - C. in your best clothes.

### Task 2

True or false.

1. It's better never to be late for the interview.
2. If you came earlier than planned wait at the reception.
3. If at the end of an interview you are asked whether you have any questions, answer that everything is clear.
4. Maintain the eye contact with the interviewer during the interview.
5. Give the answers as quick as you can to show that you don't lie.
6. When you are asked try to give the full information to the question.

### Task 3

Answer the following questions.

1. What research do you need to do before the interview?
2. What kind of clothes should you wear to the interview?
3. What should you do just before you enter the interview room?
4. What should you do and say when you meet the interviewer?
5. How should you answer questions?
6. What should you do after the interview?

### Task 4

Imagine that you are at the interview. Make up 6 special questions which you can put to the interviewer.

**Writing****Task 1**

Choose the correct item.

1. The bomb caused a huge \_\_ .  
A. volcano;  
B. flooding;  
C. earthquake;  
D. explosion.
2. The \_\_ of the wind took the roof off our house.  
A. gas;  
B. steam;  
C. force;  
D. ash.
3. The hunting leopards and tigers is \_\_ according to the laws protecting the wildlife.  
A. dangerous;  
B. scary;  
C. illegal;  
D. lethal.
4. Water and air \_\_ are serious problems.  
A. destruction;  
B. pollution;  
C. waste;  
D. damage.
5. 'Help \_\_ to some coffee,' she said.  
A. you;  
B. itself;  
C. your;  
D. yourself.
6. Please, type these letters for me, \_\_ you?  
A. aren't;  
B. do;  
C. don't;  
D. will.

**Task 2**

Fill in to-infinitive or *-ing* form

1. She was looking forward to \_\_ (start) her new job.
2. I would like \_\_ . (watch) a comedy on TV.
3. I must \_\_ (see) the dentist soon.
4. He enjoys \_\_ (cook) for the friends.
5. They made him \_\_ (move) to another flat.
6. His parents let him \_\_ (buy) a new computer.

### Task 3

Write about advantages and disadvantages of working as a policeman. Use the notes, linking words and the plan below to write the main body of the composition. The beginning and the ending have been written for you. Write about 80 words.

#### *Beginning*

Have you ever considered becoming a policeman? There are many advantages and disadvantages to doing this kind of job.

#### *Ending*

All things considered, becoming a policeman is a nice idea as long as you are aware of the drawbacks.

#### *Plan*

*Introduction:* State topic — the short summary of the topic.

*Main body:* Paragraph 2: list the advantages and give reasons.

Paragraph 3: list the disadvantages and give reasons.

*Conclusion:* Restate the fact that there are both advantages and disadvantages.

#### *Notes*

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reward / protect people from crime exciting / find yourself in challenging situations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dangerous / get killed / deal with dangerous people</li> <li>exhausting / work long hours</li> </ul>

*Linking words:* firstly, however, in addition, furthermore, on the other hand, finally

## Speaking

### Task 1

Look at SUGGESTIONS and match them with their RESULTS. Then link the sentences with so that or to and talk about how you can improve the living conditions in our cities.

#### *Suggestions*

- Governments should improve public transport.
- People should get involved in recycling schemes.
- We should ban cars from city centres.
- Government should force factories to put filters on chimneys.
- The harmful gases won't be able to pollute the atmosphere.

*Results*

- A. There will be less rubbish to pollute the environment.
- B. We will force them to use environmentally friendly production methods.
- C. We can make the street cleaner, safer and quieter.
- D. People won't have to use cars to get around.
- E. The harmful gases won't be able to pollute the atmosphere.

**Task 2**

Your town is facing serious problems. The streets are *full of rubbish*, there are *too many cars*, *people keep cutting down the trees* to make space for more building, *the nearby river is being polluted with chemicals* from factories and people are stomach illnesses. Suggest ways of improving the situation, explaining the results of each suggestion. Use the ideas from the previous task and add your own ideas. Use words of wisdom: 'In the eyes of nature we are just another species in trouble.'

*For example:*

*Rubbish:* stricter fines, more bins, advertising (posters around the city), recycling schemes.

*Result:* cleaner streets, fewer rats / diseases

*Too many cars:* ban cars from city centre, improve public transport.

*Results:* cleaner air, fewer health problems, quieter.

*Cutting down trees:* for every tree cut down plant ten new ones.

*Results:* animals won't lose their natural habitat, there will be enough oxygen.

*Water pollution:* heavy fines for factory owners who pollute rivers, lakes or the sea.

*Results:* marine life won't be threatened, we can swim in the sea and drink the water from rivers or lakes, fewer health problems, etc.

**Text for Listening**

Advice for UK Business Travellers

Giving gifts

Unlike the UK, gift-giving is very important in *Japan* and it usually happens at the end of a visit. Pens are a good idea or something not available in Japan. If you give flowers, avoid giving four or nine flowers as these are unlucky numbers.

*Chinese people* will probably refuse your gift several times, but it is polite to continue offering it to them. Do not give clocks to Chinese people as the Chinese word for 'clock' is similar to the word for 'death'.

Give gifts of highest quality leather, silver, or crystals to people from *Middle East*. Remember to avoid alcohol and leather from pigs.

Gift-giving is less formal in *South America* but still an important part of the culture. Avoid leather, as many of the world's best leather products come from South America.

Gift-giving in *Australia, Canada, USA and Europe* is informal and not always expected. However, it is polite to bring someone flowers, chocolate or wine when visiting their house. In some European countries, you should avoid red flowers (associated with romance).

## KEYS

### Listening Test

*Task 1* 1 d, 2 e, 3 b, 4 c, 5 a, 6 b.

*Task 2* 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 F, 6 T.

### Reading Test

*Task 1* 1 B, 2 C, 3 A, 4 B, 5 C, 6 A.

*Task 2* 1 T, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F, 6 F.

### Writing Test

*Task 1* 1 D, 2 C, 3 C, 4 B, 5 D, 6 D.

*Task 2* 1 starting, 2 to watch, 3 see, 4 cooking, 5 move, 6 buy.

### Speaking Test

*Task 1* 1 D, 2 A, 3 C, 4 E, 5 B.

