

ENGLISH

Assessment Tasks

Listening
Reading Grammar
Vocabulary Writing
Speaking

ENGLISH

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Контрольные и проверочные задания

VI класс

Учебное пособие
для общеобразовательных организаций
и школ с углублённым изучением
английского языка

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Сборник контрольных и проверочных заданий является составной частью учебно-методического комплекта по английскому языку для VI класса общеобразовательных организаций и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка.

Сборник содержит задания, направленные на проверку знаний учащихся лексического и грамматического материала учебника, а также на проверку уровня сформированности когнитивных способностей и коммуникативных умений.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Предлагаемое вашему вниманию пособие является дополнительным компонентом к действующему учебно-методическому комплексу по английскому языку для VI класса школ с углублённым изучением английского языка авторов О. В. Афанасьевой и И. В. Михеевой. Учебник для VI класса получил рекомендацию Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации, достаточно хорошо зарекомендовал себя в школе и успешно используется на уроках английского языка. Учебно-методический комплект традиционно состоит из следующих компонентов: учебника, аудиокурса, книги для чтения, книги для учителя и рабочей тетради. Однако многочисленные встречи с учителями, их неоднократные просьбы убедили авторов в необходимости создания ещё одного компонента — пособия, содержащего контрольные и проверочные задания, которые могли бы помочь оценить знания учащихся.

Пособие состоит из нескольких частей. Предлагаемый в нём материал соотнесён с блоками учебника и основан на привычных для учащихся видах работы, которые они выполняли на протяжении всего периода обучения в VI классе. При этом задания для учащихся подразделяются на проверочные (quizzes) и контрольные (tests). Такое подразделение носит чисто условный характер, а сами термины применяются авторами исклю-

чительно как рабочие: quiz — краткий набор проверочных заданий, test — более вариативен, более многопланов. Кроме того, предлагаемые задания не являются тестами в строгом смысле слова и не основываются на правилах составления настоящих научных тестов с математической обработкой данных. Выполнение заданий оценивается по следующей схеме: если учащиеся выполнили две трети работы ($\approx 65\%$), то она может быть оценена «удовлетворительно»; оценка «хорошо» ставится в случае выполнения 80% работы; оценка «отлично» предполагает выполнение 95—100% работы.

Каждый уровень заданий имеет свою собственную структуру: так, все блоки учебника (кроме Unit 12) завершаются проверочными заданиями (quizzes), которые в основном нацелены на проверку знаний учащихся в области лексики и грамматики. Отдельно представлены задания на проверку знания форм глаголов (как правильных, так и неправильных) и умения читать слова по транскрипции. Каждый блок повторения (Unit 6 — Consolidation One, Unit 11 — Consolidation Two, Unit 19 — Consolidation Three, Unit 22 — Consolidation Four) завершается контрольным заданием (соответственно Test 1, Test 2, Test 4, Test 5), куда включается материал для проверки навыков извлечения информации из прочитанного текста. Контрольное задание предлагается также после блока 14 (Test 3), поскольку им завершается изучение страноведческого материала по Великобритании, а с Unit 15 учащиеся занимаются страноведением США, и проверка этого материала включена в Test 4.

Все контрольные и проверочные задания дают возможность проверить навыки и умения учащихся в таком виде речевой деятельности, как аудирование. Все тексты, предлагаемые на аудирование, не являются тек-

стами художественных произведений. В большинстве своём они основываются на аутентичных материалах, связанных тематически с речевой ситуацией, которая рассматривается в том или ином блоке. Однако в некоторых случаях тематика текстов, предлагаемых на аудирование, не соотносится с речевой ситуацией конкретного блока. Авторы намеренно предлагают достаточно вариативные в тематическом отношении задания, так как именно разнообразие тем и жанров текстов, которые учащиеся слушают, позволяют им успешно ориентироваться в том, что они слушают, понимать услышанное.

Естественно, что в контрольные задания тестов (Test 1 — Test 5) включается материал нескольких блоков, несмотря на то что частично он проверялся с помощью проверочных заданий (quizzes) поурочно. По желанию учителя тесты можно приравнять к четвертным или получетвертным (Test 3) контрольным заданиям. Завершаются контрольные задания итоговым тестом — Test 6 (Final).

В конце пособия приводятся скрипты к текстам на аудирование. Учитель может давать задания как целиком, так и выборочно.

Надеемся, что данное пособие окажется полезным для учителей английского языка, работающих по указанному учебно-методическому комплексу. Предлагаемое пособие также может быть рекомендовано изучающим английский язык по учебникам других авторов, так как оно содержит дополнительный материал по многим темам школьного курса.

QUIZ TO UNIT 1

1. Listen to the text *Jack London* and put a tick in the right column. Make sure you know these words:

- an adventure [əd'ventʃə] — приключение
- self-education [self ,edʒu'keɪʃn] — самообразование

Statements:

	True	False
1. Jack London is one of the greatest British writers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Jack London had to begin working at the age of eight.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. He earned money by selling newspapers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Jack London finished school at the age of 18.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Jack London used to read very little.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Jack London was a self-educated man.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. He left university because he became a famous writer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. In his novel <i>Martin Eden</i> Jack London gives the details of his father's life.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ['fɔ:kəst] | 6. [kɑ:m] |
| 2. ['tʃeɪndʒəbl] | 7. [brʌt] |
| 3. ['derli] | 8. ['reɪnbəʊ] |
| 4. ['mɪstɪ] | 9. ['fʌvə] |
| 5. [ɪk'spekt] | 10. [bə'romɪtə] |

3. Form adjectives from these nouns.

1. mist 2. sun 3. frost 4. wind 5. fog 6. rain 7. storm

4. Use past simple and past continuous in the following sentences. Make all necessary changes.

1. Jane is playing the violin now. I can't call her.
2. Jack often listens to good music. 3. Linda never reads poems though she is in the 6th form. 4. We're going to school and it is raining hard. 5. It seldom snows in this part of the country this winter. 6. The sun is shining brightly. It's a good day for a walk. 7. The weather often changes this summer. 8. It's five o'clock in the morning, I'm fishing.

5. Complete the sentences using the new words.

1. The weather f_____ promises a heavy snowfall.
2. I'm busy at cooking. I e_____ a lot of guests. 3. Her sister is usually a c_____ nice woman, she never shouts.
4. — Is it a d_____ newspaper? — Oh, no. We get it once a week. 5. The weather is very ch_____ in Britain. It may rain for some time, then the sun starts to shine.
6. It is so m_____ now and I don't think the m_____ will clear till noon.

6. Open the brackets to complete the sentences.

1. It was frosty yesterday. And when I (come) home, it still (snow). 2. It is usually cold in winter in Russia. I (wear) warm clothes. 3. — What you (wear)? — It's my new raincoat made of plastic. 4. The weather (change) so quickly you never know what to wear. 5. The morning was foggy and cold but then the weather (change) and we (go) on a picnic. 6. When at last the Browns (get) to the lake, it (rain) heavily. 7. The weather forecast (say) it (rain) today but look, the sun (shine). 8. Yesterday we (decide) to go to the beach where we (swim) and (lie) in the sun.

7. Complete the verb chart.

1.		forecast			
2.		stay			
3.			expected		
4.				swum	
5.	иметь				
6.				seen	
7.			met		
8.		feed			
9.			got		
10.	читать				

QUIZ TO UNIT 2

1. Listen to the text *London Zoo* and match the information in the two columns. Make sure you know these words:

- an otter ['ɒtə] — выдра
- chase [tʃeɪs] — гоняться
- an attraction [ə'trækʃn] — популярное место
- a mammal ['mæml] — млекопитающее

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. The name "zoo" comes from | a) the Happy Families area. |
| 2. London Zoo was founded in | b) a trip to nature. |
| 3. Exotic animals were brought to London Zoo from | c) other continents. |
| 4. London Zoo now is | d) Regent's Park. |
| | e) animals statues. |
| | f) Zoological gardens. |
| | g) a tourist attraction. |

5. You can see different mammals in
6. A day in the zoo is
7. In London Zoo there are also many

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. ['fɔ:kə:st] | 6. [prə'dʒʊ:s] |
| 2. ['reɪnstɔ:m] | 7. ['frædʒaɪl] |
| 3. ['ʃaʊə] | 8. ['ɪnfluəns] |
| 4. ['grɪnhaʊs] | 9. [hɪt] |
| 5. ['hju:mən] | 10. ['ru:m] |

3. Use *present perfect* or *past simple* of the verbs given in brackets.

1. A: Why aren't you doing your homework?
B: I can't do it. I (leave) my books at school.
2. A: You ever (be) to America?
B: Yes, I _____. I (be) there twice.
A: When you (be) there?
B: For the first time I (be) there in 1998.
3. A: There isn't any milk left. We (drink) it.
B: I can't believe it. Yesterday I (buy) 3 litres.
4. A: They haven't got a car any more. They (sell) it.
B: When they (do) it?
5. A: You (find) your pen?
B: Yes, I _____. I (find) it last Tuesday.

4. Express the same in English. Use *present perfect* or *present perfect continuous*.

1. Ты слышал прогноз погоды на завтра? 2. Я знаю Джона 20 лет и могу сказать тебе, что он остается спокойным во время любого кризиса (in any crisis).

3. Дождь идет уже неделю. 4. Сколько времени у тебя этот барометр? 5. Маленькая Лиз еще не видела радугу. 6. Джеймс учит французский уже 10 лет.

5. Fill in either *in* or *out* to complete the sentences.

1. My mother cooks very well and we usually eat ____, but on Sundays we eat _____. 2. In summer my elder brother prefers to sleep _____. It is so nice outdoors when it doesn't rain. 3. The doctor asked me to breathe _____ deeply through the nose and then to breathe _____. 4. Bobby, it's snowing hard. You'd better stay _____. 5. One of the lions has got _____ of the zoo.

6. Complete the sentences using the new words.

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

7. Match the words and word combinations in the two columns.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. a greenhouse of glass | a) погубить урожай |
| 2. to ruin the harvest | b) сильное влияние на людей |
| 3. fragile health | c) жара |
| 4. a human | d) на морском побережье |
| 5. a strong influence on people | e) человек |

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 6. on the coast of the sea | f) парник (теплица) из |
| 7. human nature | стекла |
| 8. heat | g) огромный |
| 9. huge | h) человеческая натура |
| 10. the greenhouse effect | i) парниковый эффект |
| | j) хрупкое здоровье |

8. Write what they are.

1. light of the sun
2. a building with glass walls and roof where plants grow
3. things that break easily
4. the problem of a rise in temperature in the earth's atmosphere
5. the land on or close to the edge of the sea
6. extremely large

9. Complete the verb chart.

1.		eat			
2.			bought		
3.				done	
4.					skiing
5.	изучать, учить				
6.	производить				
7.		ruin			
8.			influenced		
9.				made	
10.					growing

QUIZ TO UNIT 3

1. Listen to the text *Why Are Animals in Danger?* and put a tick in the right column. Make sure you know these words:

- fast — быстро, быстрый
- the Galapagos [gə'ləpəgəs] Islands — Галапагосские острова

Statements:

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

True False

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<input style="width: 80px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ['mæmɪz] | 6. ['klaɪmɪt] |
| 2. ['ɪnsekt] | 7. [ɪn'deɪndʒə] |
| 3. ['spɪfɪz] | 8. ['pɪdʒɪn] |
| 4. [ɪk'stɪŋkt] | 9. ['kɑ:dbɔ:d] |
| 5. ['krɪtʃə] | 10. ['dæmɪdʒ] |

3. A. Use possessive pronouns to complete these sentences.

1. I sent Nick my photo and he sent me _____. 2. We sent the Greens _____ photo and they sent _____. 3. Mary sent her friend Anna _____ photo and Anna sent Mary _____. 4. Rob and Harry sent you _____ photo and you sent them _____. 5. Jane sent George _____ photo and he sent her _____.

B. Use reflective pronouns to complete these sentences.

1. Goodbye, children, enjoy _____ at the party! 2. Your face is all dirty. Just look at _____ in the mirror. 3. Don't wash the plates today: I'll do it _____. 4. These are our new pupils, they are going to introduce _____. 5. Goldilocks helped _____ to the porridge and didn't like it. 6. We dried _____ with towels, dressed and left the swimming pool.

4. Express the same using passive constructions.

Example: *Children read these books in all the schools of the country. — These books are read (by children) in all the schools of the country.*

1. They speak English and French in Canada. 2. People invented surfing a very long time ago. 3. They gathered the harvest in October. 4. We will tell you the results of the test. 5. They will play ten matches next season. 6. People make jams from different fruits. 7. The doctor will cure his patient by all means.

5. Express the same in English.

1. Леса не должны уничтожаться. 2. Их имена должны быть включены в список. 3. Жизнь насекомых мо-

жет быть изучена (to study). 4. Как мы знаем, погоду можно предсказать. 5. Следует ли держать хомяков (hamsters) в клетке? 6. Места обитания животных необходимо охранять (to protect).

6. Write down 10 names of hobbies typical of your age.

7. Complete these word combinations.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. as dead as a d_____o | 7. p_____s in Trafalgar |
| 2. endangered s_____ | Square |
| 3. to de_____ forests | 8. a c_____d box |
| 4. a h_____t of plants | 9. to inc_____ in the list |
| and animals | 10. to be da_____d by fire |
| 5. to c_____ a patient | |
| 6. a lovely cr_____ | |

8. Complete the verb chart.

1.		hurt			
2.					choosing
3.	резать				
4.			dried		
5.				spoken	
6.	строить				
7.		forecast			
8.				founded	
9.			found		
10.					destroying

QUIZ TO UNIT 4

1. Listen to the text *Pollution Nowadays* and choose the best title for each paragraph of the text. There is one extra title.

