

соответствует

ФГОС

Ступени

Е. Г. Воронова

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ТЕСТЫ

in front
of, from,
by, at, for,
behind, in

time

comfort

book

class

uni

black

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win

de

form

table

board

Grammar

4

класс



К учебнику И. Н. Верещагиной, О. В. Афанасьевой

"English IV"

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
Айрис

соответствует

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Ступени

Е. Г. Воронова

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ТЕСТЫ

4

класс

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
Айрис
2017

УДК 373.167.1:811.111*04
ББК 81.2Англ-922
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В пособии представлены тесты к учебнику И. Н. Верещагиной, О. В. Афанасьевой «Английский язык: учебник для 4 класса школ с углублённым изучением английского языка, лицеев, гимназий, колледжей». Его материалы охватывают все лексические и грамматические темы, изучаемые на данном этапе обучения, со строгим соблюдением последовательности ввода грамматических структур и лексических единиц.

Наличие ключей ко всем заданиям позволит заниматься по книге не только на уроке, но также самостоятельно или под руководством родителей, что будет способствовать повышению успеваемости учащегося по английскому языку.

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Уважаемые учителя и родители!

В данном пособии представлены дидактические материалы к учебно-методическому комплексу для 4 класса школ с углублённым изучением английского языка, лицеев и гимназий (авторов И. Н. Верещагиной, О. В. Афанасьевой).

Вы можете использовать материалы пособия на протяжении всего учебного года, так как сборник охватывает все лексические и грамматические темы, изучаемые на данном этапе. Строго соблюдена последовательность ввода грамматических структур и лексических единиц.

Дидактические материалы помогут вам активизировать и разнообразить процесс обучения, учитывая особенности ваших учеников. Из предлагаемых заданий можно выбрать несколько, для проверки определённых умений и навыков.

Каждый раздел пособия соответствует нескольким урокам основного учебника. Завершая изучение определённой лексической или грамматической темы, вы можете воспользоваться тестами и оценить знания учащихся по трём основным разделам — грамматике, лексике, чтению. Наличие большого количества заданий даёт вам большую вариативность.

У учащихся не возникает вопросов относительно формы заданий, т.к. дидактические материалы основаны на привычных видах работы. Это заполнение пропусков, выбор правильной грамматической формы, установление соответствия, словообразование, тестовые задания. Присутствуют также более сложные задания — ответы на вопросы, перевод с русского на английский. Несомненно, порадуют учеников кроссворды, цель которых проверка усвоения лексических единиц. Каждый раздел пособия содержит задания, контролирующие навыки чтения транскрипционных знаков.

Выполнение заданий оценивается по следующей схеме. Если учащийся выполнил две трети работы (65%), то она может быть оценена на «удовлетворительно». Оценка «хорошо» ставится в случае выполнения 80% работы. Оценка «отлично» предполагает выполнение 95–100% работы.

В конце пособия приведены ключи, что окажет неоценимую помощь тем, кто предпочтёт заниматься английским языком самостоятельно. Учитель же может легко удалить ключи и использовать дидактические материалы для контроля.



Round-up Lessons

Test 1

(Lessons 1–4)

Grammar

① Complete the sentences with *am*, *is*, *are*.

Example: Mr. Green is from Great Britain.

1. It _____ often very cold in Moscow in February.
2. I _____ always very happy to get many presents.
3. _____ you hungry? — No, but I am a little thirsty.
4. Mike and Ann _____ at school now.
5. What _____ the weather like today?
6. Who _____ she? She is looking at you!
7. Your jeans _____ nice and new! You look great!

② Make up the sentences.

Example: is, this animal, Russia, from? — Is this animal from Russia?

1. my breakfast, is, where? — _____

2. that old man, who, is? — _____

3. they, are, a teacher and a pupil? — _____

4. how old, you, are? — _____
5. like, what, the weather, is, today? — _____

6. why, you, always, for school, are, late? — _____

7. are, fruit, tomatoes? — _____

3 Answer the questions.

1. What's wrong with your mother? — _____

2. What is the hottest season? — _____

3. Where are you now? — _____
4. Why are you sometimes late for school? — _____

5. What season is it? — _____
6. What's the time now? — _____
7. What is your favourite colour? — _____

4 Complete the sentences with the words.

does, raining, snows,
didn't, is, snow, doesn't

1. _____ it often rain in winter?
2. It never _____ in Africa.
3. It is _____ now.
4. It _____ rain last week.
5. _____ it snowing now?
6. Did it _____ last Sunday?
7. It _____ snow in June in Moscow.

5 Complete the sentences.

Example: He often **goes** to the Zoo. (goes/is going)

1. Look! My little brother _____ with a pig.
(plays/is playing)
2. My friend _____ TV at the moment.
(doesn't watch/isn't watching)
3. We _____ our coats and jackets today.
(don't wear/aren't wearing)
4. You _____ a shower in the morning. (take/
are taking)
5. Mike _____ his homework now. (isn't doing/
doesn't do).

6. My parents _____ on holiday now! (go/are going)
7. Look! Tom _____ a bike! (rides/is riding)

6 Answer the questions.

Example: Where do you go every day? — **I go to school every day.**

1. What do you do every day? — _____

2. What are you doing now? — _____

3. Do you eat fish? — _____
4. Are you eating fish now? — _____

5. Do you wear jeans? — _____
6. Are your wearing jeans? — _____

7. Are you sleeping? — _____
8. Do you sleep in the afternoon? — _____

9. Do you go to school? — _____
10. Are you going to school? — _____

7 Complete the sentences with *There is, There are, Is there, Are there.*

Example: **There is** something in my hand.

1. _____ something interesting for you here.
2. _____ anything I can do for you?
3. _____ any apples on the table?
4. _____ some kittens in my room.
5. _____ anybody in the classroom?
6. _____ any bananas at home?
7. _____ a shoe under the table.

Reading

Winnie-the-Pooh Has His Breakfast

Helpful words:

honey — мёд

condensed milk — сгущёнка

One morning Winnie-the-Pooh came to Rabbit's house.
"Rabbit has got many tasty things," thought Pooh. "Are you in, Rabbit?"

"No!"

"No?" said Pooh and thought: "It can't be. Somebody said 'No!'"

So Pooh asked again: "Hello, Rabbit, isn't that you?"

"No," said Rabbit.

"OK. Can you tell me where Rabbit is?" said Pooh.

"He went to see his friend Pooh Bear."

"But this *is* me!" said Pooh.

"Then, come in," said Rabbit. "Are you hungry? What about a little breakfast?"

Pooh always liked a little breakfast at eleven o'clock in the morning.

"Honey or condensed milk with your bread?" Rabbit asked.

"Honey and condensed milk, but no bread, please."

And for a long time he didn't speak. He was very busy with his breakfast.

He ate and ate and when he couldn't eat, he got up and said: "Well, good-bye!"

He wanted to go out but...

"What's the matter with your house?" said Pooh. "I can't get out! Oh, help! I can't go back!"

"My house is OK. But some friends eat too much. And then they get very fat and big and can't get out," said Rabbit.

8 Agree or disagree.

	I agree	I disagree
1. Pooh and Rabbit were friends.	✓	
2. When Pooh came to Rabbit, Rabbit wasn't at home.		

	I agree	I disagree
3. When Pooh came to Rabbit, Rabbit went to see Pooh.		
4. Pooh came to Rabbit in the afternoon.		
5. Pooh liked honey and condensed milk.		
6. Pooh had breakfast at Rabbit's house.		
7. Pooh got very fat and couldn't get out of the house.		

Vocabulary

9 Group the words.

Seasons	Clothes	Food

fruit, winter, lunch, meal, spring, shorts, summer, ice-cream, porridge, juice, autumn, year, month, season, sweater, blouse, shirt, jacket, shoes, coat, vegetable

⑩ What are they? Who are they?

Example: My mother works in a hospital. She is a doctor.

1. Mary is my mother's daughter. She is my _____.
2. We fly planes. We are _____.
3. I am 10. I go to school and I am a good _____.
4. Bob's brother works at school. He is a _____.
5. My uncle drives very well and he is a good _____.
6. Your father has got a mother. She is your _____.
7. They are my aunt's children. They are my _____.

⑪ Match the words.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. to live in | water |
| 2. to work | the country |
| 3. to come | vegetables |
| 4. to wear | from a family |
| 5. to drink | a book |
| 6. to eat | shorts |
| 7. to become | in an office |
| 8. to read | an engineer |

12 Spell the words.

Example: [fu:d] — food.

1. [ti:] — _____
2. ['dɔ:tə] — _____
3. ['hʌzbənd] — _____
4. [reɪn] — _____
5. [ʃu:] — _____
6. ['jeləv] — _____
7. ['paɪlət] — _____
8. ['si:zn] — _____
9. ['skeɪt] — _____
10. ['kʌntri] — _____

Test 2

(Lessons 5–8)

Grammar

1 Compare and complete the sentences.

Example: Her house is newer than my house. (new)
Her house is more beautiful than my house.
(beautiful)

1. The horse's neck _____ the giraffe's neck. (short)
2. The red car _____ the black car. (good)
3. My book _____ your book. (interesting)
4. His bike _____ his car. (old)
5. The little bird _____ the big bird. (beautiful)
6. The ice-cream _____ the apple. (tasty)
7. Ted _____ Mike. (bad)

2 Complete the sentences.

Example: Is he **the best** student in the class? (лучший)

1. Which is _____ animal? (самое красивое)
2. It is _____ snake in the Zoo. (самая длинная)
3. Who is _____ student in your class? (самый плохой)
4. My little sister is _____ girl I know. (самая забавная)
5. Which is _____ food for kittens? (лучшая)
6. That is _____ story in the book. (самая интересная)
7. I am _____ boy in the class. (самый умный)

3 Make up the sentences.

Example: what, you, did, eat, yesterday? — **What did you eat yesterday?**

1. he, his new trousers, at school, didn't, yesterday, wear. — _____

2. your uncle, where, want, yesterday, to go, did? — _____

3. yesterday, I, shopping, went, with my cousin. — _____

4. they, celebrate, didn't, New Year, at home. — _____

5. what, you, did, get, last year, as a Christmas present? — _____

6. she, did, yesterday night, the washing up. — _____

7. I, last summer, went to the country, with my father. — _____

4 Complete the sentences.

Example: You **looked** terrible yesterday! (look/looked)

1. What did you _____ at your birthday party? (wear/wore)

2. I _____ to London last year. (go/went)

3. My brother _____ a mask of a monster at the last Halloween party. (wear/wore)
4. Where _____ you go yesterday? (do/did)
5. My mother didn't _____ me a new dress yesterday. (buy/bought)
6. Did you _____ a telegram yesterday evening? (send/sent)
7. I _____ like to watch animals in the Zoo when I was little. (don't/didn't)

5 Make the sentences negative.

Example: She watched TV in the morning. — **She didn't watch TV in the morning.**

1. I went shopping yesterday. — _____

2. My uncle knew your name. — _____

3. You wore your best clothes at work. — _____

4. My little sister swam in the ocean. — _____

5. My aunt and my uncle gave me presents last Christmas. — _____

6. Mary made fruit salad yesterday. — _____

7. Sally kept a white rat as a pet. — _____

6 Answer the questions.

1. Where did you go last Sunday? — _____

2. Did you want to have a puppy when you were little? — _____

3. Did you eat soup yesterday? — _____

4. What did you wear at school yesterday? — _____

5. What did your friend do at school yesterday? — _____

6. Did you go for a walk yesterday night? — _____

7. What did you read yesterday? — _____

8. Did you play snowballs a month ago? — _____

9. What food did you like when you were a small child? —

10. Did your mother like school? — _____

11. Did you wash your hands yesterday? — _____

7 Make up general questions and answer them.

Example: You will celebrate your birthday.

Will you celebrate your birthday?

Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

1. They will go to the country tomorrow.

_____?

Yes, _____.

2. They will have a party tomorrow.

_____?

No, _____.

3. Mr. Black will buy a computer next week.

_____?

Yes, _____.

4. My father will come home at 10 tomorrow.

_____?

No, _____.

5. Ann's uncle will send her a letter next Monday.

_____?

Yes, _____.

Reading

Our Pets

KITTY: Hello, Mary. How are you?

MARY: Fine, thanks. And you?

KITTY: Fine. I am so happy! Look, I've got a new pet. It is a funny little kitten.

MARY: How nice he is! I'd love to have a kitten. What is his name, Kitty?

KITTY: His name is Snowball. Can you see that he looks like a little snowball!

MARY: Oh, I see. Your cat is as white as snow. And you can play with him, Kitty!

KITTY: Yes, that's why I gave him this name. But I'm not going to play snowballs with my Snowball!

MARY: What does he eat?

KITTY: Well, he likes to eat. He has seven meals a day! He likes fish and porridge.

MARY: Porridge? I don't like it but my mum always gives it to me for breakfast. Can I give my porridge to your kitten?

KITTY: Let's ask Snowball. Look! He is happy to have your porridge!

8 Answer the questions.

1. Who has got a new pet? — _____
2. Is it a kitten or a cat? — _____
3. What is the kitten's name? — _____
4. What colour is the kitten? — _____
5. Does Kitty play snowballs with her kitten? — _____

6. What does the kitten eat? — _____

7. Does Mary like porridge? — _____

Vocabulary

9 Complete the sentences with the words.

domestic, hair, toes,
holidays, ears, forest, Earth

1. Parrots haven't got any _____.
2. Christmas, Halloween, Easter are _____.
3. Horses are _____ animals.
4. You can see many trees in the _____.
5. Hares have got long _____.

6. The _____ is the name of our planet.
7. We have got ten _____ on our feet.

10 Cross the odd one out.

Example: night, afternoon, evening, morning, **Sunday**

1. schoolbag, school, bed, homework, exercise
2. what, whom, why, that, which
3. river, mountain, sea, ocean, lake
4. run, jump, sport, swim, skip
5. birthday, Easter, Halloween, Christmas, New Year
6. hand, finger, toe, arm, tail
7. morning, evening, night, Monday, afternoon

11 Match the words.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. to decorate | at 7 o'clock |
| 2. to get up | to the swimming pool |
| 3. to clean | a Christmas tree |
| 4. to go | the room |
| 5. to wash | TV |
| 6. to watch | jeans |
| 7. to wear | vegetables |
| 8. to grow | hands and face |

12 Spell the words.

Example: [ˌwi:k'end] — weekend.

1. ['mɔ:nɪŋ] — _____
2. ['nɜ:tʃə] — _____

3. [ʒ:θ] — _____
4. ['əʊfn] — _____
5. ['dekərɛɪt] — _____
6. ['krɪsməs] — _____
7. [beə] — _____
8. ['mʌŋki] — _____
9. ['elɪfənt] — _____
10. [sku:l] — _____



Test 3

(Lessons 9–12)

Grammar

1 Write the sentences in Past Simple.

Example: She goes to school. — Yesterday she went to school too.

1. Ted and Mary meet at 8 every day. — Yesterday they _____ at 8 too.
2. I play tennis every Wednesday. — Last Wednesday I _____ tennis too.
3. She always laughs at me. — Yesterday she _____ at me too.
4. My mother takes me to the Zoo on Sunday. — Last Sunday she _____ me to the Zoo too.
5. We study English at school. — Last year we _____ English at school too.
6. We run and jump at our P.E. class. — Yesterday _____ at our P.E. class too.
7. They come home at 3 o'clock. Yesterday they _____ home at 3 o'clock too.

2 Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.

on (2), in (2), after, at (2)

1. _____ Sundays we don't go to school.
2. What day comes _____ Monday? — Tuesday.
3. I had dinner _____ seven o'clock yesterday.
4. My Granny doesn't sleep well _____ night.
5. It is usually hot _____ July.
6. My birthday is _____ the 2nd of June.
7. I go to school _____ the morning.

3 Translate the sentences into Russian.

Example: Shall I put on a uniform to school tomorrow? —

Мне надеть форму в школу завтра?

1. Shall I draw the picture in pencil? — _____

2. Shall we write in our exercise-book? — _____

3. Shall I sit down at this desk? — _____

4. Shall we sing an English song? — _____

5. Shall I put on these comfortable shoes? — _____

6. Shall I go to the blackboard? — _____

7. Shall we go home? — _____

4 Complete the questions.

Example: She can sing well, can't she?

1. She is never late for parties, _____?
2. You wear a school uniform at school, _____?
3. There are three pictures on the wall, _____?
4. The door isn't clean, _____?
5. We have got a big bookcase in the classroom, _____
_____?
6. You can't play baseball, _____?
7. She doesn't sit at this desk, _____?

5 Put a general question and a special question to each sentence.

Example: He washes his bike in the evening.

Does he wash his bike in the evening?

What does he wash in the evening?

1. She usually makes tasty cakes on Sunday.

Does _____?

What does _____?

2. You meet your friends on your way home.

Do _____?

Whom do _____?

3. It often rains in autumn.

_____?

When _____?

4. They all wear uniforms at their school.

_____?

_____?

5. You play basketball at your P.E. class.

_____?

What game _____?

6 Translate into English. Use the verb *to be* (*am, is, are*) or the structure *There is/There are*.

Example: Что на стене? — What is there on the wall?

1. Извините, я опоздал. — _____

2. В классе три картины. — _____

3. Стены белые. — _____
4. Сколько окон в классе? — _____
- _____
5. В книжном шкафу много книг. — _____
- _____
6. Где учительница? — _____
- _____
7. Парты удобные? — _____

Reading

Late for School?

Helpful word:

door — дверь

Nick was a good pupil and he was never late for school.

His parents were doctors and worked at the hospital. They went to work earlier than Nick.

One morning Nick opened his eyes and looked at the clock: "Oh, it's eight o'clock! I must go. Mummy! Daddy!"

Nobody answered.