#### *Task 2*

1. Governments should improve public transport *so that* people won't have to use cars to get around.
2. People should get involved in recycling schemes *so that* there will be less rubbish to pollute the environment.
3. We should stop using the products of companies whose factories cause pollution *to* make the street cleaner, safer and quieter.
4. Government should force factories to put filters on chimneys *so that* the harmful gases won't be able to pollute the atmosphere.
5. The harmful gases won't be able to pollute the atmosphere *to* force them to use environmentally friendly production methods.

# 10th grade

Вітренко І. О.

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## TERM I

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з таких тем: "Appearance and Character", "Leisure and Hobbies", "Sport, Transport and Travelling" і мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу: Present / Past / Future Tenses, Pronouns, Possesives, Degrees of Comparison, Participles.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Match choices (A–F) to (1–6).

1. When two boys looked at each other, they saw that they \_\_\_ .
  2. The room \_\_\_ .
  3. When Tom was eating \_\_\_ .
  4. At last Tom \_\_\_ .
  5. In his cabinet Tom took everything from his pockets \_\_\_ .
  6. Tom lay down upon a sofa \_\_\_ .
- A. \_\_\_ was led to his cabinet and left alone.  
B. \_\_\_ was full of people.  
C. \_\_\_ and began to crack the nuts.  
D. \_\_\_ were very much alike.  
E. \_\_\_ and began to read the book.  
F. \_\_\_ nobody smiled or paid any attention to anything.

#### Task 2

For sentences (7–12) choose the correct variant (A, B, C or D).

7. In the large dining-room a table for \_\_\_ was ready.
  - A. everybody;
  - B. one person;
  - C. many people;
  - D. the Royal family.
8. Tom ate with \_\_\_ .
  - A. a knife and a fork;
  - B. a spoon;
  - C. his fingers;
  - D. a fork.

9. When Tom was at the table, he was afraid that the napkin will become \_\_ .
  - A. clean;
  - B. beautiful;
  - C. old;
  - D. dirty.
10. When nobody advised him what to do with his problem, Tom began to \_\_ .
  - A. cry;
  - B. laugh;
  - C. run away;
  - D. sleep.
11. In his cabinet Tom ate \_\_ that he had taken from the dining-room.
  - A. oranges;
  - B. apples;
  - C. nuts;
  - D. sweets.
12. At last Tom started to read a book about \_\_ .
  - A. adventures;
  - B. making toys;
  - C. royal history;
  - D. good and bad manners.

### Task 3

For statements (13–18) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, or F if it is false.

13. Tom was from a very rich family.
14. Tom was very surprised when he saw his napkin.
15. After dinner Tom took some napkins from the table and filled his pockets with them.
16. Tom was ill.
17. All were sorry for the prince when he scratched his nose.
18. Tom couldn't read.

### Task 4

Imagine that you are Tom and retell the event which happened to you in 6 sentences.

## Reading Test

### Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A–F) to (1–6).

First newspapers were nothing like our papers today. They were more like letters containing news. In the fifth century BC, there were

men in Rome who wrote these news letters and sent them to people who lived far away from the capital.

Something more like our papers was started by Julius Caesar in 60 BC. His government published a daily bulletin devoted mostly to government announcements; it was called *Acta Diurna*, which meant “*Daily Happenings*”.

In the sixteenth century Venice people paid a fee of one gazeta to read notices that were issued by the government every day. These were called *Notizie Scritte* (“*Written News*”).

The first regular newspaper established in London was the “*Intelligencer*” in 1663. At that time papers were mostly published only once a week, because their production was slow.

The first American newspaper, “*Public Occurrences*”, was started in Boston in 1690, but the governor of the colony quickly stopped it. Benjamin Franklin headed the “*Pennsylvania Gazette*” from 1729 to 1765. The people were so eager to have newspapers that by the time of the American Revolution there were 37 of them in the Colonies.

1. The first regular newspapers...
  2. Venice people...
  3. In the period of American Revolution...
  4. *Acta Diurna*...
  5. In the fifth century BC...
  6. In the “*Written News*”...
- A. ...there were men who wrote news letters.
  - B. ...paid a fee to read *Notizie Scritte*.
  - C. ...people could read notices issued by the government every day.
  - D. ...was published to tell about government announcements.
  - E. ...were published very slowly.
  - F. ...people had more than 30 newspapers in the Colonies.

## Task 2

Read the text below. For statements (7–12) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, or F if it is false.

### Marie Curie and Radium

A French physicist, Henri Becquerel discovered that a metal called uranium gave off a kind of radiation, which later Marie Curie called radioactivity. But where did this radiation come from and what was it like? She made experiments to discover that secret of nature. There was failure, success, more failure, a little success, a little more success. Marie wrote: “Life is not easy for any of us. We must work, and above all we must believe in ourselves”.



At this time her husband Pierre Curie left his own successful laboratory work and joined her in the search of this unknown radiation. In 1898 they declared that there was something in nature, still unseen, which gave out radioactivity and was named radium. The scientists of those days were very polite to them, but still their common thought was: “Show us some radium, and we will believe you”.

And the Curies tried to do their best to reach success. Though they had four difficult years in the work, that period was the happiest in their lives. One evening in 1902 they came into their laboratory again and saw faint blue light in the glass test-tubes on the tables, which was so hard to find: Radium.

7. Henri Becquerel discovered radioactivity.
8. The discovery of radium was not an easy thing for Marie Curie.
9. Pierre Curie decided not to work with his wife because he couldn't do anything in science by himself.
10. The name ‘radium’ appeared in 1898.
11. The Curies decided to show other scientists some radium, but they didn't believe them.
12. The period of “radium work” was the happiest part of the Curies' life.

### Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (13–18) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

#### Family of languages

At one time, at the beginning of history, people probably spoke the same language. As time went on, this parent language (some think that there were several parent languages) spread and changed. At first, the parent languages were spoken by small groups of people. By and by, these groups grew in numbers and there wasn't enough food for all of them, so people began to move to other places. When these tribes arrived at a new place, they spoke almost the same language as before but as the time passed people began to say things a little differently. Some words that were needed in the old home were no longer needed in the new place and were dropped. New words were made to describe new experiences. Ways of making sentences changed too. And suppose the people had settled in a place where others were already living. Then the two languages blended, and both of the languages changed. At first, the speech of the new people had changed only a little from the original language.

