



# ENGLISH

## Exam Practice



?



Read the text.  
true (T) or false (F)?

# VI



# ENGLISH

## АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**Тренировочные упражнения  
для подготовки к ОГЭ**

**VI класс**

**Учебное пособие для общеобразовательных  
организаций и школ с углубленным  
изучением английского языка**

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**6+**

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Пособие является составным компонентом учебно-методического комплекта «Английский язык» и предназначено для подготовки учащихся VI класса общеобразовательных организаций и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка к Основному государственному экзамену по английскому языку.

Пособие чётко структурировано, содержит задания для проверки уровня сформированности лексических и грамматических навыков учащихся, их умений в чтении и письме, подходит как для работы в классе, так и для самостоятельной подготовки дома.

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## Модуль 1

### Раздел 1. Чтение и произношение

#### 1. А. Прочитай текст в рамке, а затем прочитай слова.

Ты знаешь, как читаются буквосочетания **ar** [ɑ:(r)] и **or** [ɔ:(r)]. Обрати внимание, что буква **w** перед ними изменяет их произношение:

w + ar = [wɔ:(r)] warm, warn;

w + or = [wɜ:(r)] word, worse.

- a) dark, part, smart, start, mark;
- b) port, sort, born, sport, form;
- c) war, warm, wardrobe;
- d) world, worse, worst.

#### В. Прочитай слова, обращая внимание на подчёркнутые буквосочетания.

hard • world • warm • core • worthy • bark • wardrobe  
• tart • warning • form • more • sort • word • tore  
• worship • floor • cart • born • farther • torn • darling

#### 2. Прочитай слова, обращая внимание на подчёркнутые буквосочетания. Некоторые слова могут быть тебе незнакомы.

##### 1. [wɔ:(r)]

ward (палата), warden (инспектор), warn (предупреждать), warning (предупреждение), wart (бородавка), warder (надзиратель)

##### 2. [wɜ:(r)]

worthy (достойный), worm (червяк), worship (боготворить), workaholic (трудоголик), worth (ценность), worldwise (опытный)

3. [wɜ:(r)] or [wɜ:(r)]

warden, worth, warning, workaholic, warn, worldwide, wart, worm,  
warder, worthy, ward, worship

**3. Прочитай слова, обращая внимание:**

**a) на ударение:** ad'dress, Ber'lin, 'Ottawa, 'Arabic, re'vue;

**b) на непронизносимые согласные:** folk, climb, sight, ballet, though;

**c) на особенности в произношении гласных:** butcher, shone, key, through, rouble, double;

**d) на особенности в произношении согласных:** nephew, breathe, breath, houses, soldier.

**4. А. Прочитай текст вслух, обращая внимание на звуки и интонацию.**

There are plans to build the biggest wind farm in the world on a Scottish island in the north of Britain. Wind farms make electricity without harming the environment. Wind farms don't make any pollution or dangerous waste. But wind farms are very noisy for people who live nearby. Wind power is renewable energy. This means that we can use wind power forever. But wind power only gives us a small amount of the electricity we need – we are always going to need other ways of making electricity.

**В. Напиши 5 вопросов к тексту.**

1. (general question) \_\_\_\_\_

2. (alternative question) \_\_\_\_\_

3. (disjunctive question) \_\_\_\_\_

4. (question to the subject) \_\_\_\_\_

## Раздел 2. Извлечение информации

**5. Прочитай текст и подчеркни предложения, на которых основаны утверждения (1—4).**

On a warm, sunny day in June 1957 six young men stood in Roseberry Street, Liverpool. They played a song. The band was called *The Quarrymen*. They were not famous then and they were not very good either. The band played and people danced. Their singer was John Lennon. "One day I'm going to be famous," he often said, and he was right. With time *The Quarrymen* became *The Beatles*. Seven years later, they were the world's most famous band. But John Lennon was more than a singer and songwriter. He talked about love and peace, and millions of young people listened to him.

1. There were more than five people in Lennon's first group.
2. *The Beatles* grew from *The Quarrymen*.
3. John Lennon was sure he would become well-known.
4. John Lennon was not only a singer.

**6. Прочитай текст и определи, какие утверждения (1—5) соответствуют содержанию текста (Т), а какие не соответствуют (F).**

Do you know that New York City has a nickname? It's "The Big Apple". New York is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest US city but it is not the capital of the country. People say New York is a special city. And it really is. The city is associated with the Statue of Liberty, Broadway and Manhattan. The city can be beautiful and ugly, friendly and cruel, but it's never boring. It is one of the most exciting cities in the world. Its history began in 1624, when the first settlers from Europe established their colony there.

1. New York has more than one name. ☐
2. New York was founded in the 16th century. ☐

3. New York is the capital city of the United States of America.

☐

4. New York is a city of contrasts.

☐

5. New York is bigger than any other American city.

☐

**7. Прочитай диалоги. Установи соответствие между диалогами (1—3) и местами, где они происходят (A—D). В задании есть одно лишнее место действия.**

A. At the zoo

B. In the café

C. In the car

D. At home

### Dialogue 1

*Alice:* Mum, the weather is wonderful today! Shall we drive to the river and have a picnic?

*Mum:* That's a good idea. I'll make some sandwiches and you wash the fruit and vegetables, please.

*Alice:* OK. And where is Dad?

*Mum:* He has gone to the garage.

### Dialogue 2

*Jane:* Just look at that baby lion. Isn't it cute?

*Betty:* Yes, it is, isn't it? I think it looks absolutely like a little soft toy cat.

*Jane:* A toy cat indeed! Let's come here in a year. Can you imagine what it will be like then?

*Betty:* Oh, yes. I can.

### Dialogue 3

*Paul:* Can't you be more careful, Jack? Don't you see the light isn't green.

*Jack:* I do, but it's yellow, not red. As you see, I've had enough time to cross the road.

*Paul:* But, it's so risky, Jack!

*Jack:* Is it? I don't think so.

**8. Прочитай монологи. Установи соответствие между монологами (1—3) и утверждениями (A—D). В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.**

- A. The speaker explains how this type of energy is produced.
- B. The speaker describes the type of energy that uses heat from deep under the ground.
- C. The speaker explains why this type of energy is preferable in a certain area.
- D. The speaker mentions the name of the scientist who started studying this energy.

### **Speaker 1**

Most of South Africa receives long hours of sunshine throughout the year. The possibility of developing energy from the sun — solar energy — is very attractive there. Solar energy uses the sun, which is free. Solar energy does not cause pollution, because it does not use fuel.<sup>1</sup>

### **Speaker 2**

Most of the electric energy production process takes place in power plants. The first power plants were run on water power or coal.<sup>2</sup> Today, coal, natural gas, wind energy are used to produce electricity. Oil<sup>3</sup> can also be used for this purpose but it is very expensive.

### **Speaker 3**

Atomic energy is energy carried by atoms. The term appeared in 1903 when Ernest Rutherford began to speak of the possibility to produce this kind of energy. Atomic energy is the source of nuclear power which is used to generate heat and electricity.

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<sup>1</sup> fuel [ˈfju:əl] — топливо

<sup>2</sup> coal [kəʊl] — каменный уголь

<sup>3</sup> oil [ɔɪl] — нефть

### Раздел 3. Лексика и грамматика

**9. Выбери слово, лексически соответствующее предложению, и обведи его.**

1. Our new neighbour is (Miss/Ms) Campbell. I don't know if she is married.
2. John Carter is a (grocer/greengrocer). He sells vegetables and fruit in the shop at the end of our street.
3. Oh, I've got such bad toothache! — Why don't you see your (doctor/dentist)?
4. Don't (look/see) there. There has been a bad car accident.
5. (Listen/Hear) attentively and repeat the words after the speaker.
6. James (took/painted) pictures when he was travelling about England, and now he's got a lot of photos in his album.
7. Mr Bredford (rose/raised) and walked to the window.
8. Richard was a (high/tall) sixteen-year-old boy.
9. The forester's house was a small wooden hut that stood (among/between) six tall pines.

**10. А. Напиши антонимы слов.**

1. to sell — to \_\_\_\_\_
2. to set — to \_\_\_\_\_
3. before — \_\_\_\_\_
4. high — \_\_\_\_\_
5. young — \_\_\_\_\_
6. with — \_\_\_\_\_
7. worse — \_\_\_\_\_
8. ugly — \_\_\_\_\_
9. war — \_\_\_\_\_
10. rich — \_\_\_\_\_

**В. Напиши синонимы слов.**

1. to play (on the stage) — to \_\_\_\_\_
2. an apartment — a \_\_\_\_\_

3. to arrive — to \_\_\_\_\_
4. an automobile — a \_\_\_\_\_
5. big — \_\_\_\_\_
6. a candy — a \_\_\_\_\_
7. small — \_\_\_\_\_
8. expensive — \_\_\_\_\_
9. convenient — \_\_\_\_\_
10. to go on — to \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Соотнеси слова (1—10) с их значениями (а—j).**

1. a kingdom
2. a capital
3. an island
4. a lake
5. a throne
6. a crown
7. an empire
8. an emblem
9. a continent
10. a mountain

- a) a number of countries ruled by one person or one government
- b) an object that is a symbol of a country or an organization
- c) the city where the country's government is
- d) a very large area of land that is usually divided into several countries
- e) a country ruled by a king or a queen
- f) a natural structure like a very big hill
- g) a circular decoration that a king or a queen wears on their head as a symbol of power
- h) a large area of water surrounded by land
- i) a special chair that a king or a queen sits on
- j) a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water

**12. Преобразуй слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. The old chair was _____. I didn't like to sit on it.                                       | COMFORT   |
| 2. Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese _____ who was the first European to travel to India by sea. | NAVIGATE  |
| 3. The _____ of Lake Baikal is 1642 metres in the deepest place.                              | DEEP      |
| 4. The _____ of the newcomers surprised us.   | POLITE    |
| 5. The _____ coast is not high as we thought.   | SOUTH     |
| 6. The supermarket opens at 8 a.m. and _____ fill its halls.                                  | SHOP      |
| 7. Everybody says that the English weather is very _____.                                     | CHANGE    |
| 8. Can you give examples of _____ food?   | HEALTH    |
| 9. Come back _____, you should arrive on time.  | IMMEDIATE |
| 10. Do you know the surname of this famous _____?   | GUITAR    |

**13. Прочитай предложения и напиши значения выделенных слов по-русски.**

- Young people have a **tendency** to spend their holidays abroad.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Is the Black Sea a habitat of the **seahorse**?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- A lot of people **organize** their holidays themselves.

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4. The International Olympic **Committee** is at the helm<sup>1</sup> of the Olympic movement.

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5. I have to buy a birthday present for my friend and I want to find something **original**.

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6. The story has reached the **press**. Nearly all newspapers are writing about it.

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7. Anton Shipulin is a famous Russian **athlete**. He has won many competitions.

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8. You probably know that there are different number **systems** in the world.

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9. There is a custom to throw small pieces of paper over the wedding couple. This paper is called **confetti**.

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10. She won an Oscar, one of the most important film **awards** in the world.

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**14. Выбери правильную форму глагола.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ by fast trains.

- a) always travel
- b) am always travelling

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ to come to London. And now I'm here.

- a) always wanted
- b) have always wanted

---

<sup>1</sup> be at the helm [helm] of sth — руководить чем-либо

3. A traveller is a person who \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) travels  
b) travelled
4. \_\_\_\_\_ yet?  
a) Did they arrive  
b) Have they arrived
5. Greg said he \_\_\_\_\_ a double room in a hotel.  
a) had booked  
b) has booked
6. Where is Victor? - He \_\_\_\_\_ through the passport control.  
a) goes.  
b) is going
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ France twice. It's a very interesting country.  
a) have visited  
b) had visited
8. If they \_\_\_\_\_ on time, they won't miss their train.  
a) will arrive  
b) arrive
9. I'm not sure if they \_\_\_\_\_ on time.  
a) will arrive  
b) arrive
10. Who \_\_\_\_\_ President of the Club the other day?  
a) was chosen  
b) is chosen

**15. Поставь глаголы в правильную форму.**

1. Where is Sarah? - She (play) \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar in the hall.
2. I don't know if John (be) \_\_\_\_\_ fond of (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ drama performances. Ask him.
3. William (just finish) \_\_\_\_\_ writing W. Scott's biography. He can show it to you.

4. Ron says that his brother (go) \_\_\_\_\_ boating now. He (do) \_\_\_\_\_ this for three years.
5. When I returned to my native city, they (build) \_\_\_\_\_ a new concert hall there.
6. Do you know where (coffee grow) \_\_\_\_\_? — In tropical countries, I think.
7. Fiona said she (always like) \_\_\_\_\_ folk music.
8. Look! We (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a new computer. — When (you buy) \_\_\_\_\_ it?
9. I think tomorrow they (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ the new picture gallery.
10. When (they receive) \_\_\_\_\_ the latest information?

**16. Преобразуй слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

In 1. \_\_\_\_\_ countries of the world there is one medicine that nearly everyone

2. \_\_\_\_\_. It 3. \_\_\_\_\_ *aspirin*. People take aspirin when they have an ache or a pain.

Before aspirin 4. \_\_\_\_\_, some people made a drink with the bark<sup>1</sup> of the white willow<sup>2</sup> tree. This drink

5. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot, but no one

6. \_\_\_\_\_ why. Then, in the 1830s, scientists in England 7. \_\_\_\_\_

the bark of the white willow and 8. \_\_\_\_\_ out what element

in the plant stopped pain. Later they

9. \_\_\_\_\_ how to make aspirin

MANY

TAKE, CALL

INVENT

HELP

KNOW

STUDY

FIND

UNDERSTAND

<sup>1</sup> bark [ba:(r)k] — кора

<sup>2</sup> a willow [ˈwɪləʊ] — ива

without 10. \_\_\_\_\_ any plants  
at all. First, aspirin 11. \_\_\_\_\_  
in 1899 by the Bayer company of Germany.

