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# ENGLISH

**Exam  
Practice**



?



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

# VII

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# ENGLISH

## АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Тренировочные упражнения  
для подготовки к ОГЭ

**VII класс**

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

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Пособие является составным компонентом учебно-методического комплекта «Английский язык» и предназначено для подготовки учащихся VII 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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## Раздел 1. Чтение и произношение

**1. А. Прочитайте слова с буквой “а”, обращая внимание на произношение буквы и буквосочетаний с ней.**

- a** → [æ] – stamp, cash, sack, rap, gamble  
 → [eɪ] – plane, wade, crane, stale, stake  
**all** [ɔ:] – wall, mall, hall, ball, fall  
**alk** [ɔ:k] – walk, chalk, talk, stalk, balk  
**able** [eɪbl] – table, able, fable, cable, maple  
**ar** [ɑ:] – star, carve, ark, barmy, arms, army  
**are** [eə] – hare, stare, dare, fare, care  
**ass** [ɑ:s] – grass, bass, glass, brass (but lass [læs], mass [mæs])  
**ai** [eɪ] – pain, rain, waist, faint, gait  
**ay** [eɪ] – say, bay, pray, hay, may way  
**ask** [ɑ:sk] – task, mask, flask, bask  
**ast** [ɑ:st] – past, last, cast, mast, blast, fast  
**aft** [ɑ:ft] – after, afternoon, raft, craft, draft  
**ath** [ɑ:θ] – bath, path, bathroom  
**ather** [ɑ:ðə] – father, rather

**В. Прочитайте эти слова.**

- 1) Craft, gamble, fare, faint, flask, fall, maple, pray.
- 2) Cash, chalk, blast, bath, hay, stake, barmy, fable.
- 3) Wade, carve, waste, bask, bay, rather, path, ark.
- 4) Mall, sack, stale, cable, dare, mast, raft, rap, lass.

**2. А. Прочитайте слова с буквой “е”, обращая внимание на произношение буквы и буквосочетаний с ней.**

- e** → [e] – shelf, blend, ferry, trend, mend  
 → [i:] – be, me, he, genie, fever  
**ea** → [i:] – read, peal, seal, veal, zeal  
 → [e] – bread, threat, health, dead, breath  
**ee** [i:] – feel, eel, wheel, keel, reel  
**ere** [ɪə] – here, mere, se'vere, 'atmosphere, sin'cere  
**ear** [ɪə] – near, rear, spear, fear, gear



eer [iə] – deer, engineer, sneer, leer, jeer  
 er [ɜ:] – herd, pert, fern, alert, mermaid  
 ey [i] – honey, money, chimney, donkey (but key [ki:])

### В. Прочитайте эти слова.

- 1) Genie, wheel, seal, severe, alert, rear, peal, blend.
- 2) Fever, veal, trend, mere, herd, monkey, key, gear.
- 3) Ferry, zeal, reel, sincere, engineer, donkey, mend, fear.
- 4) Honey, atmosphere, fern, spear, mermaid, keel, jeer, meat.

С. В каждом ряду найдите слово, в котором буквы “а”, “е” и буквосочетание “еа” читаются не так, как в остальных случаях.

- 1) fake, cane, band, forgave
- 2) etching, re, festival, penguin
- 3) treaty, feast, threat, beast
- 4) marker, rare, marble, partial

### 3. А. Убедитесь, что вы можете правильно прочитать следующие слова.

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Mesopotamia [ˌmesəpəˈteɪmiə]    | 7) barter [ˈbɑ:tə]            |
| 2) mixture [ˈmɪktʃə]               | 8) monetary [ˈmʌnɪtəri]       |
| 3) unique [juːˈni:k]               | 9) efficiency [ɪˈfɪʃənsi]     |
| 4) spread [spred]                  | 10) consequence [ˈkɒnsɪkwəns] |
| 5) throughout [θruːˈaʊt]           | 11) issued [ˈɪʃu:d]           |
| 6) Mediterranean [ˌmedɪtəˈreɪniən] | 12) cheques [tʃeks]           |

### В. Прочитайте текст вслух, обращая особое внимание на произношение подчёркнутых слов и интонацию.

Money was first invented in Mesopotamia in 700 BC. Coins were made of a mixture of gold and silver. They had the emblem of the king stamped on the face. Trading in coins was a unique idea which spread rapidly throughout the Mediterranean world. The replacement of barter by a monetary system had an enormous impact on the development of world business. Economic growth increased as did worldwide efficiency in trade. As a consequence, the Chi-



nese introduced paper money in the 6<sup>th</sup> century. English bankers issued the first cheques in 1659.