After a long time, when there were many changes in words, sounds, and grammar, it could be considered a new language. In just

these ways, Spanish, French and Portuguese developed from Latin; and English, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and Dutch grew from an early form of the old Germanic languages. The ancestor language, together with all the languages which developed from it, is called “a family” of languages.

13. What is the text about?
  - A. Parents and their children.
  - B. Languages nowadays.
  - C. Parents and languages.
  - D. Development of languages.
14. Why did people begin to move to new places?
  - A. Because parent languages changed.
  - B. Because they didn't have enough to eat.
  - C. Because languages grew in numbers.
  - D. Because they lived in small groups.
15. How did people's language change at a new place?
  - A. The ways of making words changed.
  - B. They started to use a new language, not their own one.
  - C. Some old words were not used any more.
  - D. They needed a new language because they were at a new place.
16. What is “a family” of languages?
  - A. The early forms of old Germanic languages.
  - B. All the languages which developed from the ancestor language.
  - C. All the languages which developed from the ancestor language and the ancestor language itself.
  - D. Spanish, French and Portuguese.
17. When the two languages blended \_\_ .
  - A. ancestor languages changed;
  - B. the speech of the new people changed;
  - C. nothing appeared;
  - D. both languages changed.
18. What did English grow from?
  - A. Early form of the old German languages.
  - B. Spanish.
  - C. A family of languages.
  - D. New places.

#### Task 4

Imagine that you have the chance to put several questions to Marie Curie. Make up 6 special questions.

## Writing Test

### Task 1

Read the text below. Complete the story with the correct forms of the words in brackets (1–12). An example (0) has been done to you.

After ‘The Hound of Baskervilles’ by A. Conan Doyle

Mr. Sherlock Holmes (0) *was sitting* (sit) one morning at the breakfast table in his room in Baker Street. His friend Dr Watson was standing near the window, examining a (1) \_\_ (walk) stick which a visitor had forgotten the day before.

‘To Dr Mortimer from (2) \_\_ (he) friend’, was engraved upon it, with the date ‘1884’. Sherlock Holmes suddenly (3) \_\_ (turn) to Watson and said, ‘The owner of the stick has a dog which is (4) \_\_ (large) than a terrier and smaller than a mastiff’.

‘How (5) \_\_ (know / you)?’ asked Watson in surprise.

‘I was examining that stick carefully and noticed the marks of (6) \_\_ (dog) teeth on it’, answered Holmes. ‘They are too broad for a terrier and not broad enough for a mastiff. Probably the dog often (7) \_\_ (carry) the stick behind its master. I think it must (8) \_\_ (be) a spaniel’.

Holmes left the breakfast table and (9) \_\_ (stand) near the window as he said this. Watson looked at him in surprise and asked, ‘How can you be sure of that?’

‘For the simple reason that I see the dog at (10) \_\_ (we) door and I hear the bell which its master (11) \_\_ (ring). I wonder why Dr Mortimer wants to see Mr. Sherlock Holmes. Well, we (12) \_\_ (soon / know). Come in’, he added and then there was a knock at the door.

### Task 2

Write an informal letter of about 100 words. Do not write any dates and addresses.

Your teacher asked you to read a book. Write a letter to your friend in which you:

- share your opinion on this book;
- give the information about the writer, the type and the main characters of this book;
- describe the plot;
- advise to read / not to read this book and explain your point of view.

## Speaking Test

Join a partner and talk on one of the following situations. Use all the details given.

*Situation 1*

**Partner A.** You are a tourist in England. You are very, very hungry. Ask somebody in the street for help.

**Partner B.** You are English. You are walking down the street when a tourist stops you. You speak only English.

*Situation 2*

**Partner A.** You have recently taken up a new kind of sport. Tell your partner about its advantages and make him / her join you.

**Partner B.** You have visited a sports competition and you want to choose a new kind of sport. Talk to your partner about this and prove that your kind of sport is the best one.

*Situation 3*

**Partner A.** While visiting a summer camp, you made a new friend. You like his / her character. Tell your partner about your friend's personality. Prove that everybody should follow his / her example.

**Partner B.** You have learnt the biography of one very famous person. Tell your partner about the person you admire and explain why.

**Text for Listening**

## Tom's First Royal Dinner

After "The Prince and the Pauper" by Mark Twain

Once Tom, a boy from a very poor family, met the Prince. They looked at each other and saw that they were very much alike. So the boys decided to exchange their lives for some time: the Prince went to Tom's Family and Tom went to the Royal family.

So, one day at about one o'clock Tom was dressed for dinner. Then he was taken to a large room, where a table for one person was ready.

The room was full of people.

All of them knew that the Prince was mad and that they had not to show any surprise if he did anything strange.

Poor Tom ate with his fingers, but no one smiled. He looked at his napkin with great interest, and then said:

"Please take it away; I'm afraid it will become dirty".

The napkin was taken away without a word of protest.

When he finished his dessert, he filled his pockets with nuts, but nobody paid any attention to that either.

Suddenly his nose began to itch. He looked first at one then at another of the lords near him. They ran up to him and asked what the matter was. Tom said with tears in his eyes:

"My nose is itching terribly. What shall I do?"

Nobody smiled; nobody knew how to help him.

Tears began to run down his cheeks; at last he begged pardon of the people standing around him and scratched his nose himself.

Nobody smiled, but all were sorry for the prince.

At last our small friend was led to his cabinet and was left alone. Then he remembered the nuts. He took them out of his pockets and soon was cracking them and feeling almost happy for the first time since he became a prince.

When the nuts were all eaten up, he found some books in a bookcase, among them one about the etiquette of the English court. He lay down upon a sofa and began to read it.