USE  
SELL

**17. А. Преобразуй существительные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

1. Nikolai and Victor are students. Both \_\_\_\_\_ are going to the Moscow State University.
2. Your \_\_\_\_\_ sons are your brothers.
3. Did you see white \_\_\_\_\_ in the circus? They are such cute performers.
4. Mowgli was brought up in a pack<sup>1</sup> of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ on the trees were turning yellow and orange. Autumn came.

MAN  
  
PARENTS  
MOUSE  
  
WOLF  
LEAF

**В. Преобразуй прилагательные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

1. Jane and Jill are the \_\_\_\_\_ pupils in their group.
2. Richard looks \_\_\_\_\_ than his brother. — No wonder, Richard has won the game.
3. Your dress is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine.
4. That was the \_\_\_\_\_ answer I have ever heard.
5. July and August are the \_\_\_\_\_ months in Moscow.

GOOD  
  
HAPPY  
  
FASHIONABLE  
  
BAD  
  
HOT

<sup>1</sup> a pack [pæk] — стая

**18. Преобразуй слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

Arnold was the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ man who told 2. \_\_\_\_\_ about the Beads. Last year, they 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the old house on Mountbatten Road and soon moved there. The Beads 4. \_\_\_\_\_ for the place for a long time. James, who was an architect, 5. \_\_\_\_\_ the house 6. \_\_\_\_\_. It was an example of early 7. \_\_\_\_\_ century architecture. The house was in a very good condition. Gwen, who also 8. \_\_\_\_\_ an interest in old buildings, 9. \_\_\_\_\_ with 10. \_\_\_\_\_ husband.

ONE  
I  
BUY  
  
LOOK  
  
FIND  
HE  
NINETEEN  
  
HAVE  
AGREE  
SHE

#### **Раздел 4. Устная речь**

**19. Ответь на вопросы по теме *Ecology Is an Important Problem Nowadays*. Каждый ответ должен содержать 1–3 фразы. Ты можешь предварительно сформулировать свой ответ письменно.**

1. What are the most serious environmental problems?

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2. Why did people begin speaking about ecology in the 20th century and are still discussing it today?

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3. Why is pollution of air, water and soil dangerous?

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4. How does pollution influence animals' habitats?

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5. What is usually meant by "ecology of man"?

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**20. Раздели слова и словосочетания в рамке на две группы:**

- 1. The Natural World Around Us;*
- 2. Why and How We Should Help the Natural World.*

**Запиши их в соответствующие колонки. Некоторые слова могут относиться к двум темам.**

wildlife • make no dumps in seas • filters • deserts • forests  
• protect • save • natural resources • mountains • look after  
something • countryside • not to waste water • animals'  
habitats • say no to pollution • air and soil • to use bikes  
instead of cars • high temperatures • not to poison soil  
• to plant more trees

**The Natural World  
Around Us**

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**Why and How  
We Should Help  
the Natural World**

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**21. Выбери одну тему из упражнения 20 и составь по ней высказывание. Напиши не менее 10 предложений.**

*Используй некоторые из предложенных в упражнении 20 слов и словосочетаний. Составь план из 2–3 пунктов. Ты можешь предварительно сформулировать своё высказывание письменно.*

**Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Outline:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Text:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**22. Составь высказывание на тему *The Place Where I Live*. Следуй предложенному плану. Твоё высказывание должно состоять из 10–15 предложений.**

*Выступи со своим сообщением перед классом. Обращай внимание на логику повествования, грамотность, правильный выбор и богатство лексики. Следи за своим произношением. Ты можешь предварительно сформулировать своё высказывание письменно.*

**Outline:**

- a) what and where the place is;
- b) what the place is like;
- c) what is most important about this place;
- d) what you feel about the place where you live and why.

## Раздел 5. Письменная речь

**23. Напиши не менее 10 слов и словосочетаний, которые могут помочь тебе высказаться по следующим темам:**

**1. Your home town, the place where you live**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_
- m) \_\_\_\_\_
- n) \_\_\_\_\_

**2. A very beautiful garden**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_
- m) \_\_\_\_\_
- n) \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Your school building**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_
- m) \_\_\_\_\_
- n) \_\_\_\_\_

**24. Составь высказывание на тему *It's a Beautiful World We Live In*. Напиши 5—10 предложений.**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears slightly aged or off-white. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.

**25. Ты получил(а) письмо от друга по переписке. Ответь на каждый из его вопросов письменно. Напиши 3—5 предложений.**

1. How do you usually spend your free time?

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What places of interest do you like to visit in your free time?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Модуль 2

### Раздел 1. Чтение и произношение

#### 1. А. Прочитай текст в рамках, а затем прочитай слова.

Ты знаешь, как читается в закрытом слоге гласная **a** [æ], но буква **w** перед ней изменяет произношение гласной:

w + a = [ɒ] was, want

В буквосочетании **wh** обычно произносится первая буква — *what, where*.

Однако если за буквосочетанием **wh** следует гласная **o**, то произносится вторая согласная — *who, whole*.

- a) cat, map, crab, pan;
- b) wash, waltz, swan, water;
- c) why, which, white, wheat;
- d) whom, whoever, whose.

#### В. Прочитай слова, обращая внимание на подчёркнутые буквы и буквосочетания.

ran • watch • when • whole • act • swallow • water  
• white • whom • swan • who • wash • whoever • which  
• wheat • map • whole • where

#### 2. Прочитай слова, обращая внимание на подчёркнутые буквы и буквосочетания. Некоторые слова могут быть тебе неизвестны.

##### 1. [ɒ]

swamp (болото), wallet (бумажник), wander (бродить), warrior (воин), wasp (оса), warren (кроличья нора)

## 2. [w]

whale (кит), wherever (где бы ни), wherry (лодка-верейка), whey (сыворожка), whiff (дуновение), whim (каприз)

## 3. [h]

wholesome (полезный), wholly (полностью), wholefood (натуральный продукт), whoop (возглас)

## 4. [v], [w] or [h]

wasp, whiff, wholefood, wallet, whereas, whoop, warrior, whey, wander, wherry, wholesome, whim, swamp, wholly, warrior, whale

## 3. Прочитай слова, обращая внимание:

**a) на ударение:** 'admirable, prin'cess, gi'raffe, car'toon, 'decorate;

**b) на непроезносимые согласные:** write, listen, island, knee, calm, comb, knife, whistle, knight;

**c) на особенности в произношении гласных:** autumn, talk, yacht, drama, great;

**d) на особенности в произношении согласных:** cough, phrase, photo, phone, Chicago, chemist, Christian, Christmas, chronicle, character.

## 4. А. Прочитай текст вслух, обращая внимание на звуки и интонацию.

England, Wales and Ireland have different national<sup>1</sup> days in spring. 23rd of April is St<sup>2</sup> George's Day. There are celebrations in England on this day, but many people don't even know why these celebrations take place. Five hundred years ago, people celebrated St George's Day with huge feasts<sup>3</sup> and dances, but over the years, English people forgot about St George. Perhaps this is because St George is not only the patron<sup>4</sup> of England but also the patron

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<sup>1</sup> national ['næʃ(ə)nəl] – национальный

<sup>2</sup> St (Saint) [seɪnt] – святой

<sup>3</sup> feasts [fi:sts] – пиры, торжества

<sup>4</sup> patron ['pætrən] – покровитель

saint of Portugal,<sup>1</sup> Germany and Lithuania. By the way, 23rd of April is also the date of Shakespeare's birthday.

**В. Напиши 5 вопросов к тексту.**

1. (general question) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (alternative question) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (disjunctive question) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (question to the subject) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (Wh-question/special question) \_\_\_\_\_

**Раздел 2. Извлечение информации**

**5. Прочитай текст и подчеркни предложения, на которых основаны утверждения (1—4).**

Air pollution is a serious problem in many cities across the world. One of the effects of air pollution is global warming. The two most serious effects of global warming are changes to the climate and a rise in sea levels. A warmer Earth means that weather patterns are changing. Some places may become hotter and drier, while other places will become wetter. A warmer Earth will cause ice melting at the North and South Poles. This will enlarge the amounts of water in the world's oceans. This could raise the sea level in some places by several metres.

1. Global warming and air pollution are connected to each other.
2. The weather is becoming different in certain areas.
3. The water level in the ocean may become higher.

<sup>1</sup> Portugal [ˈpɔːtʃəɡəl] – Португалия

4. The air in many towns all over the world is not clean and it is bad for people's health.

**6. Прочитай текст и определи, какие утверждения (1—5) соответствуют содержанию текста (Т), а какие не соответствуют (F).**

More people live in California than in any other state — almost 40 million of them. It is the biggest state after Texas and Alaska. The highest mountain in the USA outside Alaska — Mount Whitney — is in the east of California. It's 4,421 metres high. And California has the lowest, driest place in the USA: Death Valley. The valley is 86 metres lower than the sea. The place is extremely hot. It was 56.7° C on the hottest day, which happened in 1913. But some years it does not rain at all. The north of the state is quite cold and wet. This is where the tallest trees in the world grow.

1. California is the most populated state in the USA. ☐
2. California is bigger than the rest of the US states. ☐
3. The highest mountain in the US is in California. ☐
4. California is the state of contrasts. ☐
5. Death Valley is lower than the sea level. ☐

**7. Прочитай диалоги. Установи соответствие между диалогами (1—3) и местами, где они происходят (A—D). В задании есть одно лишнее место действия.**

- A. At the theatre
- B. In a car
- C. In a café
- D. In a shop

### Dialogue 1

*Steve:* Can you drive a bit faster? I'm afraid we are going to be late.

*Jack:* Don't you worry. We have a lot of time. The performance starts only at 7 p.m.

*Steve:* And what's the time now?

*Jack:* It's half past six. And we have nearly arrived.

### **Dialogue 2**

*May:* I'd like to have that blue blouse, Rose.

*Rose:* Do you really like it, May?

*May:* Why not? I think it's fashionable and I like the colour.

*Rose:* But have you looked at the price? Isn't it too expensive?

### **Dialogue 3**

*Ann:* What are we going to have?

*James:* I think I'll ask for a cup of tea and a cake. What about you, Ann?

*Ann:* No tea for me, thanks. I'm not thirsty. I'd like an ice cream, chocolate or vanilla.

*James:* OK. Waiter, ...

**8. Прочитай монологи. Установи соответствие между монологами (1—3) и утверждениями (A—D). В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.**

A. The speaker mentions two names of the English royal dynasties.

B. The speaker gives their opinion of the foolish King who did wise things.

C. The speaker says that this English monarch wanted absolute power.

D. The speaker describes the beginning of the monarch's reign.

### **Speaker 1**

Charles I (1625—1649) tried to reign as true king, paying little attention to Parliament. He was King James I's son. There was high promise in the king who was crowned in 1625. But those hopes didn't come true. Charles didn't want any agreement between himself and Parliament and was in a state of war with it.

### **Speaker 2**

Queen Elizabeth II has been the Queen of Britain since 1952. She is married to the Duke of Edinburgh and has four children. In 1952, accompanied by her husband, Princess Elizabeth travelled

abroad. There she received, the tragic news of her father's sudden death. King George VI died on the 6th February, 1952. Immediately the travellers flew home. Elizabeth was crowned in Westminster Abbey on June 2nd. She promised to follow her father's example of service and devotion to the British people.

### **Speaker 3**

James I (1603–1625) started the Stuart line of England. Before his reign the members of the Tudor family were ruling monarchs of the country. King James I was already James VI of Scotland and became King of England in 1603. Scotland was a separate kingdom then. But James was the sort of man to give the new dynasty a great start.

## **Раздел 3. Лексика и грамматика**

**9. Выбери слово, лексически соответствующее предложению, и обведи его.**

1. Georgina is Mr Phillips' wife, she is (Mrs/Miss) Phillips.
2. Last winter was very (snow/snowy).
3. Gregory works in a shop. He sells sugar, flour, salt, etc. He is a (butcher/grocer).
4. My (secretary's/typist's) job is to send letters to other countries.
5. The Ural Mountains are rather old and not very (tall/high).
6. There is a small coffee table (among/between) the two armchairs.
7. (Who/Which) of the boys is hiding in the garage?
8. We have only a (bit/lot) of ice cream and I don't think that will be enough for everybody.
9. The news was really (excited/exciting). Everybody wanted to fly to the United Kingdom.
10. I don't think the climate in St Petersburg is (healthy/unhealthy). It's too wet in the city.

**10. А. Напиши антонимы слов.**

1. bitter — \_\_\_\_\_
2. boring — \_\_\_\_\_
3. careful — \_\_\_\_\_
4. to start — to \_\_\_\_\_
5. a departure — \_\_\_\_\_
6. to lose — to \_\_\_\_\_
7. above — \_\_\_\_\_
8. in front of — \_\_\_\_\_
9. upper — \_\_\_\_\_
10. noisy — \_\_\_\_\_

**В. Напиши синонимы слов.**

1. to finish — to \_\_\_\_\_
2. wealthy — \_\_\_\_\_
3. to be fond (of) -- to \_\_\_\_\_
4. boring — \_\_\_\_\_
5. basic — \_\_\_\_\_
6. a tale — \_\_\_\_\_
7. a sailor — \_\_\_\_\_
8. to go on — to \_\_\_\_\_
9. to find out — to \_\_\_\_\_
10. hard — \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Соотнеси слова (1—9) и их значения (a—i).**

- |              |                          |   |
|--------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. to break  | <input type="checkbox"/> | a) to make someone feel happy and enthusiastic  |
| 2. to excite | <input type="checkbox"/> |   |
| 3. to follow | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) to make something separate into two or more pieces, for example, by hitting or dropping it |
| 4. to hold   | <input type="checkbox"/> |   |
| 5. to lose   | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) to walk behind somebody  |
| 6. to pay    | <input type="checkbox"/> |   |

7. to punish
8. to ride
9. to wrap

d) to give money for your stay at the hotel

e) to cover the box by putting paper on it

f) to carry a book using your hands

g) to stop having the money because you can't find it

h) to be on a horse and control its movement

i) to make the thief suffer because he did something against the law

**12. Преобразуй слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ was a person who typed letters and other papers.