Paragraph 1

a) Animals make the world a richer place.

Paragraph 2

b) It's time to change the ways of living on the earth.

Paragraph 3

c) Pollution is dangerous for everybody.

d) The bigger population of the earth, the fewer animals live on it.

2. Spell the words.

1. [m'vaɪərənmənt]

6. {dr'strækʃn}

2. [pə'lju:ʃn]

7. [sə'vaɪv]

3. ['nju:klɪə]

8. ['pɔɪzn]

4. ['wepən]

9. ['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ]

5. [kɔ:z]

10. [weɪst]

3. Choose the right word to complete the sentences.

- John spends ____ time with his friends than Bob.
a) fewer b) fewest c) less d) least
- There were ____ people than usual at the concert.
a) fewer b) fewest c) less d) least
- Barbara takes ____ exercise than Alice.
a) fewer b) fewest c) more d) most
- Kim eats ____ chocolate than my brother.
a) few b) little c) fewer d) less
- Mr Davidson is one of the ____ known modern poets.
a) fewest b) less c) more d) least
- Jane has ____ stamps in her collection than Margaret.
a) few b) fewer c) less d) least

4. Compare the two things.

1. Greece is (near) to Russia than Canada. 2. A mountain is (high) than a hill. 3. A "BMW" is (expensive) than a "Volga". 4. Nowadays life is (difficult) than it used to be. 5. A walking holiday is (healthy) than a holiday in a car. 6. Len's English is (bad) than Pat's.

5. David does or doesn't do the same things as his cousin Patrick. Write what he does or doesn't do.

1. Patrick has a small greenhouse in his garden. _____
2. Patrick will learn Spanish. _____
3. Patrick can't ride horses. _____
4. Yesterday Patrick didn't prepare lunch. _____
5. Patrick reads a lot about changes in the climate. _____
6. _____ Patrick has written an article about pollution. _____

6. Express the same in English.

1. Если ты будешь читать больше книг о насекомых, ты будешь знать гораздо больше об их жизни. 2. Если ты будешь спать на открытом воздухе (вне дома), у тебя не будет болеть голова (ты вылечишь свою головную боль). 3. Мы пойдем (поедем) на пикник, если по прогнозу не будет ливней (если не предскажут ливни). 4. Когда люди смогут влиять на климат, наша жизнь станет легче. 5. Если люди не будут загрязнять воду и воздух, их места обитания станут чище.

7. Match the words and word combinations in the two columns.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to cause a fire | a) промышленные отходы |
| 2. a nuclear war | b) загрязнять атмосферу |
| 3. nuclear weapons | c) яд |
| 4. to pollute atmosphere | d) ядерное оружие |

5. to protect the environment
6. poison
7. industrial waste
8. safe
9. to survive
10. shortage

- e) недостаток, нехватка
- f) защищать окружающую среду
- g) ядерная война
- h) выжить
- i) быть причиной пожара
- j) безопасный

8. Complete the sentences using the new words.

1. This car c_____ me a lot of trouble. 2. Now people understand how dangerous chemical w_____s are. 3. Don't p_____ the air, water and atmosphere! 4. The old Queen was sure that somebody had tried to p_____n her. 5. Do you know where the town rubbish d_____ is? 6. We all want to live in a healthy en_____. 7. It's very difficult to s_____ in this bad climate.

9. Complete the verb chart.

1.		cure			
2.	приходить				
3.			went		
4.					spending
5.				poisoned	
6.		endanger			
7.					flying
8.	быть, находиться				
9.			polluted		
10.					causing

QUIZ TO UNIT 5

1. Listen to the text *The Bald Eagle* and complete the sentences. Make sure you know these words:

- courage ['kʌɪdʒ] — храбрость
- pesticides ['pestɪsaɪdz] — пестициды
- chemicals ['kemɪkəlz] — химические удобрения
- crops [krɒps] — посевы

1. The bald eagle became the national symbol of the USA in _____.

2. They chose the bald eagle as the national symbol because the bird is strong and brave and because _____.

3. In 1972 there were only _____ in the USA.

4. The number of bald eagles quickly became smaller because of the _____.

5. The American government and the American people are trying _____.

6. Nowadays the number of bald eagles _____.

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. [dr'zɑ:stə] | 6. [spɔɪl] |
| 2. [klɪə] | 7. ['gləʊbl] |
| 3. [preɪz] | 8. ['kraɪsɪs] |
| 4. ['æksent] | 9. [sə'saɪətɪ] |
| 5. ['enədʒɪ] | 10. [paɪl] |

3. Write questions that people have asked to get this information.

1. Polly wants to know where they keep poisons.
2. Betty asks where she can dump the waste.

3. Ben asks what picnickers are going to do with the litter.

4. Jim wants to know who helped the children to keep the environment clean.

5. Alice asks if Jim has started "Clean up the Countryside Society".

6. Ben wants to know if the government has made laws to protect air, water and soil.

4. Complete the sentences using the new words.

1. The first t_____ is always most difficult because you begin to study after summer. 2. Help me to c_____ the rubbish from the garden. 3. The greenhouse effect may become a d_____ for the world. 4. The room is in a m_____. What have you been doing here? 5. Don't s_____ the child by giving him too many presents. 6. The teacher p_____ the student for his report on ecology. 7. You are interested in history, aren't you? Why don't you join our history s_____? 8. After the party there was a p_____ of dirty dishes in the kitchen.

5. Match the verbs and the nouns.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. to clear | a) the newspapers |
| 2. to dump | b) a child |
| 3. to pile | c) the air |
| 4. to pollute | d) the waste |
| 5. to praise | e) the evening |
| 6. to spoil | f) the rubbish |

6. Express the same in English.

1. Дождь испортил платье. 2. Я думаю, что экологические проблемы самые важные в наше время. 3. Ваши слова — высшая (самая лучшая) похвала для меня.

4. Вы работали хуже в последней четверти. 5. Загрязнение окружающей среды — настоящая катастрофа. 6. Бабушка всегда консервирует фрукты на зиму.

7. Form adverbs and put them into the right place to complete the sentences.

clear	warm	bright
personal	calm	quiet

1. We greeted the delegation _____. 2. We could _____ see the coastline of Great Britain. 3. The sun is shining _____ on such a lovely morning. 4. He came in _____ not to wake up his parents. 5. I _____ think it's a waste of time. 6. He behaved _____ though he was afraid of dogs.

8. Complete the verb chart.

1.		lead			
2.					creating
3.			said		
4.	победить				
5.				protected	
6.	каплять				
7.		wrap			
8.				fried	
9.		prefer			
10.					canning

TEST 1

1. Listen to the text *Zoos Are Different* and put a tick in the right column.

Statements:	True	False	No information in the text
1. All zoos in big cities are old and dirty.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. In bad zoos up to ten birds live in a small cage.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Different animals like different ways of living.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Some animals like to sleep quietly by day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Most animals hate visitors to zoos.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Visitors to zoos often feed the animals there.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Scientists can learn a lot about the endangered animals kept in zoos.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Animals from zoos often go back to their natural habitats.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ['deɪlɪ] | 6. ['pɪdʒɪn] |
| 2. ['ɪnfluəns] | 7. ['hæbɪtæt] |
| 3. ['frædʒaɪl] | 8. [dr'strɔɪ] |
| 4. ['tʃemɪdʒəbl] | 9. ['spi:ʃi:z] |
| 5. ['fɔ:kə:st] | 10. [ɪn'vaɪəərənmənt] |

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

Hurricanes and Tornadoes

A hurricane ['hʌrɪkən] is a severe storm. To be called a hurricane, a storm must have [____]¹. People who live around the Pacific Ocean call hurricanes *typhoons* [taɪ'fʊnz]. People who live on the Indian Ocean call them *cyclones* ['saɪklənz]. Hurricanes begin [____]². They are like giant spinning wheels of storm clouds, wind and rain. The centre of a hurricane is a narrow column of air that spins* very slowly. This is [____]³. Here the weather is surprisingly calm with low winds and clear skies.

Tornadoes [tɔ:'neɪdəʊz] are terrible windstorms. Most of them happen in North America, but [____]⁴.

If hurricanes are strong winds that build up over the sea, [____]⁵. They happen when large masses of cloud meet. When a tornado touches the ground, it sucks** up anything in its path — trees, houses and people. On 4 September 1981 a tornado hit Ancona, a place in Italy. It lifted [____]⁶ into the air and set it down safely 100 metres away. The baby was still sleeping soundly.

- a) the "eye" of hurricane
- b) over warm tropical oceans
- c) a baby asleep in its pram
- d) wind speeds of at least 75 miles (120 kilometres) an hour
- e) tornadoes build up over land
- f) they can occur anywhere in the world.

4. Open the brackets to complete the sentences.

1. How many words this list (include)? 2. Weathermen say that the temperature (rise) now and soon we (have)

* to spin — вращать

** to suck — всасывать

good weather. 3. What terrible soup! You (waste) all the good vegetables and meat. 4. The chemical plant (poison) the waters of this beautiful river for many years. 5. Look at George, he (pile) food on this plate, he eats so much! 6. When the disaster (happen)? 7. You (clear) the table? Good! Then we can play a game of chess. 8. What the picnickers (do) when it (begin) raining? 9. People (destroy) the forests of the Amazon Basin for dozens of years. 10. When Ann and I met, our families (stay) at the Black Sea coast.

5. Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1. I will go to the country only if the weather (change).
2. These species of animals will return to this area when their habitat (be safe). 3. We'll decide where to go for the weekend after we (hear) the forecast. 4. The wildlife will survive if people (take care) of it. 5. Their journey can be safe if they (go) by train. 6. I'll tell you all I know about air pollution if you (ask) me.

6. Complete the sentences using the correct pronouns.

1. We took a trip to China. Here are ____ photographs from the trip.
2. The Shennon family showed us the boat they own. ____ boat is very pretty.
3. I already go to school. The school of ____ is famous, ____ programmes are difficult.
4. The boy's father catches fish. ____ mother sells the fish.
5. Where do you live? What is ____ address, Andrew?
6. I have an elder sister. ____ name is Liz.
7. The knife is very sharp. Don't hurt ____.
8. Jane dried ____ after the swim.

9. John and Bob were asked to speak about _____.
10. John, this silly brother of _____ is telling lies again.

7. Agree with James. Use So.../Neither... .

- James:* I will listen to the weather forecast. _____
James: I can't influence my relatives. _____
James: I have very unusual hobbies. _____
James: I don't hope to save all endangered species.

James: I must take care of birds in winter. _____
James: I didn't see a rainbow yesterday. _____

8. Write these sentences using the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. The Mississippi River is the (great) waterway in the United States. 2. The Mississippi begins as a (tiny) stream. 3. The Mississippi River is (clean) than the Missouri River, and the Missouri River is (muddy). 4. The (good) part of our visit was a boat ride. 5. Billy has caught a (bad) cold than he had last year. 6. The mountains in the west are (high) than the mountains in the east.

9. Express the same using passive constructions.

Example: We praised the girl for her good work. — The girl was praised for her good work.

1. We wasted a lot of time when we were looking for the right house. 2. People can do a lot to stop the destruction of forests. 3. People mustn't use nuclear weapons. 4. Biologists will tell you a lot about extinct animals of our planet. 5. You ought to rewrite the text to make it look nicer. 6. You should pack these fragile cups very well, or they may break.

10. Give English equivalents for these words and word combinations.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. существо | 10. выкидывать на свалку |
| 2. солнечный свет | 11. окружающая среда |
| 3. разрушать, уничто-
жать (2 words) | 12. нехватка воды |
| 4. влиять на кого-либо | 13. выжить |
| 5. ежедневная сводка по-
годы | 14. международное сотру-
дничество |
| 6. легкий туман (дымка) | 15. новый семестр |
| 7. вызывать парниковый
эффект | 16. ужасный беспорядок |
| 8. исчезающие виды (жи-
вотных) | 17. немножко |
| 9. огромное насекомое | 18. оружие |
| | 19. место обитания |
| | 20. население |

11. Complete the verb chart.

1.			won		
2.					preferring
3.	жарить				
4.		fly			
5.				spent	
6.			chose		
7.	основывать				
8.		find			
9.				canned	
10.					cutting

QUIZ TO UNIT 7*

1. Listen to the text *Some Facts About Great Britain* and choose the right item to complete the statements.

1. There are ____ islands in the system of the British Isles.

a) more than 5000 b) 5000 c) fewer than 5000

2. Great Britain is the ____ island of the British Isles.

a) smallest b) biggest c) best

3. From south to north Great Britain is ____ kilometres.

a) more than 500 b) more than 900 c) about 900

4. There are ____ parts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

a) three b) four c) two

5. The British rivers are ____ short.

a) never b) always c) usually

6. The Severn is the ____ river of Great Britain.

a) smallest b) biggest c) longest

7. The Severn is ____ kilometres long.

a) 350 b) 305 c) 315

2. Complete these statements.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of four parts. They are: Northern Ireland, _____.

2. The flag of the UK is called the _____.

3. The National Gallery is in _____.

4. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the _____.

5. The British Prime Minister lives at _____.

* Так как блок 7 посвящен повторению страноведческого материала по теме «Великобритания», задание на проверку написания новых слов в нем не предлагается.