## KEYS

### Listening Test

1 D, 2 B, 3 F, 4 A, 5 C, 6 E, 7 B, 8 C, 9 D, 10 A, 11 C, 12 D, 13 F, 14 T, 15 F, 16 T, 17 T, 18 F,.

### Reading Test

1 E, 2 B, 3 F, 4 D, 5 A, 6 C, 7 F, 8 T, 9 F, 10 T, 11 F, 12 T, 13 D, 14 B, 15 C, 16 C, 17 D, 18 A.

### Writing Test

*Task 1* 1 walking, 2 his, 3 turned, 4 larger, 5 do you know, 6 dog's, 7 carries, 8 be, 9 was standing, 10 our, 11 is rising, 12 will soon know.

## TERM II

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з таких тем: "Lifestyles", "Jobs and Careers", "Learning Languages", "Transport and Travelling" і мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу: Present / Past / Future Tenses, Passive Voice, Possessives, Degrees of Comparison, Participles.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

For sentences (1–6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

1. The British are often viewed as \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. the most talkative and amiable people in the world;
  - B. the most boring people in the world;
  - C. the most absent-minded people in the world.

2. They have \_\_\_ which is not understood by the foreigners.
  - A. a specific sense of humour;
  - B. a specific style in fashion;
  - C. very good taste.
3. Talking to other people they always discuss \_\_\_ .
  - A. their family matters;
  - B. the weather or general questions;
  - C. their private life.
4. The British always queue when they are \_\_\_ .
  - A. waiting for a bus.
  - B. shopping;
  - C. taking books from a library.
5. The clothes the British wear are usually \_\_\_ .
  - A. useless;
  - B. specific;
  - C. unimaginatively formal.
6. If you have a British friend, this is \_\_\_ .
  - A. a friend for life;
  - B. a hooligan and vandal;
  - C. a reserved person.

**Task 2**

For statements (7–12) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, or F if it is false.

7. Generally speaking, the British are very rude.
8. Most British people have their own homes.
9. British people still like hunting pets.
10. The British are closely connected to their tradition.
11. The British are often very open and spontaneous people.
12. British people still love hunting of foxes and hares.

**Task 3**

Answer the following questions.

13. How do you understand the following: “There is no place like home”?
14. Why are the British thought to be polite despite their rude football fans?
15. What British pride can you remember?
16. How would you characterize the British?
17. What is a “small talk”?
18. How can you prove that the British are very polite?

**Task 4**

In not more than 6 sentences describe the peculiarities of the British character.

**Reading Test****Task 1**

Read the parts of the text and put them into the correct order.

- A. When they reached the court, Lord Enibi and Judge Cadi were already there, talking and laughing together. As soon as the judge saw the poor man, he shouted angrily, “You should be ashamed of yourself! You have filled yourself up with the smells from Lord Enibi’s restaurant. But you haven’t paid him a penny. Pay him at once, do you hear!”
- B. The poor man sighed. “Life is hard for people as poor as I am. Yesterday I was passing the restaurant owned by Lord Enibi. I stopped for a moment because the food smelled so nice. Lord Enibi ran out of the restaurant and said he had caught me swallowing the smell of his food”.
- C. In the north of China there lived Effendi Nasreddin. He was the cleverest man for miles around and many people came to ask for his advice. Once a poor man came to see him for just this reason. He bowed very low and said: “I have a great favour to ask of you”. “I shall be delighted if I can be of help to you. So tell me what I can do”, replied the Effendi.
- D. “Can you hear the money rattling, my lord?” said the Effendi. “Don’t be silly! I’m not deaf, of course I can hear it”, replied Lord Enibi crossly. “Excellent. I’m so glad that it settled. My brother smelled your food cooking and now you have heard his money jingling. So that puts things straight between you”. And with that, Effendi Nasreddin turned on his heel and gave the poor man his arm. Together they walked out of the court.
- E. The Effendi stepped forward and bowed the deepest of bows. “It so happens that this poor man is my younger brother. He hasn’t a cent, so I’ve come along to settle his debt”. Then he took the purse that hung on his belt, held it up to Lord Enibi’s ear and shook it till all the coins jingled inside.
- F. “He handed me a bill, but I hadn’t a single penny to pay him. So he took me to Judge Cadi. The judge is going to pass the sentence today. Could you possibly come to the court with me and say something in my defence?”

**Task 2**

a) For statements (7–9) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, or F if it is false.

7. Many people came to ask for Nasreddin’s advice because he was the cleverest man in the world.
8. Lord Enibi took the poor man to Judge Cadi because he didn’t have money to pay for the thing Enibi asked.

9. Judge Cadi supported Lord Enibi according to the laws they had in their country.
- b) For sentences (10–12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
10. Judge Cadi told the poor man to \_\_ .
- A. smell food;
  - B. pay Lord Enibi at once;
  - C. fill himself up with the smell of food;
  - D. be ashamed of themselves.
11. Effendi took his purse that hung on his belt and \_\_ .
- A. bowed the deepest of bows;
  - B. shook his head;
  - C. jingled the coins inside;
  - D. stepped back.
12. In the court Lord Enibi \_\_ .
- A. was deaf;
  - B. could hear money rattling;
  - C. could rattle his money;
  - D. could understand the deaf.

### Task 3

Answer the following questions.

- 13. Why did Effendi Nasreddin decide to help the poor man?
- 14. What did the poor man do in front of Lord Enibi's restaurant?
- 15. How did Effendi Nasreddin settle his debt?
- 16. Why did the poor man want Effendi to come to the court with him?
- 17. What did Effendi do to the purse on his belt?
- 18. How was Lord Enibi punished?

### Task 4

Imagine that you are Effendi Nasreddin and write about the story which happened to you and the poor man from the first person in 6 sentences.

## Writing Test

### Task 1

Read the text below. Complete the story with the correct forms of the words in brackets (1–12). An example (0) has been done to you.

The White House

In Washington, DC, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is a very special address. It (0) *is* (be) the address of the White House, the home of the president of the United States.



Originally the White House was grey and was called the Presidential Palace. It (1) \_\_ (build) from 1792 to 1800. At this time, the city of Washington itself was built. It was to be the nation's new capital city. George Washington, (2) \_\_ (one) president, and Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer, chose the place for the new city. L'Enfant then planned the city. The (3) \_\_ (president) home was an important part of the plan.