**4. А. Прочитайте текст вслух, обращая внимание на произношение подчёркнутых слов и интонацию. При необходимости воспользуйтесь словарём.**

Vladivostok is the centre of Primorsky Krai. It stands on the peninsula along the Amur Bay, and its coastlines serve as the natural borders of the city. Vladivostok is on the same latitude as the Crimea, but the weather here does not always resemble a health resort. The climate in Primorye is not severe, unlike the other regions of the Far East, but it is impossible to imagine the city without fog, winds and humidity. Vladivostok bridges Zolotoy and Russkiy are symbols of Primorye. They were built in 2012 and changed the look of the city. These modern monumental constructions not only enhanced the transport infrastructure, but also completed the city's appearance, and became its trademarks.



Russkiy Bridge (Vladivostok)

Zolotoy Bridge (Vladivostok)

**В. Напишите к тексту 5 вопросов, которые начинаются со следующих вопросительных слов.**

- 1) Where \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2) When \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3) Why \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4) What \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5) Whose \_\_\_\_\_?

## Раздел 2. Чтение и извлечение информации

**5. Прочитайте текст вслух и подчеркните предложения, на которых основаны утверждения (1–4) после текста.**

Moscow is one of the oldest cities in Russia. It was founded in 1147 by Prince Yuri Dolgoruki who had a fortress built on the high bank of the wide and deep Moskva River. The city's favourable geographical position contributed a great deal to its growth and progress. Craftsmen and traders flocked to Moscow from all parts of the Russian land. By the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century the city had grown markedly in size and strength and finally was made the capital of the 1<sup>st</sup> united Russian state. Moscow's influence and might increased still more over the next two centuries. Although Peter the Great moved the capital to St Petersburg at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Moscow continued to play a major role in Russian history.



- 1) Moscow is older than many other cities in Russia.
- 2) Moscow was founded at the beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3) Moscow's geographical position attracted lots of people.
- 4) Moscow became more powerful after it got the status of the capital city.

**6. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие утверждения после текста соответствуют его содержанию (True), какие нет (False), а о чем в тексте не говорится (Not Stated).**

The migration of birds has fascinated man since the very beginning of history. Did you know that Homer wrote about it in 1000 BC? It's mentioned in the Bible; and the great Greek philosopher, Aristotle, also studied the question. And yet so many thousands of years later, we still don't have the complete answers to the fascinating phenomenon of the migration of birds. By this



migration we mean the movements of birds south in the autumn and north in the spring. It's good for the birds to migrate because some of them can't survive winter conditions as they don't find any insects they feed on in winter. The frosts are not that important. But how do birds know it's the time to migrate? The length of the day tells them that the season is changing.

1. People have been interested in the fascinating phenomenon of bird migration since the ancient times.
2. Aristotle, the great Greek philosopher, lived in 1000 BC.
3. Nowadays scientists can explain all the facts concerning the migration of birds.
4. Migration is a process of travelling from lowlands to highlands.
5. Low temperatures make the birds migrate as they can't stand cold.

**7. Прочитайте диалоги (A–D) и установите соответствие между ними и местами, где они происходят (1–5). Впишите нужные буквы в рамки. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия.**

- 1) In a street
- 2) In a car garage
- 3) In a school yard
- 4) In a school building
- 5) In a shop

### **Dialogue A**

A: Had a good holiday?

B: Rather. We spent a month touring by car in the Far East.

A: Great. I've always wanted to go there. Have you been to Vladivostok?

B: Yes. It's a great city with lots of interesting places to visit.

A: I hope I'll see it someday. Here goes the bell.

B: It does. Let's go inside the school building or we can be late.

### **Dialogue B**

A: How were the holidays?

B: Terrific. We spent three weeks in the Crimea. And you?

A: My parents took me to London.

B: Lucky you are. I wish I could go there someday.

A: I'm sure you will. But let's go to the classroom. The lesson begins in a minute.

B: Sure.

### Dialogue C

A: Where are you going to spend your holidays?

B: We are flying to the Crimea tomorrow.

A: I envy you. I haven't been there yet.

B: Plan it for the next year. I hear it's a wonderful place.

A: I'm sure it is. Oh, here's our school bus.

B: Great. We'll arrive at school on time.

### Dialogue D

A: Hi, dear. Preparing for the coming holidays?

B: Yes. I'm looking for a new bathing suit. What do you think about this one?

A: Very nice. Where are you going?

B: To Sochi. The sea is lovely there.

A: Oh, yes. How would you like to travel?