"They are at work. What shall I do now? I'll be late for school!"

Nick had no time to clean his teeth and to have his breakfast. He took his school-bag and ran to school.

When he got there, it was nine o'clock. He wanted to get in but he couldn't open the door.

"Open the door! Open the door, please!" he said again and again.

Then a woman came up to him and asked: "What are you doing here?"

"I'm sorry, I'm late today..." Nick began.

"Late? Late for what?" She looked at Nick and began to laugh.

"It's Sunday today! No school on Sunday, don't you know?"

"Is it Sunday today? But where are my parents then?"

When he came home, he saw that his mother and his father were sleeping.

7 Put the sentences in the right order.

___ A woman said that it was Sunday.

1 Nick was never late for school.

___ Nick got up at eight o'clock.

___ Nick came home and saw his sleeping parents.

___ Nick wanted to get in but he couldn't open the school door.

___ Nick took his bag and ran to school.

Vocabulary

8 What is it?

Example: **Monday** is the day of the week that comes after Sunday.

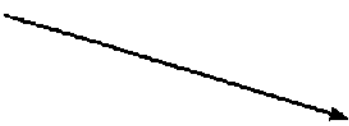
1. _____ is a thing we can draw with.
2. _____ is Saturday and Sunday.
3. _____ is a day between Wednesday and Friday.
4. _____ is a season when pupils don't go to school.
5. _____ is a lesson where we run, jump and ski.
6. _____ is the tallest animal.
7. _____ is a day before Saturday.

9 Choose the right word and underline it.

Example: там — there/where.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. вторник | Thursday/Tuesday |
| 2. носить | wear/where |
| 3. глаза | ears/eyes |
| 4. кто | who/why |
| 5. смотреть | watch/wash |
| 6. мясо | meat/meet |
| 7. покупать | bye/buy |
| 8. слышать | here/hear |

10 Make up the words and complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| time | case |
| comfort | room |
| book | able |
| class | dows |
| uni | day |
| black | form |
| Satur | table |
| win | board |
- 

Example: We can write on the **blackboard** at school.

1. Put the books into the _____, please!
2. There are three white _____ in my classroom.
3. There are fourteen brown desks in my _____.
4. How many subjects are there on your _____?
5. My classroom is _____ and clean.
6. I don't wear a _____ at school.
7. We don't go to school on _____.

11 Spell the words.

Example: ['fraɪdɪ] — Friday.

1. [lɑ:f] — _____
2. ['θɜ:zdeɪ] — _____
3. [mju:'ziəm] — _____
4. ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] — _____
5. ['tju:zdeɪ] — _____
6. [dɔ:] — _____
7. ['sætədeɪ] — _____
8. ['mju:zɪk] — _____
9. ['stʌdɪ] — _____
10. ['sʌndeɪ] — _____

Test 4

(Lessons 13–14)

Grammar

1 Choose the right word.

Example: Bob was at home yesterday. (is/was)

1. There _____ many trees near my school. (is/are)
2. She laughs a lot, _____ she? (don't/doesn't)
3. Why _____ you late for school? (is/are)
4. You draw pictures on the wall, _____ you? (don't/doesn't)
5. The blackboard _____ not black. (is/are)
6. My father counts well, _____ he? (don't/doesn't)
7. Mary is leaving Moscow now, _____ she? (isn't/aren't)

2 Make the sentences negative.

Example: He liked to have Nature Study. — He didn't like to have Nature Study.

1. They study numbers at Maths.

They don't _____.

2. They studied numbers at Maths.

They didn't _____.

3. He bought a pencil yesterday.

He didn't _____.

4. He buys pencils every day.

He doesn't _____.

5. You wanted to sing well.

_____.

6. You want to sing well.

_____.

7. He joined us for a walk.

_____.

8. He joins us for a walk every Sunday.

_____.

3 Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.

by, for, at, on, in (3)

1. We put a carpet _____ the floor.

2. _____ the age of seven Russian children start school.

3. What interesting thing do you learn _____ class?

4. Do you learn poems _____ heart at school?

5. He left Kiev _____ Moscow.

6. Meet me _____ the morning at 7.

7. What can you see _____ the picture?

4 Complete the questions.

Example: She went shopping yesterday, didn't she?

1. Bob sits at the first desk, _____?
2. Mary sang to the music, _____?
3. You keep books in the bookcase, _____?
4. He wants to study Maths, _____?
5. They study Maths at school, _____?
6. We left the house at 7, _____?
7. The children counted well, _____?

5 Put a general question and a special question to each sentence.

Example: We met on Saturday.

Did we meet on Saturday?

When did we meet?

1. The carpet makes the room comfortable.
Does _____?
What does _____?
2. We played volleyball outdoors yesterday.
Did _____?
What game did _____?
3. Schoolchildren play outdoors before classes.
Do _____?
When _____?

4. Mary joined us for a walk yesterday.

Did _____?

When _____?

5. He sang a nice song last Friday.

Did _____?

What _____?

6 Translate into English. Use Past Simple.

Example: Вчера она работала хорошо. — **Yesterday she worked well.**

1. Маленький мальчик считал быстро. (to count quickly) — _____

2. Маленький мальчик считал быстро? (to count quickly) — _____

3. Учительница спела красивую песню. (to sing a nice song) — _____

4. Учительница спела красивую песню? (to sing a nice song) — _____

5. Они уехали из Москвы в Лондон. (to leave Moscow for London) — _____

6. Они уехали из Москвы в Лондон? (to leave Moscow for London) — _____

7. Ты читал на улице вчера. (to read outdoors) — _____

8. Ты читал на улице вчера? (to read outdoors) — _____

Reading

Season of School Friends!

BOB: Hi, Tim! How are you?

TIM: Fine, thanks. By the way, where did you go in June?

BOB: I visited my Russian cousins and we had a good time together.

TIM: In June? But what about school?

BOB: Russian schoolchildren have holidays in June, July and August!

TIM: And we have classes ...

BOB: Yes, Russian school is very different! First, pupils come home earlier than we do. At two or three.

TIM: Yes, that's better. I don't like to come home at about 5 o'clock.

BOB: Then, we have P.E. classes every day but in Russia they don't.

TIM: I love our swimming classes! Have they got swimming pools in their schools?

BOB: Well, my cousin told me that some schools have got pools but their school hasn't.

TIM: They can't swim!

BOB: Yes, they can. My cousins and I often swam in the river!

TIM: Is their school near the river? What is its name then?

BOB: Well, Tim, Russian schools haven't got names. Their school is number 1256.

TIM: I think it's an old school. Was it built in 1256?

BOB: How funny you are! Of course, it wasn't. It is just a number.

7 True, false, I don't know?

	True	False	I don't know
1. Bob was in Russia in summer.	✓		
2. Bob and his cousins went to the park.			
3. Bob and Tim come home at two or three o'clock.			
4. Bob and Tim have P.E. classes every day.			
5. Bob's cousins have got a swimming pool in their school.			
6. Bob's cousins have swimming lessons in the river.			
7. Russian school number 1256 is 1256 years old.			

Vocabulary

8 Cross the odd one out.

Example: son, mother, cousin, **pupil**, sister.

1. Monday, Christmas, Sunday, Friday, Wednesday

2. rubber, ruler, exercise-book, carpet, school-bag
3. door, floor, picture, window, wall
4. Art, Friday, Music, English, Nature Study
5. study, school, count, write, read
6. outdoors, comfortable, easy, poor, difficult
7. sing, leave, join, count, luck

9 Complete the sentences with the words.

Example: Will you join me to the park?

1. I have some problems with Maths, it is d_____ for me.
2. My little sister can c_____ from 1 to 20.
3. Shall I sing an English s_____ to you?
4. I usually l_____ the house at 8.
5. He is not a good pupil, his answers are very p_____.
6. Children usually play hide-and-seek o_____.

10 Spell the words.

Example: [lʌk] — luck.

1. ['rʌbə] — _____
2. [pʊə] — _____
3. [kaʊnt] — _____
4. [sɒŋ] — _____

5. ['dɪfɪkəlt] — _____
6. [dʒɒm] — _____
7. [li:v] — _____
8. [eɪdʒ] — _____
9. ['aʊtdɔ:z] — _____

Test 5

(Lessons 15–16)

Grammar

① Write the sentences in Past Simple.

Example: Children begin school in autumn. — **Children began school in autumn.**

1. You wear uniform at school. — Last year _____
_____.
2. She has no classes outdoors. — Yesterday _____
_____.
3. They spend four years in primary school. — _____
_____.
4. I go to London five times a year. — _____
_____.

5. We have Handicraft lessons three times a week. —

_____.

6. I learn well. — _____

_____.

7. She leaves home at 7. — _____

_____.

2 Write the sentences in Future Simple.

Example: I went to London. — I will go to London.

1. I spent much time on the sports ground. — _____

_____.

2. My mother didn't buy me a new dress. — _____

_____.

3. I didn't watch animals in the Zoo. — _____

_____.

4. I taught my dog to dance. — _____

_____.

5. She left school. — _____

_____.

6. We grew yellow tomatoes. — _____

_____.

7. My mother kept a parrot. — _____

3 Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.

at (2), by (2), for, with, on

1. We often learn poems _____ heart.
2. He is famous _____ his music.
3. How can you get on _____ him?
4. _____ the way, where do you live?
5. I usually leave home _____ 7.
6. Do you work well _____ school?
7. Have you got English _____ your timetable?

4 Complete the questions.

Example: She watched TV in the morning, **didn't she?**

1. They go shopping on Tuesday, _____?
2. My grandfather is famous for his books, _____
_____?
3. Nick and Ann are always late for classes, _____
_____?
4. They will meet after classes, _____?
5. You have got a nice dress, _____?

6. My little brother will swim in the sea, _____?
_____?
7. My little sister is a lovely girl, _____?

5 Complete the sentences with *do*, *does*, *did*.

Example: Where did you spend last Sunday?

1. _____ you get on well with Tim Smith? — Yes, I do.
2. _____ you play on the floor yesterday?
3. Where _____ you go last month?
4. _____ your brother learn English at school?
5. How often _____ you have Nature Study at school?
6. When _____ the English school year begin?
7. Why _____ they laugh at the lesson of Russian last Monday?

6 Translate into English. Use Past Simple or Present Simple.

Example: Вчера она встретила знаменитого доктора. —
Yesterday she met a famous doctor.

1. Я обычно провожу каникулы в деревне. (to spend my holidays) — _____
 2. Они не ладят с Тимом. (to get on with Tim) — _____
-

3. Я выучил это наизусть. (to learn it by heart) — _____

4. Он любит этот важный предмет. (to like this important subject) — _____
5. Они мыли полы вчера. (to clean the floor) — _____

6. Она ушла из дома в пять часов. (to leave home) — _____

7. Уроки начинаются в 8.30. (to begin) — _____

Reading

Primary School in Russia

In Russia school begins at the age of seven. But some children begin their school days when they are six.

In Russia the school year begins on the first of September. Pupils look nice in their best clothes. They have flowers in their hands. On the first school day children have their school-bags with books and copy-books, pens and pencils, rubbers and rulers.

Children have classes five days a week. Their classes begin at half past eight. Children usually come home at one or two o'clock. They are tired after school.

Primary school in Russia is a real school. Classes are formal. Pupils sit at the desks. They have many subjects on

the timetable. Reading, Writing and Maths are the most important. Children learn to draw pictures, sing songs, play sport games and ski — they have Art, Music and Sport on their timetable. Many schools have got computer classrooms and pupils learn to use a computer.

When children are in the first form, they don't get marks. But they get homework to do. They often ask their parents to help them. It's not easy to do homework when you are only seven!

7 Answer the questions.

1. How old are Russian children when they start school? —

2. When does the Russian school year begin? —

3. How do children look like on their first day at school? —

4. What time do the classes begin at? —

5. What are the most important subjects? —

6. Do pupils get marks when they are in the first form? —

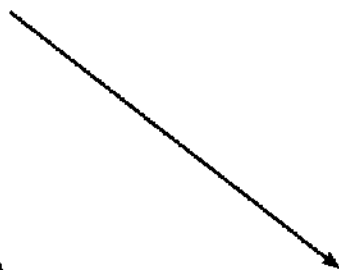
7. Why do children ask their parents for help? —

Vocabulary

8 Match the words.

an important
a famous
an easy
a difficult
a favourite
a comfortable
a busy

teacher
game
work
pupil
exercise
subject
uniform



1. важный предмет — an important subject

2. известный учитель — _____

3. лёгкая работа — _____

4. трудная игра — _____

5. любимое упражнение — _____

6. удобная форма — _____

7. занятый ученик — _____

9 Complete the sentences with the words.

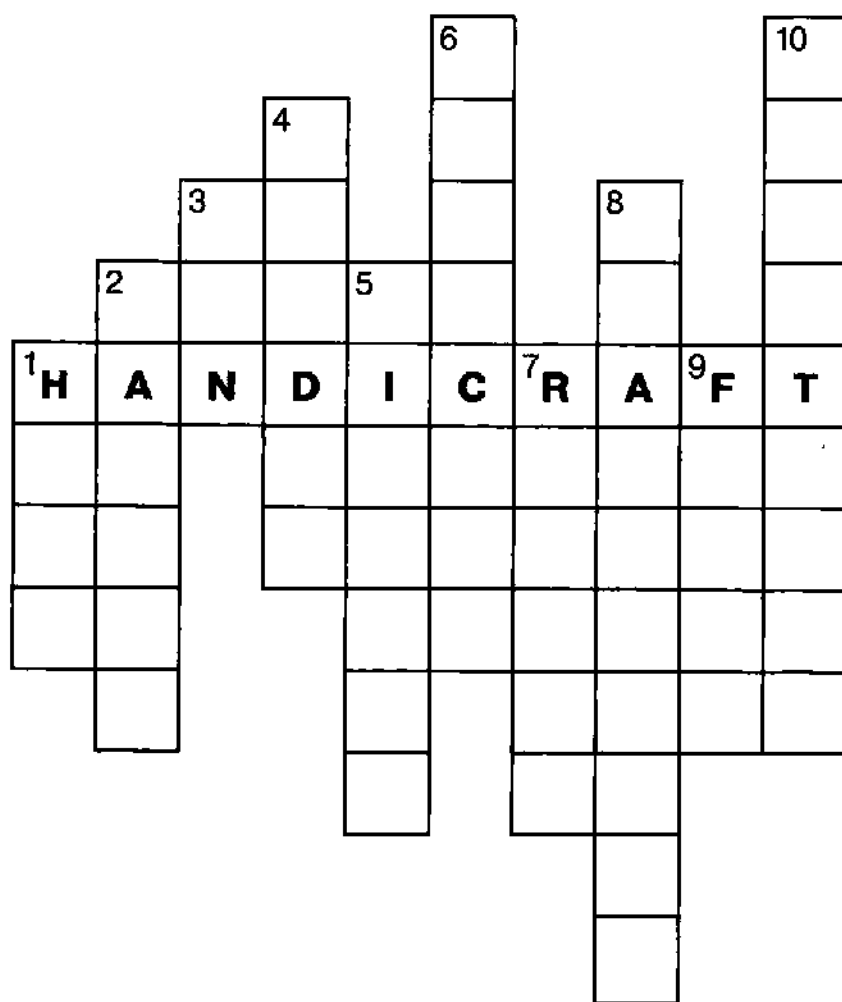
by the way, I am sorry, by heart,
good luck, see you later,
would you like, once a month

1. We went to the museum _____ last year.

2. Five o'clock then. _____! Bye!

3. _____, I am late for school again!
4. What about your homework, _____?
5. We are having English test today! — Oh, _____!
6. The poem is very long. I can't learn it _____.
7. _____ a cake? — Yes, please.

10 Solve the crossword.



1. Половинка.
2. Ковёр.
3. Ручка.

4. Окно.
5. Картина.
6. Книжный шкаф.
7. Ластик.
8. Школьная доска.
9. Пол.
10. Расписание.



The Place We Live in

Test 6

(Lessons 17–20)

Grammar

1 Complete the questions.

Example: Are you thirsty or hungry?

1. Is he famous for his books or _____?
2. Are there new or _____ houses in your street?
3. Are you in the bathroom or _____?
4. Is there a garden behind or _____ your house?
5. Is it a back or _____ door?
6. Have you got a bedroom upstairs or _____?
7. Are your curtains yellow or _____?

2 Put an alternative question to each sentence.

Example: Your father is a famous writer. (doctor) — Is your father a famous writer or a doctor?

1. They locked the front door. (back) — _____
-

2. You have got a red cat. (white) — _____

3. She works at school. (in the hospital) — _____

4. You went for a walk in the park. (forest) — _____

5. Mary can skate well. (ski) — _____

6. You are sleeping. (reading) — _____

7. You count quickly. (slowly) — _____

3 Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.

in front of, from, by, at, for, behind, in

1. My car is _____ the house. You can't see it.
2. What are you famous _____?
3. Can you see my new bike? It is _____ my door.
4. My school is not far _____ my house.
5. My father goes to work _____ car.
6. Why are you shouting _____ me?
7. Is there a fireplace _____ your living-room?

④ Complete the sentences with *is*, *are*.

Example: My brother is not going to lock the front door.

1. _____ your mother going to buy a pet for you?
2. My sister and her friends _____ going to visit me on Monday.
3. When _____ we going to have dinner? I am hungry!
4. Why _____ your friend going to visit a doctor? Is he ill?
5. What _____ his parents going to do in the evening?
6. When _____ she going to give him a present?
7. Where _____ they going to have a party?

⑤ Put questions to the sentences.

Example: They are going to walk in that park.

They are going to walk in the park, aren't they?

Are they going to walk in the park? — Yes, they are.

Are they going to walk in the park or in the forest?

Where are they going to walk?