2. He left the house \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the air in the mountains is fantastic.

4. Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ of the main street in the city?

5. Ferdinand Magellan was a Portuguese \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

His journey proved that the Earth is round.

6. Move \_\_\_\_\_, don't hurry!

7. Mr Greenwood was a \_\_\_\_\_ old gentleman who lived next door.

8. The little cottage you are looking for is on the \_\_\_\_\_ side of the lake.

9. That day was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. We didn't want to go out.

TYPE

NOTICED

FRESH

WIDE

SAIL, EXPLORE

SLOW

RESPECT

WEST

FOG

FROST

**13. Прочитай предложения и напиши значения выделенных слов по-русски.**

1. The **composer's** new **symphony** was a great success.

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2. At first many people thought that Tchaikovsky's music was too **sentimental**.

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3. The first film in which an actor sang and spoke was *The Jazz Singer*. The film began the **era** of the **talkies**, or sound films.

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4. The scientist's **experiments** showed that white light was a mixture of colours.

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5. When was the first **telescope** built?

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6. How long does this **study course** last?

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7. The US National **Academy** of Science is situated in Washington, DC.

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8. In 1730, Mikhail Lomonosov left his village and joined a **caravan** travelling to Moscow.

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9. In the wooden walls of the old house the builders found a **priceless** collection of coins.

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10. James developed an interest in German literature and **philosophy**.

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#### 14. Выбери правильную форму глагола.

1. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ football when a thunderstorm began.  
a) played  
b) were playing
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ through the magazine. You can take it.  
a) had looked  
b) have looked
3. Look! Little Pam \_\_\_\_\_ to read. Isn't it wonderful?  
a) tries  
b) is trying
4. Brian was here a minute ago. Then suddenly he \_\_\_\_\_ out of the room.  
a) has run  
b) ran
5. How long \_\_\_\_\_ Paul?  
a) have you known  
b) do you know
6. I'll give you a call when Jack \_\_\_\_\_ back.  
a) will come  
b) comes
7. Lena said she \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables at the greengrocer's.  
a) would buy  
b) will buy
8. I knew that Rob \_\_\_\_\_ his arm.  
a) had badly hurt  
b) badly hurt
9. "All the tickets \_\_\_\_\_ out."  
a) are sold  
b) sold
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ English for several years.  
a) have learnt  
b) have been learning

**15. Преобразуй слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

1. The red meat we bought \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Then we \_\_\_\_\_ for it.
2. Jane, why are your hands so dirty? — I \_\_\_\_\_ roses in the garden, Mum.
3. Pat said their team \_\_\_\_\_ the game the previous week.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ home rather late that day and \_\_\_\_\_ not believe my eyes. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ in our flat some time before and \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of things.
5. Where is your neighbour from? — Melanie \_\_\_\_\_ from Italy. She is Italian.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ a boat yet, but I would like \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Colin says he \_\_\_\_\_ down with a cold. He's got a high temperature and it \_\_\_\_\_ him to swallow.
8. In Scotland I didn't often understand what people \_\_\_\_\_ to me, as they \_\_\_\_\_ a Scottish dialect.
9. Tea \_\_\_\_\_ in tropical countries and then it \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.
10. We are not sure if Robert \_\_\_\_\_ us for dinner when he \_\_\_\_\_.

WEIGH  
WRAP, PAY

PLANT  
WIN

COME  
CAN  
BE  
STEAL

COME  
ROW  
TRY  
COME

HURT

SAY  
SPEAK  
GROW  
IMPORT

JOIN  
RETURN

**16. Поставь глаголы в правильную форму.**

One, two, three, four etc. are numbers. Now there 1. (be) \_\_\_\_\_ different number systems in the world. Most

systems 2. (count) \_\_\_\_\_ in 10s. This is because we have 10 fingers. This system 3. (call) \_\_\_\_\_ the decimal system from "decem", the Latin word for 10.

The Romans 4. (use) \_\_\_\_\_ letters like I, V, X and C. They 5. (count) \_\_\_\_\_ in 10s. But the numbers most people use today 6. (come) \_\_\_\_\_ from India. We think they 7. (invent) \_\_\_\_\_ by the Hindu people. This system then 8. (use) \_\_\_\_\_ by the Arabs too and we now 9. (call) \_\_\_\_\_ these numbers the Arabic numbers. In the 12th century, an Italian 10. (write) \_\_\_\_\_ a book about Arabic numbers, and people all over Europe 11. (begin) \_\_\_\_\_ using them.

**17. А. Преобразуй существительные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

1. And where are the \_\_\_\_\_ in the Zoo? I would like to see them.

DEER

2. Now, open your mouth and show me your \_\_\_\_\_, please.

TOOTH

3. \_\_\_\_\_ as well as \_\_\_\_\_ used to live on the territory of Great Britain.

WOLF, BEAR

4. A lot of people, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, came to the central square of the town.

MAN

WOMAN

5. We can find lots of \_\_\_\_\_ in our forests in summer.

BERRY

**В. Преобразуй прилагательные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

1. I don't think you can find fashionable clothes of the \_\_\_\_\_ style in this shop.

NEW

2. Prices here are much \_\_\_\_\_ than in big department stores.

LOW

3. In my opinion, John's illness is \_\_\_\_\_ than he thinks it is.

SERIOUS

4. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ advice you have ever given to me.

GOOD

5. This food is also tasty but it is much \_\_\_\_\_ than your favourite hamburgers.

HEALTHY

**18. Преобразуй слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

Denis was a young man who 1. \_\_\_\_\_ a town in Burgundy. One night while he 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the streets of the town he 3. \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful old house. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ door was open. Suddenly two soldiers appeared in the street. Denis 5. \_\_\_\_\_ his passport at the hotel, he 6. \_\_\_\_\_ frightened and decided 7. \_\_\_\_\_ in. Inside the house Denis 8. \_\_\_\_\_ by an old man, who said that his niece 9. \_\_\_\_\_ dishonour on his family by speaking to a strange man in church. "You will have to marry this niece of 10. \_\_\_\_\_," added the old man, "or you 11. \_\_\_\_\_."

VISIT

WALK

SEE

IT

LEAVE

GET

COME

GREET

BRING

I

DIE

#### Раздел 4. Устная речь

**19. Ответь на вопросы по теме *Seasons And Weather*. Каждый ответ должен содержать 1—3 фразы. Ты можешь предварительно сформулировать свой ответ письменно.**

1. How can you prove that (the) weather forecast is important for people?

2. Why do many people describe the weather in England as changeable?

3. Why, in your opinion, do the British talk so much about (the) weather?

4. When and where do weathermen collect information about the weather?

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5. What is the typical weather in summer/winter in the place where you live?

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**20. Раздели слова и словосочетания в рамке на две группы:**

1. *My Favourite Season;*

2. *The Weather On The British Isles.*

**Запиши их в соответствующие колонки. Некоторые слова могут относиться к двум темам.**

winter • changeable weather • December • January  
• February • all year round • warm and humid • to ski and skate • streets covered with snow • snowy and frosty • mild winters • warm summers • below zero • early spring • foggy • to play hockey • to make snowmen • green winter • white winter • influence of the sea • to throw snowballs

## My Favourite Season

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## The Weather on the British Isles

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**21. Выбери одну тему из упражнения 20 и составь по ней высказывание. Напиши не менее 10 предложений.**

*Используй некоторые из предложенных в упражнении 20 слов и словосочетаний. Составь план из 2–3 пунктов. Ты можешь предварительно сформулировать своё высказывание письменно.*

**Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Outline:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Text:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

**22. Составь высказывание на тему *Ecological Knowledge in the Modern World*. Следуй предложенному плану. Твоё высказывание должно состоять из 10—15 предложений.**

*Выступи со своим сообщением перед классом. Обращай внимание на логику повествования, грамотность, правильный выбор и богатство лексики. Следи за своим произношением. Ты можешь предварительно сформулировать своё высказывание письменно.*

**Outline:**

- a) why we all need to know more about ecology;
- b) the most serious ecological problems today;
- c) what schoolchildren must know about ecology;
- d) what schoolchildren should or shouldn't do to be green.

## Раздел 5. Письменная речь

**23. Напиши не менее 10 слов и словосочетаний, которые могут помочь тебе высказаться по следующим темам:**

1. A lovely day in spring

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_
- m) \_\_\_\_\_
- n) \_\_\_\_\_

2. A nasty day in late autumn

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_
- m) \_\_\_\_\_
- n) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Your favourite season

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_
- m) \_\_\_\_\_
- n) \_\_\_\_\_

24. Составь высказывание на тему *Everybody Is Responsible for the Place Where They Live*. Напиши 5—10 предложений.

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25. Ты получил(а) письмо от друга по переписке. Ответь на каждый из его вопросов письменно. Напиши 3—5 предложений.

1. How do you usually spend your summer holidays?

2. What is your favourite place to spend summer holidays?

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## Модуль 3

### Раздел 1. Чтение и произношение

#### 1. А. Прочитай текст в рамках, а затем прочитай слова.

Ты знаешь, что сочетание букв **ea** обычно читается как звук [i:], но часто, если за ним следуют буквы **d, l, th**, это буквосочетание произносится как [e]: bread, wealth, weather.

Тем не менее произношение многих слов следует запоминать, например: bead [bi:d], seal [si:l], breathe [bri:ð].

Ты знаешь, что буквосочетание **ow** может произноситься по-разному: в некоторых случаях как [əʊ] (чаще на конце слова), а в некоторых как [aʊ]. Особенности произношения слов с этим буквосочетанием рекомендуется запомнить.

- a) clean, please, dream, eat;
- b) head, ready, health, breath;
- c) window, borrow, know, slow;
- d) crown, town, allow, cow.

#### В. Прочитай слова, обращая внимание на подчеркнутые буквосочетания.

east • bread • pleasant • please • meadow • weather • bowl  
• brown • reason • creature • row • dead • lead • leap  
• ready • sea • shower • elbow • crow • crowd • below  
• wealth • weapon • tea • peach • scream • down • power  
• jeans • beach • rainbow • borrow

**2. Прочитай слова, обращая внимание на подчёркнутые буквосочетания. Некоторые слова могут быть тебе незнакомы.**

1. [e]

leather (кожа), thread (нить), jealous (завистливый), feather (перо), dread (страх), realm (сфера)

2. [əʊ]

row (ссора), eyebrow (бровь), own (владеть), sow (сеять), sorrow (печаль), glow (блестеть), marrow (кабачок)

3. [aʊ]

eyebrow (бровь), powder (порошок), frown (хмуриться), gown (платье, халат), wow (ух ты), howl (выть)

**3. Прочитай слова, обращая внимание:**

**a) на ударение:** vio<sup>l</sup>in, car<sup>t</sup>oon, <sup>f</sup>orecast, se<sup>v</sup>ere, to pro<sup>d</sup>uce, de<sup>s</sup>troy, popu<sup>l</sup>ation, sur<sup>v</sup>ive, coope<sup>r</sup>ation, <sup>s</sup>epa<sup>r</sup>ated, <sup>e</sup>mpire, uni<sup>v</sup>ersity, con<sup>t</sup>rol, <sup>u</sup>nde<sup>f</sup>eated;

**b) на произносимые согласные:** folk, Wednesday, calm, sceenery, Birmingham, the Thames, monarch, reign;

**c) на особенности в произношении гласных:** changeable, coast, climate, village, zero, cause, ultraviolet, crisis, hoorah, pirate, meadow, valley, Cambridge, knowledge, touch;

**d) на особенности в произношении согласных:** huge, accent, disaster, Christopher, character, tragedy.

**4. А. Прочитай текст вслух, обращая внимание на звуки и интонацию.**

Once, a Londoner rescued me when I got lost in one of those dark and narrow streets which, surprisingly, are so typical of central London. It was raining and there was nobody in sight. I felt like crying. Suddenly a man appeared as if from nowhere. He was jogging in my direction. Not only did he show me the way but actually followed me to the underground station — a twenty

minutes' walk — matching his tempo to my steps. So why do people think that the English are all stiff and snobbish people who don't like foreigners?

**В. Напиши 5 вопросов к тексту.**

1. (general question) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (alternative question) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (disjunctive question) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (question to the subject) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (Wh-question/special question) \_\_\_\_\_

**Раздел 2. Извлечение информации**

**5. Прочитай текст и подчеркни предложения, на которых основаны утверждения (1—4).**

Brian G. is a professional balloon artist. He lives in Indianapolis, Indiana, US. He travels all over the world to demonstrate his balloon art. Brian started his business when he was a college student. It was his little sister's idea. She wanted him to make balloon animals and gave him a book on balloon modelling for his 18th birthday. By and by, balloon modelling became Brian's hobby and his business. He learned how to make funny hats, dresses, planes, rockets and what not. He sells his works and also teaches people balloon modelling.