3. Choose the right item.

1. The capital of Wales is _____.
a) Glasgow b) Edinburgh c) Cardiff
2. The capital of Scotland is _____.
a) Glasgow b) Edinburgh c) Cardiff
3. British people celebrate Halloween _____.
a) on the 31st of October b) on the 5th of November
c) on the 25th of December
4. _____ is believed to be the centre of London.
a) Trafalgar Square b) the Mall c) the Tower of London
5. The narrowest part of the English Channel is called _____.
a) the Bristol Channel b) Dover c) the Strait of Dover
6. The Royal residence in London is _____.
a) Buckingham Palace b) the Tower of London
c) the Royal Albert Hall

4. Use the articles before these proper names where necessary.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. _____ House of Commons | 6. _____ Union Jack |
| 2. _____ White Tower | 7. _____ Poets' Corner |
| 3. _____ Great Britain | 8. _____ Easter |
| 4. _____ Commonwealth | 9. _____ Parliament |
| 5. _____ Big Ben | 10. _____ Great Fire of London |

5. Give short answers to these questions.

I. The geographical position of the UK.

1. What is the official name of the country which is usually called Britain?
2. Where is the UK situated?
3. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
4. What are the names of the two largest islands of the British Isles?

5. What sea separates the two largest islands?
6. What is the nearest point of the British Isles to the continent?

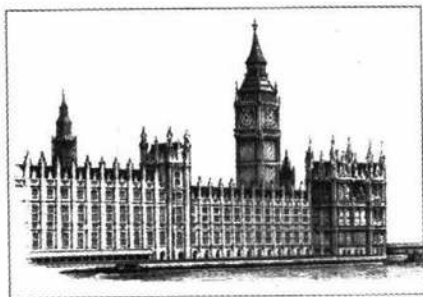
II. *The political system in the UK.*

1. Who is the Head of State in the UK?
2. Ireland, Canada and Australia are included in the Commonwealth, aren't they?
3. What are the two houses of the British Parliament?
4. Are the members of the House of Lords elected?
5. Who does the real power in Britain belong to?

III. *London, the capital of Great Britain.*

1. What part of London is usually called its heart?
2. Which is the oldest part of London?
3. The White Tower was built by the Romans, wasn't it?
4. Who built St. Paul's Cathedral?
5. What part of London is its political centre?
6. What is Whitehall?
7. Where is the Queen Victoria Memorial situated?

6. Write the names of these places that you can see in London.



1



2



3



4



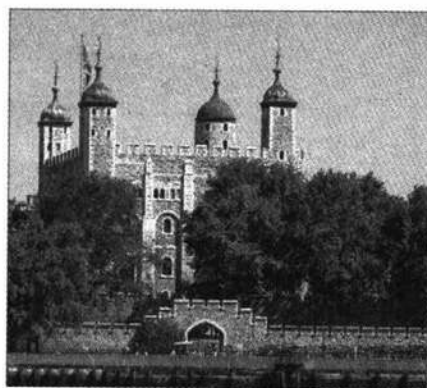
5



6



7



8

7. Complete the verb chart.

1.			forgot		
2.					breaking (out)
3.	избирать				
4.		mean			
5.				heard	
6.			lied		
7.					speaking
8.	пытаться				
9.		put			
10.				thrown	

QUIZ TO UNIT 8

1. Listen to the text *London's Square Mile* and put in the missing words.

London's Square Mile

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

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

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] | 5. ['paɪərət] |
| 2. ['medəv] | 6. [pə'zɪʃn] |
| 3. [hedʒ] | 7. ['haɪləndz] |
| 4. [əd'maɪə] | 8. [pleɪn] |

3. Use *it's* or *its* to complete the sentences.

1. ____ not so far from London to Oxford. 2. — Have you been to Bath? — No, but I know that ____ a lovely place. 3. The Lake District is famous for ____ lakes and mountains. 4. Many people admire England for ____ beautiful scenery. 5. Can't you recognize this mountain by ____ shape? 6. — What's a meadow? — ____ a large green field.

4. In some of these sentences *participles I* and *participles II* are mixed up. Find the right sentences and correct the wrong ones.

1. Have you ever met anyone called Basil?
2. The continent discovering by Cook was called Australia.
3. Flying birds look so beautiful.
4. Your cooking dinner is on the table.
5. The vegetables buying in the market are very fresh.
6. And these are the waterfalls photographed by Jane.
7. Not all games played on computer are easy.

8. What's the name of the waterbody separated Great Britain from Ireland?

5. Put in the right prepositions to complete the sentences.

1. Sally baked a cake _____ the shape _____ a heart.
2. The two banks of the river are connected _____ a bridge.
3. Great Britain is _____ the northwest _____ Europe.
4. Dover is _____ the southeast of London.
5. The rest _____ the questions are too difficult and I can't answer them.
6. I live in Moscow, _____ the south of the city.
7. My granny lives in a small village _____ the north of Moscow.

6. Write the same in English.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. привлекать туристов | 8. взволнованный новостью |
| 2. книга о пиратах | 9. горы и равнины |
| 3. живописный пейзаж | 10. плоская страна |
| 4. волнующий рассказ | 11. привлекательное лицо |
| 5. луга и долины | 12. высокая живая изгородь |
| 6. квадратная форма | 13. остальные страны |
| 7. любоваться садом | 14. соединять людей |

7. Match the places and their features.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. The Southeast | a) Oliver Cromwell was born there. |
| 2. The Southwest | b) Land's End is there. |
| 3. East Anglia | c) The main airports and passenger ports are there. |
| 4. The Midlands | d) Stratford-upon-Avon and Oxford are there. |
| 5. The North of England | e) The ruins of Hadrian's Wall are there. |

8. Complete the verb chart.

1.			fell		
2.					playing
3.	вставлять				
4.		tell			
5.				bought	
6.			showed		
7.					admiring
8.	волновать				
9.		attract			
10.				connected	

QUIZ TO UNIT 9

1. Listen to the text *Peter the Great* and choose the right item to complete the statements. Make sure you know this word:

- behaviour [bɪ'heɪvjə] — поведение

- Peter the Great was... .
a) an army general b) a political leader c) a Russian tsar
- Tsar Peter often played the games of... .
a) chess b) war c) sailing ships
- Tsar Peter especially disliked... .
a) formal behaviour b) simple food c) hard work
- Peter went to Europe to study as... .
a) the Russian leader b) a general c) a soldier
- Tsar Peter changed... .
a) the calendar b) the army c) the religion
- Peter turned Russia into... .
a) Europe's enemy b) a poor country c) a powerful state

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. [ʌndr'fɪtɪd] | 6. ['rɪzn] |
| 2. ['tʌtʃɪŋ] | 7. [tʌtʃ] |
| 3. [reɪn] | 8. [rɪ'maɪnd] |
| 4. [əʊn] | 9. [ə'fɪʃəl] |
| 5. [kraʊn] | 10. [prə'seɪn] |

3. John visited several shops and bought some food. Write where he bought these things.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. sour cream | 5. a loaf of bread |
| 2. potatoes | 6. fish |
| 3. cornflakes | 7. cheese |
| 4. butter | 8. flowers |

4. Kate is very excited. She is telling her granny about her impressions of Edinburgh. Write what she says using exclamatory sentences. Don't forget about the article where it is necessary.

1. What ____ romantic city! 2. How old ____ buildings are! 3. How nice ____ people are! 4. How unusual ____ monument to Walter Scott is! 5. What ____ place it is! 6. What ____ information it is!

5. Express the same in English.

1. Какой привлекательный план! 2. Погода такая изменчивая. 3. Какая трогательная сцена! 4. Какая дорогая (как дорога) эта машина! 5. Ее здоровье такое хрупкое. 6. Какой непобедимый рыцарь (knight)!

6. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. Uncle William has been ____ politics since 2000. 2. What's your reason ____ leaving us soon? 3. Little Bobby admired ____ the little yellow chick. He had never seen such birds before. 4. The Mall, a wide avenue, runs

_____ Trafalgar Square _____ Buckingham Palace _____ St. James's Park. 5. The royal parks in and around London are open _____ the public free _____ charge. 6. Queen Victoria's reign _____ the country lasted _____ 64 years.

7. Use the articles before these proper names where necessary.

1. _____ St. James's Park
2. _____ Mall
3. _____ London Zoo
4. _____ Roman Catholic Church
5. _____ Spanish Armada
6. _____ Buckingham Palace
7. _____ Royal Albert Hall
8. _____ Victoria and Albert Museum
9. _____ Commonwealth
10. _____ Hyde Park

8. Give English equivalents for these words and word combinations.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. официальная резиденция королевы | 5. владеть домом |
| 2. известный герой фильма | 6. правящий монарх |
| 3. классическая музыка | 7. победить врага |
| 4. великая империя | 8. напомнить о победе |

9. Complete the sentences using the new words.

1. John's father o_____ a local pub. 2. When a king or queen r_____, he or she rules a country. 3. There is a r_____n for every important thing that happens. 4. Mr Davidson r_____ his boss of the interview he had given 3 years before. 5. When was Queen Elizabeth II c_____? 6. The most important thing is not to admit d_____ until you have to. 7. It was a very, very t_____ moment.

We all cried.

10. Complete the verb chart.

1.		shine			
2.			controlled		
3.				reigned	
4.			defeated		
5.					reminding
6.		hold			
7.				run	
8.					having
9.	знать				
10.	покупать				

QUIZ TO UNIT 10

1. Listen to the text and fill in the missing words. Make sure you know these words:

- currents ['kærənts] — течения
- pressure ['preʃə] — давление
- floods [flʌdz] — наводнения
- disaster [dɪ'zɑːstə] — катастрофа
- achievements [ə'tʃɪvmənts] — достижения

Weather Forecast Service

The British Meteorological Office (1) in 1854 to give information on the (2) and sea currents. In 1861 the first international meteorological congress in Vienna founded an International Meteorological Organization. Developments

in meteorology helped first of all to give (3) to pilots. The (4) got information from the upper air on pressure and (5). Nowadays (6) are used to get the information on the weather and give a weather (7). Weather forecasts are important for aviation, (8) and common people. For example, weather forecasts help to expect floods. The world around us is facing many difficulties. The growing world population, little fresh water and food production are connected with (9) change and natural disasters. We need world (10) to turn weather forecasts into (11) and economic achievements. Weather forecasts should help critical decision-making.

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [plɪzd] | 6. ['stju:prɪd] |
| 2. [θɪvz] | 7. [skrɪm] |
| 3. [lɔ:] | 8. ['krɪmɪnəl] |
| 4. [z:n] | 9. ['kæmpəni] |
| 5. [ɪg'zækθlɪ] | 10. [dɪə] |

3. Write what your parents usually

a) want you to do (2 sentences), b) expect you to do (2 sentences), c) would like you to do (2 sentences).

4. Express the same in English.

1. Я бы не хотела, чтобы ты провел это лето в Шеффилде. 2. Мы не ожидали, что наши родственники посетят Озерный край. 3. Молли хочет, чтобы ее сын увидел знаменитый Стоунхендж. 4. Ты бы хотел, чтобы мы остановились в одном из отелей Ливерпуля? 5. Я не ожидаю, что Алиса сможет много рассказать нам о развалинах стены Адриана.

5. Use the articles with these proper names where necessary.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. ____ Lake District | 6. ____ Windsor |
| 2. ____ North of England | 7. ____ Thames |
| 3. ____ Midlands | 8. ____ Southwest |
| 4. ____ Newcastle | 9. ____ East Anglia |
| 5. ____ Northern Ireland | 10. ____ Heathrow Airport |

6. Look at the map of England and write the names of its parts.



7. Write the names of these English cities.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Бат | 6. Оксфорд |
| 2. Бирмингем | 7. Дувр |
| 3. Брайтон | 8. Кембридж |
| 4. Йорк | 9. Ливерпуль |
| 5. Манчестер | 10. Стратфорд |

8. Read these short descriptions and match them with their names.

1. A farming region, very flat. Cambridge is situated there. Historically it is connected with the name of Oliver Cromwell. It is rather isolated from the rest of Britain.

2. A highly populated region, with a lot of industry, roads, motorways. London and Heathrow Airport are situated here. In the southern part of the region there are famous resorts such as Brighton.

3. In this region the main activity is farming. The two principal cities are Bristol and Bath. The famous Stonehenge is situated here.

4. The wildest and loneliest part of the country. The main attractions are the Lake District and Hadrian's Wall. This region is rich in coal.

5. It's the heart of England, the largest industrial part in the country with large industrial cities. Stratford-upon-Avon and Oxford are also situated here.

a) the Midlands b) the Southeast c) the north of England
d) East Anglia e) the Southwest

9. Complete the verb chart.

1.			sent		
2.					pleasing
3.	забывать				
4.		scream			
5.				written	
6.			earned		
7.					drinking
8.	видеть				

9.		know			
10.				sat	

TEST 2

1. Listen to the text *Charlie Chaplin* and put a tick in the right column. Make sure you know these words;

- silent cinema — немое кино
- satire ['sætəɪə] — сатира
- a special Oscar — специальный приз «Оскар» за успехи в области кинематографии

Statements:

True False

1. Charlie Chaplin was born in the United States in the 19th century.

☐ ☐

2. Charlie Chaplin was born in the family of music-hall actors.

☐ ☐

3. Charlie left England for the USA when he was 24.

☐ ☐

4. Charlie became a well-known clown in music halls.

☐ ☐

5. It took Charlie Chaplin eleven years to become a very famous star.

☐ ☐

6. People of different cultures couldn't understand Chaplin's jokes and characters.

☐ ☐

7. The 1920s were the golden age of "talking" cinema.

☐ ☐

8. The character of "the little fellow" created by Charlie Chaplin became world famous.

☐ ☐

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ['medəʊ] | 6. [ɪg'zæktlɪ] |
| 2. [kraʊn] | 7. [θɪvz] |
| 3. ['rɪzn] | 8. ['sɪnəɪ] |
| 4. [lɔ:] | 9. [ʌndɪ'fɪtɪd] |
| 5. [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] | 10. ['wɪkɪd] |

3. Read the text and write which statements after the text are true and which of them are false.

The English Castles

One of the few places where kings and lords in the Middle Ages could feel safe was behind the thick stone walls of their castles. There, they and their men could fight off attacks by bandits and sit out long sieges ['sɪdʒɪz] by invading armies. As castles developed, they became larger and more comfortable. A wall-walk ran right around the top, and through each tower. Soldiers could run from one point of attack to another without ever showing themselves to their enemies. Castles had rounded towers and square towers and served a dual purpose: any castle was always both a fortress and a private residence, a home, to the king or lord, members of the family and their servants. In practice the castle had other functions too because it was the centre of local administration. There was usually at least one chapel, a prison, a treasury and an armoury there.