A contest was held to pick a design for the president's home. An architect (4) \_\_ (name) James Hoban won. He designed a large three-story (5) \_\_ (build) of grey stone.

In 1812 the United States and Britain went to war. In 1814 the British invaded Washington. They burnt many buildings (6) \_\_ (include) the Presidential Palace.

After the war James Hoban, the original architect, partially rebuilt the president's home. To cover the marks of the fire, the building was painted white. Before long it became (7) \_\_ (know) as the White House.

In 1901 President Theodore Roosevelt issued an order changing the official name to the "White House".

Since it was burnt down in 1814 by British troops during the war of 1812, the White House (8) \_\_ (go) through numerous changes. Today it contains reception and dining room, living quarters for the President and his family (on the second floor), the President's Oval Office and (9) \_\_ (office) for all the President staff.

Here, in the White House, The President holds (10) \_\_ (meet) that decide national and international policy, signs new legislation and carries out the many duties of the office.

Besides being a residence, The White House is also a public building and such is open at certain times for tours. The White House is one of (11) \_\_ (popular) tourist attractions in the United States.

The term "White House" is often used colloquially (12) \_\_ (denote) the President, or the executive branch of the US government.

### Task 2

Write an informal letter of about 100 words. Use all the details given. Do not write any dates and addresses.

You have decided to change your school to study foreign languages. One of your friends already studies at such a school. Write a letter to him / her in which you:

- tell him / her the news;
- explain the reasons of your choice;
- show the importance of knowing foreign languages in your everyday life, your future profession etc.;
- ask his / her advice on the number of languages you should choose and why.

## Speaking Test

Join a partner and talk on one of the following situations. Use all the details given.

### *Situation 1*

**Partner A.** You have recently visited one of the European countries and saw a lot of sightseeing. Tell your partner about this and try to prove that you have to go there together next summer.

**Partner B.** You have to tell your partner that there are a lot of interesting places to visit in our country because you have recently visited one. Advise your partner to join you next summer.

### *Situation 2*

**Partner A.** You go to your grandparent's to spend your summer in a village. One of your best friends lives there. Try to make him / her think that city life is better than village one.

**Partner B.** You live in a village and like such life very much. Tell your partner about the advantages of such life.

### *Situation 3*

**Partner A.** You are a school leaver. But you haven't made your choice yet. You meet your friend who is now a student and ask him for some advice.

**Partner B.** You are a freshman and like studying very much. Advise your friend from school which profession to choose. Justify your choice.

## Text for Listening

### The British Character

The British are often viewed as the most boring people in the world. They wear unimaginatively formal clothes, eat tasteless food, and practise slow sports and have a specific sense of humour which is not usually understood by foreigners. They are also said to be conservative, reserved and cool. Indeed, the British are not very open and spontaneous. They do not kiss or embrace by way of greeting so as not to allow familiarity. They always keep a certain distance and are not willing to manifest their feelings and emotions. It is not easy to make friends with them but once you have made a friend, it is a friend for life.

The English are said to be the masters of trivial conversation. Their "small talk" usually deals with the weather or some general questions as it is not accepted to interfere in someone's private life.

The British are very polite. They always queue when they are waiting for a bus and hold the door open for the person behind them. On the

other hand, the English football fans are regarded as hooligans and vandals. Generally speaking, however, the British are well-mannered.

“There is no place like home”, say the British. These words best express an Englishman’s traditional love of his home. About 70% of all the people have their own houses. Most homes have a garden in which the British spend a lot of time growing flowers and looking after the lawn — a national pride.

The English are completely crazy about pets. There are more animal rights groups in Britain than anywhere else in the world. Paradoxically, the English still love the hunting of wild animals, such as foxes or hares, with the aim of killing them.

It is not easy to decide on the typically British characteristics. Not all English people are cold, uncommunicative or boring, not all of them are crazy about lawns or animals. Still, there is one thing that is typically British: a strong connection with tradition and a wish to keep their country’s uniqueness. Some people say that the British live in the past, but they are simply proud of their country.

## KEYS

### Listening Test

1 A, 2 A, 3 B, 4 A, 5 C, 6 A, 7 F, 8 T, 9 F, 10 T, 11 F, 12 T.

### Reading Test

1 C, 2 B, 3 F, 4 A, 5 E, 6 D, 7 F, 8 T, 9 F, 10 B, 11 C, 12 B.

### Writing Test

*Task 1* 1 was built, 2 the first, 3 president’s / presidential, 4 named, 5 building, 6 including, 7 known, 8 has gone, 9 offices, 10 meeting, 11 the most popular, 12 to denote.

# 11th grade

Осрапчук А. Н.

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## TERM I

### Teacher's notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з мовленнєвих тем "Eating Habits", "Education", "Environmental Problems", "Professions", "Health" та мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу за повний курс загальноосвітньої школи.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Match the pairs.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. eating    | A. food    |
| 2. most      | B. weight  |
| 3. strange   | C. disease |
| 4. different | D. people  |
| 5. long      | E. pattern |
| 6. losing    | F. voyage  |

#### Task 2

For (1–4) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, F if it is false.

1. The word 'diet' means 'things that people usually eat'.
2. William the Conqueror found a diet which helped people to lose weight.
3. Many centuries ago sailors used to suffer from the unknown disease caused by the lack of Vitamin C.
4. Wilbur Atwater introduced a new measurement for the 'heat value' of food.
5. There are three main diets in the world.
6. Diets help people lose weight.

#### Task 3

Choose the correct item.

1. Each diet \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. has a certain purpose;
  - B. helps lose weight;
  - C. makes you strong.

2. William the Conqueror used a diet \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. to be fit;
  - B. to be healthy;
  - C. to lose weight.
3. What did he do?
  - A. He drank a lot of pure water.
  - B. He drank wine instead of water.
  - C. He drank alcohol instead of eating food.
4. People became to understand better what our bodies need thanks to \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. William the Conqueror;
  - B. long sea voyages;
  - C. alcohol.
5. Wilbur Atwater lived \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. in the 19th century;
  - B. at the beginning of the 18th century;
  - C. in the sixties of the 20th century.
6. Food consists of \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. fats, minerals, vitamins;
  - B. fats, proteins, carbohydrates;
  - C. fats, proteins, vitamins.