1. Brian shows his works outside his home country.
2. Brian's relative helped him to develop a new interest.

3. Balloon modelling helps Brian to make money.
4. Brian's works are not only balloon animals.

**6. Прочитай текст и определи, какие утверждения (1—5) соответствуют содержанию текста (Т), а какие не соответствуют (F).**

The British Museum in London is one of the largest and most famous museums in the world. The British Museum Reading Room is situated inside the museum. It used to be the biggest reading room of the British Library. In 1997, the British Library moved to the new building at St Pancras, but visitors to the museum can still see the Reading Room in its original form in its old place. The Reading Room was used by a number of famous people. Some of them were Karl Marx, Mahatma Gandhi, Vladimir Lenin, Oscar Wilde, Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling. You can even look at their library tickets.

1. The Reading Room is the largest room of the British Library. ☐
2. The British Library is situated in the British Museum. ☐
3. The Museum Reading Room hasn't changed with time. ☐
4. The Museum Reading Room is open for visitors. ☐
5. The exact number of famous people who worked in the library is six. ☐

**7. Прочитай диалоги. Установи соответствие между диалогами (1—3) и местами, где они происходят (A—D). В задании есть одно лишнее место действия.**

- A. In the school garden
- B. At the bus stop
- C. At school
- D. In the botanical garden

## Dialogue 1

*Mary:* What are you doing after classes?

*Alice:* Nothing much. I think I'll just go home and do my homework. Why are you asking?

*Mary:* I'm thinking of going to the botanical garden. They have an interesting exhibition there. Would you like to come with me?

*Alice:* I'd love to! I'll just have to call Mum and tell her that I'll come home later than usual. Oh, here goes the bell. I must run. See you later.

## Dialogue 2

*James:* I was looking for you at school yesterday but couldn't find you. Where were you?

*Donald:* Don't you know? My class was on an outing to the botanical garden after the lunch break.

*James:* Was it interesting? What did you do there?

*Donald:* It was like a lesson in the open air, all about leaf plants. I can tell you more if you want. But now I've got to go. My bus is coming. See you at school tomorrow.

## Dialogue 3

*Margaret:* I've never been here before. I had no idea it's such a lovely place.

*Colin:* I've been here with my parents during the annual flower show. My Mum loves these shows, you know.

*Margaret:* I love flowers too. We have some rare species of roses in our garden and I look after them.

*Colin:* So one day you will be able to take part in a flower show yourself and win a prize or a medal. Let's look at the exotic plants in that greenhouse, shall we?

**8. Прочитай монологи. Установи соответствие между монологами (1—3) и утверждениями (A—D). В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.**

A. The speaker mentions a tragic event that happened to an English monarch.

- B. The speaker mentions a famous monument situated in the park.
- C. The speaker says that in the past the park looked very different.
- D. The speaker says that in the park people can enjoy doing different things.

### **Speaker 1**

Hyde Park is probably the most famous of all London parks. It was once part of an ancient forest with wolves and wild bulls. Henry VIII used to hunt there. There is a beautiful lake in Hyde Park called the Serpentine. People go boating there in summer. In winter there is a tradition to swim in the Serpentine even if the weather is icy cold.

### **Speaker 2**

Regent's Park is especially beautiful in spring. The park looks very elegant with its attractive gardens and lakes. It's the right place to go if you want to see water birds — swans, ducks and geese. The park is also the home of London Zoo visited by lots of people. Visitors of the park can also play golf and tennis on the playgrounds, listen to music or go to the Open Air Theatre.

### **Speaker 3**

St James's Park is the oldest in London. It is situated near Buckingham Palace. Once it belonged to Henry VIII — the king who had six wives. Inside the park a visitor can see St James's Palace. Just before his death King Charles I spent his last night there. The park is a good place to watch all kinds of royal ceremonies.

## **Раздел 3. Лексика и грамматика**

**9. Выбери слово, лексически соответствующее предложению, и обведи его.**

1. The new medicine (cured/recovered) me very quickly.
2. The English (Canal/Channel) separates the British Isles from the European Continent.

3. When will it be (comfortable/convenient) for me to come?
4. Excuse me, what is the (cost/price) of this blue sweater?
5. Anna (remembered/reminded) me of my promise to take her to the circus.
6. Please be (careful/careless) when you cross a busy street.
7. The (applaud/applause) was so loud that I couldn't hear what my friend was saying.
8. We arrived (at/in) the airport two hours before the flight.

**10. А. Напиши антонимы слов.**

1. *untrue* facts — \_\_\_\_\_
2. the species *survived* — \_\_\_\_\_
3. the sun *rises* — \_\_\_\_\_
4. the country's *lowlands* — \_\_\_\_\_
5. the army's *victory* — \_\_\_\_\_
6. in this *heat* — \_\_\_\_\_
7. a *hospitable* home — \_\_\_\_\_
8. to *miss* the train — \_\_\_\_\_

**В. Напиши синонимы слов.**

1. *a little* slow — \_\_\_\_\_
2. a new *hothouse* — \_\_\_\_\_
3. a *very big* mountain — \_\_\_\_\_
4. to *get well* — \_\_\_\_\_
5. to *have* a house — \_\_\_\_\_
6. to *make* furniture — \_\_\_\_\_
7. to *destroy* a castle — \_\_\_\_\_
8. a real *catastrophe* — \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Перефразируй выделенные слова и словосочетания. Используй слова в рамке.**

Humans • crowned • insects • admire • became extinct •  
pile • polluting the air • connect

1. Some factories are *making the air dirty*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Elizabeth was *made queen of the country* when she was quite young.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Dinosaurs *disappeared* in prehistoric times.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. In summer we can see a lot of flies, bees, butterflies and other *small creatures with six legs*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I *have a very high opinion of* John and his family.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. How do you *join/put together* the printer and the computer?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. *People* are not so different from animals as we think.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. There was a *number* of books *lying one on top of another* in the classroom.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**12. Преобразуй слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_, we were short of time and couldn't listen to the end of the story.
2. Mr Adamson was one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ people in their town.
3. We admired the boy's \_\_\_\_\_ and applauded him.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast is a light breakfast of toast and coffee.
5. Cleaning our teeth is part of our \_\_\_\_\_ lives.
6. My father often says that he \_\_\_\_\_ lazy people.
7. The ship had a small number of \_\_\_\_\_ and some passengers.
8. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ place, very much like a desert, where no plants could grow.

FORTUNATELY

RESPECT  
BRAVE

CONTINENT

DAY

LIKE

SAIL

WATER

**13. Прочитай предложения и напиши значения выделенных слов по-русски.**

1. The singer says he will never make another **album** for sale because he doesn't need the money.

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2. Tokyo, the capital of Japan, is one of the world's biggest and most **overcrowded** cities.

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3. One of the policemen I met in Covent Garden gave me a happy smile and **readily** agreed to **pose** for me.

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4. Like all car **owners**, Harry likes it when people look at his car.
- 
5. The morning **northerly** breeze was fresh and pleasant.
- 
6. They had a son, a **loveable** four-year-old child.
- 
7. One of the cars was **transformed** into an ancient castle.
- 
8. An art car begins its life as an old or used **vehicle**<sup>1</sup> (car, truck, van, bus, bike etc.).
- 
9. That night the **countless** stars in the sky were shining brighter than ever.
- 
10. The date of the meeting is still **undecided**.
- 

**14. Выбери грамматически верную форму глагола и обведи её.**

1. Such music (often plays/is often played) at children's concerts.
2. Late at night yesterday Kate (still did/was still doing) her homework at the desk.
3. I (have written/have been writing) five greetings cards today; here they are.
4. Everybody knew Peter (will leave/would leave) for London the next day.
5. The work (will finish/will be finished) on time, I promise.
6. This girl isn't Jane. Jane (sits/is sitting) near the window. She (wears/is wearing) a red sweater today.

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<sup>1</sup> vehicle ['vɪk(ə)l] – машина, средство передвижения

7. If you (come/will come) at 7 p.m., we'll be able to catch the 7.30 p.m. train to Manchester.
8. Why (don't you work/aren't you working), Lucy? — I (have finished/had finished) writing the test.
9. The play (performing/performed) yesterday attracted everybody's attention.
10. Did you really see them (ring/to ring) at your neighbour's door?

**15. Преобразуй слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

Pauline moved to London a year ago. Before that she 1. \_\_\_\_\_ in Poland. Her first impressions of London 2. \_\_\_\_\_ great. She thought that London 3. \_\_\_\_\_ everything a large city can give you. Pauline liked Londoners. She said they 4. \_\_\_\_\_ always ready to help and 5. \_\_\_\_\_ it many times. Now Pauline 6. \_\_\_\_\_ in her home country again. But she 7. \_\_\_\_\_ London and her many friends she 8. \_\_\_\_\_ there. Pauline told me that she 9. \_\_\_\_\_ London again someday.

LIVE

BE

HAVE

BE

DO

LIVE

NOT FORGET

LEAVE

VISIT

**16. Поставь глаголы в правильную форму.**

1. Where are the Smiths? — They (travel) \_\_\_\_\_. Yesterday they (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in Colorado.
2. How long (you stay) \_\_\_\_\_ in St Petersburg? — For two days. There are a lot of places of interest we (not, see) \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

3. What are you planning for Saturday? — We (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the skating-rink. Would you like (join) \_\_\_\_\_ us?
4. What's that tall building on the other side of the road? — It's a new shopping centre. It (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ soon and we (be) \_\_\_\_\_ able to visit it.
5. When was the new bridge constructed? — When we (move) \_\_\_\_\_ here three years ago, they (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ it. So it's about three years.
6. How is Peter? (He feel) \_\_\_\_\_ better now? — I hope so. I spoke with him yesterday evening and he said his temperature (drop/fall) \_\_\_\_\_ to normal.
7. When Stacy (begin) \_\_\_\_\_ learning Italian? — She (learn) \_\_\_\_\_ it for two months only. So she has a long way to go.
8. Well, I'm ready to go. Are you coming? — I (wash) \_\_\_\_\_ up. Just give me five minutes. I'll be thankful if you (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

**17. Заполни пропуски грамматически верными формами слов.**

1. The Browns are my good friends. I've known (they) \_\_\_\_\_ for many years. (They) \_\_\_\_\_ home is the most hospitable I know.
2. Look at (you) \_\_\_\_\_, children. (You) \_\_\_\_\_ clothes are wet and dirty. What have you been doing?
3. This puppy likes to play with (it) \_\_\_\_\_ tail. (I) \_\_\_\_\_ never does. (I) \_\_\_\_\_ puppy only plays with toys.

4. Tommy is a big boy now. He does (he) \_\_\_\_\_ room all by (he) \_\_\_\_\_
5. We know Julia's telephone number, but she doesn't know (we) \_\_\_\_\_. We should give it to (she) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Read the text to (you) \_\_\_\_\_, Peter, and then tell (we) \_\_\_\_\_ how much of it you understood.
7. (This) \_\_\_\_\_ books are not for you, they're for younger children. (That) \_\_\_\_\_ books lying in a pile on the desk are (you) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Here comes Mary. The bike is (she) \_\_\_\_\_; I think she's come to collect (it) \_\_\_\_\_. Let's give the bike back to (she) \_\_\_\_\_.

**18. Преобразуй слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

1. I would prefer to see \_\_\_\_\_ soap operas and thrillers and \_\_\_\_\_ history, drama and science programmes on TV.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are birds like ducks, but larger and heavier.
3. Liz finished the race in \_\_\_\_\_ place, not \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Baobab trees become \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ in different weather.
5. About two million tonnes of presents \_\_\_\_\_ at Christmas every year.
6. Patricia \_\_\_\_\_ to London ten years ago and she \_\_\_\_\_ here ever since.
7. If John \_\_\_\_\_ mother about the surprise, it will spoil the effect.

FEW  
MANY  
  
GOOSE  
  
TWO  
ONE  
THICK  
THIN  
  
GIVE  
MOVE  
BE  
  
TELL

8. It's pleasant to look at children's \_\_\_\_\_ faces.

SMILE

9. We all wanted to know where they \_\_\_\_\_ the waste some years before.

DUMP

10. At that time, bad ecology \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of danger in the area.

CAUSE

#### Раздел 4. Устная речь

19. Ответь на вопросы по теме *Places of Interest in the UK*. Каждый ответ должен содержать 1—3 фразы. Ты можешь предварительно сформулировать свой ответ письменно.

1. What attracts tourists and visitors of the capital to the Tower of London?

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2. What London museum do you know and what is it like?

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3. What town in Britain is connected with the name of William Shakespeare?

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4. What can people see in Trafalgar Square, London?

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5. What places in the UK are connected with the British royal family?

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**20. Раздели слова и словосочетания в рамке на две группы:**

1. *Why We Need to Learn Foreign Languages;*

2. *The Place of Interest in the UK I'd Like to See with My Own Eyes.*

**Запиши их в соответствующие колонки. Некоторые слова могут относиться к двум темам.**

to attract a lot of visitors • foreign language • important information • historic place • reason • take photos • very beautiful • go travelling • visit • never forget • customs and traditions • to travel about the world • to read books and watch films in foreign languages • unusual • nothing like that in the world • useful • to understand and to be understood • firstly • secondly • in Russia and abroad • helpful • someday • to watch • to develop us as persons

### Why We Need to Learn Foreign Languages

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### The Place of Interest in the UK I'd Like to See with My Own Eyes

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**21. Выбери одну тему из упражнения 20 и составь по ней высказывание. Напиши не менее 10 предложений.**

*Используй некоторые из предложенных в упражнении 20 слов и словосочетаний. Составь план из 2–3 пунктов. Ты можешь предварительно сформулировать своё высказывание письменно.*

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Outline:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Text:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**22. Составь высказывание на тему *School Trips Abroad*. Следуй предложенному плану. Твоё высказывание должно состоять из 10—15 предложений.**

*Выступи со своим сообщением перед классом. Обращай внимание на логику повествования, грамотность, правильный выбор и богатство лексики. Следи за своим произношением. Ты можешь предварительно сформулировать своё высказывание письменно.*

**Outline:**

- a) if and why you like the idea;
- b) the country or countries you'd like to visit and why;
- c) what such a visit can give you;
- d) how English can help you in this trip.