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

1. Kings and lords felt safe in their castles.
2. Castles had high thick stone walls.
3. As time passed castles grew more comfortable.

4. All English castles had square towers.
5. Any castle was both a fortress and a home.
6. Windsor Castle is in the south of London.

4. Choose the right word to complete the sentences.

1. Let me tell you a long (forgetting/forgotten) story.
2. "Go and catch a (falling/fallen) star..."
3. The two banks of the river are (connecting/connected) by a bridge.
4. I'd like to be an explorer (discovering/discovered) new lands.
5. (Watering/watered) by Jane, the flowers looked much fresher.
6. It has been the best game ever (playing/played) by this football team.

5. Use *it's* or *its* to complete the sentences.

1. — What's a plain? — ____ a big area of flat land.
2. The scenery of this part of the country is famous for ____ beauty.
3. All I can tell you about the new house is that ____ very attractive.
4. Have you ever seen a sea-horse? ____ shape is very unusual.
5. France is a big country. How can you describe ____ position in Europe?
6. — Don't you know what it is? — ____ a hedge!

6. Put the definite article where it should be used.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ____ Lake District | 6. ____ Buckingham Palace |
| 2. ____ Heathrow Airport | 7. ____ British Museum |
| 3. ____ County of Kent | 8. ____ Royal Albert Hall |
| 4. ____ East Anglia | 9. ____ Victoria and Albert Museum |
| 5. ____ Tower of London | 10. ____ Mall |

7. Insert the articles where necessary in these exclamatory sentences.

1. What ____ awful disaster!
2. How big ____ pile of books is!
3. It is such ____ small can of Pepsil
4. What

_____ terrible shock! 5. What _____ tasty vegetables! 6. It is such _____ attractive town! 7. I have never seen such _____ high hedges!

8. Express the same in English.

1. Я не хочу, чтобы ты кричал так громко. 2. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы моя старшая сестра зарабатывала побольше. 3. Джон не ожидает, что мы приедем точно в пять. 4. Моя мама не хочет, чтобы я стала портницей. 5. Все родители хотят, чтобы их дети были честными и храбрыми.

9. Give English equivalents for these words and word combinations.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. остальные книги | 6. волнующий рассказ |
| 2. на юго-востоке | 7. соединять |
| 3. ландыш | 8. трогательный |
| 4. зеленые луга | 9. править |
| 5. в форме сердца | 10. непобежденный |

10. Insert the prepositions of, in, at, to, through, for to complete the sentences.

1. I admire my elder brother _____ his courage. 2. The rest _____ the reasons were not important. 3. The Irish Republic is _____ the west of Wales. 4. Men are often interested _____ politics. 5. Kings and queens wear crowns _____ official ceremonies. 6. What does the tune remind you _____? 7. Rivers often run _____ valleys.

11. Complete the verb chart.

1.	чувствовать				
2.					connecting

3.		spend			
4.			flew		
5.		cost			
6.					reigning
7.			rose		
8.				won	
9.		enjoy			
10.				born	

QUIZ TO UNIT 13

1. Listen to the text *British Wedding Customs* and match the information in the two columns. Make sure you know these words:

- a wedding ['wedɪŋ] — свадьба
- a bride [braɪd] — невеста
- a bridegroom ['braɪdgrʊm] — жених
- a bridesmaid ['braɪdzmeɪd] — подружка невесты
- the best man — друг жениха

I

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

II

- a) to help the bridegroom.
- b) as a symbol of their common future.
- c) to get married.
- d) to marry on Fridays and Saturdays.
- e) to help them to find a friend.
- f) to help the bride during the wedding.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 5. The best man's role is | g) to decide who their child |
| 6. The bride and the bridegroom make the first cut in the wedding cake | should marry. |
| 7. Unmarried guests put a piece of the wedding cake under the pillow | |

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. ['militəri] | 5. [ˈpɪktʃə'resk] |
| 2. ['bɪzɪ] | 6. ['kɑ:sl] |
| 3. ['kɒntrɑ:st] | 7. ['stætju:] |
| 4. ['berɪ] | 8. ['kænənget] |

3. Express the same in English. Use the verb to make.

1. Что делает тебя счастливым? 2. Отчего ты сердишься? 3. Из-за снега весь сад будет казаться белым. 4. Улыбка делала ее молодой и красивой. 5. Такая работа никогда не утомляет меня. 6. После долгих прогулок он всегда был голоден.

4. Complete the sentences with suitable verbs.

Example: *I want you _____ earlier: I need your help. — I want you to come earlier: I need your help.*

1. We made the girl _____, after which the room looked nice and clean. 2. Why was Sally made _____? She had written this test before. 3. We can let the baby _____. It's nice and warm outside. 4. Are we allowed _____? I'd like to go to the cinema too. 5. We don't expect Mike _____, he has never had very good marks in English. 6. Everyone was made _____. Then the pictures were collected and put on the classroom walls.

5. Complete the sentences using the new words.

1. Where are you going to h____ this picture? 2. I don't know where Burns's g____ is situated. Where was he b____? 3. Everyone knows his d____ to the family, he's a wonderful father. 4. Don't boast of your success, be m____. 5. What a s____ little boy! He knows so many English words. 6. Joe st____ me as a clever and honest man. 7. Russia has a long history of t____ with Britain. 8. Children growing up in p____ous families usually get a better education. 9. Those green hills look very pi____. Let's take a photo of them. 10. They are coming tomorrow! What s____ing news!

6. Write down the information that is missing in these sentences.

1. The symbol of Scotland is a_____, and its patron saint is _____. 2. Scotland is divided into _____ and Lowlands. 3. _____ is the capital of Scotland. 4. Another big city in Scotland is _____. 5. The two most interesting parts of Edinburgh are _____. 6. The oldest place in Edinburgh is _____. 7. The Edinburgh military _____ takes place every August and September. 8. Holyrood House is the residence of _____. 9. One of the monuments in Edinburgh is a monument to a dog called _____. 10. Princes Street is Edinburgh's popular _____. 11. Princes Street is connected with the name of the famous writer _____.

7. Complete the verb chart.

1.		decorate			
2.			grew		
3.				shut	

4.					showing
5.	хоронить				
6.		let			
7.			hung		
8.				struck	
9.					riding
10.	восхищаться				

QUIZ TO UNIT 14

1. Listen to the text *Scotland* and match the paragraphs with their names. There is one extra name.

Names

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 5

a) History

b) Geographical Position

c) Wildlife

d) Climate

e) Main Cities

f) Economy

2. Spell the words.

1. ['pɑ:spɔ:t]

2. ['rɒki]

3. ['flu:əntli]

4. [ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl]

5. [stri:m]

6. [wɔ:ls]

7. ['ri:dʒən]

8. ['kʌltʃə]

3. Make these sentences interrogative and negative.

1. The Smiths have to go to Chicago. 2. He has got to leave the house a little earlier today. 3. We have got to discuss this problem again some day. 4. Simon has to visit his grandmother in Boston.

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

1. I'd like you ____ join in our game. 2. I have never heard anyone ____ sing so well. 3. Did you notice Pauline ____ buy a present for someone? 4. We don't expect them ____ return before lunchtime. 5. He doesn't want me ____ climb the hill, he thinks it's dangerous. 6. The children were made ____ clean the classroom. 7. Do your parents let you ____ sit up late? 8. Why wasn't Anna allowed ____ go to Kate's party? 9. Watch those children ____ dance! 10. James felt someone ____ touch his hand in the dark.

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

1. Don't look ____ your glasses, I see them on the coffee table. 2. It's not easy to look ____ young animals. 3. I can't remember the name of the first British monarch, I'll have to look it _____. 4. I'm planning to look ____ these magazines in the evening. 5. Please look ____ the blackboard, children.

6. Use the right prepositions on or in.

1. books ____ the history of Russia
2. lessons ____ Chemistry
3. an article ____ the new discoveries
4. good marks ____ English
5. notes ____ the life of Indians
6. an examination ____ Mathematics

7. Write the same in English.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. сельское хозяйство | 4. старинный собор |
| 2. вкратце | 5. раненое животное |
| 3. тропинка через поле | 6. серьезный довод |

7. бегло говорить
8. спасти скалолазов
9. к вашим услугам

10. войти в комнату
11. служить в армии
12. Не спорь со мной.

8. Complete the verb chart.

1.		hide			
2.			served		
3.				run	
4.					shooting
5.	спасать				
6.		carry			
7.			injured		
8.					driving
9.	спорить				
10.				told	

TEST 3

1. Listen to the text *Scotsmen* and put a tick in the right column.

Statements:

True False

1. All people who live in Scotland are called Jocks.

☐ ☐

2. Scotsmen prefer to be called English.

☐ ☐

3. A clan is a family group.

☐ ☐

4. Every Scotsman belongs to a clan.

☐ ☐

5. A kilt is a traditional Scottish dress.

☐ ☐

6. Most Scotsmen wear kilts every day.
7. The Royal family sometimes also wear kilts.
8. Scottish people don't like dancing.

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. ['ægrɪ,kʌltʃə] | 6. ['prɒspərəs] |
| 2. [grɛv] | 7. ['reskju:] |
| 3. ['ɪndʒəd] | 8. [pɪktʃə'resk] |
| 4. ['berɪ] | 9. [kə'θɪdrəl] |
| 5. ['ɑ:gjʊmənt] | 10. ['flʊənt] |

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

Food and Drink in Britain

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

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

well as cider from the West Country and whisky from Scotland.

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

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

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

4. Open the brackets to complete the sentences.

1. I've never heard my uncle (to sing). 2. Did you see Mary (to dance) at yesterday's party? 3. John felt somebody (to strike) him on the shoulder and screamed. 4. They saw the car (to go) round the corner. 5. No one has ever seen Victor (to cry). 6. I saw my little brother (to walk) along the road with a big ice cream in his hand.

5. Express the same in English.

1. Позвольте мне посмотреть этот фильм с вами.
2. Мальчика заставили перемывать всю грязную посуду.
3. Учителя заставляют вас учить стихи наизусть? 4. Детям позволили пользоваться этим телефоном? 5. Поз-

вольте Кате принять участие в этой игре. 6. Их всегда заставляли убирать свою комнату.

6. Use the right words to complete the sentences with the verb *to look*.

1. Don't read these letters, just look ____ them.
2. Look ____! Can you see that strange thing flying?
3. Could you please look ____ my plants? I'm going away on holiday.
4. Why are you looking ____ me like that?
5. Why are you looking ____ your keys? Have you lost them again?

7. Use the articles *a, an* where necessary to make the sentences complete.

1. What ____ high rock! I've never seen such high rocks before.
2. This place has ____ very picturesque scenery.
3. Lily has ____ long and beautiful hair.
4. They are such ____ funny creatures, aren't they?
5. What ____ hard work! How can we do it?
6. It's ____ great news, thank you!
7. Do you like ____ hot milk?
8. I hate ____ cold weather.
9. It is such ____ old clock.
10. It is ____ strange argument.

8. Insert the right prepositions where necessary to complete the sentences.

1. Have you read any books ____ British geography?
2. This year we're going to have an exam ____ Geography.
3. The devotion of these people ____ their country is just wonderful.
4. Paris has a lot of wide streets lined ____ trees.
5. Did you notice ____ what room this man entered?
6. I'd like to hear the whole story ____ brief.
7. What marks do you have ____ English?
8. Please don't argue

_____ me. 9. The path ran _____ the forest and we walked _____ it.

9. Write the missing words to complete the sentences.

1. Who in your class speaks English f_____? 2. Three people were i_____ in the car accident. 3. Animals in danger must be r_____. 4. She seldom wears smart clothes. All her dresses look very m_____. 5. The clock has just s_____ five. Time to have tea. 6. Where was Admiral Nelson b_____d?

10. Complete the verb chart.

1.					burying
2.		strike			
3.					entering
4.		climb			
5.	прятать				
6.				spoken	
7.			wore		
8.	бросать				
9.		learn			
10.	плакать, кричать				

QUIZ TO UNIT 15*

1. Listen to the text *From the History of the Big Apple* and complete the sentences.

1. _____ people visit New York every year.
2. Manhattan is an island about _____ long and _____ wide.
3. In 1626 Manhattan was bought by _____.
4. Manhattan was bought at the price of _____.
5. New York used to be called _____.
6. New York got its name in _____.
7. In the 18th century people began to come to America from _____.
8. _____ opened on 24 May, 1883.