#### Task 4

Choose the best title for the text.

- A. Wilbur Atwater's measurement
- B. The history of dieting
- C. Diets of different kinds.

What diets have you tried? Why? What were the results?

#### Reading Test

##### Task 1

Match the pairs.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. income              | A. витрати на житло                    |
| 2. degree course       | B. дохід                               |
| 3. deadline            | C. курс із отримання наукового ступеня |
| 4. offer loans         | D. останній термін                     |
| 5. accommodation costs | E. витрати на життя                    |
| 6. living costs        | F. пропонувати позику                  |

**Task 2**

Sentences (A–F) are in the wrong order. Decide on the correct order for the sentences, and write the letter next to the number below.

- A. Students have to pay back their loans when they leave university, but not until their income reaches 10,000 per year. The interest rates are low and there is no deadline for repayment.
- B. Since 1990, the government has offered student loans to help the situation.
- C. At 18, British school-leavers with A-levels can apply for a degree course at university.
- D. However, most students find that the loans do not fully meet their needs, so many have to stay in the family home to avoid accommodation costs, or take part-time jobs while they are studying.
- E. Most of these courses last for three years, and students must pay all of their own accommodation and living costs, and some of their tuition fees.
- F. The loans are between 3,000 and 5,000 per year depending on whether students live with their parents or away from home, and also whether or not they live in London.

**Task 3**

Choose the correct answers.

- 1. Government gives loans to help students pay for \_\_\_\_
  - A. their accommodation;
  - B. their education;
  - C. both.
- 2. Which statement is false according to the information in the article?
  - A. At 18, all the British school-leavers can enter the university.
  - B. There is no time limit on the repayment of student loans.
  - C. Students have to pay back their loans as soon as they start earning a certain sum.
- 3. The sum of the government loans depends on \_\_\_\_
  - A. the student's parents' income;
  - B. the student's progress at university;
  - C. if the student has to pay for accommodation.

**Task 4**

Choose the best title for the article.

- A. Higher education abroad
- B. Government loans for students
- C. Higher education in Britain
- D. British school-leavers

Do you think students in the UK are in a better or worse position than students in Ukraine? Why?

## Writing Test

### Task 1

Write an essay of at least 120 words about the issues involved in this question:

Should students take part-time jobs while studying?

Consider the following:

- earning a living;
- paying tuition fees;
- starting a family;
- gaining experience;
- getting a better job later;
- meeting new people;
- less spare time.

Write a letter of at least 120 words to an international magazine about environmental problems in Ukraine.

Include the following information:

- what environmental problems our country faces;
- what the government should do to improve the environmental situation in Ukraine;
- what you recommend people should do;
- what you think will happen to the environment in the future.

### Task 2

Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

Kruger is South Africa's largest national park and one of the (1) \_\_ (good) places to see wildlife in the world. To insure that (2) \_\_ (visit) are safe and conserve the park, some regulations (3) \_\_ (be) necessary. It is important not to drive fast because the animals also use the roads. Visitors (4) \_\_ (be / not) allowed to leave their cars except at the special picnic areas. It is also (5) \_\_ (possibility) to book guided safaris. Do not give food to the animals because it (6) \_\_ (change) the animals' natural habits and can produce aggression.

Forest and bush fires are a major danger, (7) \_\_ (special) during the dry winter months. So don't throw away (8) \_\_ (burn) matches or cigarette ends. Always protect (9) \_\_ (you) from the sun with a hat and sunblock. Most snakes in South Africa are not (10) \_\_ (poison) but watch where you put your hands and (11) \_\_ (foot) when on safari. Malaria is still common in the Mpumalanga region where the park (12) \_\_ (locate) so take precautions.

### Speaking Test

What would you recommend your friend to be healthy?

Consider the following:

- healthy food;
- a balanced diet;
- bad habits;
- an active lifestyle;
- sport;
- regular exercising;
- enough sleep;
- vitamins;
- getting stressed.

Your friend wants to get a job in summer and asks you for advice. Help him / her to choose a suitable job. What would you recommend him to do?

Consider the following:

- what experience he / she has;
- what kinds of work he / she would like to do;
- what kinds of work he / she wouldn't like to do;
- which job would be suitable for a personality your friend is.

### Text for Listening

The word 'diet' originally meant 'things that people usually eat', but, these days, we use the word to mean an eating pattern or programme designed to change something.

We could be talking about any one of many different kinds. There are diets for avoiding certain chemicals, like salt, and there are diets to increase amounts of certain things, like potassium. There are even diets to help people put on weight.

However, despite all these, we usually say 'diet' about losing weight. This is certainly the area where the money gets spent. And it has a long history.

But when did it all start? There's a story that in 1087, William the Conqueror, King of England, had become so fat that he could no longer ride his horse. He stayed in bed and drank alcohol instead of eating food to try and lose weight.

Now, it may or may not have worked for him, but we can't really recommend it as an approach for most people. What's important is the kinds of food you eat, because different foods contain different things our bodies need.

But it has taken a long time to find out exactly what these are. Sea travel led to some increase in understanding. When it became possible



to build ships that could go on long voyages, sailors started to spend many months at sea. They also started getting a strange disease called ‘scurvy’. Eventually, it became clear that they needed fruit or vegetables to survive. Today, we know that Vitamin C is the reason.

Although the discovery helped their lives, there was much more that wasn’t known. Nobody knew, for example, why some people got fat and others didn’t, or what to do about it.

Then, in the 1890s, a chemist called Wilbur Atwater began investigating how foods consisted of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates. He found that he could measure the heat value of these by burning them and called a unit of this heating a ‘calorie’.

This measurement he created can be seen as the start of modern food science and dieting. Since then, knowledge has come quickly — some people say too quickly!

## KEYS

### Listening Test

*Task 1* 1 E, 2 D, 3 B, 4 A, 5 F, 6 C.

*Task 2* 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 T, 5 F, 6 F.

*Task 3* 1 A, 2 C, 3 C, 4 B, 5 A, 6 B.