## Раздел 5. Письменная речь

**23. Напиши не менее 10 слов и словосочетаний, которые могут помочь тебе высказаться по следующим темам:**

1. A sea, an ocean or a river

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_
- m) \_\_\_\_\_
- n) \_\_\_\_\_

2. An old castle

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_
- m) \_\_\_\_\_
- n) \_\_\_\_\_

3. A forest

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_
- m) \_\_\_\_\_
- n) \_\_\_\_\_

**24. Составь высказывание на тему *It's Important to Know More about Other Countries and Peoples*. Напиши 5—10 предложений.**

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**25. Ты получил(а) письмо от друга по переписке. Ответь на каждый из его вопросов письменно. Напиши 3—5 предложений.**

1. What interesting place in Russia or abroad have you been to?

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2. Would you like to go to that place again and why?

## Раздел 1. Чтение и произношение

### 1. А. Прочитай текст в рамках, а затем прочитай слова.

Ты знаешь, что буква **o** в открытом слоге читается как [əʊ], а в закрытом — как [ɒ]. Однако буквы **m**, **n**, **v** и буквосочетание **th** после неё под ударением часто меняют произношение гласной:

	m	} [ʌ]
o +	n	
	v	
	th	

Произношение некоторых слов следует запоминать, например: dome [dəʊm], concert [ˈkɒns(ə)rt], lonely [ˈləʊnli].

Ты знаешь, что некоторые согласные в определённых сочетаниях не произносятся (night). Их часто называют «немыми». Обрати внимание, что в сочетаниях **kn** и **mb** читается только подчеркнутая буква:

kn = [n] (know)  
mb = [m] (dumb)

- a) stone, open, hope, spoke;
- b) nod, stop, rod, boss;
- c) come, some, one, month;
- d) love, dove, brother, mother;
- e) knee, knock, knife, knew;
- f) lamb, climb, thumb, comb.

**В. Прочитай слова, обращая внимание на подчеркнутые буквы и буквосочетания.**

some • office • son • bottle • knee • comfortable • on  
• comedy • wonder • concert • love • cost • money • close  
• mother • climb • cottage • wonderful • top • other  
• conference • lamb • lonely • knock • knife • brother  
• month • known • come • body • glove • Monday  
• honey • monkey

**2. Прочитай слова, обращая внимание на подчеркнутые буквы и буквосочетания. Некоторые слова могут быть тебе незнакомы.**

**1. [ʌ]**

cover (обложка), dove (голубка), newscomer (новичок), oven (духовка), shovel (лопата), monk (монах)

**2. [n]**

knob (ручка двери, кнопка), knight (рыцарь), knuckle (сустав),  
knead (месить тесто), knot (узел), knit (вязать)

**3. [m]**

bomb (бомба), crumb (крошка), thumb (большой палец руки),  
plumber (сантехник), plumb (грузило), dumb (немой)

**3. Прочитай слова, обращая внимание:**

**а) на ударение:** 'desert, 'occupy, pa'rade, 'Canberra, 'costume, ho'tel, ca'nal, 'anorak;

**б) на непронизносимые согласные:** through, castle, Windsor, Buckingham, bright, honest;

**с) на особенности в произношении гласных:** natural, bush, once, courage, could, receive, colour, cause, both, moth, donkey;

**д) на особенности в произношении согласных:** physical, exotic, accent, honest, bathe, dolphin.

**4. А. Прочитай текст вслух, обращая внимание на звуки и интонацию.**

A natural wonder in Australia is Uluru,<sup>1</sup> a huge rock 3 km long and 348 m high. It is the largest sandstone monolith in the world. It is located in the middle of the continent, in the centre of the desert. It changes its colour depending on the part of the day. At sunrise it is bright red. At sunset it can be dark red, brilliant orange, purple and even blue. This rock is a sacred<sup>2</sup> place for the Aborigines. There are a lot of drawings and carvings on the surface of the rock and in the caves inside it.

**В. Напиши 5 вопросов к тексту.**

1. (general question) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (alternative question) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (disjunctive question) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (question to the subject) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (Wh-question/special question) \_\_\_\_\_

## **Раздел 2. Извлечение информации**

**5. Прочитай текст и подчеркни предложения, на которых основаны утверждения (1—4).**

Climate change threatens historic landmarks throughout the world. For example, about 30 of the most famous landmarks of

<sup>1</sup> Uluru [ˌuːləˈruː]

<sup>2</sup> sacred [ˈseɪkɪd] – священный

American history can disappear because of rising seas and oceans, floods and wildfires.

The first permanent English colony in North America, Jamestown, can disappear because it is located on an island that is less than five feet above sea level. So, if the coastal waters rise up to six feet by 2100 as projected, the territory will be underwater. The western part of the USA has a different problem. There is too little water in this region. Rising temperatures make the fire season longer. Wildfires damage the archaeologically important places and national parks.

1. Changes in weather can ruin a lot of places of interest.
2. Jamestown will be flooded if sea level rises higher than five feet.
3. The west of the country suffers from a shortage of water.
4. The danger of wildfires is becoming more serious.

**6. Прочитай текст и определи, какие утверждения (1—5) соответствуют содержанию текста (Т), а какие не соответствуют (F).**

San Francisco attracts thousands of people by its landmarks. The city is on about 50 hills. You can use cable cars to get up and down some hills.

The symbol of the city is the Golden Gate Bridge. This amazing bridge was opened in 1937 and broke the world's records of those times. It comprised the tallest towers, the longest, thickest cables, and the largest underwater constructions ever built. Nowadays, it is the longest bridge of its kind in the world.

Another tourist attraction in the city is Lombard Street. People say there is no other street like it in the world. This quiet street has ten sharp turns on a hill. In 1922, people changed the line of Lombard Street and made the road go from side to side down the hill. This is easier for drivers but they need to drive from one side to the other eight times! From the top of the street you can get a wonderful view of the ocean.

1. San Francisco is located on an upland area. ☐
2. Tourists ride horses to get to the tops of the hills. ☐

3. The Golden Gate Bridge was the first of its kind in the world.
4. There are a number of bridges like the Golden Gate Bridge in the world.
5. Lombard Street is very busy, there is a lot of traffic in it.

**7. Прочитай диалоги. Установи соответствие между диалогами (1—3) и местами, где они происходят (A—D). В задании есть одно лишнее место действия.**

- A. At a travel agency
- B. At a restaurant
- C. At the Aquarium
- D. On a bus

### **Dialogue 1**

*Mum:* Gracy, look at me. Freeze!

*Gracy:* Have you made a good photo, Mum? Let me have a look at it.

*Mum:* I'm afraid not. It's moving too fast! And now it's behind that rock!

*Gracy:* Just look! What a shark! It's huge. Look at its teeth. They are very sharp.

*Mum:* That's a good photo!

*Gracy:* Yes! Great!

### **Dialogue 2**

*Bill:* How long does the tour take?

*Andrew:* About an hour. Here is your map with sights and bus stops shown on it.

*Bill:* Do we stop somewhere near the Aquarium?

*Andrew:* Yes, we do. You can get off on Market Street and take a short walk down the hill to the port.

*Bill:* Thank you for your help.

*Andrew:* Please take your seat as we're leaving shortly. Here are your earphones.

### Dialogue 3

*Alice:* I'd prefer to sit outside if that is possible.

*Mark:* Sure, if you like that place, I could seat you right away.

*Alice:* That's great! Thank you! I'll sit out there then.

*Mark:* Here is your menu. We can offer a wide selection of fish. You can even taste a shark.

*Alice:* Thank you but I'd prefer to start with orange juice, please.

*Mark:* Sure, no problem, call me when you're ready to place the rest of your order.

*Alice:* Thank you.

**8. Прочитай монологи. Установи соответствие между монологами (1—3) и утверждениями (A—D). В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.**

A. The speaker compares old and modern phones.

B. The speaker describes negative influence of modern devices on people.

C. The speaker gives advice about how to use a certain device right.

D. The speaker mentions that some modern gadgets make our life easier.

### Speaker 1

Information is power and those who find it and use it reasonably always succeed. People nowadays can easily get necessary information with the help of such devices as smartphones and tablets. They simplify everything and are very useful. So a person on a train can easily read the latest news while travelling or go on working, studying or communicating.

### Speaker 2

Though slavery was ended long ago, some people say there is a new type of slavery. Many of us have become slaves of modern gadgets. Most people use their mobiles so much that they spend practically all their time on them. It is like obeying the owner in the past. But while the old slavery was painful physically, modern slavery is influencing humans psychologically and emotionally.

### Speaker 3

When the phone is in use, it produces radiation like a microwave oven, especially when it is connected to the Internet or to Wi-Fi. Your phone is always transmitting even if you're not talking on it. Experts say that if you plan to watch a movie on your device, it is better for your health to download it first. It will help you to be safe from unnecessary radiation.

## Раздел 3. Лексика и грамматика

### 9. Выбери слово, лексически соответствующее предложению, и обведи его.

1. A person who works too much and does not have time to do anything else is a (worker/workaholic).
2. How (much/long) does it take to get from New York to Los Angeles?
3. He retired (in/at) the age of 65.
4. Is it (their/there) luggage? Where shall I put it?
5. Grass plains and open forests are a (habit/habitat) of the emu, a large flightless bird.
6. It (hard/hardly) rains in the Great Victoria Desert.
7. The Browns (have been/have gone) to Los Angeles on holiday. I hope they're enjoying themselves there.
8. Do you always (obey/argue) your parents?
9. On a rainy day there are a lot of (screams/streams) of water running down the streets.

### 10. А. Напиши антонимы слов.

1. to melt — to \_\_\_\_\_
2. dry — \_\_\_\_\_
3. to get on (a bus) — to \_\_\_\_\_
4. native — \_\_\_\_\_
5. powerful — \_\_\_\_\_
6. far — \_\_\_\_\_

7. exciting — \_\_\_\_\_
8. complete — \_\_\_\_\_
9. to build — to \_\_\_\_\_
10. to leave — to \_\_\_\_\_

**В. Напиши синонимы слов.**

1. to complete — to \_\_\_\_\_
2. mighty — \_\_\_\_\_
3. vast — \_\_\_\_\_
4. famous — \_\_\_\_\_
5. quickly — \_\_\_\_\_
6. striking — \_\_\_\_\_
7. inhabited — \_\_\_\_\_
8. to be situated — to \_\_\_\_\_
9. besides — \_\_\_\_\_
10. unhappy — \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Соотнеси слова (1—10) и их значения (а—j).**

1. a desert ☐
2. a mammal ☐
3. a colony ☐
4. a beach ☐
5. a swamp ☐
6. an attraction ☐
7. a celebration ☐
8. a shower ☐
9. the bush ☐
10. a settlement ☐

- a) a short period of rain or snow
- b) an area of sand or small stones beside some area of water
- c) an area of land covered by water where trees and plants grow
- d) a country or area politically controlled by a more powerful country
- e) a place where people come to live for a long time
- f) the wild, uncultivated area of Australia
- g) an area, covered with sand or rocks, where there is very little rain and few plants and the weather is dry

- h) something you can visit that is interesting or enjoyable
- i) a party or special social event
- j) an animal that is born from its mother's body, not an egg, and drinks its mother's milk as a baby

**12. Преобразуй слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

1. Portland is a \_\_\_\_\_ and incredibly green city in the USA as it rains there a lot.
2. The difference between Australian English and American English is especially \_\_\_\_\_ in pronunciation.
3. Australia seemed to be an \_\_\_\_\_ land for the first settlers.
4. The kangaroo and platypus are only two of many examples of the \_\_\_\_\_ wildlife of Australia.
5. Though the shy platypus is quite \_\_\_\_\_ on land it is rather quick in the water.
6. The boomerang, a wooden weapon, returns to its \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Washington, DC, and New York are cities on the \_\_\_\_\_ coast of America.
8. Pioneer \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia "invented" a large vocabulary.
9. The Great Canyon is a \_\_\_\_\_ wonder of the USA.
10. The cassowary, a bird that can't fly, is very dangerous because of its \_\_\_\_\_ legs and knifelike claws.

MIST

NOTICE  
HOSPITABLE

USUAL

GRACEFUL

THROW

EAST  
SETTLE

NATURE

POWER

**13. Прочитай предложения и напиши значения выделенных слов по-русски.**

1. If you want to express your opinion about the political question, you should take part in the **referendum**.

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2. Her friend's sudden illness came as a **shock** — it was very unexpected.

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3. In the 16th century the Flemish mapmaker Gerardus Mercator published a collection of maps that was called "**Atlas**".

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4. The ship was attacked by **pirates**.

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5. My grandfather told me an **extraordinary** story about his journey. I could hardly believe him.

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6. Thanks to its creamy flesh **avocado** can be used instead of butter in sandwiches.

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7. Can you do anything with that **constant** noise? It's non-stop and terrible.

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8. Pupils usually carry too heavy **rucksacks** to school. They can weigh 7 kg each!

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9. The **grapefruit** used to be one of the "Seven Wonders of Barbados". This citrus fruit is like a large orange, but has a yellow skin and tastes less sweet.

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10. What a hot summer! I'm afraid we are going to suffer from this extreme heat for the rest of the month.