2. Complete these statements.

1. Christopher Columbus discovered _____ in 1492.
2. The official national symbol of the USA is _____.
3. The first president of the US was _____.
4. The tradition of Thanksgiving Day was started by _____.
5. The name of the ship that sailed from Plymouth for the New World in 1620 was the _____.
6. The American flag is often called the _____.

3. Choose the right item.

1. Christopher Columbus discovered America in _____.
a) 1402 b) 1392 c) 1492 d) 1482

* Так как блок 15 посвящен повторению страноведческого материала по теме «Соединенные Штаты Америки», задание на проверку написания новых слов в нем не предлагается.

2. At first there were ____ colonies in America in 1733.
a) 9 b) 7 c) 10 d) 13
3. There are ____ stripes on the American flag.
a) 50 b) 13 c) 9 d) 7
4. The colours of the American flag are ____.
a) red, white, green
b) red, white, blue
c) red, white, dark blue
d) red and blue
5. There are ____ cents in a dime.
a) ten b) twenty-five c) five d) forty

4. Use the articles before these proper names where necessary.

1. ____ Washington, D.C.
2. ____ American flag
3. ____ "Wild West"
4. ____ "Mayflower"
5. ____ Levi Strauss
6. ____ US capital
7. ____ Philadelphia
8. ____ Statue of Liberty
9. ____ Thanksgiving Day
10. ____ North America

5. Give short answers to these questions.

1. What is the official name of the country which is usually called America? 2. What is the capital of the US? 3. What are the names of the two big countries situated in North America? 4. What ocean separates Europe from the States? 5. How many cents are there in a quarter? 6. The name of the USA capital is Washington, D.C. What do the letters D.C. stand for?

6. Write the names of these places.

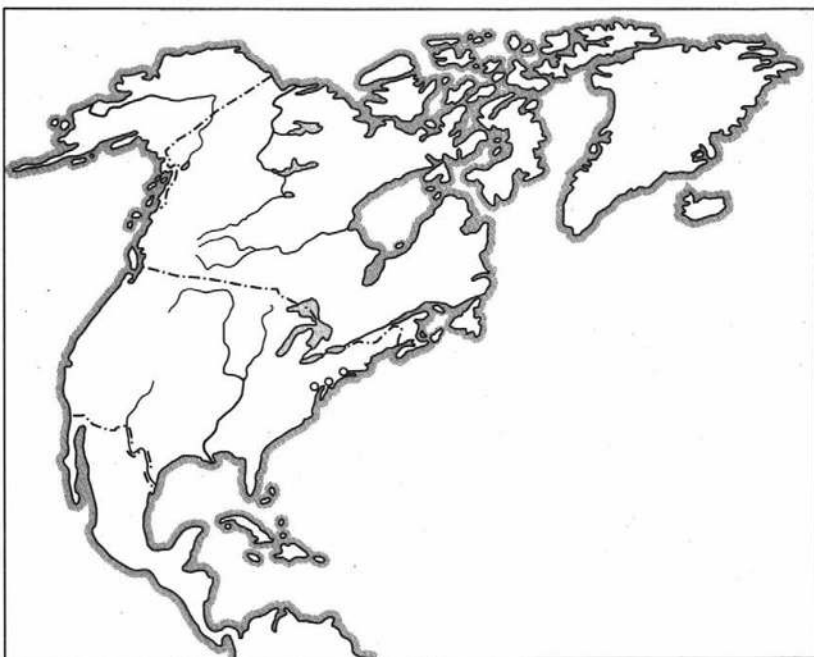
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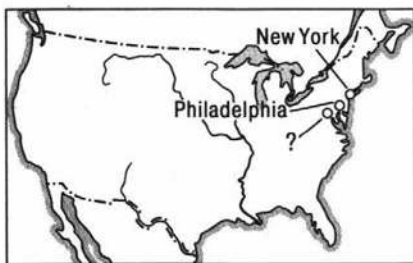
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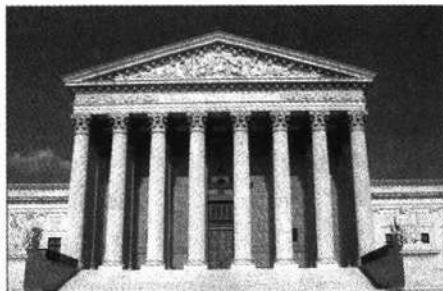
3



4



5



7. Complete the verb chart.

1.			discovered		
2.		become			
3.					celebrating
4.	СТОЯТЬ				
5.			got		
6.	ПОЙМАТЬ, СХВАТИТЬ				
7.				thrown	
8.		be			
9.					going
10.				ridden	

QUIZ TO UNIT 16

1. Listen to the text *Columbus Day* and choose the right item to complete the statements.

- Christopher Columbus was _____.
a) an American explorer b) a Spanish explorer c) an Italian explorer
- He wanted to get to the _____ by going to the west.
a) east b) north c) south
- The king and queen of _____ helped him.
a) Italy b) Spain c) England
- Columbus discovered a new continent which _____.
a) he called America b) he called New World c) was later called New World

5. He took modern Cuba for _____.
a) China b) India c) Japan
6. Columbus called the natives _____.
a) Chinese b) Americans c) Indians
7. Soon after his discovery _____ began to explore South America.
a) the English b) the Spanish c) Italians
8. Columbus Day is celebrated in _____.
a) November b) October c) September

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. ['mɑ:tɪ] | 5. ['væli] |
| 2. ['dezət] | 6. [ʃɔ:] |
| 3. ['mɪksɪʃə] | 7. [kə'nu:] |
| 4. [bɪtʃ] | 8. ['θaʊznd] |

3. Choose the right item.

1. The teacher noticed Maggie (to take/taking) her neighbour's notebook. 2. The mother expected Susie (to wear/wearing) a school uniform. 3. The schoolchildren saw Bob (to climb/climbing) the tree in the school yard. 4. I would like Ian (to help/helping) me in my studies. 5. The father wants Ted (to work/working) in his garage. 6. We watched the snowman (to melt/melting) in the spring sun.

4. Complete the sentences using the new words.

1. The Missouri and the Colorado r_____ in the Rocky Mountains of North America. 2. Detective stories have a great a_____ for many people. 3. Great Britain was a m_____ empire in the 18th century. 4. Many American cities are famous for their s_____: New York, Chicago. 5. The sleeves of my cardigan have s_____ so much that

they cover my hands. 6. A d_____ is a large sandy piece of land with little plant life. 7. I don't know where my pocket money goes — it seems to m_____. 8. You are too small a girl to wear a gold c_____.

5. Match the words to form word combinations.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. mountain | a) ball |
| 2. cough | b) shore |
| 3. desert | c) chains |
| 4. sea | d) areas |
| 5. beach | e) mixture |

6. Choose the noun or the numeral.

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

7. Open the brackets to make the sentences complete.

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

8. Choose the right answer.

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

9. Complete the verb chart.

1.		melt			
2.					bringing
3.			shone		

4.	растягивать(ся), вытягиваться				
5.				saved	
6.		wear			
7.					rising
8.			stole		
9.				lain	
10.	путешествовать				

QUIZ TO UNIT 17

1. Listen to the text *A Day in Washington* and put in the missing words.

A Day in Washington

We spent a day in Washington, D.C., the (1) of the United States. We began our sightseeing at the Capitol. Congress meets in this building and makes (2) of the country. Then we walked (3) to the Library of Congress. This huge library has copies of all books. Then we crossed the street to the Supreme Court. The (4) court of the country meets here. Next we walked (5) to the Washington Monument. This high construction was built in (6) of the first President of the United States, George Washington. After that we (7) the Jefferson Memorial. Jefferson wrote the Declaration of (8) and was the third president of the USA. After it we saw the Lincoln Memorial. Abraham Lincoln was (9) during the Civil War. Inside the building we (10) the statue of Lincoln and two wall paintings with symbols of (11) and justice. On the walls we read some Lincoln's important speeches.

Finally we went to see the White House, the (12) home of the President. We spent a wonderful day.

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. ['maʊntɪn] | 6. ['weðə] |
| 2. [kəʊst] | 7. [kɔ:t] |
| 3. ['əʊfɪn] | 8. [sə'pɔ:t] |
| 4. [drɪ'kleə] | 9. [dʒʌdʒ] |
| 5. [dɪ'sɪʒn] | 10. ['sɪtɪzn] |

3. Report what these people asked or said.

1. Kitty said: "I saw a real canoe."
2. Sam asked: "Did you see the mighty Mississippi?"
3. Bill asked: "Did you visit the desert in California?"
4. Ann said: "Bill represented our class at the conference on the USA."
5. Ted said: "The people voted for Bush as the president."
6. Margaret asked: "How many days all in all did you spend travelling about the USA?"

4. Choose the right preposition.

1. They started the fight without declaring war (for/on) the country. 2. Judging (by/for) the number of votes the candidate is winning. 3. It was difficult to add an amendment (for/to) the Defence Bill. 4. Doctors are still fighting (against/for) his life. 5. Colin Mitchel will judge (at/in) the coming competition. 6. If the majority vote is (against/for) the bill, it'll never pass.

5. Complete the sentences using the new words.

1. The prime minister gave his full s_____ to the new reforms.
2. Only in the 1920s women got their right to

v_____. 3. Bill is an American c_____ but he prefers to live in Europe. 4. The case is to be heard in the Supreme C_____. 5. Sally o_____ her mother without question. 6. My sister is a poor j_____ of men's character. 7. In parliament, a b_____ is a formal statement of a proposed new law. 8. There were r_____ from all countries of Europe at the conference.

6. Match the verbs and the nouns.

to make	pictures
to take	amendments
	a vote
	a decision
	a choice
	a long time
	peace

7. Open the brackets to make the story complete.

The Melting Butter

One winter evening a country shopkeeper was about to close up for the night when he (see)¹ a man (steal)² a pound of fresh butter from the shelf. "I say, Sam," (say)³ the shopkeeper coming up to the man who (put)⁴ the piece of butter in his hat. "I say, Sam, sit down. Let's have a cup of tea. It's good on such a cold frosty night." Sam (can not)⁵ (refuse)⁶. For some time he (forget)⁷ about the butter he (hide)⁸ under his hat. But after the first cup of tea Sam (feel)⁹ the butter (melt)¹⁰ and he (jump)¹¹ up saying he must go. The shopkeeper (remind)¹² him that he (not eat)¹³ a piece of strawberry pie yet and (make)¹⁴ him (sit)¹⁵ down again. The butter started pouring down Sam's face and neck into his clothes. The shopkeeper (laugh)¹⁶ at the trick he (play)¹⁷.

8. Complete the verb chart.

1.		represent			
2.	начинать				
3.			obeyed		
4.					declaring
5.				fought	
6.		mean			
7.	выиграть, победить				
8.			met		
9.				supported	
10.					giving

QUIZ TO UNIT 18

1. Listen to the text *Thomas Jefferson* and put a tick in the right column. Make sure you know these words:

- to design [dɪ'zain] — проектировать
- basic ['beɪsɪk] — основной

Statements:

1. Thomas Jefferson was born in England.
2. He became the 3rd president of the USA.
3. During his life Thomas Jefferson had a lot of jobs.
4. Jefferson spoke several foreign languages.

True False

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

5. Thomas Jefferson worked out some laws on school education.

--	--

6. Jefferson wanted schools only for the rich.

--	--

7. The main idea of the Declaration of Independence was that power belonged to the President.

--	--

8. Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence.

--	--

2. Spell the words.

1. ['pɒvəti]

6. [i'vent]

2. ['praɪvɪt]

7. [kraʊd]

3. ['bɒrəʊ]

8. [ɪr'taɪə]

4. [ɪ'spekt]

9. ['wɪzdəm]

5. [ɪn'kærɪdʒ]

10. ['meɪʒə]

3. Use the right words to complete the sentences with the verb to take.

1. My sister takes ____ our father and I am more like our mother. 2. The plane takes ____ at 3 o'clock. 3. Take ____ the words of the new song, will you? 4. Could you take ____ these old things? They are in the way. 5. Time to take all the books ____ to the school library. 6. I hate carpets on walls. Will you take this carpet ____?

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

1. When Susie returned home, Bob still ____ all photos off the walls.

a) was taking b) had taken c) took

2. When Peter came to the party, the guests ____ dinner and were dancing.

- a) were finishing b) had finished c) finished

3. When there were no cars, people ____ on foot.

- a) were travelling b) had travelled c) travelled

4. It was late. The snow ____ by the evening.

- a) was stopping b) had stopped c) stopped

5. Lucie ____ the flat before her parents came.

- a) was doing b) had done c) did

6. While Dot ____, her sister was doing homework.

- a) was watching TV b) had watched TV c) watched TV

7. Long ago people ____ to shoot arrows defending themselves.

- a) were using b) had used c) used

8. Before the teacher gave a new test, she ____ the previous one.

- a) was checking b) had checked c) checked

5. Complete the sentences using the new words.

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

6. Open the brackets to complete the story.

The New Shop Assistant

It happened in Illinois, USA. Once a woman came into a store. The store (sell)¹ everything: groceries, clothes, medicines. The woman (need)² some tea and salt. Suddenly she (see)³ a young man whom she (not notice)⁴ at first. He (lie)⁵ on the counter and (read)⁶ a book. He (be)⁷ a new shop assistant, big and awkward and nervous. She asked him to serve her. His hands (shake)⁸ while he was measuring some tea and salt for her.