### Reading Test

*Task 1* 1 B, 2 C, 3 D, 4 F, 5 A, 6 E.

*Task 2* 1 C, 2 E, 3 B, 4 F, 5 A, 6 D.

*Task 3* 1 C, 2 A, 3 C.

*Task 4* B.

### Writing Test

*Task 2* 1 best, 2 visitors, 3 are, 4 are not, 5 possible, 6 changes  
7 especially, 8 burning, 9 yourself, 10 poisonous, 11 feet, 12 is located.

## TERM II

### Teacher’s notes

Семестрові контрольні роботи охоплюють знання з мовленнєвих тем “London”, “Travelling”, “The USA”, “Natural Catastrophes”, “Dwelling”, “Environmental Problems”, “About Myself” та мають на меті проконтролювати знання граматичного матеріалу за повний курс загальноосвітньої школи.

### Listening Test

#### Task 1

Fill in the correct word from the list below to fill the gaps.

*religious, closely, coronation, suspected, Imperial, cut*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ treason;
2. \_\_\_\_\_ beliefs;
3. the \_\_\_\_\_ crown;
4. the \_\_\_\_\_ ceremony;
5. \_\_\_\_\_ connected;
6. \_\_\_\_\_ wings.

### Task 2

Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1. The Tower of London is the summer residence of the Royal family.
2. A lot of the Royal persons were beheaded in the Bloody Tower.
3. Edward V was the king of England in the 15th century.
4. The skeletons of the two young boys were found in the White Tower in the 19th century.
5. The Yeoman Warders' uniform hasn't changed since the 15th century.
6. The Tower of London was built in the 15th century.

### Task 3

Choose A, B or C to complete the sentences.

1. The Tower was built by \_\_\_\_ .  
A. Elizabeth I;  
B. Henry VIII;  
C. William the Conqueror.
2. Nowadays, the Tower of London is \_\_\_\_ .  
A. a museum;  
B. an observatory;  
C. a royal palace.
3. The 'Star of Africa' is \_\_\_\_ .  
A. a beautiful palace in Africa;  
B. a gold statue in the Tower museum;  
C. a diamond.
4. The jewels of the Tower are protected by \_\_\_\_ .  
A. the police;  
B. Beefeaters;  
C. the guardians.
5. The visitors of the Tower of London sometimes see the ghosts of two \_\_\_\_ .  
A. boys;  
B. ladies;  
C. kings.

6. The tradition goes that if the ravens leave the Tower it \_\_\_ .
- A. it will be burnt;
  - B. it will collapse;
  - C. the world war will be started.

#### Task 4

What are the most famous sights in the UK? Which of them would you like to visit? Why?

### Reading Test

#### Red Rocks Amphitheatre

Not far from Denver there is an acoustically perfect amphitheatre — a circular theatre where sounds are heard loudly and clearly throughout. This theatre was created by nature; it is a group of red rocks, 400 feet high. All that humans had to do was to add the stage and seats.

When it opened in 1941, Red Rocks filled with the sounds of opera and classical music. In 1964 the Beatles gave a concert there. Soon rock musicians considered the amphitheatre the place to play. Today you can hear any type of music at Red Rocks.

The amphitheatre's sights are as impressive as its sounds. Spectators have a great view of Denver and can watch the sun set in the mountains.

#### Devil's Tower National Monument

Devil's Tower is located on the plains of Wyoming. It looks like a gigantic tree stump turned to stone. Actually, it's phonolite, a volcanic rock that rings when struck. The strangest thing about Devil's Tower is the deep vertical lines going down its sides.

The Indian name for Devil's Tower is *Mateo Teepee*, or 'Bear Lodge'. An Indian legend says that three girls who were picking flowers were chased by bears. The girls scrambled onto a rock, but the bears followed. To protect the girls, the Great Spirit raised the rock high into the sky. The bears tumbled off, and as they did, their claws scratched the sides of the rock.

More recently, Devil's Tower figured in another legend. For his film, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, director Stephen Spielberg wanted a special place for a meeting between humans and beings from another planet. Fascinated by its shape, and by the way it glows at sunrise and sunset, Spielberg chose Devil's Tower.

**Task 1**

Match the words to their definitions.

1. scratch
  2. consider
  3. plain
  4. stump
  5. scramble
  6. glow
- A. a large area of flat land
  - B. to make a mark or a cut on something
  - C. the bottom part of a tree that is left in the ground
  - D. climb up with difficulty
  - E. shine
  - F. think of something / somebody in a particular way

**Task 2**

Choose T if the statement is true according to the text, F if it is false.

1. Red Rocks Amphitheatre was built in 1941.
2. Rock musicians used to give concerts there in fifties.
3. At present different kinds of music can be heard at Red Rocks.
4. Rocks in Wyoming ring when you strike them.
5. Bears sometimes come to the rock to make vertical lines on its sides.
6. Some people think that Devil's Tower looks like a place for meeting with aliens.

**Task 3**

Choose the correct item.

1. Which of the following statements about Red Rocks Amphitheatre is wrong?
  - A. It has a circular staircase.
  - B. It's an ideal place for playing music.
  - C. The first kind of music which was played there was classical one.
2. Red Rocks are worth visiting because of \_\_\_.
  - A. unforgettable sights;
  - B. impressive sights and concerts;
  - C. well known musicians.
3. Devil's Tower is \_\_\_.
  - A. a huge tree stump turned to stone;
  - B. a rock;
  - C. a volcano.

4. The deep vertical lines \_\_ .
  - A. were made by bears;
  - B. were made by people for Spielberg's film;
  - C. were created by nature.
5. Spielberg has chosen Devil's Tower for his film \_\_ .
  - A. because UFO was once seen there;
  - B. because it is an unusual sight;
  - C. because of beautiful sunrises.
6. As an Indian legend says \_\_ .
  - A. three girls were attacked by bears;
  - B. the Great Spirit lived in Devil's Tower;
  - C. the Great Spirit helped the girl.

#### Task 4

Imagine that you are a film director making a film about aliens. The actions are taking place in Ukraine. What place in our country will you choose to set a scene of their arrival? Why?