1. His father is going to invite his friends tomorrow.

His father is going to invite his friends tomorrow,
_____?

_____? — Yes, he is.

_____ or next Sunday?

When _____?

2. You are going to be a driver. You like cars so much!

You are going to be a driver, _____?

_____? — Yes, I am.

_____ or a teacher?

What _____?

6 Translate into English. Use *to be going to*.

Example: Когда ты собираешься выучить это наизусть? —
When are you going to learn it by heart?

1. Я собираюсь навестить своего друга. (to visit my friend) — _____

2. Он не собирается читать это. (to read it) — _____

3. Вы собираетесь спать на кухне? (to sleep in the kitchen) — _____

4. Где ты собираешься играть в футбол? (to play football) — _____

5. Мы не собираемся завтракать сейчас. (to have breakfast now) — _____

6. Я не собираюсь ставить диван в углу комнаты. (to put the sofa) — _____

7. Что ты собираешься есть на ужин? (to have for supper) — _____

Reading

The Cavemen

Helpful words:

cavemen — пещерные люди

cave — пещера

dangerous — опасный

hunt — охотиться

Long time ago people lived in caves. They lived there in big families. Sometimes there lived about 40 people in one big cave!

They all had a lot of work to do in the cave. Women usually cleaned the cave, kept the fire burning, cooked food and made clothes. Men were great hunters! Children had a lot of friends to play with.

But the life of cavemen was dangerous. In winter it was very cold in the cave. There was ice and snow everywhere. Cavemen met together around the fire. They ate and drank hot food and drinks to get warm. They spent a lot of time sitting around the fire in a circle. They went to sleep together. In cold days wild animals got very hungry and cold. Sometimes a lion, a bear or a tiger came into the cave. And cavemen stopped them. They had a dangerous life, didn't they?

In many countries you can find the caves where people lived many years ago. You can see cave paintings on the cave walls. Cavemen made pictures of animals. Some of them are really nice!

7 True, false, I don't know?

	True	False	I don't know
1. Cavemen didn't live in the houses.	✓		
2. Twenty people could live in one cave.			
3. Men couldn't cook food and clean the cave.			
4. In winter it was very hot in the cave.			
5. In winter cavemen didn't make a fire in the cave.			
6. Cavemen didn't have a dangerous life.			
7. Cavemen could make nice pictures of their children.			

Vocabulary

8 Guess the words.

1. You can see your eyes and your ears in the m_____r.
2. There are nice white c_____ns on the window.
3. You can sit down in this comfortable a_____r.
4. I can't open the door because I haven't got a k__y.

5. My mother cooks our meals in the k_____n.
6. I go to the b_____m to wash my hands and face.
7. We take off our coats and boots in the h_____l.

9 Match the words and complete the sentences.

get on	the door
at the age	by heart
lock	of eight
in front of	of the room
in the middle	with her
learn it	the house
go	upstairs

1. The poem was very long so I couldn't _____.
2. Mary isn't a good girl and we can't _____.
3. Don't forget to _____! We won't be back soon.
4. _____ and make your bedroom!
5. _____ pupils usually know how to read and write.
6. There is a horse _____. You can see it well.
7. Why is the table _____? — We are having a party this evening.

10 Spell the words.

Example: ['ʌpsteəz] — upstairs.

1. ['kɪtʃɪn] — _____

2. [faɪə] — _____
3. [br'hɑɪnd] — _____
4. [rʊm] — _____
5. [kɑ:] — _____
6. ['haʊs] — _____
7. ['flaʊə] — _____
8. [ki:] — _____
9. [ʃaʊt] — _____

Test 7

(Lessons 21–23)

Grammar

- ① **Complete the sentences with *There is/There are* and translate them into Russian.**

Example: **There is** a sitting-room in my house. — **В моём доме есть гостиная.**

1. _____ nine nice dresses in my wardrobe. — _____

2. _____ a small sink in her kitchen. — _____

3. _____ many trees in our garden. — _____

4. _____ a river behind Mary's house. — _____

5. _____ a study in my flat. — _____

6. _____ a lot of cups in the cupboard. — _____

7. _____ no sweets in the fridge. — _____

② Make up the sentences.

Example: by my bed, there, is, a lamp. — **There is a lamp by my bed.**

1. a bed, there, is, in your bedroom? — _____

2. in the fridge, some cheese, is, there. — _____

3. next to your house, is, what, there? — _____

4. on the chair, there, are, my kittens. — _____

5. in front of my fridge, is, there, what? — _____

6. two lamps, are, there, on the table. — _____

7. next to the table, there, a cooker, is. — _____

3 Make up questions to the sentence.

Example: There are five rooms in my house. —

There are five rooms in my house, aren't there?

Are there five rooms in my house? — Yes, there are.

Are there five or six rooms in my house?

How many rooms are there in my house?

1. There is a small garden behind our house.

There is a small garden behind our house, _____

_____?

_____? — Yes, there is.

_____ or a big

_____?

What _____?

2. There are two chairs in the corner of your room.

There are two chairs in the corner of your room, _____

_____?

_____? — Yes, there are.

_____ or armchairs

How many _____?

4 Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.

on (2), in (3), to (2)

1. What can you see _____ the left?
2. There is a TV _____ the corner of my bedroom.
3. What is there next _____ your school?
4. It happened _____ us in the park.
5. My Granny lives _____ a small cottage.
6. My kitchen is _____ the ground floor.
7. I visited my uncle _____ July.

5 Translate into English. Use Present Simple.

Example: Я понимаю тебя хорошо. — I understand you well.

1. Я не могу понять тебя. (to understand you) — _____

2. Она хранит свою одежду в шкафу. (to keep her clothes) — _____

3. Они обычно сидят в креслах. (to sit in the armchairs) — _____

4. Она не кричит на своего сына. (to shout at her son) —

5. Это происходит со мной каждый день. (to happen to me) —

6. Я не живу рядом со школой. (to live next to my school) —

7. Они не верят мне. (to believe me) —

Reading

A New House

Helpful word:

ghost — привидение

SUSAN: I know you've got a new house. How do you like it?

NELLY: Oh, it's so nice and clean! You know, it is more than one hundred years old...

SUSAN: More than one hundred years! It can't be comfortable. People didn't have cookers and bathrooms at that time.

NELLY: How funny you are! Yes, the house is old, but it is comfortable, too. We've got a cooker, a fridge, a TV, a radio and a computer.

SUSAN: Is there a garden near your house?

NELLY: There is a garden in front of my house. It goes down to the sea. In summer there are flowers everywhere.

SUSAN: I've got an idea! Can we have a Halloween party in your house?

NELLY: You are always welcome! But...

SUSAN: What's the problem?

NELLY: Well, my mother told me that one evening she heard some noise upstairs. She went to her bedroom. There was nobody there but all her clothes were on the floor...

SUSAN: Wow! Do you think that a ghost visits the house at night?

SUSAN: I'm not sure. What do you think about a Halloween party now?

NELLY: Well, I really don't know.

6 Cross the wrong word and correct it.

1. ~~Susan~~ has got a new house. Nelly
2. The house is two hundred years old. _____
3. There is a sea in front of the house. _____
4. In winter there are flowers everywhere. _____

5. Susan has an idea to have a birthday party in the house.

6. A ghost visits the garden at night. _____
7. Nelly's mother saw a ghost in the bedroom. _____

Vocabulary

7 Group the words.

Subjects	Days	Rooms	Furniture
Handicraft	Sunday	bathroom	cupboard

Maths, hall, English, Tuesday, bed, Friday, wardrobe, Wednesday, bookcase, Russian, table, Monday, chair, Art, kitchen, P.E., dining-room, bedroom, living-room, Thursday, sitting-room, Music

8 Choose the right sentence.

1. What is the time? — _____
 - a) The time is five.
 - b) Today is Monday.
 - c) It is half past five.
 - d) It is autumn now.

2. How do you like it? — _____
 - a) I like it a lot.
 - b) I like it cold.

- c) I'd like to have a cup of tea.
- d) You are welcome.

3. _____ — I go to the cinema once a month.

- a) When do you go to the cinema?
- b) How often do you go to the cinema?
- c) What time do you go to the cinema?
- d) Why do you often go to the cinema?

4. _____ — It is six o'clock.

- a) How much is it?
- b) What's the weather like?
- c) How much is your clock?
- d) What's the time?

5. Happy New Year! — _____

- a) Happy New Year!
- b) See you!
- c) Good luck!
- d) How are you?

6. What is the weather like today? — _____

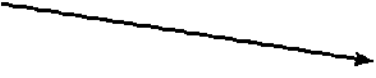
- a) It is terrible.
- b) I like it very much.
- c) It is September.
- d) There is a lot of snow on the ground in winter.

7. Happy birthday, Mary! — _____

- a) Happy birthday, Mummy!
- b) The same to you.
- c) Oh, thanks, Mummy!
- d) Happy New Year!

9

Match the parts of the words.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1. class | board |
| 2. black | room |
| 3. book | room |
| 4. bath | chair |
| 5. up | stairs |
| 6. arm | case |
| 7. cup | board |
- 



Town Life

Test 8

(Lessons 24–27)

Grammar

1 Fill in the missing forms.

становиться	become	became	become
гореть, жечь			burnt
	wake	woke	
быть			been
	build		built
видеть			seen
покупать		bought	
читать	read	read	
	meet	met	
	come		come

2 Write the sentences according to the example.

Example: Read the book! — I have already read the book.

1. Meet your sister after classes! — _____
_____.
2. Water the flowers! — _____.
3. Buy a new school-bag! — _____.
4. Build a new house! — _____.
5. Visit your friend! — _____.
6. Wake your mother up! — _____.
7. Clean your room! — _____.

③ Choose the right word.

Example: Have you ever been to Italy? (ever/yet)

1. They have _____ built a new bridge. (already/ever)
2. Has he _____ been afraid of mice? (yet/ever)
3. Sam has _____ finished watering flowers. (yet/just)
4. Have you done your homework _____? (already/yet)
5. She was in Great Britain _____. (already/last year)
6. They haven't seen many interesting places _____. (last night/yet)
7. Sally hasn't seen her cousin _____. (for ages/in 2005)

④ Put questions to the sentences.

Example: You have met your friend today. —

You have met your friend today, haven't you?

Have you met your friend today? — Yes, I have.

Have you met your friend or your sister **today?**
Who have you met today?

1. She has been to London.

She has been to London, _____?

_____? — Yes, she has.

_____ or to Moscow?

Where _____?

2. They have bought a new computer.

They have bought a new computer, _____?

_____? — Yes, they have.

_____ or a car?

What _____?

5 Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.

by, in (2), at, to (3)

1. They lived _____ the 17th century.
2. They usually go to the cinema _____ car.
3. What has happened _____ you?
4. I never watch TV _____ night.
5. Let's go _____ the theatre!

6. My grandparents don't live _____ town.

7. Walk two blocks _____ the museum.

6 Complete the sentences in Present Perfect or Past Simple.

Example: We **have built** a new country house. Come to see us on Sunday. (to build)

1. _____ you _____ my little brother yet? (to see)

2. Last year I _____ afraid of black dogs. (to be)

3. My cousin _____ already _____ a famous dentist.
(to become)

4. William the Conqueror _____ the King of England. (to become)

5. _____ you _____ me yesterday? (to see)

6. I _____ never _____ to Africa. (to be)

7. _____ they _____ a house near the river a year ago? (to build)

7 Translate into English. Use Present Perfect.

Example: Он украсил комнату. — **He has decorated the room.**

1. Том вымыл пол. (to clean the floor) — _____

2. Я помыла посуду. (to wash up) — _____

3. Они поиграли в футбол. (to play football) — _____

4. Мы полили цветы. (to water the flowers) — _____

5. Мама закрыла дверь. (to lock the door) — _____

6. Ты приготовила завтрак. (to cook breakfast) — _____

7. Моя сестра и я открыли окно. (to open the window) — _____

Reading

The Bird Woman

Helpful words:

feed — кормить

crumbs — хлебные крошки

spread out — зд. расправлять

One day Michael and Jane went to St. Paul's Cathedral. They wanted to see the Bird Woman.

"She's saying it again!" cried Jane.

"Feed the birds, two pence a bag! Feed the birds, two pence a bag!" said the Bird Woman. In her hands she

had a lot of little bags with crumbs. There were many birds around her. There were big grey birds like Grandmothers and grey-green, noisy birds like Fathers. And nice white birds like Mothers.

The birds flew round and round the head of the Bird Woman. When the children came up to her, the birds suddenly flew away and sat on the top of St. Paul's.

Michael gave her two pence.

"Feed the birds, two pence a bag!" The Bird Woman always said nothing but these words.

Jane and Michael put the crumbs on the ground, and the birds came down from St. Paul's. After their meal they flew up and one of them sat on the Bird Woman's hat!

"What happens here at night?" asked Michael.

"At night," began Jane, "the birds come down from St. Paul's. They want to see if there are any crumbs on the ground. Then they fly three times round her head..."

"Do they sit down on her shoulders?"

"Yes, and on her hat," said Michael.

"Then she looks at them and tells them to be good birds."

"In the bird language?"

"Yes. And when they get sleepy, she spreads out her skirts. The birds go under her skirts and sleep there till the morning."

8 Complete the sentences.

1. One day Michael and Jane went to _____.
 - a) buy some bread crumbs
 - b) see what the birds do at night
 - c) see the Bird Woman

2. The Bird Woman _____.
a) said "feed the birds" again and again
b) lived near St. Paul's Cathedral
c) didn't want to talk to Jane and Michael
3. When the children put the crumbs on the ground, the birds flew _____.
a) round and round the head of the Bird Woman
b) away and sat on the top of St. Paul's
c) down from St. Paul's Cathedral
4. Jane told Michael that at night the birds slept _____.
a) under the Bird Woman's skirts
b) on the head of the Bird Woman
c) on the top of St. Paul's Cathedral

Vocabulary

9 Complete the dialogue with the words.

where is 53 Cherry Lane, please
the traffic lights
you are in Cherry Lane
could you help me, please
turn to the right
not at all

A: Excuse me. _____?

B: Oh, yes. What do you want?

A: _____?

B: Oh, that's easy. Walk one block and then _____
_____.

A: Shall I turn to the right near _____?

B: Yes. And then walk one more block and _____
_____.

It is not a long way.

A: Thank you very much.

B: _____.

10 Match the words.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. to go | a book |
| 2. to be afraid | a famous singer |
| 3. to burn | a road |
| 4. to become | to the theatre |
| 5. to build | of snakes |
| 6. to live | to the left |
| 7. to turn | in a big city |
-

11 Spell the words.

Example: [dɑ:k] — dark.

1. ['bɪldɪŋ] — _____
2. ['sentʃəri] — _____
3. [brɪdʒ] — _____
4. [skweə] — _____

5. ['dʒ:ti] — _____
6. ['θɪətə] — _____
7. [ɔ:l'redi] — _____
8. [taʊn] — _____
9. [rəʊd] — _____

Test 9

(Lessons 28–30)

Grammar

1 Fill in the missing forms.

	take		taken
гореть, жечь		burnt	
		went	gone
держать, хранить	keep		
	do		done
учить		learnt	
		bought	bought
знать			known

	lead	led	
	say		said

2 Choose the right word.

Example: Have you ever read the Bible? (yesterday/ever)

1. It will take you three hours to get there _____.
_____. (yesterday/tomorrow)
2. Has your teacher seen the monument to Pushkin _____?
_____? (already/yet)
3. I haven't seen the Tsar Bell _____. (last week/
yet)
4. I have _____ heard the bell. (now/just)
5. Mary has _____ gone to Scotland. (just/last week)
6. They have _____ built a new palace. (already/
ever)
7. He became a good pupil _____. (this year/last
year)

3 Complete the sentences.

Example: Did William the Conqueror come from France
many years ago? (to come)

1. _____ you ever _____ a monster? (to see)
2. _____ you _____ a cat last year? (to keep)

3. _____ your friends _____ this book yet? (to read)
4. _____ this road _____ you here? (to lead)
5. _____ you _____ the poem yesterday? (to learn)
6. _____ he _____ it this morning? (to say)
7. _____ she _____ to the sea in 2004? (to go)

4 Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.

for, of, by, in, to (3)

1. The Great Fire burnt _____ 4 days.
2. My classes begin at 8.30 _____ the morning.
3. How can you get _____ Trafalgar Square?
4. I usually go to the country _____ car.
5. Does this street lead _____ the city centre?
6. Who is afraid _____ going there?
7. Where is the monument _____ Nelson?

5 Put questions to the sentences.

Example: It took me two days to read this book. —

It took you two days to read this book, didn't it?

Did it take you two days to read this book? —

Yes, it did.

Did it take you two or three days to read this book?

How long did it take you to read this book?

1. It takes me 10 minutes to get to school.

It takes you 10 minutes to get to school, _____
_____?

_____? — Yes, it does.

_____ or 15 _____
_____?

How long _____?

2. It has taken them half an hour to cook soup.

It has taken them half an hour to cook soup, _____
_____?

_____? — Yes, it has.

_____ or porridge?

How long _____?

⑥ **Translate into English. Use Present Perfect and *ever*, *yet*.**

Example: Ты когда-нибудь был в Шотландии? — **Have you ever been to Scotland?**

1. Он уже вымыл пол? (to clean the floor) — _____
_____?

2. Ты уже знаешь об этом? (to know about it) — _____
_____?

3. Они когда-нибудь слышали колокола? (to hear the bells) — _____?
4. Они уже взяли свои сумки? (to take their bags) — _____?
5. Она когда-нибудь делала уроки? (to do homework) — _____?
6. Ты когда-нибудь видела королеву? (to see the Queen) — _____?
7. Они уже ушли? (to go) — _____?

Reading

Who Lives in the Tower?