That evening the woman (tell)⁹ her husband about the strange man she (meet)¹⁰. Then they (hear)¹¹ a knock on the door. It was the young man. He (come)¹² to return the money for the salt as he (take)¹³ too much.

The young shop assistant was Abraham Lincoln.

7. Match the words and their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. lawyer | a) a person who has the highest political position and is the leader of the country |
| 2. pioneer | b) a person who is in an army |
| 3. planter | c) a person whose job is connected with parliamentary activity |
| 4. politician | d) a person who is qualified to advise people about the law |
| 5. president | e) a person who leaves his own country to settle in a new unknown land |
| 6. soldier | f) a person who owns a big plantation |

8. Complete the verb chart.

1.		respect			
2.					shooting
3.			measured		
4.	есть				
5.				encouraged	
6.		teach			
7.					retiring
8.			took		
9.	умирать				
10.				made	

TEST 4

1. Listen to the text *Famous American Names* and choose the right item to complete the sentences. Make sure you know these words:

- settlers ['setlɪz] — поселенцы
- peace [pi:s] — мир
- chief [tʃi:f] — вождь

- Pocahontas was a daughter of _____.
a) an Englishman b) an Indian c) an Italian
- She often visited white settlers because she _____.
a) wanted to live with them b) wanted to kill them
c) was curious about them
- Pocahontas helped to keep peace because she _____.
a) could speak English b) was the daughter of a chief
c) didn't like fighting
- The English trusted her after she had _____ captain Smith.

- a) married b) sent away c) saved
5. At the age of 17 Pocahontas married ____.
- a) an Englishman b) an Indian chief c) the King
6. People remember Pocahontas as ____.
- a) the chief's daughter b) a symbol of friendship
c) an Indian girl who met the King and the Queen

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] | 6. [dɪ'sɪʒn] |
| 2. ['meɪʒə] | 7. ['maʊntɪn] |
| 3. ['wɪzɪdəm] | 8. ['weðə] |
| 4. ['pɒvəti] | 9. ['mʌkstʃə] |
| 5. [rɪ'taɪə] | 10. ['skaɪskreɪpə] |

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

What Was the First Skyscraper?

All over the world today, wherever big cities have grown up, there are very tall buildings that might be called [____]¹. There is no special reason for calling a building a skyscraper. It's simply a name we have given to very tall buildings. In fact, [____]² tells of an attempt to put up a building so tall that it could never be covered by the water of any flood*. This of course, was the Tower of Babel**. During the Middle Ages, the people who lived in the cities of Northern Europe began [____]³. For hundreds of years afterwards, these cathedrals stood as the tallest structures in the world. It was simply because no one had discovered [____]⁴ which could be used to build taller buildings.

In the nineteenth century, as cities grew more crowded, the value of land there rose. People needed more

* flood [flʌd] — наводнение

** the Tower of Babel ['beɪb(ə)] — Вавилонская башня

offices [____] ⁵. It was necessary to construct taller buildings, but the problem was to get new materials to make skyscrapers possible. Architects began to experiment with buildings that had steel frames.

The first skyscraper [____] ⁶ was the Home Insurance Building in Chicago, designed in 1883.

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

4. Open the brackets and complete the sentences using *past simple, past continuous or past perfect*.

1. Our teacher explained to us that Americans (wrote/had written) their Constitution 200 years before and it (worked/was working) still. 2. I was not sure that in the USA the judges (worked/had worked) in the Supreme Court as long as they (lived/were living). 3. When my brother (came/was coming), I just (finished/had finished) reading the documents. 4. William (signed/had signed) all the papers by 6 o'clock. 5. The Conference (began/had begun) before James (arrived/had arrived).

5. Express the same in English.

1. сотни дней 2. триста птиц 3. миллионы вопросов
4. два миллиона долларов 5. восемьсот деревьев 6. шесть тысяч велосипедов 7. тысячи рыб 8. пять тысяч рублей
9. сотни игрушек

6. Write what George had done by the end of the summer. Use the word combinations below.

1. to write three poems
2. to catch 128 fish
3. to learn to ride a bike
4. to read 12 books
5. to teach his younger brother to play on the computer

7. Put the word *enough* in the right place.

1. Do we have water to water the garden? 2. Johnny is big to understand such things. 3. The skyscraper is tall to see the whole city from its top. 4. She had wisdom to say nothing. 5. Do we have books on the Civil War in America? 6. Ben hasn't got farmland to raise cows.

8. Express the same in English.

1. Мы знали, что наш приятель родился в 1991 году. 2. Учитель объяснил, что он уже видел новый учебник и даже купил его. 3. Кто-нибудь рассказал детям, что Лондон — древний город, основанный римлянами? 4. Брат сказал, что в тот день он проснулся в девять часов. 5. Дети спросили, бывал ли путешественник в Южной Америке. 6. Все понимали, что знать иностранный язык полезно.

9. Put in prepositions where necessary.

1. Americans have only one Constitution, but they make amendments ____ it. 2. Germany began the war without declaring it ____ Russia. 3. The Bill ____ Rights guarantees to people some important rights and freedoms. 4. Everyone liked the boy and trusted ____ him. 5. Do you have any respect ____ these people? 6. I'll support you ____ your struggle. 7. The Statue of Liberty is a great attraction ____ tourists.

10. Put in the right words to complete the sentences with the verb to take.

1. Why have you taken my soup ____? I haven't finished it. 2. Children! Take this rule ____ and remember it! 3. Please, Alice, take these videos ____ to the video room. 4. Take ____ your jacket: it's warm in here. 5. Does Linda take ____ her mother or her father?

11. Match up the words and word combinations in the columns.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. to stretch out one's arm | a) берега озера |
| 2. a chain of mountains | b) вооруженные силы |
| 3. shores of a lake | c) решение |
| 4. a representative | d) вытянуть руку |
| 5. to obey | e) жить в бедности |
| 6. a decision | f) повиноваться |
| 7. armed forces | g) горная цепь |
| 8. to measure | h) взять книгу в библиотеке |
| 9. to live in poverty | i) представитель |
| 10. to borrow a book from a library | j) измерять |

12. Complete the verb chart.

1.			meant		
2.	стрелять				
3.			retired		
4.		ride			
5.					growing
6.		die			
7.	выбирать				

8.				fallen	
9.				declared	
10.	слушаться, подчиняться				

QUIZ TO UNIT 20

1. Listen to the text *The Land* and put a tick in the right column.

Statements:

True False

1. Australia is famous for its deserts in the west and in the centre of the country.

☐ ☐

2. Farmers easily grow fruit and vegetables in the centre of the country.

☐ ☐

3. People like to spend winter holidays in the north of Australia.

☐ ☐

4. Snow never falls in Australia.

☐ ☐

5. It is warm in the summer on the eastern coast of Australia.

☐ ☐

6. The Murray is 270 kilometres long.

☐ ☐

7. Some of the oldest trees in the world grow in Tasmania.

☐ ☐

2. Spell the words.

1. [swɒmp]

6. ['hemɪsfɪə]

2. ['hɜːmɪd]

7. [ɪn'hæbɪt]

3. [wɪt]

8. [ɪk'sept]

4. ['eɪprɪkɒt]

9. [pɪtʃ]

5. [peə]

10. ['berɪ]

3. Put in the right words to complete the sentences with the verb to give.

1. The teacher started to give _____ the exam papers.
2. The bike isn't yours. You should give it _____ to Peter.
3. Ann is a vegetarian. She's given _____ eating meat.
4. My granny has given all her money to the poor.
5. I can't do the sum. I give _____.
6. Give the money _____ to the children. They'll buy ice cream for themselves.

4. Open the brackets to complete the sentences.

1. When we get home, Mother (cook) dinner and Dad (watch) TV.
2. When Jane came into the sitting room, Adele (play) the piano.
3. At 8 o'clock I (do) my homework. Phone me later.
4. Susie (have a bath). Can you phone in five minutes?
5. Bob (pick) up fruit and berries in the garden at 5 o'clock yesterday.
6. Tomorrow this time I (fly) over the prairies of North America.
7. Molly (serve) in the bar when two strangers appeared.
8. Ted (tell) funny stories about his uncle George in five minutes.

5. Write your own sentences using these adjectives and nouns.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. icy | a) states |
| 2. industrial | b) differences |
| 3. sandy | c) forests |
| 4. striking | d) shores |
| 5. tropical | e) beaches |

6. Complete the sentences using the new words.

1. Australia is situated in the southern h_____.
2. Ted has been l_____ since his parents left for the USA.
3. We study all the days e_____ Sunday.
4. We o_____ a small house near the beach when we were hav-

ing a holiday last year. 5. The East End is i_____ by the working class people. 6. We shouldn't watch such films, l_____ of all our children. 7. An area of very wet land with wild plants growing in it is called a s_____. 8. When you describe a very damp climate, you call it h_____.

7. Open the brackets to complete the story.

David

That morning when I (wake)¹ up after a long and sleepless night I (call)² downstairs. I (find)³ there my mother and Mr Murdstone with a stick in his hands. I (be)⁴ to answer my lesson but I (feel)⁵ the words of my lesson (disappear)⁶ from my memory. I (come)⁷ in thinking I was well prepared but it was a mistake. "If you (not remember)⁸ the material, I (beat)⁹ you." Mr Murdstone was the worst stepfather in the world, "(not beat)¹⁰ me, sir. I (try)¹¹ to learn." But he (not listen)¹² to me and (not let)¹³ my mother (help)¹⁴ me.

8. Complete the verb chart.

1.		occupy			
2.	летать				
3.			did		
4.					ringing
5.				read	
6.		set			
7.					striking
8.	населять				

9.				left	
10.			spoke		

QUIZ TO UNIT 21

1. Listen to the text *Australia* and put a tick in the right column.

Statements:	True	False	No information in the text
1. Australia is the biggest country in the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Great Britain is four times smaller than Australia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The journey from Madrid to Moscow by plane is shorter than from Sydney to the western coast of Australia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. There are many high mountains in Australia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. It is very hot in the west and in the centre of Australia in the summer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. There are a lot of skyscrapers in all Australian cities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. The population of Australia mainly lives in the north of the country.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Spell the words.

1. [sɜ:f]

3. ['sjʊ:təbl]

2. [ɪk'strɪmlɪ]

4. [ɪ'zembəl]

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 5. {ik'strɔ:dnɪ} | 8. ['siəriəs] |
| 6. [bʊʃ] | 9. ['greɪsful] |
| 7. ['kɒnstənt] | 10. ['nəʊtɪs] |

3. Use the right words to complete the sentences with the verb to make.

1. You shouldn't quarrel with your brother. Go and make it _____ him. 2. I heard voices but couldn't make _____ what they were saying. 3. My homework is to make _____ ten sentences with the new words. 4. The thieves made _____ in a stolen car. 5. Molly spent too much time to make herself _____. 6. It's hard to make _____ who it was in the darkness.

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

- noticed/sitting/a bird/Mrs White/on the roof
- is/Ben/often/after classes/at home
- both/resemble/Ted and his brother/their father
- lays/usually/the table/my daughter
- could not/the criminal/from/the police/escape
- the dry land/is/most of/uninhabited

5. Complete the sentences using the new words.

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

6. Open the brackets to make the story complete.

The Storm

It was a gloomy day. A stormy wind (blow)¹ when I (go)² on board the ship at three in the afternoon. I (unpack)³ my luggage and (not pay)⁴ any attention to the weather. I (notice)⁵ that we (be)⁶ late and later on I (find)⁷ out that it (take)⁸ us two hours to start on the voyage. So when we (reach)⁹ the open sea, huge waves (rise)¹⁰. The ship (throw)¹¹ about like a toy on the huge waves. I (have)¹² to stay on deck to help the sailors. I was afraid I (can)¹³ (wash)¹⁴ overboard. It was the worst storm I ever (see)¹⁵.

7. Use the definite article where necessary.

1. ____ Australia
2. ____ USA
3. ____ Great Britain
4. ____ Great Sandy Desert
5. ____ Rocky Mountains
6. ____ Sydney
7. ____ Mississippi
8. ____ Pacific Ocean
9. ____ North America
10. ____ southern hemisphere
11. ____ Europe
12. ____ Grand Canyon

8. Complete the verb chart.

1.		lay			
2.	быть похожим				
3.			beat		
4.					escaping
5.				grown	

6.			canned		
7.		choose			
8.					attracting
9.				shaken	
10.	лежать				

TEST 5

1. Listen to the text *Australian Cities* and put a tick in the right column.

Statements:	True	False	No information in the text
1. There are six states in Australia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The population of Australia lives mainly in cities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Most Australian cities are rather far from the sea.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Sydney is the most beautiful city in Australia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Melbourne is the capital of Australia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. There are a lot of big stadiums in Melbourne.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Canberra is the smallest Australian city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. There is a large lake in the centre of the Australian capital.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Spell the words.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [ɪk'strɪmlɪ] | 7. ['kɒnstənt] |
| 2. [sɜ:f] | 8. ['grəʊnəp] |
| 3. [ɪ'zembəl] | 9. ['eɪprɪkət] |
| 4. ['kjʊəriəs] | 10. ['sɪtrəs] |
| 5. ['bʌfələʊ] | 11. ['hemɪsfɪə] |
| 6. ['nəʊtɪs] | 12. ['beri] |

3. Read the text and write which statements after the text are true and which of them are false.

Australia's Past

The first people in Australia were the Aborigines [æbə'ɪdʒɪnz], who came more than 40 000 years ago. Chinese sailors visited it 2500 years ago, and much later Dutch sailors came. Then in 1770 the British sailor Captain James Cook landed on the east coast, and said that Australia now belonged to Britain. Of course, nobody asked the Aborigines about this — it was the beginning of a terrible time for them. Britain soon began to send convicts* to the new country. In May 1787, eleven ships left England for Australia carrying 772 convicts. They reached the place which is now Sydney in January 1788. Life was very difficult, and the convicts had to work very hard, making roads, buildings and farms.