### Writing Test

#### Task 1

Choose the correct item to complete the spaces (1–12) and one correct word to complete the spaces (13–18) in the letter.

27 Godstow Road

Oxford

Dear Keith

Thank you for your letter. I have just (1) \_\_ into my new home. I said I (2) \_\_ send you my new address so (3) \_\_ sure you come and see me!

As far (4) \_\_ I am concerned, it's the nicest house I've seen — I am extremely (5) \_\_ about it! A builder looked at it last week and said that the windows needed (6) \_\_ . He (7) \_\_ that I replace them. I think I'll have (8) \_\_ do that before the winter. The garden (9) \_\_ overgrown too. I can do most of the gardening (10) \_\_ . If it's too much work, perhaps (11) \_\_ get a gardener to help me.

On Saturday Peter phoned. (Peter's the friend (12) \_\_ knows my sister.) He asked (13) \_\_ I was busy. I (14) \_\_ him that I was only putting my things in boxes! He easily (15) \_\_ me to go to Blenheim Palace, (16) \_\_ is just north of Oxford.

Blenheim was well worth (17) \_\_ . While we were there, we saw the bedroom where Winston Churchill was born. The place (18) \_\_ built in the 18th century. It's a lovely building. The gardens were designed by Capability Brown — it was pleasant to walk round them after visiting the house.

I hope you can come and see ms soon.

Love,  
Isabel

	A	B	C
1	bought	moved	went
2	wanted	will	would
3	do	have	make
4	as	than	that
5	excite	excited	exciting
6	mend	to mend	to be mended
7	promised	suggested	warned
8	her	him	them
9	is	has	has been
10	me	my	myself
11	I	I'll	I'm
12	which	who's	who

13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	

## Task 2

Fill in the correct word.

A (1) \_\_ destroyed a large (2) \_\_ of a forest in the north of Italy (3) \_\_ Saturday. Thousands of trees (4) \_\_ burned in one of (5) \_\_ worst forest fires in the country's history.

The fire (6) \_\_ early on Saturday afternoon after a long (7) \_\_ of drought. The fire very quickly burned vast (8) \_\_ of the forest due (9) \_\_ high winds. Fire-fighters battled on foot and from the air (10) \_\_ several hours (11) \_\_ to bring the fire under control. By the (12) \_\_ this was achieved, however a large part of the forest (13) \_\_ totally destroyed. The (14) \_\_ from the fire formed such a large and (15) \_\_ cloud that it was said to have turned day into (16) \_\_ .

Several people (17) \_\_ injured in the fire, but fortunately no (18) \_\_ was killed. Rescue workers have picked up (19) \_\_ by helicopter and have taken them to the nearest (20) \_\_ It is also feared that many animals have lost their (21) \_\_ or were killed in the fire.

A project will be set up by the government to clear the area so that the (22) \_\_ authorities can begin planting trees as soon (23) \_\_ possible. “It’s a terrible disaster”, a fire-fighter said. “It will take years for the forest to (24) \_\_ again”.

## Speaking Test

### Task 1

Tell what has changed in your country as a whole, either for better or for worse. Describe the situation and how it has changed. Think about:

- traffic;
- green space;
- tourism;
- pollution;
- clean beaches;
- motorways;
- the climate.

### Task 2

Work in pairs. Find out what you have in common. Talk about:

- childhood;
- education;
- leisure interests;
- favourite places;
- holiday plans.

## Text for Listening

### The Tower of London

Vast and magnificent, the Tower of London, rises above the other grey buildings of the capital. The history of the Tower is closely connected with the history of England. It was built by William the Conqueror of Normandy in 1066. Since that time the Tower has been a royal palace, a prison, a place of execution, a zoo, the Royal Mint and an observatory. Today it’s a museum and houses of the Crown Jewels.

Perhaps the Tower is most famous for its former prisoners who were locked up because of their religious beliefs or suspected treason—Ann Boleyn, the second wife of Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, former queen of England. A lot of the members of the Royal family were killed, poisoned in the Tower and beheaded on Tower Hill.

In 1483 the young king Edward V and his brother the Duke of York were imprisoned in the Bloody Tower by their cruel uncle Richard III, who later crowned himself. And only when Richard had been

dead for two centuries the skeletons of the two young boys were found under a staircase in the White Tower. People say that the ghosts of these two boys are sometimes seen by the visitors of the Tower.

Nowadays, a wonderful collection of the Crown Jewels is on display in the Jewel House at the Tower. The collection includes St. Edward's Crown which is used for the coronation ceremony and the Imperial State Crown that holds 3 000 precious jewels. The royal sceptre holds the biggest diamond in the world named the 'Star of Africa'.

The jewels are protected by the Yeoman Warders of the Tower known as Beefeaters (a nickname for well-fed servant). They still wear the uniform of the 15th century and their duties have little changed since that time.

Visitors can also see the ravens which wander about the Tower's grounds. These ravens have cut wings because the tradition goes that if they disappear the Tower will fall down.

## KEYS

### Listening Test

*Task 1* 1 suspected, 2 religious, 3 Imperial, 4 coronation, 5 closely, 6 cut.

*Task 2* 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 T, 6 F.

*Task 3* 1 C, 2 A, 3 C, 4 B, 5 A, 6 B.

### Reading Test

*Task 1* 1 B, 2 F, 3 A, 4 C, 5 D, 6 E.

*Task 2* 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 F, 6 T.

*Task 3* 1 A, 2 B, 3 B, 4 C, 5 B, 6 C.

### Writing Test

*Task 1* 1 B, 2 C, 3 C, 4 A, 5 B, 6 C, 7 B, 8 B, 9 A, 10 C, 11 B, 12 C, 13 if, 14 told, 15 persuaded, 16 which, 17 visiting, 18 was.

*Task 2* 1 fire, 2 part, 3 last / on, 4 were, 5 the, 6 started, 7 period, 8 areas, 9 to, 10 for, 11 trying, 12 time, 13 had been, 14 smoke, 15 dark, 16 night, 17 were, 18 one, 19 casualties, 20 hospital, 21 homes, 22 local, 23 as, 24 grow.