Helpful words:

beefeater — страж Тауэра

raven — ворон

ghost — привидение

POLLY: Hi, Nelly! I have just come back from London.

NELLY: Great! What did you like best?

POLLY: The Tower, of course.

NELLY: I don't think it is so interesting. Nobody lives there.
It is a museum.

POLLY: You are not right. Some families live in the Tower.

NELLY: Who are they?

POLLY: They are beefeaters! They look very nice because they wear beautiful costumes! They are the Tower keepers and they help tourists to learn about the Tower and its history.

NELLY: They have a nice place to live — the Tower!

POLLY: Not only beefeaters live there. The Tower is home for big black birds — ravens! They live in big cages and one beefeater, the Ravenmaster, looks after them. He gives them meat to eat.

NELLY: They are friendly, those ravens, aren't they?

POLLY: No, they are not. You mustn't come to them and walk on the green grass. They can attack you. They think the green grass is their place to live.

NELLY: Does anybody else live in the Tower?

POLLY: Yes, but I think it's not the right time to tell you. It's getting dark...

NELLY: Why?

POLLY: Ghosts! Some people can see ghosts here. The Tower was a prison and many people, rich and poor, were killed there. That's why the Tower is home for ghosts, you know...

7 Answer the questions.

1. What did Polly like best of all in London? — _____

2. Does anybody live in the Tower? — _____

3. What do beefeaters do? — _____

4. Where do the black ravens live? — _____

5. Why mustn't we walk on the green grass in the Tower? —

6. Who looks after the ravens? — _____

7. Why do people think that ghosts live in the Tower? —

Vocabulary

8 What are they? Who are they?

Example: **A queen** is the wife of a king.

- _____ is something that you can hear.
- _____ is the main and the most important city in a country.
- _____ is an open square place in the middle of a town.
- _____ is a period of 100 years.
- _____ is something that people build over the river.
- _____ is something that people build as a house, a palace, a tower.

9 Translate into English.

1. тихий звук — _____
2. широкая дорога — _____
3. удивительная поездка — _____
4. высокая башня — _____
5. известный памятник — _____
6. богатый король — _____
7. тёмное здание — _____

10 Spell the words.

Example: ['kæpɪtl] — capital.

1. [kɪŋ] — _____
2. [pleɪs] — _____
3. [kwɪ:n] — _____
4. [saʊnd] — _____
5. ['taʊə] — _____
6. [tɔ:l] — _____
7. ['mɒnjəmənt] — _____
8. [waɪd] — _____
9. [li:d] — _____

11

Find and circle the fourteen 'town' words.

G	O	D	B	P	S	O	C	V	T
D	S	Q	U	A	R	E	A	C	O
B	F	D	R	L	W	J	P	V	W
U	C	X	W	A	S	D	I	T	N
I	I	M	E	C	B	K	T	E	L
L	T	O	W	E	R	X	A	I	R
D	Y	N	M	M	I	X	L	C	O
I	Z	U	T	F	D	E	Z	H	A
N	A	M	W	J	G	N	L	U	D
G	Q	E	T	H	E	A	T	R	E
C	I	N	E	M	A	O	I	C	W
E	W	T	B	L	O	C	K	H	U



Travelling and Transport

Test 10

(Lessons 31–34)

Grammar

1 Fill in the missing forms.

		sat	sat
	sing	sang	
стоять			stood
		ran	run
класть	put		
спать			slept
	teach	taught	
думать			thought
понимать	understand		
		wore	worn

2 Choose the right word.

Example: I wore those jeans last summer. (already/last summer)

1. The lesson has _____ begun. (already/now)

2. She didn't eat the cake _____. (yesterday/yet)
3. Have they _____ seen the Tower? (ever/now)
4. Did you drink orange juice _____? (last night/yet)
5. We went to the seaside _____. (three months ago/never)
6. How lucky they have been _____! (yesterday/this year)
7. Has the little girl found a kitten _____? (yet/already)

3 Complete the sentences with *who*, *which*.

Example: The girl, who is singing now, is my cousin.

1. Mr. Brown, _____ lives in this house, went to Australia last week.
2. Did you take the pen _____ I left on the table?
3. My mother, _____ grew up in London, speaks excellent English.
4. Paul, _____ is a famous actor, went to school with my father.
5. The apples, _____ grow on this tree, are very tasty.
6. The teachers, _____ are coming to us, work in my school.
7. London is the city _____ has many museums.

4 Choose the right verb form.

1. _____ the Tower when they were in London?

- a) Have they seen
 - b) Will they see
 - c) Did they saw
 - d) Did they see
2. Have you ever _____ by plane?
- a) flew
 - b) flies
 - c) flown
 - d) fly
3. In 1666, the Great Fire _____ for 4 days.
- a) has burnt
 - b) burns
 - c) burnt
 - d) burn
4. _____ the milk yet?
- a) Do you drink
 - b) Did you drink
 - c) Have you drunk
 - d) Are you drinking
5. When _____ these lovely bananas?
- a) did you buy
 - b) you bought
 - c) have you bought
 - d) you have bought

5 Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.

in (3), to (2), by, at

1. When did you arrive _____ the airport?

2. Can you explain it _____ me, please?
3. Bob hasn't arrived _____ London yet.
4. How do you usually get _____ your Granny?
5. We like to fly _____ plane.
6. What is flying _____ the blue sky?
7. Who speaks _____ a low voice in your family?

6 Put questions to the sentences.

Example: He stole my bike yesterday. —

He stole my bike yesterday, **didn't he?**

Did he steal my bike yesterday? — Yes, he did.

Did he steal my bike yesterday or the day before yesterday?

When **did he steal my bike?**

1. They found the answer to this question last Sunday.

They found the answer to this question last Sunday,

_____?

_____? — Yes, they did.

_____ or yesterday?

What answer _____?

2. She has just found her car key.

She has just found her car key, _____?

_____? — Yes, she has.

_____ or her bag?
What _____?

7 Translate into English. Use Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Я никогда не путешествовал на корабле. (to travel by ship) — _____

2. Прошлые выходные я провёл у своих тети и дяди. (to stay with my aunt and my uncle) — _____

3. Ты только что нашёл свою книгу. (to find your book) — _____

4. Он только что украл мою сумку. (to steal my bag) — _____

5. Мы провели прошлое лето на берегу моря. (to spend last summer) — _____

6. Ты купил билет в Москву вчера. (to buy a ticket) — _____

7. Она только что послала мне телеграмму. (to send me a telegram) — _____

Reading

Underwater Train

- PETE: Hello, Andy. I've been on a wonderful journey to London!
- ANDY: Fantastic! You travelled by plane, didn't you? How did you like it?
- PETE: Well, I have never travelled by plane.
- ANDY: How did you get to London then? Britain is an island, isn't it?
- PETE: You are right, but... Have you ever heard of the Channel Tunnel?
- ANDY: Never. What is it?
- PETE: It is an underwater tunnel. It goes under the Channel.
- ANDY: Did you walk under the sea?
- PETE: Of course not. We just came to Paris railway station and took a train to London.
- ANDY: How long did it take you to get from Paris to London?
- PETE: It took us only two hours and forty minutes. The trip was fast and comfortable!
- ANDY: What did you do in the train?
- PETE: My Mum listened to the radio. They have got a special radio station there! I watched video!
- ANDY: Fantastic! I think all English people are happy to have the tunnel. They don't need planes or ships to go to Europe.
- PETE: No, you are not right. Some English people say they are not happy because England is not an island any more.

8 Answer the questions.

1. Who has been to London? — _____
2. How did he get to London? — _____

3. What is the Channel Tunnel? — _____

4. In what city did he take a train to London? — _____

5. How long did it take him to get to London? — _____

6. What was the trip to London like? — _____


7. What did he do in the train? — _____

Vocabulary

9 Match the words.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. to travel | → at the hotel |
| 2. to shake | by car |
| 3. to speak | of flying |
| 4. to feel | well |
| 5. to be afraid | in a quiet voice |
| 6. to stay | a bridge |
| 7. to build | hands with him |

10 Match the opposites.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. weak | difficult |
| 2. poor | beautiful |
| 3. easy | strong |
| 4. ugly | clean |
| 5. dirty | low |
| 6. tall | expensive |
| 7. cheap | rich |
- 

11 Spell the words.

Example: [bʌs] — bus.

1. [vɔɪs] — _____
2. [treɪn] — _____
3. ['ʌɡlɪ] — _____
4. ['lʌɡɪdʒ] — _____
5. ['si:səɪd] — _____
6. [tʃi:p] — _____
7. ['tɪkɪt] — _____
8. ['eəpɔ:t] — _____
9. [streɪt] — _____

Test 11

(Lessons 35–36)

Grammar

1 Complete the negative sentences.

Example: I didn't do my homework yesterday.

They aren't eating now.

1. My mother _____ cooked the soup yet.
2. We _____ hungry and thirsty now.
3. He _____ want to call his mother yesterday.
4. Those jeans _____ my size. I bought the other pair.
5. My friends _____ play hockey tomorrow. Spring is here!
6. I _____ usually play computer games in the morning.
7. Tom _____ got a present.

2 Make the sentences negative.

Example: We will arrive tomorrow at 6. — We won't arrive tomorrow at 6.

1. There is a bridge over the river. — _____

2. Their school was comfortable. — _____

3. Those boys will travel across the USA. — _____

4. Our friend could skate well. — _____

5. My sister grows very quickly. — _____

6. We wore warm coats yesterday. — _____

7. She took a taxi to the theatre. — _____

3 Make up adverbs and translate them into Russian.

Example: loud — loudly — громко

1. angry — _____
2. good — _____
3. bad — _____
4. noisy — _____
5. straight — _____
6. sad — _____
7. fast — _____

4 Choose the right word.

Example: It's not good for you to do it. (good/well)

1. She spoke _____ to her baby. (sweet/sweetly)
2. He drives very _____. (quick/fast)
3. He is a _____ man. (good/well)
4. She feels _____ today. (good/well)
5. The exercise is _____ finished. (near/nearly)
6. I can roller-skate _____. (good/well)
7. The questions were so _____! (easy/easily)

5 Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.

on (2), to, of, for, in, at

1. Are there any children _____ board?
2. I am tired _____ you.
3. The train arrived _____ the station.
4. He came home _____ the evening.
5. I go to school _____ foot.
6. She is crying _____ help.
7. Last summer the friends travelled _____ the seaside.

6 Put questions to the sentences.

Example: They stayed at an expensive hotel.

They stayed at an expensive hotel, **didn't they?**

Did they stay at an expensive hotel? — Yes, they did.

Did they stay at an expensive or cheap hotel?
Where did they stay?

1. He has taken many pictures.

He has taken many pictures, _____?

_____? — Yes, he has.

_____ or few _____?

Who _____?

2. She said the truth to you.

She said the truth to you, _____?

_____? — Yes, she did.

_____ or your friend?

Why _____?

⑦ Translate into English. Use Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Я был очень уставшим вчера. (to be tired) — _____

2. Она только что переоделась. (to change clothes) — _____

3. Вчера я опоздал на самолёт. (to miss the plane) — _____

4. В прошлом году я путешествовал по морю. (to go on a voyage) — _____
5. Два дня назад я чувствовал себя плохо. (to feel bad) — _____
6. Наш поезд уже прибыл! (to arrive) — _____
7. Она только что объяснила это. (to explain) — _____

Reading

New Transport

Helpful words:

means of transport — транспортное средство

parking — парковка

safe — безопасный

Today most people travel a lot. In the morning we go to school on foot or by underground or by bus. Sometimes we take a train or even a plane and go far away!

Scooter is a means of travelling too. Children and their parents really like them. Children ride scooters in the park, and New York office workers ride scooters, and Berlin policemen travel in that way.

Why don't people go by car or ride a bike? In many cities parking is a problem, even bike parking! But a scooter

is a great help for you. It is small and you can put it into your bag. They are not so expensive as cars or bikes. And they're safer and easier to use than skateboards or roller skates.

Riding a scooter is a fast way of travelling. Usually you can go as fast as six kilometres an hour. Scooters with a motor can go faster.

Riding a scooter can be not very safe. There are no traffic rules for scooter riders! In London you mustn't ride a scooter in the City.

The first scooters came to life in Germany in the 19th century. They were very popular with your grandparents too. But they looked different.

8 True, false, I don't know?

	True	False	I don't know
1. Today most people travel by scooters.		✓	
2. Men and women don't ride scooters.			
3. Office workers ride scooters in Berlin.			
4. Bike parking is a problem in some cities.			
5. Scooter doesn't need parking.			
6. There are no scooters with a motor.			
7. People made the first scooters in 1888.			

Vocabulary

9 Spell the words.

Example: ['dʒɜ:nɪ] — journey.

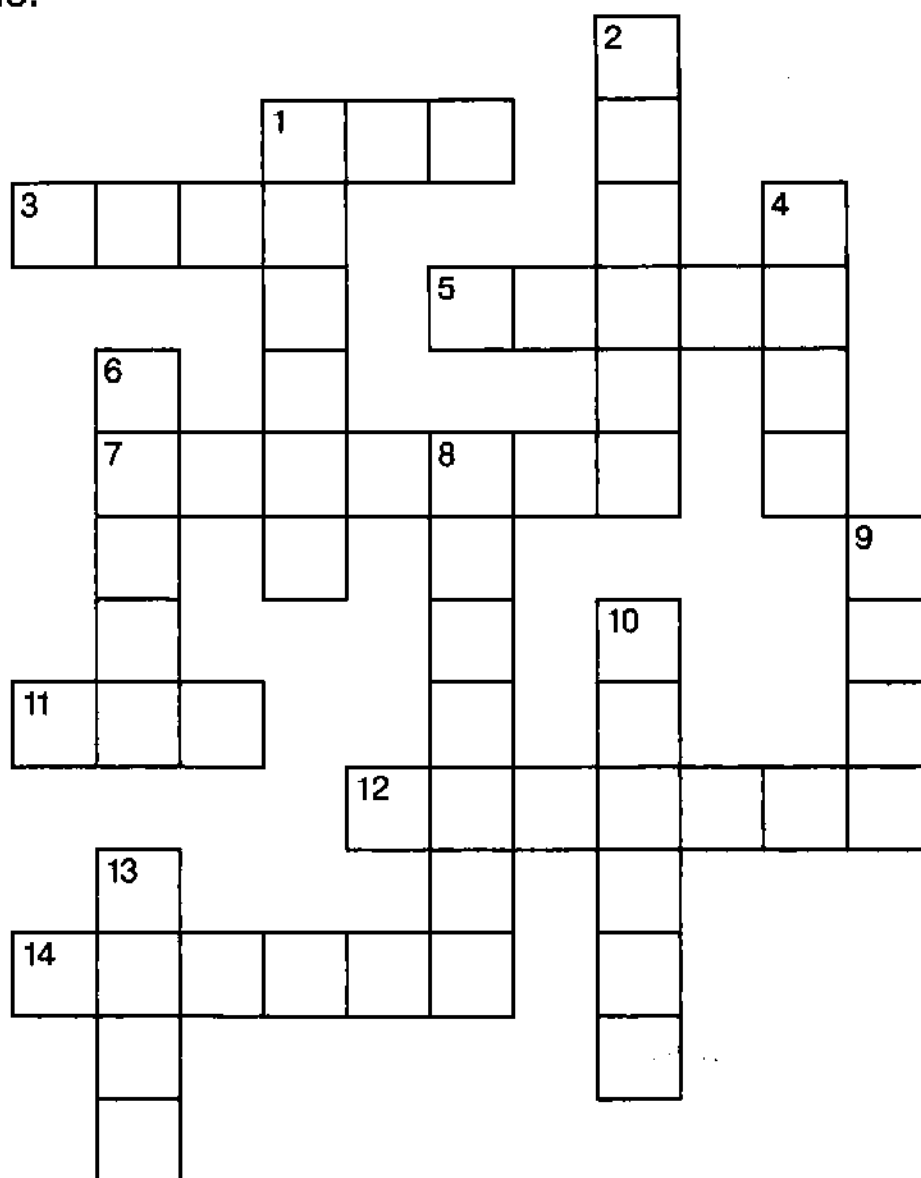
1. ['vɔɪdʒ] — _____
2. [kɔ:t] — _____
3. [pə'hæps] — _____
4. [wind] — _____
5. [θru:] — _____
6. [tʃeɪndʒ] — _____
7. [ʃɪp] — _____
8. [mɪs] — _____
9. [kætf] — _____

10 Solve the crossword.

Down: 1. Something that goes over the river. 2. A journey by sea. 4. Something that makes a ringing sound. 6. Air transport. 8. A place where planes begin and stop flying. 9. A big town. 10. A place near the house where flowers and trees grow. 13. A thing in the kitchen where we can wash up.

Across: 1. A popular city transport. 3. Something you open to come into a room. 5. A round thing you eat from. 7. Traveller's bags. 11. Something you write with. 12. A long trip.

14. A piece of paper that shows you can travel by train or by plane.



11 Group the words.

Travelling	Town life	Furniture
voyage	square	wardrobe

Travelling	Town life	Furniture

monument, arrive, bookcase, through train, luggage, square, theatre, church, tower, journey, wardrobe, traffic, cupboard, sofa, chair, desk, capital, voyage, cinema, armchair



Hobbies

Test 12

(Lessons 37–40)

Grammar

1 Fill in the missing forms.

подниматься	rise		risen
значить			meant
	catch		caught
рассказывать		told	
	feel	felt	
		forgot	forgotten
находить	find		
	shake		shaken
летать	fly		
	grow	grew	

2 Choose the right verb form.

1. _____ the Sun _____?