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

* convict ['kɒnvɪkt] — заключенный

very important to Australia; many people left Britain for a new life in Australia, but they called Britain "home".

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

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

Statements:

True False

1. Chinese sailors were the first people who came to Australia 2500 years ago.

--	--

2. James Cook was a Dutch sailor.

--	--

3. The first European colonists in Australia were British convicts.

--	--

4. The Australian population became considerable in number because gold had been found in Australia.

--	--

5. At the beginning of the 20th century Australian states united into one country.

--	--

6. In the 20th century only people from European countries came to Australia.

--	--

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

1. What _____ when I come home from school?

- a) were you doing b) will you be doing c) did you do

2. At this time tomorrow Jennifer _____.
a) will work b) works c) will be working
3. At this time yesterday Richard _____.
a) was still sleeping b) is still sleeping c) has still slept
4. It's six o'clock. I wonder what Nina _____.
a) is doing b) does c) will be doing
5. What time _____ the day after tomorrow? I'll come to say goodbye to you.
a) will you leave b) do you leave c) will you be leaving

5. Choose *least* or *most* to complete the sentences.

1. The USA is one of the _____ developed countries in the world at the moment. 2. The item at the top of the list is usually the _____ important and the one at the bottom is the _____ important. 3. Northern Territory is the _____ populated part of Australia. 4. Mercury is the _____ distant planet from the Sun in the solar system and Pluto is the _____ distant. 5. Peter is the _____ independent boy I've ever met, he never asks anyone's advice. 6. King John was, probably, the _____ popular monarch in Britain. After him no other king in Britain was called John.

6. Use the prefix *un-* or *in-* to complete the words.

1. _____ populated land
2. _____ formal clothes
3. _____ definite article
4. _____ known authors
5. _____ spoken truth
6. _____ hospitable people
7. _____ declared war
8. _____ complete answer
9. _____ comfortable shoes
10. _____ defeated country

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

1. always/my father/in the morning/buys/newspapers
2. to see/happy/you/here/we/both/are
3. stays/in summer/never/in town/he
4. born/they/in St. Petersburg/were/in 1992/all?
5. to the seaside/often/doesn't/for his holiday/go/he
6. Mary/feels/sad and unhappy/seldom

8. Use the right words to complete the sentences with the verbs *to give* and *to make*.

1. Look! That dog has just made ____ with my shoe! Hey, dog, give it ____! 2. What's there in the sea? I can't make it _____. 3. I don't want any money for these books, I'm giving them _____. 4. Actors and actresses make _____ before performances. 5. Now, children, I'll give _____ these pictures. 6. I'll never give _____ sport, I think it's very useful for my health.

9. Write the same in English.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. персиковое дерево | 8. необыкновенные люди |
| 2. нежилой дом | 9. чувствовать себя одино- |
| 3. болотистые леса | ким |
| 4. накрыть на стол | 10. влажный климат |
| 5. ходить вокруг да около | 11. поле пшеницы |
| 6. пушистый хвост | 12. огромная территория |
| 7. сбежать от полиции | |

10. Answer Yes or No.

1. The name Australia means "the beautiful southern land".
2. Tasmania is an independent country.
3. Australia is washed by both the Indian and the Pacific Oceans.

4. A lot of land in Australia is desert.
5. Australia is divided into states and territories.
6. The capital of Australia is Sydney.
7. Australia is the coldest place in the southern hemisphere.
8. In Australia there are animals that don't live anywhere else in the world.
9. The duckbill and the anteater are primitive mammals.
10. The lyrebird is the bird that laughs.

11. Complete the verb chart.

1.		occupy			
2.				known	
3.			laid		
4.					beating
5.	приносить				
6.					holding
7.		cut			
8.			hurt		
9.		pay			
10.		refer			

TEST 6 (FINAL)

- 1. Listen to the text *Life in Australia* and put a tick in the right column. Make sure you know these words:**

- although ['ɔldəʊ] — хотя
- surfing ['sɜ:fɪŋ] — серфинг

Statements:**True False**

1. In Australia people like to spend a lot of time in their gardens.

☐ ☐

2. Australians love sports.

☐ ☐

3. Tennis is the most popular sport in Australia.

☐ ☐

4. Young people in Australia speak about Britain as their home.

☐ ☐

5. It never snows at Christmas in Australia.

☐ ☐

6. Young people in Australia are more interested in Britain than in their own country.

☐ ☐**2. Spell the words.**

1. ['ɪnfluəns]

6. [ə'træktɪv]

2. ['tʃeɪndʒəbl]

7. ['rɪzn]

3. ['pɪdʒɪn]

8. ['wɪkɪd]

4. [ɪn'væərənmənt]

9. [pɪktʃə'resk]

5. [sə'saɪətri]

10. ['reskjʊ:]

3. Read the text and write which statements after the text are true and which of them are false.*Do Animals Matter?*

We know about and can give names to about one million animals. But there are more than thirty million species of animals in the world. Every year some of these species disappear and we never see them again. But with thirty million different species, do one or two matter? Different people give different answers to this question, but more and more people are saying, "Of course they do — they are all important!" So why do people think that?

One answer is this: animals make the world a richer place, a more interesting and a more beautiful place for us to live in. Secondly, animals help us in many important ways. They give us meat to eat and milk to drink, and we can make things to wear from their coats. Scientists learn a lot from animals and this helps them to understand people. Doctors take things from animals, alive or dead, to help sick people. Thirdly, it is natural for us to protect animals because we are animals too. Many of these living things are in danger. Without our help, a lot more animals are going to die. People and animals live in one world. Our land is their land; our trees are their trees; our rivers are their rivers. We want to protect animals because at the same time we are protecting our world.

Statements:

True False

1. People know all the animals living on the planet Earth.

☐
☐

2. A few species become extinct every year.

☐
☐

3. There are several reasons proving that all animals are important.

☐
☐

4. Animals give us a lot of things that we use.

☐
☐

5. We protect animals because we want to get more useful things from them.

☐
☐

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

1. Be quick! In a minute Ann _____ turning on the television.

a) is b) will be c) was

2. Jane _____ that lonely island, now she can give you all the details of her trip.

a) visited b) has visited c) had visited

3. If Jane _____ home early, we shall go to the beach.

a) will come b) comes c) is coming

4. When I come home, my mother _____ my favourite pies.

a) will cook b) will be cooking c) is going to cook

5. I _____ always lay the table on Sundays.

a) will be b) used c) will

6. Jane _____ her father very much.

a) has resembled b) resembles c) was resembling

5. Express the same in English.

A. 1. Австралию часто посещают туристы. 2. Стол скоро накроют. 3. Альпинистов спасли вчера. 4. Джона заставят прочитать лекцию по истории Шотландии. 5. Письма были отправлены вчера.

B. 1. Я видела, как Алиса вешала картину в столовой. 2. Мы не заметили, что Давид ушел. 3. Джон не ожидал, что получит пятерку по географии. 4. Я хочу, чтобы медсестра измерила рост моего брата (height).

6. Choose the right item.

1. Americans celebrate _____ on the 4th of July.

a) Independence Day b) Halloween

2. There were _____ colonies in America in 1773.

a) 13 b) 19

3. There are _____ cents in a nickel.

a) five b) ten

4. There are _____ stars on the American flag.

a) 50 b) 51

5. The capital of Australia is _____.

a) Sydney b) Canberra

6. Australia is divided into _____ states and two territories.

a) five b) six

7. In Australia winter comes in ____.
a) January b) July
8. Buffalo can be found ____ in Australia.
a) only b) not only
9. The ____ are mammals that lay eggs.
a) duckbill and the anteater b) anteater and the lyre-bird
10. The ____ is perhaps the best known of Australia's animals.
a) dingo b) kangaroo

7. Open the brackets to complete the story.

Buck's Voyage

Day and night the ship sailed on. One day was very like another, but Buck noticed that the weather (grow)¹ colder. At last, one morning, the ship (stop)², and everyone on board (excite)³. Buck (feel)⁴ (excite)⁵, as (do)⁶ the other dogs, and he (know)⁷ that a change (come)⁸ soon. Francis (put)⁹ a rope round them, and (bring)¹⁰ them off the ship. At the first step, Buck's feet (go)¹¹ down in something very like mud. It (be)¹² white and soft. More of this white stuff (fall)¹³ through the air. Buck (shake)¹⁴ himself, but more of it (fall)¹⁵ on him. He (smell)¹⁶ it curiously, then (taste)¹⁷ some of it on his tongue. It was his first snow.

8. Complete the sentences by putting the right verb in: to give, to make, to look, to take.

1. "I would like you to _____ down carefully what I'm telling you," said the professor.
2. The crossword is very difficult but I'm not going to _____ up.
3. I've asked my aunt to _____ after my pet while I'm away.
4. Betty _____ after her granny. She is a workaholic.
5. I ask you

to _____ these tapes back to the laboratory. 6. It is not necessary to read the article attentively, just _____ it through. 7. I'd like a vegetarian pizza, please. And I'm going to _____ it away. 8. Let's _____ it up and never quarrel again.

9. Put in the articles where necessary.

1. What is _____ barometer? 2. _____ Weathermen collect _____ information about _____ weather. 3. Have you ever been to _____ National Gallery? 4. What is _____ weather like at _____ North Pole? 5. _____ Snakes are _____ reptiles. 6. Give me _____ collection of _____ stamps you bought yesterday. 7. _____ Nuclear waste endangers _____ people's lives. 8. What _____ exciting information it is! 9. _____ War of Independence began in 1771. 10. How many judges does _____ Supreme Court consist of?

10. Insert the right prepositions where necessary to complete the sentences.

1. Nothing can influence _____ my final decision. 2. May I have a little bit _____ this wonderful cake? 3. Why is this room _____ such a terrible mess? 4. _____ what baker's do you buy such wonderful bread? 5. This tune reminds me _____ the song I heard long ago. 6. He doesn't know how to earn _____ his living. 7. Sam is a very good student, he is _____ the top of his class. 8. Let's rest _____ a while and then go back to work. 9. Is your brother going to enter _____ university? 10. When you want my help, I'll be _____ your service. 11. We have very few facts _____ this species. 12. How many amendments _____ the American Constitution are there? 13. Are you going to vote _____ the law or _____ it? 14. You should have more respect _____ the law. 15. Is this book suitable _____ your report?

11. Complete the verb chart.

1.			laid		
2.	лежать				
3.					burying
4.		fight			
5.					obeying
6.		strike			
7.	продавать				
8.			shot		
9.		forecast			
10.	основывать				

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEXTS

UNIT 1

Jack London

January the 12th is the birthday of Jack London, one of the greatest American writers. Jack London was born in San Francisco in a very poor family. He began working at the age of eight, selling newspapers and doing other jobs. In fact all his life he worked very hard. He left school at the age of fourteen and soon became a sailor. Jack London describes his adventures in many novels, short stories and essays.

All his life was self-education. He read a lot of books. He managed to pass his school exams and even went to university in California. But then his father died and he had to leave the university and go home to work and help his family.

One of his novels gives a picture of the working class fight. In *Martin Eden*, one of his best novels, Jack London gives us details of his life. Adventure stories and animal stories made him famous. One of his best known stories is *Brown Wolf*.

UNIT 2

London Zoo

London Zoo is one of the oldest and most well-known zoos in the world. It was created in Regent's Park in 1828 and was called Zoological gardens. In the 1860s the name was shortened and turned into zoo.

As the British Empire stretched farther across continents, more exotic animals were brought to be shown at

Regent's Park. So since it was created London Zoo has become one of the capital's largest tourist attractions.

The Zoo covers 36 acres which stretch over three areas of garden connected with tunnels and bridges. A day at London Zoo offers a trip to nature. Watch out for the Happy Families area, where you can see mammals keeping an eye on their neighbours. Watch the playful otters swimming gracefully underwater as they chase each other in and out of the water. Watch the penguins and pelicans going fishing at feeding time. The Zoo hopes to save the many species that are fast disappearing around the globe.

There are many statues to animals in the zoo. *Guy the Gorilla* is one of the most famous. At the entrance to the Children's Zoo is a small statue of a boy on a bear.

UNIT 3

Why Are Animals in Danger?

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

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

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

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

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

UNIT 4

Pollution Nowadays

Paragraph One. Pollution. How dangerous is it? Pollution of our land, seas, rivers and sky is getting worse and worse. We are making our world a much dirtier place, so many animals cannot live in it. Pollution is bad for all of us. It is killing animals. Sooner or later it is going to kill people too.

Paragraph Two. The number of people in the world is getting bigger all the time. More people in bigger cities take more land and make more pollution. So, we are destroying the natural habitats of animals very fast. Where can the animals go? In the end, the answer is often nowhere ... and the animals die.

Paragraph Three. It is just the time to begin thinking about our future. Let's change. Let's begin to think of new ways of living and working. Let's make our world a nicer place for all living things.

UNIT 5

The Bald Eagle

In 1782, soon after the United States won its independence, the bald eagle was chosen as the national bird of the new country. American leaders chose the eagle as a

symbol of their country because it is a bird of strength and courage and because it was found all over North America and only in North America.