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**14. Выбери правильную форму глагола.**

1. Unfortunately we have missed the train. It \_\_\_\_\_ just five minutes ago.  
a) has departed  
b) departed
2. This time tomorrow the Browns \_\_\_\_\_ for Florida.  
a) will be leaving  
b) is leaving
3. San Francisco \_\_\_\_\_ Yerba Buena by the year 1848.  
a) had called  
b) had been called
4. Does it often \_\_\_\_\_ in Texas?  
a) rains  
b) rain
5. In the last few years my friend \_\_\_\_\_ to Switzerland, Italy, the UK and China.  
a) has been  
b) was
6. Where \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday? — Our dream country is New Zealand.  
a) do you go  
b) are you going
7. I think if we \_\_\_\_\_ to town this afternoon, we'll do a lot of sightseeing.  
a) go  
b) will go
8. The teacher said that the Bill of Rights \_\_\_\_\_ in 1791.  
a) had been written  
b) was written

9. What \_\_\_\_\_ there in the Taronga Zoo that you liked the most? — We saw a lot of exotic animals, they were very unusual!

a) were

b) was

10. When \_\_\_\_\_ surfing? — I think in November.

a) did they go

b) have they gone

**15. Поставь глаголы в правильную форму.**

1. They (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in Mexico for five years and then (move) \_\_\_\_\_ to Chicago.

2. What (you look) \_\_\_\_\_ for? — I (try) \_\_\_\_\_ to find my pen drive<sup>1</sup> with holiday photos.

3. Last winter when Jeremy (ski) \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains, he (injure) \_\_\_\_\_ and had to go to hospital.

4. Helen (be) \_\_\_\_\_ not at home yet. She (be) \_\_\_\_\_ back around 8 o'clock.

5. As I (get) \_\_\_\_\_ to my hotel, two people (run) \_\_\_\_\_ towards my car and (open) \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

6. They (be) \_\_\_\_\_ so lucky to be on holiday! I (hope) \_\_\_\_\_ they (enjoy) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves at the seashore now.

7. What a tasty smell! — Yes, we (prepare) \_\_\_\_\_ everything for the party since morning and Mum just (bake) \_\_\_\_\_ a cherry pie. Would you like some?

8. Poor Liz had no money for the ticket as she (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ her wallet at home.

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<sup>1</sup> a pen drive — флешка (флеш-карта, устройство для накопления и хранения информации)

9. If we (see) \_\_\_\_\_ an incident, we (inform) \_\_\_\_\_ the police.

10. I wonder if you (play) \_\_\_\_\_ golf with Andrew at 4 o'clock tomorrow. — Oh, no. We already (play) \_\_\_\_\_ a good game.

**16. Преобразуй слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

This is the news of the day. One post office in Cornwall 1. \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ 175 years of continuous work. Almost all villagers 2. \_\_\_\_\_ to see a special birthday message brought in style when a messenger on horseback from the Post Office 3. \_\_\_\_\_ into town to give greetings to staff.

It reminded of those times when people 4. \_\_\_\_\_ any modern methods of communication. In the ancient times urgent information 5. \_\_\_\_\_ by special horse riders (couriers). They 6. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of difficulties on their way. Sometimes they even 7. \_\_\_\_\_!

Nowadays horseback post is rare but still 8. \_\_\_\_\_ in mountainous regions. Tony Black, a mail carrier, said: "Over the 21 years I 9. \_\_\_\_\_ this, I 10. \_\_\_\_\_ around the world two times on horseback." He added: "I love it. It really is a way of life for me."

CELEBRATE

GATHER

RIDE

NOT HAVE

CARRY

MEET

ROB

USE

DO

BE

**17. А. Преобразуй существительные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

1. Let me show you some \_\_\_\_\_ I've brought from my trip round America.
2. New York and Washington, DC are the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA.
3. You can see a kangaroo and an emu on \_\_\_\_\_ coat of arms.
4. A lot of \_\_\_\_\_ of birds in Australia lost the ability to fly.
5. Due to its design Canberra is considered to be a "\_\_\_\_\_ paradise".

PHOTO

CITY

AUSTRALIA  
SPECIES

CYCLIST

**В. Преобразуй прилагательные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

1. Australia is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all continents.
2. Travelling by bicycle helps people enjoy their time, save money, and get exercise for a \_\_\_\_\_ body.
3. The koala is the \_\_\_\_\_ animal I've seen in my life.
4. Look at that puppy with black spots! It is \_\_\_\_\_ than that brown one.
5. My elder brother was \_\_\_\_\_ at geography than me when he was in the 6th year at school.

FLAT

HEALTHY  
CUTE

PLAYFUL

BAD

**18. Преобразуй слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

Many of the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ discoveries of ancient life and dinosaurs are on display on the 2. \_\_\_\_\_ floor of the American Museum of Natural History.

The 3. \_\_\_\_\_ dinosaur lived about 66 million years ago. We know about dinosaurs because for centuries people 4. \_\_\_\_\_ their skeletons and footprints in rocks and caves. For example, in Australia there is the 5. \_\_\_\_\_ dinosaur trackway on Earth. The footprints are so real! You can think that the dinosaurs 6. \_\_\_\_\_ them only yesterday.

Dinosaurs were very big reptiles that 7. \_\_\_\_\_ warm in the sun. Some dinosaurs made nests, 8. \_\_\_\_\_ eggs and even had feathers. Scientists agree that birds are very closely related to dinosaurs. Some of them think that birds could be dinosaurs 9. \_\_\_\_\_. Does it mean that the "missing links" between dinosaurs and birds 10. \_\_\_\_\_?

GREAT

FOUR

LATE

FIND

LARGE

LEAVE

KEEP

LAY

THEY

FIND

## Раздел 4. Устная речь

**19. Ответь на вопросы по теме *Customs and Traditions*. Каждый ответ должен содержать 1—3 фразы. Ты можешь предварительно сформулировать свой ответ письменно.**

1. What public holiday is traditionally celebrated in the UK and some other countries at the end of December?

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2. Why do Londoners keep ravens in the Tower of London?

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3. How is Halloween celebrated?

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4. What do you know about Maslenitsa?

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**20. Раздели слова и словосочетания в рамке на две группы:**

1. *Why People Keep Their Traditions;*
2. *A Tradition at Home or Abroad That I Find Interesting.*

**Запиши их в соответствующие колонки. Некоторые слова могут относиться к двум темам.**

a custom • traditional food • holidays • relatives • friends  
• to gather together • to celebrate • to congratulate  
• to invite somebody to some place • an important role  
• to see each other • history • a generation • national  
• a party • preparations • experience • knowledge • to keep  
the heritage • religion • to share something • to unite  
• a feeling

**Why People Keep  
Their Traditions**

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**A Tradition at Home  
or Abroad That I Find  
Interesting**

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

21. Выбери одну тему из упражнения 20 и составь по ней высказывание. Напиши не менее 10 предложений.

*Используй некоторые из предложенных в упражнении 20 слов и словосочетаний. Составь план из 2–3 пунктов. Ты можешь предварительно сформулировать своё высказывание письменно.*

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Outline:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Text:

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**22. Составь высказывание на тему *The Most Unusual Places in the World*. Следуй предложенному плану. Твоё высказывание должно состоять из 10—15 предложений.**

*Выступи со своим сообщением перед классом. Обращай внимание на логику повествования, грамотность, правильный выбор и богатство лексики. Следи за своим произношением. Ты можешь предварительно сформулировать своё высказывание письменно.*

**Outline:**

- a) what place or places I can call unusual;
- b) how I can describe one of such places;
- c) why people go to these places;
- d) what unusual place I'd like to visit.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Раздел 5. Письменная речь

**23. Напиши не менее 10 слов и словосочетаний, которые могут помочь тебе высказаться по следующим темам:**

1. An unusual animal

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_
- m) \_\_\_\_\_
- n) \_\_\_\_\_

2. A modern city

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_
- m) \_\_\_\_\_
- n) \_\_\_\_\_

3. A desert

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_
- m) \_\_\_\_\_
- n) \_\_\_\_\_

**24. Составь высказывание на тему *Our Planet Earth Is Full of Wonders*. Напиши 5—10 предложений.**

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25. Ты получил(а) письмо от друга по переписке. Ответь на каждый из его вопросов письменно. Напиши 3—5 предложений.

1. Where would you like to travel?

2. What places of interest would you like to see?

## Модуль 1

**4. B. (sample)** 1. Do wind farms make electricity without harming the environment? 2. Are wind farms noisy or silent? 3. There are plans to build the biggest wind farm in Scotland, aren't there? 4. What is renewable energy? 5. How much electricity can wind farms give?

**5.** 1. ... six young men stood in Roseberry Street, Liverpool. They sang a song. The band was called *the Quarrymen*. 2. *The Quarrymen* slowly became *the Beatles*. 3. "One day I'm going to be famous," he often said, and he was right. 4. John Lennon was more than a singer and songwriter.

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

**7.** 1. D; 2. A; 3. C; extra — B.

**8.** 1. C; 2. A; 3. D; extra — B.

**9.** 1. Ms; 2. greengrocer; 3. dentist; 4. look; 5. Listen; 6. took; 7. rose; 8. tall; 9. among.

**10. A.** 1. buy; 2. rise; 3. after; 4. low; 5. old; 6. without; 7. better; 8. beautiful; 9. peace; 10. poor. **B.** 1. perform; 2. flat; 3. come; 4. car; 5. large; 6. sweet; 7. little; 8. dear; 9. comfortable; 10. continue.

**11.** 1. e; 2. c; 3. j; 4. h; 5. i; 6. g; 7. a; 8. b; 9. d; 10. f.

**12.** 1. uncomfortable; 2. navigator; 3. depth; 4. politeness; 5. southern; 6. shoppers; 7. changeable; 8. healthy; 9. immediately; 10. guitarist.

**13.** 1. тенденция; 2. морской конёк; 3. организовывать; 4. комитет; 5. оригинальный; 6. пресса, средства массовой информации; 7. атлет, спортсмен; 8. системы; 9. конфетти; 10. призы, награды.

**14.** 1. always travel; 2. have always wanted; 3. travels; 4. Have they arrived; 5. had booked; 6. is going; 7. have visited; 8. arrive; 9. will arrive; 10. was chosen.

**15.** 1. is playing; 2. is, watching; 3. has just finished; 4. is going, has been doing; 5. were building; 6. coffee is grown/coffee grows; 7. had always liked; 8. have bought, did you buy; 9. will visit/are going to visit; 10. did they receive.

**16.** 1. most; 2. takes; 3. is called; 4. was invented; 5. helped; 6. knew; 7. studied; 8. found; 9. understood; 10. using; 11. was sold.

**17. A.** 1. men; 2. parents'; 3. mice; 4. wolves; 5. leaves.  
**B.** 1. best; 2. happier; 3. more fashionable; 4. worst; 5. hottest.

**18.** 1. first; 2. me; 3. bought; 4. had looked/had been looking; 5. found; 6. himself; 7. nineteenth; 8. had; 9. agreed; 10. her.

**19. (sample)** 1. I think that those problems are pollution and global warming. They are very serious, because they influence people's and animals' habitats. This may lead to disasters. 2. In the middle of the 20th century people began to understand that in many cases nature was seriously influenced by their activities. That led to discussions. The fact that these problems are still in the centre of our attention shows that these problems are not solved yet. 3. In my opinion, air, water and soil pollution is harmful to people's health. It is because humans breathe the air that is not clean, drink dirty water and grow vegetables and fruit that may be poisoned because the soil is poisoned. All of this can ruin our civilization. 4. Animals live in water or on land that may be poisoned or badly polluted. They all breathe the air which is getting dirty. Animals can't live in such conditions. Their habitats are becoming dangerous for them. 5. When people speak about "ecology of man", they usually mean the relations of people with animals and plants, and their influence on people. Human habitats and healthy lifestyles are certainly very important part of this discussion.

**20.** 1. wildlife, deserts, forests, natural resources, mountains, countryside, animals' habitats, air and soil, high temperatures;  
2. make no dumps in seas, filters, protect, save, look after animals' habitats, not to waste water, say no to pollution, to use bikes instead of cars, not to poison soil, to plant more trees.

**21. (sample) 1. The Natural World Around Us**

*Outline:* 1. Natural world and our environment.

2. Places for man to live.

3. Our fragile planet: human and animals' habitats.

*Text:* 1. The natural world is everything that nature has made. Air, water, land, wildlife are parts of the natural world. Our environment is everything that is around us including things produced by man.

2. People live in cities, towns, villages etc. These places are their environment and they can be found in different areas — near forests and mountains or near bodies of water: oceans, seas, rivers. Human beings live on different continents and their living conditions are different.

3. Wherever people live they should understand how fragile our planet is and that today it is in danger. People's activities influence the world around us. We pollute our environment, ruin animals' habitats and destruct wildlife in many places. Man does a lot of harm to his own environment. We must stop ruining our planet.

**2. Why and How We Can Help the Natural World**

*Outline:* 1. People should correct their own mistakes.

2. We should stop ruining the Earth.

3. What should be done to improve ecology on our planet.

*Text:* 1. Nowadays our planet is in great danger because of its environmental problems that endanger people's lives. In many cases these problems (air and water pollution, noise from cars and buses, destruction of wildlife, shortage of natural resources) appeared because of the human activities. Time has come to correct our mistakes.

2. First of all people should stop polluting their habitats. Factories and plants mustn't dump their waste into rivers, seas and oceans. People shouldn't use cars so much. And we also shouldn't cut down so many trees, because it ruins animals' habitats.

3. We all should cooperate to improve ecology on our planet. We can use bikes more often. We can plant trees and make our cities and towns greener and cleaner. We should limit the amount of water and energy we use. In other words, we should become more responsible.