- a) Did, rose
- b) Have, risen
- c) Are, rise
- d) Has, risen

2. When _____ you born?
- a) do
 - b) did
 - c) were
 - d) are
3. When _____ you _____ to collect stamps?
- a) did, begin
 - b) does, begin
 - c) has, began
 - d) will, begun
4. What does this word _____?
- a) means
 - b) mean
 - c) meant
 - d) meaning
5. The car looks clean. When _____ it?
- a) have you cleaned
 - b) do you clean
 - c) will you clean
 - d) did you clean

3 Complete the sentences.

Example: My uncle **bought** a new badge yesterday. (to buy)

1. My mother _____ anything. (never, to collect)
2. The Sun _____ at 6 in summer. (to rise)
3. Her cousin _____ to become a ballet dancer. (to decide)

4. I _____ to collect coins three years ago. (to begin)
5. You _____ on the stage. (never, to perform)
6. Henry _____ an important role in school life. (to play)
7. Yesterday she _____ us a fairy-tale. (to tell)

4 Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.

in (2), at (3), on, of

1. Let's meet _____ a quarter past five.
2. I was born _____ the 1st of September.
3. Have you ever taken part _____ school performances?
4. My mother works _____ the theatre.
5. She was a success _____ the school concert.
6. My head is full _____ fantastic ideas.
7. I have never sat _____ the stalls.

5 Choose the right word.

Example: Your money is on the table. (is/are)

1. These are my clothes! Don't take _____! (them/it)
2. _____ these your shorts? (is/are)
3. The potatoes _____ in the fridge. (is/are)
4. Your advice _____ very good. (is/are)
5. My _____ are white and clean. (tooth/teeth)

6. The news _____ wrong. (are/is)
7. Who _____ the young women? (is/are)

6 Complete the sentences with *little/a little* or *few/a few*.

Example: I have **little** money and we can't go to the theatre.

1. There were _____ singers at the concert.
2. I can play the piano _____. Will you sing alone?
3. There are _____ old houses in our town. Two, I think.
4. There were _____ chairs and we had to bring some more from the other room.
5. Will you give me _____ water, please?
6. I have _____ money and we can buy a bus ticket.
7. I've got _____ books on history at home, so I have to go to the library.

7 Translate into English. Use Present Simple or Past Simple.

Example: Я была счастлива навестить вас. (to be happy) — **I was happy to visit you.**

1. Я очень устала. (to be tired) — _____
-

2. Его фильмы пользовались успехом. (to be a success) — _____
3. Мой брат родился в 1997 году. (to be born) — _____
4. Посмотри! Коробка полна конфет. (to be full of) — _____
5. Они гордятся своим сыном. (to be proud of) — _____
6. Мой дедушка увлекался коллекционированием марок. (to be fond of) — _____
7. Энн занята работой по дому. (to be busy about the house) — _____

Reading

Circus

Helpful words:

big top — цирк-шапито

rope-walker — канатоходец

tamer — дрессировщик

All children like to go to the circus. Today we can visit a circus show in the building. But sometimes the travelling

circus comes to the place where we live. We visit the big top and look at acrobats, rope-walkers, magicians and animals!

You can often see clowns in the circus. But clowns are very different. The white face clown does all his tricks in a serious way. His costume is usually black-and-white. His face looks real: you can see his eyes, cheeks, lips, nose. The silliest clown is in bright clothes. His costume is too big for him. His face is strange because his nose, eyes or mouth look bigger than ours. He often laughs and falls on the floor!

Most children come to the circus to see horses, elephants, bears, tigers or lions. But in the wild, bears don't ride bicycles, tigers don't jump over the people, and elephants don't dance. Some people think that circus animals are not happy. They can't understand tamers and can be very dangerous.

The circus is only 250 years old. In 1768 the English officer Astley opened a riding-school in London. He taught horse riding in the morning and in the afternoon he performed his shows. Two years later Astley's shows became very popular and he invited acrobats, rope-walkers and clowns. So the modern circus was born.

8 Agree or disagree.

	I agree	I disagree
1. All children like to go to the circus.	✓	
2. You can see the travelling circus in the big top.		

	I agree	I disagree
3. The white face clown does all his tricks in a funny way.		
4. The face of the silliest clown looks serious.		
5. Most children come to the circus to see animals.		
6. Some people think that circus animals are not happy.		
7. The circus is more than 200 years old.		

Vocabulary

9 Form the nouns and translate them.

1. to create — a creator — создатель
2. to perform — _____
3. to tell a story — a story-
4. to travel — _____
5. to collect — _____
6. to go to the cinema — a cinema-
7. to decorate — _____

10 Complete the sentences with the words.

through, thematic, documentary, sad,
fond, proud, full

1. Are you _____ of travelling?
2. My mother is _____ of my progress in English.
3. My stamp collection is _____. I love birds.
4. I love _____ films about animals.
5. The bag is _____ of presents.
6. It's a _____ train, so we don't have to change.
7. I was unhappy yesterday. My sister was very _____ too.

11 Choose the right word.

1. My friend didn't _____ me what she was fond of. (tell/say)
2. His last cartoon _____ a great success. (was/had)
3. My sister likes green apples. I _____ like them. (too/also)
4. _____ me the truth! (tell/say)
5. This comedy _____ a great success. (was/had)
6. Don't _____ this stupid word again! (tell/say)
7. Did you go to the Red Sea _____? (too/also)

Test 13

(Lessons 41–42)

Grammar

1 Fill in the missing forms.

	tell	told	
значить			meant
	catch		caught
носить	wear	wore	
	run	ran	
	forget		forgotten
находить		found	
спать			slept
	teach	taught	
расти			grown

2 Choose the right word.

1. The TV programme is not very good. There are _____ cartoons.
- a) little
 - b) a little
 - c) much
 - d) few

2. There was _____ food in the fridge. It was full of it.
a) many
b) much
c) little
d) few
3. I know _____ about this actor. I know only his name.
a) little
b) few
c) many
d) much
4. They were children of a poor singer and had _____ nice clothes.
a) much
b) few
c) little
d) many
5. Nick has got a glass full of orange juice but his sister has got _____ juice, just a half.
a) few
b) fewer
c) many
d) less

3 Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.

up, in (2), at, to, on, for

1. Read the book _____ to the end!

2. Take part _____ this concert!
3. Don't say it _____ me again!
4. See you _____ a quarter past five.
5. Specialize _____ Maths!
6. Don't care _____ it!
7. Go _____ foot!

4 Put questions to the sentences.

Example: They went to the park yesterday. —

They went to the park yesterday, **didn't they?**

Did they go to the park yesterday? — Yes, they did.

Did they go to the park or to the forest yesterday?

Where **did they go yesterday?**

1. We had a voyage on a boat last Sunday.

We had a voyage on a boat last Sunday, _____
_____?

_____? — Yes, we did.

_____ or yesterday?

When _____?

2. She cares for soap operas.

She cares for soap operas, _____?

_____? — Yes, she does.

_____ or cartoons?
What _____?

3. He has just created a fantastic film.

He has just created a fantastic film, _____?

_____? — Yes, he has.

_____ or a book?

What _____?

5 Translate into English. Use Present Simple or Present Perfect + *ever*.

Example: Ты ходишь в библиотеку? (to go to the library) — **Do you go to the library?**

Ты ходил когда-нибудь в библиотеку? (to go to the library) — **Have you ever gone to the library?**

1. Ты читаешь романы? (to read novels) — _____

2. Ты когда-нибудь читал романы? (to read novels) — _____

3. Ты гордишься своими успехами? (to be proud of your success) — _____

4. Ты когда-нибудь гордился своими успехами? (to be proud of your success) — _____

5. Ты когда-нибудь видел мультфильмы Диснея? (to see Disney cartoons) — _____

6. Ты выступаешь на сцене? (to perform on the stage) — _____

7. Ты когда-нибудь выступал на сцене? (to perform on the stage) — _____

Reading

Apple Man and His Secret

Helpful words:

pie — пирог

clove — гвоздика (*приправа*)

toothpick — зубочистка

to cut — резать

One day, Sarah helped Grandma to make apple pies and apple jam. When they finished, they had only one large apple.

"Let's make an Apple Man," said Grandma.

She took some cloves and some toothpicks. She showed Sarah how to make eyes, a nose and a mouth with the cloves. Then she showed Sarah how to make arms and legs with the toothpicks.

Sarah was happy to have a new apple friend. They played together. Before she went to sleep, she told her secrets to him.

"Apple Man has a secret too," said Grandma one morning. "He has a secret inside. Would you like to know it?"

Sarah loved secrets. Grandma cut Apple Man in half across the middle. And inside it, there was Apple Man's secret — a beautiful star!

"Oh," cried Sarah, "What a surprise! Thank you, Apple Man, for your secret."

"Let's make a star picture for your room," said Grandma.

Grandma took some paper and paints. Then she put half of the apple into the paint and pressed the apple against the paper to get a beautiful star print.

Sarah printed stars all over the paper. What a wonderful picture she had!

6 Cross the wrong word and correct it.

1. Sarah helped Grandma to make ~~carrot~~ pies. — **apple**
2. When they finished, they had only one small apple. —

3. Sarah made ears, a nose and a mouth with the cloves. —

4. Sarah made arms and feet with the toothpicks. —

5. Before Sarah went to school, she told her secrets to him. — _____
6. Sarah made a star photo. — _____
7. Sarah printed stars all over the room. — _____

Vocabulary

7

1. fiction, novel, story, history, poem
2. library, cinema, collection, theatre, church
3. friendly, comfortable, nice, boring, happy
4. audience, stage, ticket, scenery, screen
5. cartoon, desk, comedy, cinema, seat
6. boring, fantastic, unhappy, ugly, dirty
7. ballet, easy, opera, play, film

8

1	E	N	D
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			

1. [end]
2. [tru:]
3. [steɪdʒ]

4. [krɪ'eɪt]
5. [sək'ses]
6. ['ɔ:dʒəns]
7. [kə'lektə]
8. ['speʃəlaɪz]
9. [ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃn]

9 Complete the sentences with the words.

use, create, care, go, take, listen, read

1. "Write a story about your great-grandmother! You can _____ your imagination," our teacher told us yesterday.
2. He got a bad mark because he didn't _____ to the teacher.
3. Walt Disney didn't _____ any angry or boring character in his cartoons.
4. When she was little, she didn't _____ for books, but now she loves reading.
5. Will you _____ a seat, please?
6. I usually _____ to the library once a month.
7. I am sorry, but I can't _____ it up to the end.

10 Choose the right word.

1. Where do you keep your _____ of badges? (collector/collection)

2. I didn't like their _____. (perform/performance)
3. My father is a real _____ in gardening. (specialize/specialist)
4. When did you begin to _____ toy cars? (collect/collection)
5. What is the _____ of your collection? (thematic/theme)
6. When do you _____ Christmas? (celebrate/celebration)
7. Is he a successful _____? (write/writer)



Test 14

(Lessons 43–46)

Grammar

1 Choose the right word.

Example: I have had this bike **for** a year. (since/for)

1. We have _____ been to the Zoo. We have watched giraffes and monkeys. (already/never)
2. I have _____ been to the Zoo but I really want to go there. (never/just)
3. Have you read my book _____? (already/yet)
4. She has known me _____ 1998. (since/in)
5. Have you _____ read any book by Stevenson? (ever/already)
6. They have been in danger _____ 2 days. (for/since)
7. They have been in danger _____ last Friday. (since/in)

2 Complete the sentences with the verb to be.

Example: It is very dangerous to fight with him.

1. What _____ the greatest discovery of the 20th century? — It is a computer.
2. What colour _____ gold?
3. Why _____ you so angry yesterday?
4. Why _____ it a boring story for you? We laughed much.
5. I think our harvest _____ good next summer.
6. My friend _____ in America last month.
7. _____ you interested in collecting coins?

3 Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.

for (2), out, along, of, in (2)

1. She has been _____ of danger since Tuesday.
2. Go _____ the street and you will see it.
3. We want to live _____ peace.
4. It snows hard _____ February.
5. The ship was on the sea _____ 20 days.
6. I am proud _____ our friendship.
7. The boys prepare _____ the test together.

4 Put questions to the sentences.

Example: They celebrated Halloween. —

They celebrated Halloween, **didn't they?**

Did they celebrate Halloween? — Yes, they did.

Did they celebrate Halloween or Christmas?

What **did they celebrate?**

Who **celebrated Halloween?**

1. We thanked him last Monday.

We thanked him last Monday, _____?

_____? — Yes, we did.

_____ or her last Monday?

When _____?

Who _____?

2. You work hard at your English.

You work hard at your English, _____?

_____? — Yes, I do.

_____ or Maths?

What subject _____?

Who _____?

3. He has had his computer for a year.

He has had his computer for a year, _____?

_____? — Yes, he has.

_____ or his book for a year?

How long _____ ?

Who _____ ?

5 Translate into English. Use Past Simple or Present Perfect + yet.

Example: Я не читал эту книгу вчера. — **I didn't read this book yesterday.**

Я ещё не прочел эту книгу. — **I haven't read this book yet.**

1. Корабль не вышел из порта час назад. (to sail off the port) — _____

2. Они ещё не видели этот прекрасный остров. (to see this beautiful island) — _____

3. Самолёт появился в аэропорту два часа назад. (to appear in the airport) — _____

4. Мы ещё не добрались до города. (to reach the city) — _____

5. Она ещё не сделала уроки. (to do her homework) — _____

6. Я не подготовилась к контрольной вчера. (to prepare for the test) — _____
7. Они не праздновали его день рождения в прошлом году. (to celebrate his birthday) — _____

Reading

Yellowstone National Park

Helpful word:

shoot — стрелять

BOB: Hello, Mary! How are you today?

MARY: Fine, thanks. Tomorrow you are leaving for America, aren't you?

BOB: Yes, we have already packed our luggage. I'll be back in two months.

MARY: What places are you going to visit?

BOB: Well, we'll start with the capital, Washington. Then we'll visit New York. It is the biggest city in America.

MARY: There are a lot of places to visit! I'd like to climb the Statue of Liberty one day! But will you visit only cities and towns? I know there are a lot of natural wonders in the USA — great forests, large lakes, high mountains.

BOB: Yes, my mum says we will spend a week in Yellowstone National Park.

MARY: I have never heard about it.

BOB: Well, I found a book about American national parks last month. There are a lot of beautiful photos and I learnt a lot about American national parks.

MARY: What is a national park then?

BOB: It is a large piece of land. In the park animals are free to come and go. Trees and flowers grow everywhere. People go to a national park to enjoy nature.

MARY: Are there any comfortable hotels in the parks?

BOB: No, but people stay in camps. They sleep in tents and cook their food on fire.

MARY: That's great! You can hunt animals and go fishing there!

BOB: Of course, not. Nobody can do that in the national park.

MARY: Where is Yellowstone National Park? What is it famous for?

BOB: My book says that it is the world's oldest national park. It became a national park in 1872. It is also the world's largest park. Well, you know, it is famous for its geysers.

MARY: What is a geyser?

BOB: It is a real natural wonder. You walk and suddenly you can see how hot water shoots high into the air.

MARY: It is dangerous, isn't it?

BOB: No, I don't think so. People know the places where the geysers are. Sometimes they give names to them. There are about seventy geysers in the park. The most famous is the geyser called 'Old Faithful'. Every hour it shoots hot water hundred of feet into the air.

6 Answer the questions.

1. Where is Bob leaving for? — _____

2. When will Bob be back? — _____

3. What places is he going to visit? — _____

4. What is Yellowstone National Park famous for? — _____

5. How many geysers are there in Yellowstone National Park? — _____

6. Are there any comfortable hotels in national parks? — _____

7. Can you go fishing in Yellowstone National Park? — _____

Vocabulary

7 Spell the words.

Example: ['neɪtɪv] — native.

1. [ə'piə] — _____

2. [nʌt] — _____
3. [sməʊk] — _____
4. [raʊnd] — _____
5. [wʊd] — _____
6. [tə'geðə] — _____
7. ['setlmənt] — _____
8. ['deɪndʒə] — _____
9. ['hɑ:vɪst] — _____

8 Make up the words and complete the sentences.

na	ship
danger	vest
har	ment
friend	sted
settle	erer
intere	tive
discov	ous

1. Kangaroo is a **native** animal of Australia.
2. I don't like her and we can't keep up a _____.
3. The first settlers had a very _____ life.
4. A rich _____ gave us a lot of food for winter.
5. They built a new _____ near the wood.
6. I have never been _____ in country life.
7. Columbus was a great _____.

9 Choose the right word.

1. Most Native Americans were very _____. (peace/peaceful)
2. We went down _____ the street. (along/on)
3. We have lived in Italy _____ last year. (since/for)
4. We went to the theatre and saw a wonderful _____. (play/game)
5. They were the first _____ to come. (settlement/settlers)
6. What is there in this big _____ box? (wood/wooden)
7. I think this film is very _____. (interesting/interested)

Test 15

(Lessons 47–49)

Grammar

1 Fill in the missing forms.

значить	mean		
ловить			caught

охотиться	hunt		
		smoked	smoked
забывать		forgot	
	find		found
	fight	fought	
обучать			taught
		prepared	prepared
	depend		depended

2 Complete the sentences.

Example: The boy **collected** badges three years ago. (to collect)

1. It _____ last month. (to rain)
2. My mother usually _____ tea for breakfast. (to have)
3. My friends _____ to the river yesterday. (not, to go)
4. Last Christmas we _____ our Christmas tree only with red balls. (to decorate)
5. Every year I _____ a lot of Christmas cards. (to send)
6. Nick and Mary _____ last month. (to meet)
7. I think she was ill yesterday, because she _____ at all. (not, to laugh)

3 Make up questions for the answers.

Example: What do you usually have for breakfast? — I usually have porridge and tea for breakfast.

1. _____? —

He has locked the door.

2. _____? —

My parents are having dinner now.

3. _____? —

We are fond of going to the theatre.

4. _____? —

They have washed the floor.