Today, a little over two hundred years later, the bald eagle has almost disappeared from the country. In 1972 there were only 3000 bald eagles in the United States. The reason for this was pollution, especially pollution of the rivers by pesticides. Pesticides are chemicals used to kill insects and other animals that destroy crops. But rain often washes pesticides into rivers. Pesticides pollute the rivers and poison the fish. Eagles eat these fish and then the eggs eagles lay are not healthy. Unfortunately, eagles lay only two or three eggs a year. So the number of eagles quickly became smaller.

Today, the American government and the American people are trying to protect the bald eagle. The number of bald eagles is slowly becoming bigger. Let's hope that the American national bird will survive and will always be a symbol of courage and strength.

UNIT 6. TEST 1

Zoos Are Different

There are of course good zoos and bad zoos. Bad zoos are often in cities. They are old and dirty and there is not much room for the animals. Animals and birds live in small cages. Visitors stand in front of them all day and watch them, but the animals have nothing to do and nowhere to go. They can only wait for their food, and many get ill or die.

Things are different in a good modern zoo. People think about the animals. They try to make their life happier. Some animals like living with other animals or near them. Some do not. Some animals love seeing visitors and playing

games, but a lot of animals like to sleep quietly by day. Most animals want to look for food; they do not want to take it from people. Many animals want a lot of land, trees, and a high place to see from.

Good zoos make the right home for every animal. A good zoo is sometimes the only place for animals in danger. They can live there and scientists can watch them and learn more about them. Endangered animals can have babies in the zoo and one day perhaps the babies can go back to their natural habitats and be free again. But this is difficult. Unhappily this doesn't happen very often.

UNIT 7

Some Facts About Great Britain

The British Isles include Great Britain, Ireland and a lot of small islands. All in all there are over 5,000 islands in the system of the British Isles. Great Britain is the largest island. From south to north Great Britain is more than 900 kilometres and from east to west, in the widest part, only about 500 kilometres. England, Scotland and Wales are situated there. The fourth part of the country which is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the second large island of the British Isles, in its northern part. There are a lot of mountains, rivers and lakes in the UK. The British rivers are generally rather short. The largest river of Great Britain is the Severn. It is 350 kilometres long. The longest river of the British Isles is the river Shannon. It is 384 kilometres long. It flows from north to south of Ireland.

The largest lake in Great Britain is in Scotland. It is the famous Loch Lomond, which is very beautiful in all the seasons.

UNIT 8

London's Square Mile

The City is best known as *the one square mile*. By night it looks like a very small walled village on the Thames as it was centuries ago. Its narrow streets are empty. Only 5,000 people live in the City. By day everything changes. A lot of people run over London Bridge. The streets are crowded by more than a million people who have come to work there. By nine the City of London becomes alive. Its offices, banks, companies begin working. The City is the heart of London, its financial and business part. The National Bank of England is situated there.

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

UNIT 9

Peter the Great

Peter the Great was one of the most famous tsars in Russian history. He changed his country's future for ever.

Peter was great in many ways. He was very tall and handsome. He had a lot of energy and great physical strength. Tsar Peter loved to play games of war and liked ships and sailing. He enjoyed hard work and building things with his hands. He had a big appetite, but liked to eat simple food such as bread, cabbage soup, and cold meat. Peter hated formal behaviour.

Peter wanted Russia to be as great as all European countries. He decided to go to Europe to learn everything he could. He didn't go there as a leader, but as a soldier.

Peter wanted to change the government, the military and the religion. He built canals, schools, hospitals, museums. He changed the calendar and the alphabet.

Peter the Great's strength and energy made his country a modern powerful state.

UNIT 10

Weather Forecast Service

The British Meteorological Office was founded in 1854 to give information on the weather and sea currents. In 1861 the first international meteorological congress in Vienna founded an International Meteorological Organization. Developments in meteorology helped first of all to give advice to pilots. The scientists got information from the upper air on pressure and temperature. Nowadays computers are used to get the information on the weather and give a weather forecast. Weather forecasts are important for aviation, agriculture and common people. For example, weather forecasts help to expect floods. The world around us is facing many difficulties. The growing world population, little fresh water and food production are connected with climate change and natural disasters. We need world cooperation to turn weather forecasts into social and economic achievements. Weather forecasts should help critical decision-making.

UNIT 11. TEST 2

Charlie Chaplin

Sir Charlie Chaplin, the world-famous comedian was born on April 16, 1889 in London. His parents were music-hall actors. When he was a child, Chaplin went to many places of the country where his parents played. He became a dancer in music halls. At the age of 24 Chaplin went to America. Within a year he became a very famous star. Chaplin was one of the fathers of the American cinema, one of the greatest comic actors. He had a great talent: people of any culture were able to understand him and laugh at his jokes and his characters. The character of *the little fellow* was loved by everybody and became well-known all over the world.

The 1920s were the golden age of the silent cinema and Chaplin became popular and rich. He began making his own films; the best is the "Circus". He talked only in one of his films. He gave a six-minute speech in the film "The Great Dictator", which showed his satire as he laughed at Hitler.

Charlie Chaplin was given a special Oscar for his role in the film art. He died in 1977, at the age of 88.

UNIT 13

British Wedding Customs

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

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

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

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

UNIT 14

Scotland

Paragraph One. Scotland is the most northerly country of the United Kingdom. It consists of a large mainland area and about 780 islands. Scotland is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the west and in the north, by the North Sea in the east and in the south it is bordered by England.

Paragraph Two. Scotland gets its name from that of an Irish tribe — the scotti, or Scots — who lived in northeast Ireland. About the end of the fifth century AD they crossed the North Sea and settled on the bigger island — Great Britain. Before the year 850 they combined with the Picts who lived to the east and formed a kingdom.

Paragraph Three. The western part of Scotland is usually wet. It is colder and less wet in the east. The warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean keep the western coast mild in winter. But in the mountains snow often falls heavily and it is rather cold.

Paragraph Four. Just over 5 million people live in Scotland. The largest cities of the country are Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee. Dundee is situated on the east of

Scotland. It is a port and a busy industrial and university town. Edinburgh, Scotland's capital, is the most beautiful city in Scotland. It is in the east of the country on the River Forth.

Paragraph Five. Scotland is famous for many industries: shipbuilding, heavy and light engineering. There are a lot of computer and microelectronic firms in Central Scotland. Many of the companies are American or Japanese.

TEST 3

Scotsmen

People who live in Scotland are called Scots or Scotsmen. The most popular Scottish name is Jock. A lot of people in England call any Scotsman "Jock" even if his name is Peter or Andrew. Every Scotsman belongs to a clan. A clan is a family group and all the people of the same family belong to the same clan. There are about 300 clans in Scotland.

A Scotsman's traditional clothes are socks, shoes, a kilt, a tie and a jacket. Some people in the north of Scotland wear a kilt every day. But most Scottish people wear the same clothes as the English and put on the traditional kilt only on holidays and wear it with pleasure. The Royal family sometimes wear kilts because they come from the kings of Scotland — the Stuarts.

Scottish people like dancing very much. They say that they dance better than the English. Glasgow has more dancing schools than any other European city.

UNIT 15

From the History of the Big Apple

People often call New York "The Big Apple". More than 20 million people visit New York every year. When visitors

think about New York, they usually think about Manhattan. Manhattan is an island which is about 21 kilometres long and about four kilometres wide. It is the heart of New York.

Four hundred years ago Manhattan Island was the home of Native Americans. In 1626, a Dutchman called Peter Minuit came to Manhattan and bought it. He paid the Indians about twenty-four dollars for the island. He put up some houses and called the little town New Amsterdam. More than thirty years mainly the Dutch lived in New Amsterdam but in 1664, the British took the town from the Dutch and changed its name to New York. In 1790, about 33,000 people lived in New York, but then millions more men and women began to come to America from all over the world. At first they came from Germany and Ireland, then later on from Italy, Poland, Russia, Africa and China. These *New Americans* often lived in the same streets with other people from their own country — Irish with Irish, Italians with Italians, Chinese with Chinese. Today, New York has parts called Chinatown and Little Italy. They all wanted to be part of the new country, and many of them came to live in New York. The new people of New York worked hard, and many of them helped to build the first skyscrapers and bridges. The Brooklyn Bridge opened on 24 May, 1883.

UNIT 16

Columbus Day

Columbus Day is celebrated to remember the great discovery of an Italian explorer, Christopher Columbus. Columbus knew the world was round, and he wanted to sail to the other side, to get to the east by going west. Finally, the king and queen of Spain agreed to help him.

On October 12, 1492, this European sailor discovered a new continent, later called the New World. Columbus didn't know it was a new continent with some islands surrounding it. When he came to what is now Cuba, he thought it was China. Columbus made four voyages to Central America. Till the end of his life he was sure the islands and the mainland he had discovered were part of India, that was why he called the native population Indians. Soon after his discovery the Spanish began to explore South America. This explains why the main language of the lands is Spanish. Americans celebrate Columbus Day on the 14th of October.

UNIT 17

A Day in Washington

We spent a day in Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States. We began our sightseeing at the Capitol. Congress meets in this building and makes laws of the country. Then we walked east to the Library of Congress. This huge library has copies of all books. Then we crossed the street to the Supreme Court. The highest court of the country meets here. Next we walked west to the Washington Monument. This high construction was built in memory of the first president of the United States, George Washington. After that we visited the Jefferson Memorial. Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence and was the third president of the USA. After it we saw the Lincoln Memorial. Abraham Lincoln was President during the Civil War. Inside the building we admired the statue of Lincoln and two wall paintings with symbols of freedom and justice. On the walls we read some of Lincoln's important speeches.

Finally we went to see the White House, the official home of the President. We spent a wonderful day.

UNIT 18

Thomas Jefferson

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

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

UNIT 19. TEST 4

Famous American Names

Pocahontas was a young daughter of one of the Indian chiefs. She was curious about white people and trusted them. She often visited them and soon the white settlers knew her well and liked her. She learned a few words of English and could speak with them. She helped to keep peace between the Indians and the whites. Once the Indians wanted to kill Captain Smith, the leader of the white set-

tlers, but Pocahontas, who was twelve then, saved him by standing in front of him. After that the English trusted her even more.

When she was 17, she fell in love with an Englishman, so she became a Christian and married him. Pocahontas visited England and met the King and the Queen. She gave birth to a son in England. Unfortunately, she fell ill, just before going back to America, and died. Pocahontas lived a short life but people remember her as a symbol of friendship.

UNIT 20

The Land

The land in the centre of Australia and in the west is desert. There are hills and big dry salt lakes and it is very difficult to grow anything there. Not many people live there.

In the north, half the year is "wet" and half is "dry". From November to April heavy rains fill the rivers and make enormous lakes where thousands of birds come for the summer. From May to October it is often sunny and dry for weeks, and it is a popular place for winter holidays in the sun.

The only place where snow falls in Australia is in the southeast and Tasmania. The highest mountain is here too. Most of Australia's population lives in the south and east of the country, where the summers are warm and the winters are not too cold. Australia's longest river — the Murray — is here too. It is 2700 kilometres long.

The weather in Tasmania is cooler and wetter. There are high mountains on the island, thick forests and some of the world's oldest trees.

UNIT 21

Australia

Australia is really big. It is the biggest island in the world. In fact only five countries in the world are larger than Australia. It is four times as big as Texas. It is eleven times as big as Great Britain. The journey from the west to Sydney in the east takes four or five hours by plane. That is longer than the journey from Madrid to Moscow.

Australia is also low and flat. It is hot and dry too. In the west and in the centre of the country the temperature is often 35° in the summer months. In some parts of Australia it sometimes doesn't rain for years.

And a lot of the country is empty. This enormous country has only 17 million people, and most of them live in the south and southeastern parts of the country.

But Australia is much more than all this.

UNIT 22. TEST 5

Australian Cities

In each of Australia's six states, there is a large city. Sixty per cent of all Australians live in these six cities and many others live near to them. In fact, most people live only a few kilometres from the sea.

Sydney is the oldest and biggest city. About 4 mln people live in it. It is a busy modern city with high buildings. It is the centre for much of Australian business. It is also an international city where you can eat food from all over the world. When people think of Sydney, many of them first of all think of the Sydney Opera House. It is a beautiful building with the roof that looks like sails. It was opened in 1973 for music, theatre and dance. Near

the Opera House is one of the longest bridges in the world.

Melbourne, the second biggest city, was the capital of Australia from 1901 to 1927. It has wide streets, some lovely old buildings and large parks. Melbourne's theatres and pubs are famous. It is also an important place for sport.

Canberra is the newest city of all. The word means "meeting place". This city is different from the other cities because it is a long way — 120 kilometres — from the sea. It was planned by an American, Walter Burley Griffin, in 1912. Canberra became the capital of Australia in 1927. This beautiful city has thousands of trees, and a big lake in the centre.

TEST 6 (FINAL)

Life in Australia

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

Playing and watching sport is a very important part of life in Australia. Water sports are especially popular. In Australia seventy-five per cent of the population live not more than eighty kilometres from the coast. So almost everyone learns to swim and surfing and sailing are also popular. Australia has had several top tennis players, and it has had international success in many other sports. English is the main language in Australia. There you can find very English place names like Brighton or Liverpool. Some old

people still talk about "home" and mean Britain. At Christmas you can buy and send Christmas cards with pictures of snow, although the temperature may be 25 degrees and people are going to spend Christmas Day at the beach. But things are slowly changing. Young Australians today are often more interested in their own country than in Britain on the other side of the world. In the twenty-first century, will Australia still remember Britain? Or will it be just another foreign country? Only time will answer this question.

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