**22. (sample)** a) I live in a small settlement near Moscow. Its name is ... It takes us an hour and a half to get from here to Moscow by train. Our family has a car, so we often drive to Moscow. b) You can find 6 streets in our settlement. They are not long. You can see stone buildings there that are not very high. There are old and new wooden houses too. The central part of our settlement is a square where some shops are situated. Not far from it there is a railway station, a bus stop and a post office. There is only one primary school here. c) I think that the most important thing about this place is its population – the people who live in it. Most of them are kind, friendly and very hospitable. Some of them work in Moscow and go there five days a week. The next thing that is important is our environment. We live among large fields and forests. There is a deep lake nearby too. d) I really like the place where I live, especially in spring and summer when everything is so fresh and colourful. I am fond of my neighbours and the people I know. But in autumn, when it's often rainy and foggy, the place looks grey and life here seems not very interesting.

**23. (sample)** 1. a) to be situated; b) a picturesque place; c) forests and fields around; d) to look beautiful; e) not many high buildings; f) several shops; g) hospitable and friendly people; h) different in different seasons; i) wildlife; j) animals' habitats.

2. a) a lot of flowers; b) green lawns; c) some trees; d) high and low; e) wooden benches; f) flowerbeds; g) rose bushes; h) tulips; i) a small pond; j) a doghouse.

3. a) a high modern building; b) light classrooms; c) modern equipment; d) a large gym; e) classroom furniture; f) green school boards; g) computers; h) laboratories; i) a good library; j) a lunch room.

**24. (sample)** We often hear that the world we live in is beautiful. And it really is, if you look around. In forests, near lakes, high in the mountains — everywhere you can find lots of things to admire. If you dive to the bottom of a lake or a sea in a special cabin, you will be able to see the wonderful underwater world, sometimes more picturesque and colourful than what we have on land. Nature is beautiful and so is wildlife. But people who inhabit the Earth are beautiful too. They create fantastic things in literature, arts, music and architecture, in science and engineering. They invent new theories, produce absolutely incredible things. They do lots of good things, which shows that they have goodness in themselves. Yes, it's a beautiful world we live in.

**25. (sample)** 1. I can tell you that I don't often have free time. Honestly I'm really busy with my classes and sports activities. But if I have a free hour or two, I like to listen to my favourite music. I used to play the piano when I was in primary school and had a fantastic teacher. Since then music has become my great love. In spring, summer, or autumn I sometimes go out with my friends, but that doesn't happen very often.

2. There are a few places where I would like to go once I have the time. First of all I would like to buy tickets for a drama performance. I like theatre very much, but I don't often go there. I really have too many things to do and theatre tickets are rather expensive. I may also go to a photo exhibition. I like to take pictures myself, though I'm not a very good photographer. But at exhibitions I enjoy the works of real masters and learn some things myself.

## Модуль 2

**4. B. (sample)** 1. Are there big celebrations in England on the 23rd of April? 2. Do England, Wales and Ireland have national holidays in spring or in winter? 3. Many people in England don't know when St George's Day is, do they? 4. Who forgot about St George with time? 5. Why did many English people forget about St George?

**5.** 1. One of the effects of air pollution is global warming. 2. A warmer earth means that weather patterns are changing. 3. This could raise the sea level in some places by several metres. 4. Air pollution is a serious problem in many cities across the world.

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

**7.** 1. B; 2. D; 3. C; extra — A.

**8.** 1. C; 2. D; 3. A; extra — B.

**9.** 1. Mrs; 2. snowy; 3. grocer; 4. secretary's; 5. high; 6. between; 7. which; 8. bit; 9. exciting; 10. healthy.

**10. A.** 1. sweet; 2. interesting; 3. careless; 4. finish/end; 5. an arrival; 6. find; 7. below; 8. behind; 9. low/lower; 10. quiet.

**B.** 1. end; 2. rich; 3. to like/like; 4. dull; 5. main; 6. story; 7. seaman; 8. continue; 9. discover; 10. difficult.

**11.** 1. to excite somebody; 2. to break something; 3. to follow the boy; 4. to pay for the hotel; 5. to wrap the box; 6. to hold a book in your hands; 7. to lose the money; 8. to ride a horse; 9. to punish the thief.

**12.** 1. typist; 2. unnoticed; 3. freshness; 4. width; 5. sailor, explorer; 6. slowly; 7. respectable/respected; 8. western; 9. foggy, frosty.

**13.** 1. композитор, симфония; 2. сентиментальный; 3. джаз, эра, звуковые фильмы; 4. эксперименты; 5. телескоп; 6. учебный курс; 7. академия; 8. караван; 9. бесценный, не имеющий цены; 10. философия.

**14.** 1. were playing; 2. have looked; 3. is trying; 4. ran; 5. have you known; 6. comes; 7. would buy; 8. had badly hurt; 9. are sold; 10. have been learning.

**15.** 1. was weighed, wrapped, paid; 2. have been planting; 3. had won; 4. came, could not, had stolen; 5. comes; 6. haven't rowed, to try; 7. is coming/has come, hurts; 8. said/were saying, spoke/were speaking; 9. is grown, is imported; 10. will join, returns.

**16.** 1. are; 2. count; 3. is called; 4. used; 5. to count; 6. come/ came; 7. were invented; 8. was used; 9. call; 10. wrote; 11. began.

**17. A.** 1. deer; 2. teeth; 3. wolves, bears; 4. men, women; 5. berries. **B.** 1. newest; 2. lower; 3. more serious; 4. best; 5. healthier.

**18.** 1. was visiting; 2. was walking; 3. saw; 4. Its; 5. had left; 6. got; 7. to come; 8. was greeted; 9. had brought; 10. mine; 11. will die.

**19. (sample)** 1. Knowledge about the weather is important for people because they know what they can expect in different regions and when. It is very important for agriculture, for those who are in the air or at sea. But the weather is also important for common people — they want to know what to wear, what medicine to take and what to do, if for example, a storm is coming. 2. You can read in books and magazines, or hear on TV and on the radio that the British have changeable weather. People who live there agree, because in the morning you may have a dull and rainy day, but in two or three hours the situation may change. The sun begins to shine and the wind stops blowing hard. So people have different types of weather during one day. 3. First of all it is a traditional topic. It seems only natural to discuss what is happening at the moment. Besides, as the weather is changeable, it's reasonable to discuss what possible weather changes are expected. 4. Weathermen collect information about the weather in different places and at different times. They collect information from ships, planes, weather stations and space stations. They collect it at night and during daytime. 5. Summers in my native city are not very hot. They

are not cold either, though sometimes it can be rainy. The usual temperature is about 25°C above zero. Winters have become much warmer. Sometimes it snows a lot, but sometimes we have green winters.

**20. (sample)** 1. winter, December, January and February, to ski and skate, streets covered with snow, snowy and frosty, below zero, to play hockey, to make snowmen, to throw snowballs; 2. changeable weather, all the year round, warm and humid, mild winters, white winter, warm summers, early spring, foggy, green winter, influence of the sea.

**21. (sample) 1. My Favourite Season**

*Outline:* 1. Other names of the season.  
2. Reasons to like winter.  
3. Climatic changes in winter.

*Text:* 1. My favourite season is winter. It is the shortest and the coldest season. Some people say it is a white season, and it's very beautiful.

2. I like winter because I can ski and skate. I also like to watch hockey matches. Children make snowmen and often throw snowballs in winter. When the weather is not very cold, me and my friends ski in the forest. We enjoy skiing there, especially when the sun shines brightly in the blue sky. When it's frosty, I stay at home.

3. But nowadays winters have become much warmer. Sometimes it rains and the temperature is above zero. This is not what I like about my favourite season.

**2. The Weather on the British Isles**

*Outline:* 1. One word to characterize the british weather.  
2. The british weather in different seasons.  
3. Why the british weather is changeable.

*Text:* 1. When people speak about the weather on the British Isles, they often use the word *changeable*. And it is really so. The British Isles are surrounded by seas and oceans. This geographical position of the islands influences the weather greatly.

2. The climate on the islands is mild and humid. Winters are warm. Winter temperatures are often above zero. Spring begins very early. You can see the first spring flowers in March. The British weather depends on the winds that blow above the country.

3. As the weather can change several times a day, it may rain in the morning, but the afternoon may be sunny and bright. The sky may be grey and cloudy but in half an hour it may absolutely clear. Though it is changeable, I like the British weather.

**22. (sample)** a) Ecology is very important today and everybody should know as much as they can about it. We all want to have better living conditions on Earth, and that means we should do as much as we can to create them, to protect our environment and to solve (or at least to try to solve) those ecological problems, which have become fairly serious. b) The first of them is certainly pollution. Air, water and soil pollution threaten the lives of humans. We breathe the air that is not clean, we often drink water that is not ideal. Nuclear power stations are not always safe. All these things endanger our lives. c) Schoolchildren as well as grown-ups should know what ecology is. They also should understand which of the problems are the most serious. And they certainly should believe and know that their activities can help make the ecological situation in the place where they live better. d) It is good that nowadays it's fashionable to be "green", to help the planet to survive and we can do something. We can try not to waste water, not to throw away bread and other food. It is important to turn off the lights and computers when you do not need them. It is good if you plant trees and flowers, if you feed birds in cold seasons, if you walk to school or go there by bike. It's also important not to waste paper. These and other little things we do every day can help solve some ecological problems.

**23. (sample)** 1. a) the blue sky; b) to shine; c) the temperature; d) to sing (about birds); e) to appear (about the first flowers); f) to make nests; g) the first flowers; h) to melt (about snow); i) to play outdoors; j) to wake up from the winter's sleep.

2. a) a dark sky; b) cloudy; c) to rain; d) foggy; e) windy; f) to wear raincoats; g) to carry umbrellas; h) cold; i) unpleasant; j) to prefer to stay at home.

3. a) fresh frosty air; b) bright blue sky; c) to ski; d) to skate; e) to play hockey; f) to throw snowballs; g) to make snowmen h) to spend a lot of time outdoors; i) winter holidays; j) to be covered with snow.

**24. (sample)** Responsibility is a very important quality that people have. If you are a responsible person, you have the duty to look after something. In this case, you have to look after your habitat. And the best rule is to do as much as you can for the place (town, house) where you live. Never throw paper or other used things onto the ground, never make dumps in the nearby groves or forests. Leave the places where you had a picnic clean. These are simple rules, but if each of us follows them, we will make a big step towards improving our habitats. Become green. Save paper, water and energy. It is your responsibility. Don't smoke, eat healthy food, be active and do some sport. You are responsible for yourself as a part of the place where you live. Remember that every little bit helps. For starters, you can turn off the tap when you brush your teeth.

**25. (sample)** 1. My hobby is travelling. In fact, that's my family's hobby. My mother and father always go to different places when they are on holiday and they always take me with them. We have been to many interesting places in our country. My father has a car, so he often takes us to some small towns or villages round Moscow, where we live. There are old churches and interesting wooden houses in some of them. Last month we were in Melikhovo, where A.P. Chekhov lived and worked. When you travel, you learn a lot of interesting and unusual facts. That's the way I often spend my holidays.

2. The best place to spend my summer holidays is a sea coast. I have been to the Black Sea several times and each visit was really great. First of all the sea itself is beautiful. And it's so easy to swim in it. The water, at least in summer, is pleasantly warm, and its colour is very unusual — it is greenish blue. You can go

boating, play ball games on the beach, sunbathe and enjoy seafood, which is very tasty. The Black Sea coast is the best place for me to spend my summer holidays.

## Модуль 3

**4. B. (sample)** 1. Was it raining on the day described in the text? 2. Was it a man or a woman, who rescued Julia? 3. Julia didn't know the way, did she? 4. Who helped Julia to find the way to the station? 5. How long was the way to the underground station?

**5.** 1. He travels all over the world to demonstrate his balloon art. 2. It was his little sister's idea. She wanted him to make balloon animals and gave him a book on balloon modelling for his 18th birthday. 3. ... balloon modelling became Brian's hobby and his business. 4. He learned how to make funny hats, dresses, planes, rockets and what not.

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

**7.** 1. C; 2. B; 3. D; extra — A.

**8.** 1. C; 2. D; 3. A; extra — B.

**9.** 1. cured; 2. Channel; 3. convenient; 4. price; 5. reminded; 6. careful; 7. applause; 8. at.

**10. A.** 1. true facts; 2. the species disappeared/died out; 3. the sun sets; 4. the country's highlands; 5. the army's defeat; 6. in this cold; 7. an inhospitable home; 8. to catch/to get on (the train).  
**B.** 1. a bit; 2. greenhouse; 3. huge; 4. recover; 5. own; 6. produce; 7. ruin; 8. disaster.

**11.** 1. polluting; 2. crowned; 3. became extinct; 4. insects; 5. admire; 6. connect; 7. Humans; 8. pile.

**12.** 1. Unfortunately; 2. respectable/respected; 3. bravery; 4. continental; 5. daily; 6. dislikes; 7. sailors; 8. waterless.

**13.** 1. альбом; 2. перенаселённый; 3. с готовностью/охотно, позировать; 4. владельцы; 5. северный; 6. милый/славный; 7. переделана/превращена; 8. транспортное средство/средство передвижения; 9. бесчисленные; 10. не определена.

**14.** 1. is often played; 2. was still doing; 3. have written; 4. would leave; 5. will be finished; 6. is sitting, is wearing; 7. come; 8. aren't you working, have finished; 9. performed; 10. ring.

**15.** 1. had lived/lived; 2. were; 3. had; 4. were; 5. had done; 6. is living/lives; 7. has not forgotten; 8. left; 9. would visit.

**16.** 1. are travelling, were; 2. have you been staying/have you stayed, have not seen; 3. are going, to join; 4. will be finished, will be, prefer; 5. moved, were finishing; 6. is he feeling/does he feel, had dropped/had fallen; 7. did Stacy begin, has been learning; 8. am washing, wait.