5. _____? —

You will wash up tomorrow morning.

6. _____? —

My father bought a new carpet yesterday.

7. _____? —

His brother takes his pet out for a walk.

4 Make up the sentences.

Example: the settlement, they, reached, have, yet? — Have they reached the settlement yet?

1. how long, on the island, he, has, lived? — _____

2. a wolf, never, my father, hunted, has. — _____

3. have, you, finished, just, your voyage. — _____

4. against England, for its independence, America, fought. — _____

5. with a gun, tigers, he, hunted, has, ever? — _____

6. the text, through, looked, the boy. — _____

7. much time, spend, didn't, they, outdoors. — _____

5 Translate into English. Use Past Simple.

Example: Он охотился на медведей. (to hunt bears) — **He hunted bears.**

Я не работал портным. (to work as a tailor) — **I didn't work as a tailor.**

1. Мой папа носил джинсы. (to wear jeans) — _____

2. Он отправился в опасное путешествие. (to go on a dangerous journey) — _____

3. Она не зависела от родителей. (to depend on her parents) — _____

4. Они не жили в Америке. (to live in America) — _____

5. Ты готовился к собранию? (to prepare for the meeting) — _____

6. Твоя мама научила тебя плавать. (to teach you) — _____

7. Они праздновали День Благодарения? (to celebrate Thanksgiving Day) — _____

Reading

The American Indians

Helpful words:

wigwam — вигвам (*жилище индейцев*)

sign language — язык жестов

There were about one million people in North America when Christopher Columbus arrived in 1492. Columbus thought he was in India. So he called the people with dark skin 'Indians'. That's why we call the native people of America 'Indians'.

In Columbus's time the Indians lived in big families — tribes. There were more than two thousand tribes in North America. Every tribe had a different language and traditions. Some Indians lived in small wooden houses; some Indians lived in wigwams — houses made from animal skins. Some Indians were great hunters; some never hunted but ate only grass and fruit. All Indians could speak with each other in one language — sign language. They believed that the land and the waters belonged to everybody.

The people who came after Columbus from Europe did not understand Native Americans. Many of them thought the Indians were wild people. Europeans were afraid of the Indians because they didn't understand their language and had different ways of living. The Indians looked different. For the next 400 years Europeans and the Indians fought with each other. Europeans wanted to get the land and the animals and the Indians didn't want to lose them.

6 Answer the questions.

1. When did Columbus arrive in North America? — _____

2. How many people were there in North America in those days? — _____

3. Why did Columbus call native Americans 'Indians'? — _____

4. What is a tribe? — _____

5. Did all Indians live in wigwams? — _____

6. Why were the Europeans afraid of the native Americans? —

7. How long did the Europeans and the Indians fight with each other? — _____

Vocabulary

7 What are they? Who are they?

- _____ is a person who hunts animals.
- _____ is a person who discovers something.
- _____ is something that catches wind on the boat.
- _____ is a thing hunters hunt with.
- _____ is a very expensive yellow metal.
- _____ is a person who makes clothes.
- _____ is some land with water around it.

8 Cross the odd one out.

- discoverer, discover, settler, tailor, sailor, hunter
- empty, interesting, golden, wooden, peace, dangerous
- sea, sailor, smoke, voyage, boat, ship
- turkey, snake, harvest, dolphin, parrot, wolf

5. classroom, milkman, porridge, cowboy, blackboard, newspaper
6. through, along, since, for, miss, under
7. be over, finish, end, start, final

9 Translate into English.

1. знать друг друга — _____
2. читать газеты — _____
3. продавать журналы — _____
4. защищать дружбу — _____
5. сражаться за мир — _____
6. быть расположенным в лесу — _____
7. охотиться с ружьём — _____

10 Make up the words and complete the sentences.

Example: It is a very dangerous place. Don't go there!
(danger)

1. She had _____ hair. (gold)
2. The little princess was _____. (beauty)
3. We have got a new _____ house. (wood)
4. Bob wanted to spend a _____ evening in the country. (peace)
5. I was as hungry as a _____. (hunt)
6. My brother doesn't want to be a _____. (sail)

Test 16

(Lessons 50–52)

Grammar

1 Fill in the missing forms.

	sing		sung
продавать			sold
		meant	meant
рассказывать	tell		
подниматься		rose	
	catch		caught
обучать			taught
	think	thought	
понимать			understood
	wear		worn

2 Answer the question. First say 'Yes', then say 'No' and explain the reason.

Example: May I go to the cinema alone? (to go with me) — Yes, you may. No, you mustn't. You must go with me.

1. May he come here at 7? (to do his homework) — _____

2. May we leave early? (to help me about the house) — _____

3. May she read it aloud? (to go to sleep) — _____

4. May we join you? (to stay at home) — _____

5. May I take your dog for a walk? (to wash up) — _____

6. May we swim now? (to do exercises) — _____

7. May Mary eat ice-cream? (to drink hot tea) — _____

③ Refer the sentences to the past and to the future.

Example: She can swim. — **She could swim. She will be able to swim.**

1. I can speak English. — _____

2. They can't explain it. — _____

3. She can become poor. — _____

4. We can't get at six. — _____

5. You can water the flowers. — _____

6. They can't move to the city. — _____

7. You can't play baseball. — _____

4 Complete the questions.

Example: We thanked him, didn't we?

1. He comes home late, _____?
2. She is a very interesting person, _____?
3. You have just moved into a new flat, _____?
4. He won't be able to fly, _____?
5. We couldn't wake up at 5, _____?
6. There is a monument in the square, _____?
7. He has lived here for 20 years, _____?

5 Translate into English. Use Past Simple or Present Simple.

Example: Она хотела продать свою старую машину. (to sell her old car) — **She wanted to sell her old car.**

Она хочет купить новую машину. (to buy a new car) — **She wants to buy a new car.**

1. Я получаю письма от своих друзей. (to get letters) — _____

2. Он написал письмо своей бабушке. (to write a letter to his granny) — _____

3. Мой брат не читает книги в библиотеке. (to read books) — _____

4. Они не продают джинсы в этом магазине. (to sell jeans in the shop) — _____

5. Доктор посоветовал мне не есть мороженое. (to advise me not to eat) — _____

6. Я не следую её советам. (to follow her advice) — _____

7. Они не переехали в новую квартиру. (to move into a new flat) — _____

Reading

The King of Sharks

Helpful words:

shark — акула

mark — отметина

chief — вождь

One day the King of Sharks saw a beautiful girl. He turned into a nice young man and the girl became his wife. They lived happily and every day the King of Sharks went swimming. Sometimes he stayed under the water for so long!

When their son was born, the King of Sharks went back to his people. The boy had a mark on his back. It looked like the mouth of a shark. Then the woman understood who her husband was.

The child's name was Nana. He liked swimming best of all. Every morning, Nana asked his people: "Where are you going to fish today?" The fishermen always told the boy where they wanted to go. Then Nana jumped into the water and came back late in the evening.

The fishermen soon noticed that they caught fewer and fewer fish.

"A bad god," their chief said, "doesn't let our fishermen catch fish."

So the chief made a bed of leaves. He told all the people to walk across the leaves. "The feet of a god don't leave any mark!" the chief thought.

The boy ran fast across the leaves and his feet didn't leave any mark. The village people wanted to kill him and Nana jumped into the water. He turned into a shark and joined his father in the sea.

That's why the Indian fishermen never tell anyone where they go to fish.

6 Put the sentences in the right order.

___ The King of Sharks and a girl had a son, Nana.

1 The King of Sharks married a beautiful girl.

___ The fishermen caught fewer and fewer fish.

___ Nana went to live in the sea with his father.

___ Nana's mother understood who her husband was.

___ The fishermen told the boy where they went to fish.

___ The Indians learnt why they had little fish.

Vocabulary

7 Form the adjectives and complete the sentences with the right word, an adjective or a noun.

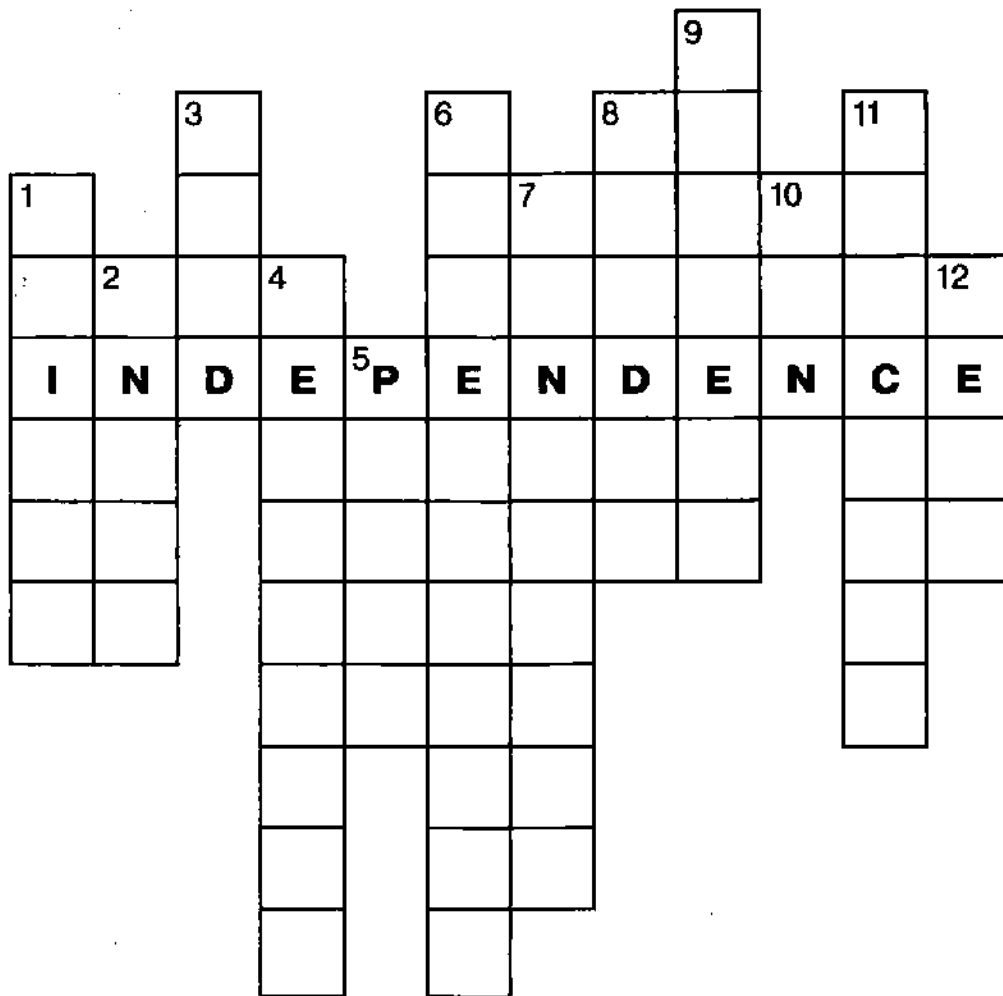
wood, gold, use, peace,
nature, bore, danger

1. He knew nothing about the **danger**, so he went there alone.
2. She is a _____. I don't like her.
3. Your advice is very _____. I will follow it.
4. We lived in a small _____ house.
5. She had long _____ hair.

6. The _____ of India is wonderful.

7. We spent a _____ evening at home.

8 Do the crossword.



1. A person who makes clothes.
2. A reptile with no legs or arms.
3. Very expensive yellow metal.
4. Something you learn news from.
5. Time without wars and battles.
6. Opposite of 'boring'.
7. Full of danger.

8. Made from wood.
9. Vegetables people get in autumn.
10. Something people fight with.
11. To find out something new.
12. To give something away for money.

9 Translate the words into Russian.

1. to relax — relaxation _____
2. to decorate — decoration _____
3. to protect — protection _____
4. to govern — government _____
5. to move — movement _____
6. to rule — ruler _____
7. to part — part _____



Russia

Test 17

(Lessons 53–57)

Grammar

1 Fill in the missing forms.

продавать	sell		
		won	won
рассказывать			told
тратить	spend		
	catch		caught
	teach	taught	
думать			thought
		bought	bought
приносить	bring		
носить		wore	

2 Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.

for (2), on, at, to, in (2)

1. He led his army _____ the victory.
2. They died _____ their country.
3. My brother is _____ the army now.
4. They fought _____ their independence.
5. Prince founded a town _____ the river bank.
6. Look _____ the map!
7. He died _____ a battle.

3 Choose the right word.

Example: What is the weather like today? (is/was/are)

1. I usually wear jeans but now I _____ my favourite dress. (wear/am wearing/wears)
2. Yesterday I _____ through your book and liked it a lot. (have looked/will look/looked)
3. _____ you see me on the screen yesterday? (Can/Do/Could)
4. Why _____ Disney's cartoons so popular? (do/have/are)
5. When _____ you begin to collect stamps? (did/do/have)
6. When _____ you born? (did/were/are)
7. Have they ever _____ Big Ben? (saw/seen/see)

4 Complete the sentences with the words.

do, does, did, will, is, are, have

1. _____ you watering the flowers now?
2. _____ you eaten frog's legs?
3. _____ he go to school in summer?
4. _____ you go to the mountains next winter?
5. _____ they decorate a Christmas tree last year?
6. _____ your cousins often visit you?
7. _____ she wearing my coat?

5 Complete the questions.

Example: She isn't climbing the tree now, **is she?**

1. They never shout at you, _____?
2. He has gone home, _____?
3. Mary is standing at the blackboard, _____?
_____?
4. You will meet my mother at the party, _____?
_____?
5. They have built a new town here, _____?
6. You have never been here, _____?
7. Mary didn't live in a castle last year, _____?

6 Translate into English. Use the verb to be in Past Simple or Present Simple.

Example: Москва — оживлённый город. — Moscow is a busy city.

1. Твоя сумка находится между стулом и кроватью. — _____

2. Они храбрые? — _____
3. Ты был моим врагом? — _____
4. Твой дом находится на вершине горы? — _____

5. Он был честный и благородный человек. — _____

6. Она была предана ему. — _____

7. Твои друзья гостеприимные? — _____

Reading

Russian Tea

Russian favourite drink is tea. Most people have it with lemon or jam or honey.

But do you know that two hundred years ago tea was very expensive? Only rich people could buy it. Sometimes

they bought tea as medicine and drank it during cold winter days. It helped them not to get cold.

You know, two hundred years ago some people didn't know how to make tea. One boy made tea for his father with onion and pepper. The father was very angry with him, but the poor boy couldn't understand why. Then he remembered that there was no salt in the tea!

There is a Russian tradition to make tea in a samovar. Now the Russians don't use samovars but you can see samovars in many families!

In the 19th century sugar was very expensive. That's why people didn't put sugar in the cup but they put a piece of sugar in the mouth. That was the Russian way of having tea!

The most important thing about tea is that it must be fresh!

You can often see a plate full of pancakes near the tea cups on the Russian table. For many years the Russians have eaten pancakes. There is a Russian holiday, Maslenitsa, when people eat a lot of pancakes for a week! You can also enjoy pancakes with sour cream, fish, butter or jam.

7 Agree or disagree.

	I agree	I disagree
1. Most Russian people have tea with milk.		✓
2. 200 years ago poor people didn't drink much tea.		

	I agree	I disagree
3. Some people drank tea when they were ill.		
4. Russian people had tea with onion, pepper and salt many years ago.		
5. Russian people put a lot of sugar in their tea in the 19 th century.		
6. Fresh tea is the best tea!		
7. Russian people eat pancakes with fish.		

Vocabulary

8 What are they? Who are they?

1. _____ is the land along the side of the sea.
2. _____ is the highest part of something.
3. _____ is a woman who invites friends to visit her as her guests.
4. Captains, sailors, pirates are _____.
5. _____ is a period of 100 years.
6. _____ is a fight between armies.

7. _____ is something that shows countries, towns, seas, mountains, rivers and oceans.

9 Complete the sentences with the words.

golden, round, honest, harvest,
peaceful, boring, difficult

1. An _____ person never tells lie or steals.
2. My mother has got long _____ hair.
3. The Earth is big and _____.
4. Autumn is a _____ season.
5. We had a _____ evening at home.
6. This English book is very _____ to read. There are many new words in it.
7. I don't like this film. I think it is very _____.

10 Read the transcription and fill in the chart.

1. [daɪ]
2. [tɒp]
3. [riəl]
4. [səʊl]
5. [stəʊn]
6. [hɑ:t]
7. ['ɒnɪst]
8. ['bætɪl]
9. [ə'geɪnst]

10. [bit'wi:n]

11. [hɒs'pɪtəbl]

1	D	I	E
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			



Keys

Test 1

- 1** 1. is 2. am 3. are 4. are 5. is 6. is 7. are
- 2** 1. Where is my breakfast? 2. Who is that old man? 3. Are they a teacher and a pupil? 4. How old are you? 5. What is the weather like today? 6. Why are you always late for school? 7. Are tomatoes fruit?
- 4** 1. Does 2. snows 3. raining 4. didn't 5. Is 6. snow 7. doesn't
- 5** 1. is playing 2. isn't watching 3. aren't wearing 4. take 5. isn't doing 6. are going 7. is riding
- 7** 1. There is 2. Is there 3. Are there 4. There are 5. Is there 6. Are there 7. There is
- 8** 1. I agree 2. I disagree 3. I agree 4. I disagree 5. I agree 6. I agree 7. I agree
- 9** Seasons — winter, spring, summer, autumn, year, month, season. Clothes — shorts, sweater, coat, blouse, shirt, jacket, shoes. Food — meal, lunch, fruit, vegetable, porridge, ice-cream, juice.
- 10** 1. sister 2. pilots 3. pupil 4. teacher 5. driver 6. grandmother 7. cousins
- 11** 1. to live in the country 2. to work in an office 3. to come from a family 4. to wear shorts 5. to drink water

6. to eat vegetables 7. to become an engineer 8. to read a book

- 12** 1. tea 2. daughter 3. husband 4. rain 5. shoe 6. yellow
7. pilot 8. season 9. skate 10. country

Test 2

- 1** 1. is shorter than 2. is better than 3. is more interesting than 4. is older than 5. is more beautiful than 6. is tastier than 7. is worse than
- 2** 1. the most beautiful 2. the longest 3. the worst 4. the funniest 5. the best 6. the most interesting 7. the cleverest
- 3** 1. He didn't wear his new trousers at school yesterday. 2. Where did your uncle want to go yesterday? 3. I went shopping with my cousin yesterday. 4. They didn't celebrate New Year at home. 5. What did you get as a Christmas present last year? 6. She did the washing up yesterday night. 7. I went to the country with my father last summer.
- 4** 1. wear 2. went 3. wore 4. did 5. buy 6. send 7. didn't
- 5** 1. I didn't go shopping yesterday. 2. My uncle didn't know your name. 3. You didn't wear your best clothes at work. 4. My little sister didn't swim in the ocean. 5. My aunt and my uncle didn't give me presents last Christmas. 6. Mary didn't make fruit salad yesterday. 7. Sally didn't keep a white rat as a pet.
- 7** 1. Will they go to the country tomorrow? — Yes, they will.
2. Will they have a party tomorrow? — No, they won't.

3. Will Mr. Black buy a computer next week? — Yes, he will. 4. Will my father come home at 10 tomorrow? — No, he won't. 5. Will Ann's uncle send her a letter next Monday? — Yes, he will.

8. 1. Kitty has. 2. It is a little kitten. 3. His name is Snowball. 4. The kitten is white. 5. No, she doesn't. 6. Snowball eats fish and porridge. 7. No, she doesn't.

9 1. hair 2. holidays 3. domestic 4. forest 5. ears 6. Earth 7. toes

10 1. bed 2. that 3. mountain 4. sport 5. birthday 6. tail 7. Monday

11 1. to decorate a Christmas tree 2. to get up at 7 o'clock 3. to clean the room 4. to go to the swimming pool 5. to wash hands and face 6. to watch TV 7. to wear jeans 8. to grow vegetables

12 1. morning 2. nature 3. earth 4. ocean 5. decorate 6. Christmas 7. bear 8. monkey 9. elephant 10. school

Test 3

1 1. met 2. played 3. laughed 4. took 5. studied 6. ran and jumped 7. came

2 1. On 2. after 3. at 4. at 5. in 6. on 7. in

3 1. Мне нарисовать картину карандашом? 2. Нам писать в тетрадях? 3. Мне сесть за эту парту? 4. Нам спеть английскую песню? 5. Мне надеть эти удобные туфли? 6. Мне идти к доске? 7. Нам пойти домой?

- 4** 1. is she 2. don't you 3. aren't there 4. is it 5. haven't we 6. can you 7. does she
- 5** 1. Does she usually make tasty cakes on Sunday? What does she usually make on Sunday? 2. Do you meet your friends on the way to school? Whom do you usually meet on your way to school? 3. Does it often rain in autumn? When does it often rain? 4. Do they all wear uniforms at their school? What do they all wear at their school? 5. Do you play basketball at your P.E. class? What game do you play at your P.E. class?
- 6** 1. I'm sorry, I'm late. 2. There are three pictures in the classroom. 3. The walls are white. 4. How many windows are there in the classroom? 5. There are many books in the bookcase. 6. Where is the teacher? 7. Are the desks comfortable?
- 7** 1. Nick was never late for school. 2. Nick got up at eight o'clock. 3. Nick took his bag and ran to school. 4. Nick wanted to get in but he couldn't open the school door. 5. A woman said that it was Sunday. 6. Nick came home and saw his sleeping parents.
- 8** 1. A pencil 2. A weekend 3. Thursday 4. Summer 5. P.E. 6. The giraffe 7. Friday
- 9** 1. вторник — Tuesday 2. носить — wear 3. глаза — eyes 4. кто — who 5. смотреть — watch 6. мясо — meat 7. покупать — buy 8. слышать — hear
- 10** 1. bookcase 2. windows 3. classroom 4. timetable 5. comfortable 6. uniform 7. Saturday

- 11** 1. laugh 2. Thursday 3. museum 4. uniform 5. Tuesday
6. door 7. Saturday 8. Music 9. study 10. Sunday

Test 4

- 1** 1. are 2. doesn't 3. are 4. don't 5. is 6. doesn't 7. isn't
- 2** 1. They don't study numbers at Maths. 2. They didn't study numbers at Maths. 3. He didn't buy a pencil yesterday. 4. He doesn't buy pencils every day. 5. You didn't want to sing well. 6. You don't want to sing well. 7. He didn't join us for a walk. 8. He doesn't join us for a walk every Sunday.
- 3** 1. on 2. At 3. in 4. by 5. for 6. in 7. in
- 4** 1. doesn't he 2. didn't she 3. don't you 4. doesn't he
5. don't they 6. didn't we 7. didn't they
- 5** 1. Does the carpet make the room comfortable? What does the carpet make comfortable? 2. Did we play volleyball outdoors yesterday? What game did we play outdoors yesterday? 3. Do schoolchildren play outdoors before classes? When do schoolchildren play outdoors? 4. Did Mary join us for a walk yesterday? When did Mary join us for a walk? 5. Did he sing a nice song last Friday? What did he sing last Friday?
- 6** 1. A little boy counted quickly. 2. Did the little boy count quickly? 3. The teacher sang a nice song. 4. Did the teacher sing a nice song? 5. They left Moscow for London. 6. Did they leave Moscow for London? 7. You read outdoors yesterday. 8. Did you read outdoors yesterday?

- 7** 1. True 2. I don't know 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. I don't know 7. False
- 8** 1. Christmas 2. carpet 3. picture 4. Friday 5. school 6. outdoors 7. luck
- 9** 1. difficult 2. count 3. song 4. leave 5. poor 6. outdoors
- 10** 1. rubber 2. poor 3. count 4. song 5. difficult 6. join 7. leave 8. age 9. outdoors

Test 5

- 1** 1. Last year you wore uniform at school. 2. Yesterday she had no classes outdoors. 3. They spent four years in primary school. 4. I went to London five times a year. 5. We had Handicraft lessons three times a week. 6. I learnt well. 7. She left home at 7.
- 2** 1. I will spend much time on the sports ground. 2. My mother won't buy me a new dress. 3. I won't watch animals in the Zoo. 4. I will teach my dog to dance. 5. She will leave school. 6. We will grow yellow tomatoes. 7. My mother will keep a parrot.
- 3** 1. by 2. for 3. with 4. By 5. at 6. at 7. on
- 4** 1. don't they 2. isn't he 3. aren't they 4. won't they 5. haven't you 6. won't he 7. isn't she
- 5** 1. Do 2. Did 3. did 4. Does 5. do 6. does 7. did
- 6** 1. I usually spend my holidays in the country. 2. They don't get on with Tim. 3. I learnt it by heart. 4. He likes

this important subject. 5. They cleaned the floor yesterday.
6. She left home at 5. 7. Lessons begin at 8.30.

- 7** 1. They are seven or six. 2. It begins on the first of September. 3. Children look nice in their best clothes. 4. Their classes begin at half past eight. 5. They are Reading, Writing, Maths. 6. No, they don't. 7. They often ask their parents for help because their homework is not easy.
- 8** 1. an important subject 2. a famous teacher 3. an easy work 4. a difficult game 5. a favourite exercise 6. a comfortable uniform 7. a busy pupil
- 9** 1. once a month 2. See you later 3. I am sorry 4. by the way 5. good luck 6. by heart 7. Would you like
- 10** 1. Half. 2. Carpet. 3. Pen. 4. Window. 5. Picture. 6. Bookcase. 7. Rubber. 8. Blackboard. 9. Floor. 10. Timetable.

Test 6

- 2** 1. Did they lock the front or the back door? 2. Have you got a red or a white cat? 3. Does she work at school or in the hospital? 4. Did you go for a walk in the park or in the forest? 5. Can Mary skate or ski well? 6. Are you sleeping or reading? 7. Do you count quickly or slowly?
- 3** 1. behind 2. for 3. in front of 4. from 5. by 6. at 7. in
- 4** 1. Is 2. are 3. are 4. is 5. are 6. is 7. are
- 5** 1. His father is going to invite his friends tomorrow, isn't he? Is his father going to invite his friends tomorrow? —

Yes, he is. Is his father going to invite his friends tomorrow or next Sunday? When is his father going to invite his friends? 2. You are going to be a driver, aren't you? Are you going to be a driver? — Yes, I am. Is your father going to be a driver or a teacher? What are you going to be?

- 6** 1. I am going to visit my friend. 2. He isn't going to read it. 3. Are you going to sleep in the kitchen? 4. Where are you going to play football? 5. We are not going to have breakfast now. 6. I am not going to put the sofa in the corner of the room. 7. What are you going to have for supper?
- 7** 1. True 2. True 3. I don't know 4. False 5. False 6. False 7. I don't know
- 8** 1. mirror 2. curtains 3. armchair 4. key 5. kitchen 6. bathroom 7. hall
- 9** 1. learn it by heart 2. get on with her 3. lock the door 4. Go upstairs 5. At the age of eight 6. in front of the house 7. in the middle of the room
- 10** 1. kitchen 2. fire 3. behind 4. room 5. car 6. house 7. flower 8. key 9. shout

Test 7

- 1** 1. There are — В моём шкафу девять красивых платьев. 2. There is — В её кухне есть маленькая раковина. 3. There are — В нашем саду много деревьев. 4. There is — Позади дома Мэри есть река. 5. There is — В моей квартире есть кабинет. 6. There are — В шкафчике

много чашек. 7. There are — В холодильнике нет конфет.

- 2** 1. Is there a bed in your bedroom? 2. There is some cheese in the fridge. 3. What is there next to your house? 4. There are my kittens on the chair. 5. What is there in front of my fridge? 6. There are two lamps on the table. 7. There is a cooker next to the table.
- 3** 1. There is a small garden behind our house, isn't there? Is there a small garden behind our house? — Yes, there is. Is there a small or a big garden behind our house? What is there behind our house? 2. There are two chairs in the corner of your room, aren't there? Are there two chairs in the corner of your room? — Yes, there are. Are there two chairs or armchairs in the corner of your room? How many chairs are there in the corner of your room?
- 4** 1. on 2. in 3. to 4. to 5. in 6. on 7. in
- 5** 1. I can't understand you. 2. She keeps her clothes in the wardrobe. 3. They usually sit in the armchairs. 4. She doesn't shout at her son. 5. It happens to me every day. 6. I don't live next to school. 7. They don't believe me.
- 6** 1. Susan → Nelly 2. two → one 3. sea → garden 4. winter → summer 5. birthday → Halloween 6. garden → house 7. ghost → nobody
- 7** Subjects: Handicraft, Music, Maths, Art, Russian, P.E., English. Days: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rooms: bathroom, kitchen, dining-room, bedroom, living-room, sitting-room, hall. Furniture: cupboard, bed, wardrobe, bookcase, table, chair.

8 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. a 7. c

9 1. classroom 2. blackboard 3. bookcase 4. bathroom
5. upstairs 6. armchair 7. cupboard

Test 8

1 становиться — become — became — become; гореть, жечь — burn — burnt — burnt; просыпаться, будить — wake — woke — woken; быть — be — was/were — been; строить — build — built — built; видеть — see — saw — seen; покупать — buy — bought — bought; читать — read — read — read; встречать — meet — met — met; приходить — come — came — come

2 1. I have already met her. 2. I have already watered the flowers. 3. I have already bought a new school-bag. 4. I have already built a new house. 5. I have already visited my friend. 6. I have already woken my mother up. 7. I have already cleaned my room.

3 1. already 2. ever 3. just 4. yet 5. last year 6. yet 7. for ages

4 1. She has been to London, hasn't she? Has she been to London? — Yes, she has. Has she been to London or to Moscow? Where has she been? 2. They have bought a new computer, haven't they? Have they bought a new computer? — Yes, they have. Have they bought a new computer or a car? What have they bought?

5 1. in 2. by 3. to 4. at 5. to 6. in 7. to

6 1. Have ... seen 2. was 3. has ... become 4. became
5. Did ... see 6. have ... been 7. Did ... build

- 7** 1. Tom has cleaned the floor. 2. I have washed up. 3. They have played football. 4. We have watered the flowers. 5. Mother has locked the door. 6. You have cooked breakfast. 7. My sister and I have opened the window.
- 8** 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a
- 9** 1. Could you help me, please? 2. Where is 53 Cherry Lane, please? 3. turn to the right 4. the traffic lights 5. you are in Cherry Lane 6. Not at all
- 10** 1. to go to the theatre 2. to be afraid of snakes 3. to burn a book 4. to become a famous singer 5. to build a road 6. to live in a big city 7. to turn to the left
- 11** 1. building 2. century 3. bridge 4. square 5. dirty 6. theatre 7. already 8. town 9. road

Test 9

- 1** брать, взять — take — took — taken; гореть, жечь — burn — burnt — burnt; идти — go — went — gone; держать, хранить — keep — kept — kept; делать — do — did — done; учить — learn — learnt — learnt; покупать — buy — bought — bought; знать — know — knew — known; вести за собой — lead — led — led; сказать — say — said — said
- 2** 1. tomorrow 2. yet 3. yet 4. just 5. just 6. already 7. last year
- 3** 1. Have ... seen 2. Did ... keep 3. Have ... read 4. Has ... led 5. Did ... learn 6. Has ... said 7. Did ... go

- 4** 1. for 2. in 3. to 4. by 5. to 6. of 7. to
- 5** 1. It takes you 10 minutes to get to school, doesn't it? Does it take you 10 minutes to get to school? — Yes, it does. Does it take you 10 or 15 minutes to get to school? How long does it take you to get to school? 2. It has taken them half an hour to cook soup, hasn't it? Has it taken them half an hour to cook soup? — Yes, it has. Has it taken them half an hour to cook soup or porridge? How long has it taken them to cook soup?
- 6** 1. Has he cleaned the floor yet? 2. Have you known about it yet? 3. Have they ever heard the bells? 4. Have they taken their bags yet? 5. Has she ever done her homework? 6. Have you ever seen the Queen? 7. Have they gone yet?
- 7** 1. She liked the Tower. 2. Yes, beefeaters, ravens and ghosts live there. 3. They are the Tower keepers and they help tourists to learn about the Tower and its history. 4. They live in big cages in the Tower. 5. The ravens can attack you. 6. The Ravenmaster does. 7. The Tower was a prison and many people were killed there.
- 8** 1. A sound 2. A capital 3. A square 4. A century 5. A bridge 6. A building
- 9** 1. a quiet sound 2. a wide road 3. a wonderful trip 4. a tall tower 5. a famous monument 6. a rich king 7. a dark building
- 10** 1. king 2. place 3. queen 4. sound 5. tower 6. tall 7. monument 8. wide 9. lead

G	O	D	B	P	S	O	C	V	T
D	S	Q	U	A	R	E	A	C	O
B	F	D	R	L	W	J	P	V	W
U	C	X	W	A	S	D	I	T	N
I	I	M	E	C	B	K	T	E	L
L	T	O	W	E	R	X	A	I	R
D	Y	N	M	M	I	X	L	C	O
I	Z	U	T	F	D	E	Z	H	A
N	A	M	W	J	G	N	L	U	D
G	Q	E	T	H	E	A	T	R	E
C	I	N	E	M	A	O	I	C	W
E	W	T	B	L	O	C	K	H	U

Test 10

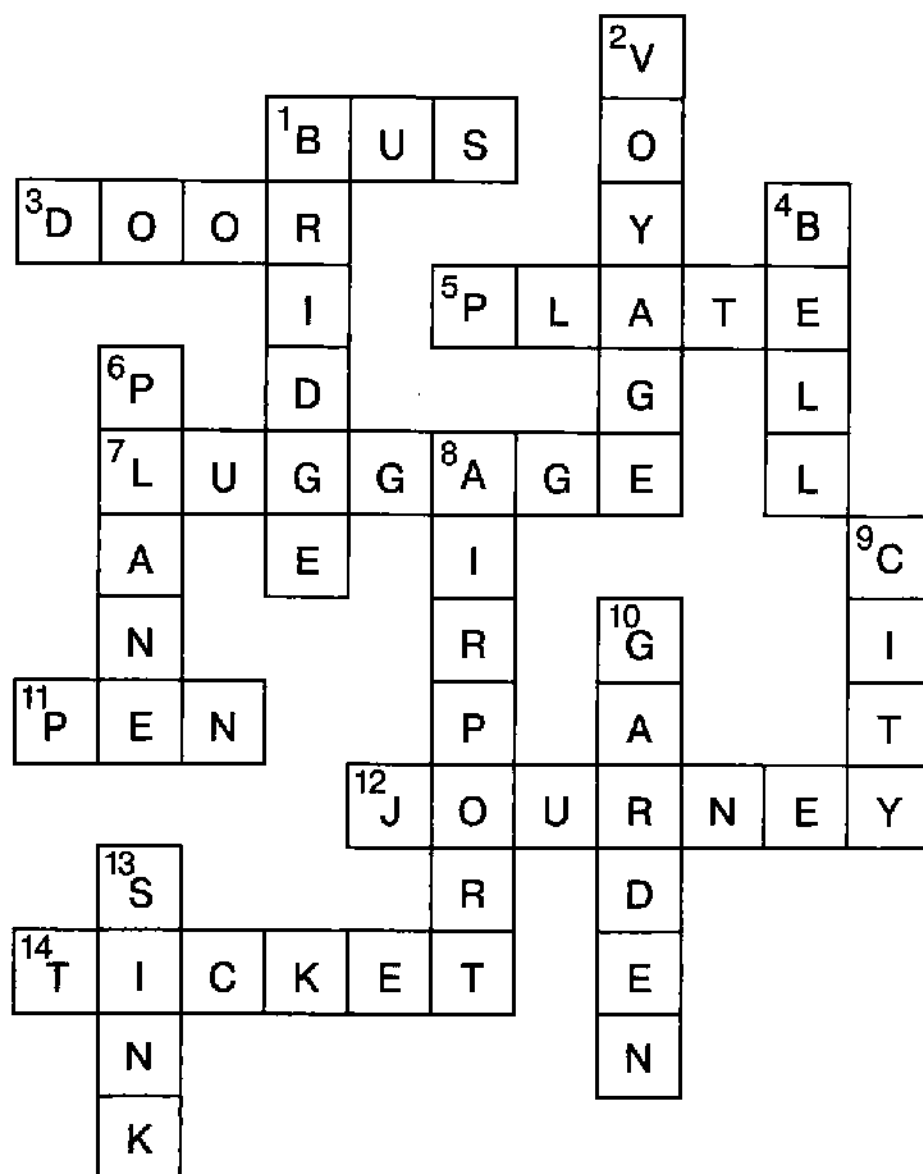
- 1** сидеть — sit — sat — sat; петь — sing — sang — sung; стоять — stand — stood — stood; бегать — run — ran — run; класть — put — put — put; спать — sleep — slept — slept; обучать — teach — taught — taught; думать — think — thought — thought; понимать — understand — understood — understood; носить — wear — wore — worn
- 2** 1. already 2. yesterday 3. ever 4. last night 5. three months ago 6. this year 7. yet
- 3** 1. who 2. which 3. who 4. who 5. which 6. who 7. which
- 4** 1. d 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. a