**17.** 1. them, Their; 2. yourselves, your; 3. its, Mine, My; 4. his, himself; 5. ours, her; 6. yourself, us; 7. These, Those, yours; 8. hers, it, her.

**18.** 1. fewer, more; 2. geese; 3. second, first; 4. thicker, thinner; 5. are given; 6. moved, has been; 7. tells; 8. smiling; 9. had dumped; 10. was causing/caused.

**19. (sample)** 1. The Tower is the oldest part of London and its heart. The place is connected with the history of the country. It has some interesting museums and old traditions. 2. The British Museum is one of the largest in the world. Its many collections are interesting for those who love history. For example, it has a big collection of coins. 3. This town is Stratford-upon-Avon. William Shakespeare was born and died there. There are many places in Stratford which are connected with him and his works. 4. In the centre of Trafalgar Square you can see Nelson's Column with the figure of Admiral Nelson at the top. Another place of interest in the square is the National Gallery. There a visitor can see lots of wonderful paintings from many countries of the world. 5. First of all, it's Buckingham Palace in London where the Queen lives and works. Also it's the Houses of Parliament where British monarchs come to speak to the parliament. We can also remember the Royal Albert Hall connected with the name of Queen Victoria.

**20.** 1. foreign language, important information, reason, go travelling, visit, to travel about the world, to read books and watch films in foreign languages, useful, useful, firstly, secondly, helpful, someday, to develop us as persons. 2. To attract a lot of visitors, historic place, reason, take photos, very beautiful, go travelling, visit, never forget, customs and traditions, to travel about the world, unusual, nothing like that in the world, to watch, in Russia and abroad.

**21. (sample) 1. Why We Need to Learn Foreign Languages**

- Outline:*
1. Foreign languages are important for travelling.
  2. Foreign languages are important for getting information.
  3. Languages help people in their jobs.

*Text:* 1. To learn a foreign language is very important nowadays. There are several reasons for that. Firstly, we need to speak foreign languages when we go travelling. For example, English is spoken all over the world. So when you come to a country abroad, there will be people speaking it.

2. Secondly, language learning helps us to read books and watch films that are not in Russian. It allows us to learn more about other cultures and people.

3. Then, speaking a foreign language can be helpful in many jobs. Besides, language learning is interesting and useful. It develops us as persons and gives us a lot of new information. Personally, I enjoy learning English and am going to continue doing it.

**2. The Places of Interest in the UK I'd Like to See with My Own Eyes**

- Outline:*
1. I prefer to see things with my own eyes.
  2. I'd like to go to Scotland.
  3. What I want to see and do there.

*Text:* 1. It is more interesting to see places with our own eyes than to hear or read about them. Seeing things gives you deeper impressions. There are many places I'd like to visit in Russia and abroad.

2. Personally, I'd like to visit Scotland someday. I think it will be wonderful to go to Edinburgh and see the Castle and the Old Town.

I know that there are many interesting customs and traditions in Scotland.

3. I'd like to watch people dancing Scottish dances and listen to bagpipes. Scotland with its mountains and lakes is a very beautiful country. If I go there, I'll take many photos to show them to my family and friends. I'm sure that I'll never forget such a visit.

**22. (sample)** a) I like the idea of school trips to foreign countries. They give schoolchildren a chance to learn more about the world and to meet people living there. b) I'd like to visit one of the English-speaking countries, the UK or the USA. I've read a lot about them and now I want to see these places with my own eyes. For example, my dream is to see the skyscrapers of New York City. c) If I go to an English-speaking country, I'll be able to practice my English. I will also learn more about the country's customs, traditions and its people. d) English will help me to communicate with foreigners. I will be able to get the information that I need. I will be able to ask questions and understand what people say to me. It's very important.

**23. (sample)** 1. a) to run through a plain/a forest; b) a bank; c) a shore; d) a sandy beach; e) to row in a boat; f) a cool sea breeze; g) huge; h) fish and dolphins; i) enjoy swimming; j) holidaymakers.

2. a) dark; b) uncomfortable; c) a residence; d) a symbol; e) mysterious; f) ancient; g) old traditions; h) historic; i) a ghost; j) to explore.

3. a) thick; b) a habitat; c) birds and animals; d) species; e) beauty; f) foggy/misty; g) birdsongs; h) leaves; i) tall/high trees; j) to discover.

**24. (sample)** All countries and nations are different. They have different countries and traditions. Each country has its own history and culture. But we live on one planet and we are neighbours. If we want to live like good neighbours, we must know more about each other. Then we won't be afraid of others. We'll be able to work together and make our planet a better and safer place to live.

**25. (sample)** 1. Last summer my parents and I went to Kazan and stayed there for a week. There we saw some places of interest: the Kremlin and the new modern stadium. The city is big and looks rather unusual because east and west meet there. The city stands on the Volga River which is very wide and beautiful. Kazan has lovely parks too.

2. I would certainly like to return to Kazan someday. A week is not enough to see everything in a big city. I'd like to visit some museums there because I want to know more about the city's history. I also want to spend more time on the banks of the Volga and explore its sandy beaches.

## Модуль 4

**4. B. (sample)** 1. Does the rock change its colour? 2. Is it bright red or dark blue at sunrise? 3. This rock is a sacred place, isn't it? 4. What is there on the surface of the rock? 5. Where is Ayers Rock located?

**5.** 1. Climate change threatens historic landmarks. 2. Jamestown ... is located on an island that is less than five feet above sea level ... if the coastal waters rise up to six feet ... the territory will be underwater. 3. The western part of the USA ... There is too little water. 4. Rising temperatures increase the possibility of drought and make the fire season longer.

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

**7.** 1. C; 2. D; 3. B; extra — A.

**8.** 1. D; 2. B; 3. C; extra — A.

**9.** 1. workaholic; 2. long; 3. at; 4. their; 5. habitat; 6. hardly; 7. have gone; 8. obey; 9. streams.

**10. A.** 1. freeze; 2. wet/rainy/humid; 3. get off; 4. foreign; 5. powerless/weak; 6. near; 7. boring/dull; 8. incomplete; 9. destroy/ruin; 10. return/come back. **B.** 1. finish; 2. powerful/strong; 3. endless/wide/broad; 4. well-known; 5. fast; 6. astonishing/surprising/wonderful; 7. populated; 8. be located; 9. except; 10. sad.

**11.** 1. g; 2. j; 3. d; 4. b; 5. c; 6. h; 7. i; 8. a; 9. f; 10. e.

**12.** 1. misty; 2. noticeable; 3. inhospitable; 4. unusual; 5. graceless; 6. thrower; 7. eastern; 8. settlers; 9. natural; 10. powerful.

**13.** 1. референдум; 2. шок; 3. атлас; 4. пираты; 5. необыкновенный/необычайный/экстраординарный; 6. авокадо; 7. постоянный; 8. рюкзак; 9. грейпфрут; 10. экстремальный/чрезвычайный.

**14.** 1. departed; 2. will be leaving; 3. had been called; 4. rain; 5. has been; 6. are you going; 7. go; 8. was made; 9. was; 10. did they go.

**15.** 1. lived, moved; 2. are you looking, am trying; 3. was skiing, was injured; 4. is, will be; 5. got, ran, opened; 6. are, hope, are enjoying; 7. have been preparing, has just baked; 8. had left; 9. see, will/shall/'ll inform; 10. will be playing, have already played.

**16.** 1. has just celebrated; 2. gathered; 3. rode; 4. did not have; 5. was carried; 6. met; 7. were robbed; 8. is used; 9. have been doing; 10. have been.

**17. A.** 1. photos; 2. cities; 3. Australia's; 4. species; 5. cyclist's.  
**B.** 1. flattest; 2. healthier; 3. cutest; 4. more playful; 5. worse.

**18.** 1. greatest; 2. fourth; 3. last; 4. have been finding; 5. largest; 6. left; 7. kept; 8. laid; 9. themselves; 10. have been found.

**19. (sample)** 1. It is Christmas, which is the most important winter holiday in Britain and some other countries. Traditionally it is an enjoyable family occasion. A few weeks before the 24th of December people decorate their flats and houses. On Christmas Eve they meet together, have special meals, exchange gifts and make wishes. 2. The ravens have been living in the Tower for more than 900 years. English people are very conservative. They believe a legend that says that the Tower will stand only if ravens live there. 3. Halloween is celebrated on October 31, though it is not an official holiday. People, especially teenagers and children, dress in costumes of witches, ghosts, pirates, characters from TV and computer games. Houses and lawns are decorated with pumpkins. In the evening, children go from house to house, knock at the doors and say "trick or treat". Usually they are given candies. 4. It is one of the oldest Russian traditional holidays to welcome spring and warmth and say goodbye to winter and coldness. People make pancakes that symbolize the sun. Maslenitsa lasts for a week when people visit their dearest and nearest and invite friends to visit them. At the end of the week people make fires, burn a figure symbolizing winter usually made of straw. Some people ask each other for forgiveness on the last day as a custom.

**20. (sample)** 1. a custom, traditional food, to celebrate, to invite somebody to some place, an important role, history, a generation,

national, experience, knowledge, to keep the heritage, religion, to share something, to unite; 2. to gather together, to see each other, a party, preparations, relatives, friends, to congratulate, a feeling, holidays.

## **21. (sample) 1. Why People Keep Their Traditions**

*Outline:* 1. Traditions help us to understand our history.  
2. Keeping traditions connects us with the past.  
3. Traditions are important for family life.

*Text:* 1. People pass the traditions of their nation from generation to generation to keep the experience of their fathers and grandfathers alive. I think that keeping traditions helps us to know our history better and remember certain historic events. These traditions are a part of our culture. Without them our culture won't be the same.

2. People who keep traditions are a bit conservative. I don't think that it is bad to be conservative. Traditions help people to feel a part of their nation, give them a sense of belonging and unite them. Keeping traditions alive develops a sense of connection to the past.

3. Traditions not only bring people of a nation together, they are also important in family life. Family traditions can be different. In some families people gather for the evening tea to discuss the events of the day. In others they spend free time together going to theatres, museums, exhibitions and other places of interest. I think that such family traditions as discussing things and doing something together are very useful for both children and grown-ups.

## **2. A Tradition at Home or Abroad That I Find Interesting**

*Outline:* 1. Easter – a Christian festival.  
2. Symbols of the celebration.  
3. The usual way to celebrate Easter.

*Text:* 1. Easter is a Christian holiday which is celebrated in the UK, Russia, Europe, the USA and other countries in March or April. This holiday is associated with spring and return to life.

2. The most important symbol of this holiday is the Easter egg. In Russia it is a hard-boiled egg painted in different colours, red preferably, and brightly decorated. Nowadays children often get

chocolate eggs at Easter. In some countries it is believed that an Easter rabbit brings the egg and hides it somewhere in the house for the child to find. Rabbits are also a symbol of Easter and new life.

3. Easter is usually the time for the members of the family and friends to see and greet each other. It is also the time to give and receive presents. Some people cook special meals and make Easter cakes.

**22. (sample)** a) There are a lot of unusual places in the world. They are unusual because they differ greatly from other places. They attract and surprise people. b) I think that one of the most unusual places in the world is the Grand Canyon in the USA. It is an ancient river valley that is very deep and 320 km long. The Canyon looks different at different times of the day. c) I think that a lot of tourists enjoy visiting this place because they want to learn more about the past of the planet. They also enjoy the fantastic scenery. The most interesting thing about this place is that plants and animals on the opposite sides of the Canyon differ. d) I'd like to see the Grand Canyon and go riding in this rocky area. I want to see both the sides of the Canyon which are so different and watch the animals that live there. Though this travel can be difficult, I hope I'll be able to go there one day.

**23. (sample)** 1. a) to be found in; b) a habitat; c) to be the size of; d) a species; e) to resemble; f) extraordinary; g) curious; h) a creature; i) be surprised; j) wild.

2. a) a lot of offices; b) busy streets; c) high modern buildings; d) to take the underground; e) broad avenues; f) heavy traffic; g) skyscrapers; h) to be struck by; i) theatres and museums; j) architecture.

3. a) to cover a large area; b) practically no plants; c) very hot; d) to stretch; e) few people; f) little rain; g) dry; h) much sunshine; i) sandy territory; j) uninhabited place.

**24. (sample)** People have always admired our world which is full of wonders. There are natural wonders and wonders made by man,

old and new. If we speak about natural wonders, I think we can name waterfalls, rivers, mountains, forests in different parts of the world. The Niagara Falls in the USA, the Loch Ness in the UK, Uluru in Australia are some of such places. Some wonders are not so great but they are still very surprising. For example, birds' nests, jumping fish, huge plants. Aren't they wonderful? Speaking about wonders made by man we can speak of ancient castles, fantastic palaces, tall towers, spaceships and computers.

But opinions differ: what is a wonder for one person is a common thing for another. It all depends on people. There are wonders that are known to everybody, but there are many more wonders that are still hidden from us. We should be very curious and attentive to see the wonders and surprises that surround us.

**25. (sample)** 1. There are some places where I would like to travel. First of all, I would like to go to the USA to see New York and its places of interest. I think it is especially beautiful there during Christmas holidays when the city is colourfully decorated. I would also like to go to Florida, to Miami, and enjoy sunbathing and swimming there.

2. I definitely want to go to Australia, because there are many places of interest there. I think that the country itself is a place of interest. Where else can we see kangaroos, koalas, emus and other unusual animals? I have read so much about them. I would like to feel what it is like to be on the other end of the planet in this "upside down world". I'll be happy to see the ocean and go surfing.

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**Тренировочные упражнения для подготовки к ОГЭ**  
**VI класс**

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

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