- 5** 1. at 2. to 3. in 4. to 5. by 6. in 7. in
- 6** 1. They found the answer to this question last Sunday, didn't they? Did they find the answer to this question last Sunday? — Yes, they did. Did they find the answer to this question last Sunday or yesterday? What answer did they find? 2. She has just found her car key, hasn't she? Has she just found her car key? — Yes, she has. Has she just found her car key or her bag? What has she just found?
- 7** 1. I have never travelled by ship. 2. Last weekend I stayed with my aunt and uncle. 3. You have just found your book. 4. He has just stolen my bag. 5. We spent last summer at the seaside. 6. You bought a ticket to Moscow yesterday. 7. She has just sent me a telegram.
- 8** 1. Pete has. 2. He travelled there by train. 3. It's an underwater tunnel under the Channel. 4. He took a train to London in Paris. 5. It took him two hours and forty minutes. 6. The trip was fast and comfortable. 7. He watched video.
- 9** 1. to travel by car 2. to shake hands with him 3. to speak in a quiet voice 4. to feel well 5. to be afraid of flying 6. to stay at the hotel 7. to build a bridge
- 10** 1. weak — strong 2. poor — rich 3. easy — difficult 4. ugly — beautiful 5. dirty — clean 6. tall — low 7. cheap — expensive
- 11** 1. voice 2. train 3. ugly 4. luggage 5. seaside 6. cheap 7. ticket 8. airport 9. straight

Test 11

- 1** 1. hasn't 2. aren't 3. didn't 4. weren't 5. won't 6. don't
7. hasn't
- 2** 1. There isn't a bridge over the river. 2. Their school wasn't comfortable. 3. Those boys won't travel across the USA. 4. Our friend couldn't skate well. 5. My sister doesn't grow very quickly. 6. We didn't wear warm coats yesterday. 7. She didn't take a taxi to the theatre.
- 3** 1. angrily — злобно 2. well — хорошо 3. badly — плохо
4. noisily — шумно 5. straight — прямо 6. sadly — печально 7. fast — быстро
- 4** 1. sweetly 2. fast 3. good 4. well 5. nearly 6. well
7. easy
- 5** 1. on 2. of 3. at 4. in 5. on 6. for 7. to
- 6** 1. He has taken many pictures, hasn't he? Has he taken many pictures? — Yes, he has. Has he taken many or few pictures? Who has taken many pictures? 2. She said the truth to you, didn't she? Did she say the truth to you? — Yes, she did. Did she say the truth to you or your friend? Why did she tell you the truth?
- 7** 1. I was very tired yesterday. 2. She has just changed her clothes. 3. Yesterday I missed the plane. 4. Last year I went on a voyage. 5. Two days ago I felt bad. 6. Our train has already arrived. 7. She has just explained it.
- 8** 1. false 2. false 3. I don't know 4. true 5. true 6. false
7. I don't know
- 9** 1. voyage 2. caught 3. perhaps 4. wind 5. through
6. change 7. ship 8. miss 9. catch

10



- 11** Travelling: voyage, arrive, through train, journey, luggage, traffic. Town life: square, theatre, monument, cinema, church, capital, tower. Furniture: wardrobe, bookcase, cupboard, sofa, chair, armchair, desk.

Test 12

- 1** подниматься — rise — rose — risen; значить — mean — meant — meant; ловить — catch — caught — caught;

рассказывать — tell — told — told; чувствовать — feel — felt — felt; забывать — forget — forgot — forgotten; находить — find — found — found; трясти — shake — shook — shaken; летать — fly — flew — flown; расти — grow — grew — grown

2 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d

3 1. has never collected 2. rises 3. decided 4. began
5. have never performed 6. plays 7. told

4 1. at 2. on 3. in 4. at 5. at 6. of 7. in

5 1. them 2. Are 3. are 4. is 5. teeth 6. is 7. are

6 1. a few 2. a little 3. few 4. few 5. a little 6. a little
7. few

7 1. I am very tired. 2. His films were a success. 3. My brother was born in 1997. 4. Look! The box is full of sweets. 5. They are proud of their son. 6. My grandfather was fond of collecting stamps. 7. Ann is busy about the house.

8 1. I agree. 2. I disagree. 3. I disagree. 4. I disagree. 5. I agree. 6. I agree. 7. I agree.

9 1. a creator — создатель 2. a performer — исполнитель
3. a story-teller — рассказчик 4. a traveller — путешественник
5. a collector — коллекционер 6. a cinema-goer — любитель ходить в кино
7. a decorator — декоратор

10 1. fond 2. proud 3. thematic 4. documentary 5. full
6. through 7. sad

11 1. tell 2. was 3. also 4. Tell 5. was 6. say 7. too

Test 13

- 1** рассказывать — tell — told — told; значить — mean — meant — meant; ловить — catch — caught — caught; носить — wear — wore — worn; бегать — run — ran — run; забывать — forget — forgot — forgotten; находить — find — found — found; спать — sleep — slept — slept; обучать — teach — taught — taught; расти — grow — grew — grown
- 2** 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. d
- 3** 1. up 2. in 3. to 4. at 5. in 6. for 7. on
- 4** 1. We had a voyage on a boat last Sunday, didn't we? Did we have a voyage on a boat last Sunday? — Yes, we did. Did we have a voyage on a boat last Sunday or yesterday? When did we have a voyage on a boat?
2. She cares for soap operas, doesn't she? Does she care for soap operas? — Yes, she does. Does she care for soap operas or cartoons? What does she care for?
3. He has just created a fantastic film, hasn't he? Has he just created a fantastic film? — Yes, he has. Has he just created a fantastic film or a book? What has he just created?
- 5** 1. Do you read novels? 2. Have you ever read novels? 3. Are you proud of your success? 4. Have you ever been proud of your success? 5. Have you ever seen Disney cartoons? 6. Do you perform on the stage? 7. Have you ever performed on the stage?
- 6** 1. carrot → apple 2. small → large 3. ears → eyes 4. feet → legs 5. school → sleep 6. photo → picture 7. room → paper

- 7** 1. history 2. collection 3. boring 4. screen 5. desk
6. fantastic 7. easy
- 8** 1. end 2. true 3. stage 4. create 5. success 6. audience
7. collector 8. specialize 9. imagination
- 9** 1. use 2. listen 3. create 4. care 5. take 6. go 7. read
- 10** 1. collection 2. performance 3. specialist 4. collect
5. theme 6. celebrate 7. writer

Test 14

- 1** 1. already 2. never 3. yet 4. since 5. ever 6. for 7. since
- 2** 1. is 2. is 3. were 4. was 5. will be 6. was 7. Are
- 3** 1. out 2. along 3. in 4. in 5. for 6. of 7. for
- 4** 1. We thanked him last Monday, didn't we? Did we thank him last Monday? — Yes, we did. Did we thank him or her last Monday? When did we thank him? Who thanked him last Monday? 2. You work hard at your English, don't you? Do you work hard at your English? — Yes, I do. Do you work hard at your English or Maths? What subject do you work hard at? Who works hard at English? 3. He has had his computer for a year, hasn't he? Has he had his computer for a year? — Yes, he has. Has he had his computer or his book for a year? How long has he had his computer? Who has had a computer for a year?
- 5** 1. The ship didn't sail off the port an hour ago. 2. They haven't seen this beautiful island yet. 3. The plane appeared at the airport two hours ago. 4. We haven't reached the city yet. 5. She hasn't done her homework

yet. 6. I didn't prepare for the test yesterday. 7. They didn't celebrate his birthday last year.

- 6** 1. He is leaving for America. 2. He will be back in two months. 3. He is going to visit Washington, New York and Yellowstone National Park. 4. It is famous for its geysers. 5. There are about seventy geysers. 6. No, there are not. People usually stay in camps there. 7. No, you can't.
- 7** 1. appear 2. nut 3. smoke 4. round 5. wood 6. together 7. settlement 8. danger 9. harvest
- 8** 1. native 2. friendship 3. dangerous 4. harvest 5. settlement 6. interested 7. discoverer
- 9** 1. peaceful 2. along 3. since 4. play 5. settlers 6. wooden 7. interesting

Test 15

- 1** значить — mean — meant — meant; ловить — catch — caught — caught; охотиться — hunt — hunted — hunted; курить — smoke — smoked — smoked; забывать — forget — forgot — forgotten; находить — find — found — found; драться — fight — fought — fought; обучать — teach — taught — taught; готовиться — prepare — prepared — prepared; зависеть — depend — depended — depended
- 2** 1. rained 2. has 3. didn't go 4. decorated 5. send 6. met 7. didn't laugh
- 3** 1. What has he locked? 2. What are your parents doing now? 3. What are you fond of? 4. What have they washed? 5. What will I do tomorrow morning? 6. What

did your father buy yesterday? 7. Where does his brother take his pet?

- 4** 1. How long has he lived on the island? 2. My father has never hunted a wolf. 3. You have just finished your voyage. 4. America fought against England for its independence. 5. Has he ever hunted tigers with a gun? 6. The boy looked through the text. 7. They didn't spend much time outdoors.
- 5** 1. My father wore jeans. 2. He went on a dangerous journey. 3. She didn't depend on her parents. 4. They didn't live in America. 5. Did you prepare for the meeting? 6. Your mother taught you to swim. 7. Did they celebrate Thanksgiving Day?
- 6** 1. He arrived there in 1492. 2. There were about one million people there. 3. Columbus called them 'Indians' because he thought it was India. 4. A tribe is a big family. 5. No, they didn't. 6. They didn't understand the native Americans' language and thought they were wild. 7. They fought for 400 years.
- 7** 1. A hunter 2. A discoverer 3. A sail 4. A gun 5. Gold 6. A tailor 7. An island
- 8** 1. discover 2. peace 3. smoke 4. harvest 5. porridge 6. miss 7. start
- 9** 1. to know each other 2. to read newspapers 3. to sell magazines 4. to protect friendship 5. to fight for peace 6. to be situated in the wood 7. to hunt with a gun
- 10** 1. golden 2. beautiful 3. wooden 4. peaceful 5. hunter 6. sailor

Test 16

- 1** петь — sing — sang — sung; продавать — sell — sold — sold; значить — mean — meant — meant; рассказывать — tell — told — told; подниматься — rise — rose — risen; ловить — catch — caught — caught; обучать — teach — taught — taught; думать — think — thought — thought; понимать — understand — understood — understood; носить — wear — wore — worn.
- 2** 1. Yes, he may. No, he mustn't. He must do his homework.
2. Yes, you may. No, you mustn't. You must help me about the house. 3. Yes, she may. No, she mustn't. She must go to sleep. 4. Yes, you may. No, you mustn't. You must stay at home. 5. Yes, you may. No, you mustn't. You must wash up. 6. Yes, you may. No, you mustn't. You must do exercises. 7. Yes, she may. No, she mustn't. She must drink hot tea.
- 3** 1. I could speak English. I will be able to speak English.
2. They couldn't explain it. They won't be able to explain it. 3. She could become poor. She will be able to become poor. 4. We couldn't get at six. We won't be able to get at six. 5. You could water the flowers. You will be able to water the flowers. 6. They couldn't move to the city. They won't be able to move to the city. 7. You couldn't play baseball. You won't be able to play baseball.
- 4** 1. doesn't he? 2. isn't she? 3. haven't you? 4. will he? 5. could we? 6. isn't there? 7. hasn't he?
- 5** 1. I get letters from my friends. 2. He wrote a letter to his granny. 3. My brother doesn't read books in the library. 4. They don't sell jeans in this shop. 5. The doctor

advised me not to eat ice-cream. 6. I don't follow her advice. 7. They didn't move into a new flat.

6 1. The King of Sharks married a beautiful girl. 2. The King of Sharks and a girl had a son, Nana. 3. Nana's mother understood who her husband was. 4. The fishermen told the boy where they went to fish. 5. The fishermen caught fewer and fewer fish. 6. The Indians learned why they had little fish. 7. Nana went to live in the sea with his father.

7 1. danger 2. bore 3. useful 4. wooden 5. golden 6. nature 7. peaceful

8 1. Tailor. 2. Snake. 3. Gold. 4. Newspaper. 5. Peace. 6. Interesting. 7. Dangerous. 8. Wooden. 9. Harvest. 10. Gun. 11. Discover. 12. Sell.

9 1. расслабляться, отдыхать — расслабление, отдых 2. украшать — украшение 3. защищать — защита 4. управлять — правительство 5. двигаться, шевелиться — движение 6. править — правитель 7. делить на части, расставаться — часть

Test 17

1 продавать — sell — sold — sold; выигрывать — win — won — won; рассказывать — tell — told — told; тратить — spend — spent — spent; ловить — catch — caught — caught; обучать — teach — taught — taught; думать — think — thought — thought; покупать — buy — bought — bought; приносить — bring — brought — brought; носить — wear — wore — worn.

- 2** 1. to 2. for 3. in 4. for 5. on 6. at 7. in
- 3** 1. am wearing 2. looked 3. Could 4. are 5. did 6. were
7. seen
- 4** 1. Are 2. Have 3. Does 4. Will 5. Did 6. Do 7. Is
- 5** 1. do they 2. hasn't he 3. isn't she 4. won't you
5. haven't they 6. have you 7. did she
- 6** 1. Your bag is between the chair and the bed. 2. Are
they brave? 3. Were you my enemy? 4. Is your house on
the top of the mountain? 5. He was an honest and noble
man. 6. She was devoted to him. 7. Are your friends
hospitable?
- 7** 1. I disagree. 2. I agree. 3. I agree. 4. I disagree. 5. I
disagree. 6. I agree. 7. I agree.
- 8** 1. A seaside 2. A top 3. A hostess 4. seamen 5. A
century 6. A battle 7. A map
- 9** 1. honest 2. golden 3. round 4. harvest 5. peaceful
6. difficult 7. boring
- 10** 1. die 2. top 3. real 4. soul 5. stone 6. heart 7. honest
8. battle 9. against 10. between 11. hospitable

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on



above



at



next to



behind



in front of



on the right



between



on the left



in

(in the middle of)



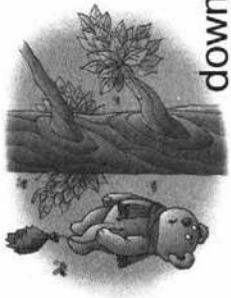
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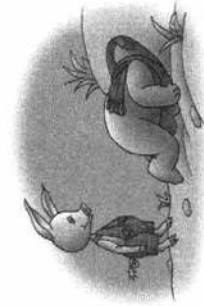
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through



across



along



to

Past Simple (Past Indefinite)

Утверждение	
I	liked fish.
We	liked fish.
You	liked fish.
He	liked fish.
She	liked fish.
It	liked fish.
They	liked fish.

Вопрос	
Did I	like fish?
Did we	like fish?
Did you	like fish?
Did he	like fish?
Did she	like fish?
Did it	like fish?
Did they	like fish?

Отрицание	
I	did not like fish.
We	did not like fish.
You	did not like fish.
He	did not like fish.
She	did not like fish.
It	did not like fish.
They	did not like fish.

did not = didn't

Формы неправильных глаголов

Infinitive (Неопределённая форма)	Past Simple (Простое прошедшее время)	Participle II (Причастие II)	Translation (Перевод)
be [bi:]	was [wɒz], were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	быть, находиться
become [bi'kʌm]	became [bi'keɪm]	become [bi'kʌm]	становиться
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносить
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупать
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	приходить; приезжать
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	делать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пить
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	есть, кушать
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lən]	падать
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	находить
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	получать; доставать
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given ['gɪv(ə)n]	давать
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	идти, ходить; ехать
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]	расти; выращивать
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	держать, хранить
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]	знать
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	делать, сделать
put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	класть, положить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	бежать
say [seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]	сказать
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	посылать
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	петь
sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	спать
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	плавать
take [teɪk]	took [tʊk]	taken ['teɪkən]	брать
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	обучать
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	думать
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	носить; быть одетым
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written ['rɪtn]	писать