B: By car. I think it is very comfortable and convenient.

**8. Прочитайте монологи (А–Д) о Петергофе и соедините их с утверждениями (1–5). Одно из утверждений является лишним. Впишите ответы в рамки.**

### Speaker A

People often call Peterhof the capital of fountains, which is easy to explain. In this place, located 30 kilometres off St Petersburg on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, one can find lots of beautiful and absolutely unique fountain structures. Streams of water are pumped into the air and fall down again in various parts of the park. Lots of the fountains are decorated with statues and produce an unforgettable impression on the visitors.

### Speaker B

Peterhof used to be the summer residence of Peter the Great. It was built to commemorate his victory over the Swedes in 1709 and to show the strength of the Russian Empire. Architects from all over the world were invited to Russia. Peterhof was designed

to resemble Versailles in France. Over 4,000 peasants dug the gardens, parks and canals. Peter the Great himself helped to plan the layout of the gardens and fountains. The majority of the fountains were built in 1721–1722.

### Speaker C

The Great Cascade Fountain in the gardens is really famous. It has 17 waterfalls and 39 gilded statues, including the famous five-ton Sampson Fountain. It is surrounded by eight dolphins. Samson is wrestling a lion. From its open jaws a jet of water shoots over 20 metres into the air. Another famous fountain shows Neptune's son fighting with a sea monster. The Pyramid Fountain was designed by Peter the Great himself and is made up of seven tiers and 505 jets.

### Speaker D

Some of the fountains are there to surprise and amuse visitors. The Little Umbrella Fountain sprays out water from 164 jets as soon as anyone sits on a bench underneath it. The Pebbles Fountain also drenches visitors who sit on a nearby bench. The Little Oak Fountain sprays out water if it senses any weight approaching. To feel happy and make their spirits high, Russians and foreign visitors come and Peterhof to enjoy its magic charms.





1. The speaker talks about the most magnificent fountain of Peterhof.
2. The speaker explains why Peterhof was built.
3. The speaker gives a general description of Peterhof.
4. The speaker describes the fountains which are most unusual and attractive to visitors.
5. The speaker explains why foreign architects were invited to Russia.

### Раздел 3. Лексика и грамматика

**9. Выберите слова, лексически соответствующие предложениям, и обведите их.**

- 1) There was a (wooden/woody) area behind our garage.
- 2) Yesterday we bought a good English-German (dictionary/vocabulary).
- 3) Does John work as (an interpreter/a translator)? – Oh, no. It is difficult for him to explain to visitors in their own language what other people say.
- 4) John's voice sounded (sad/sadly) when he was confirming the facts.
- 5) She was so tired she (fell asleep/went to sleep) sitting in her chair.
- 6) Everyone in the office was expected to (attend/visit) the meeting.
- 7) My uncle's children are my (nephews/cousins).
- 8) She knows the English language fairly well, that's why she speaks it (fluently/quickly) expressing herself in a clear way without any effort.
- 9) I left (home/house) when I was seventeen.
- 10) Rebecca (pushed/pulled) her handkerchief into her pocket.

**10. Напишите синонимы следующих слов и словосочетаний.**

- 1) a tongue \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) an enigma \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) a motherland \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) very old \_\_\_\_\_

- 5) a religious person \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) a painter \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) a cosmonaut \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) immortal \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) talented \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) a non-believer \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Напишите антонимы следующих слов и словосочетаний.**

- 1) transformed \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) to include \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) interest \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) to encourage \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) powerful \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) natural \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) interrupted \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) a foreign language \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) careless \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) temporal \_\_\_\_\_

**12. Прочитайте предложения и напишите по-русски, что означают выделенные слова. Выполнить это задание вам может помочь контекст, знание интернациональной лексики и словообразовательных моделей.**

1) Every year on 9<sup>th</sup> May, **veterans** who fought in the war take part in the **parade**.

A parade – \_\_\_\_\_

2) The ground was shaking with their **energetic** dancing.

Energetic – \_\_\_\_\_

3) The **recommended** appetizers are green salad and salmon.

Recommended – \_\_\_\_\_

4) You can get what you need using a **barter** system.

Barter – \_\_\_\_\_

5) Eric sings **tenor**.

Tenor – \_\_\_\_\_

6) Which **vaccinations** are required for children?

Vaccinations – \_\_\_\_\_

7) We have created this **monster** ourselves.

A monster – \_\_\_\_\_

8) If such an **asteroid** strikes the Earth, it will be the end of our civilization.

An asteroid – \_\_\_\_\_

9) Many local **residents** objected to the scheme.

Residents – \_\_\_\_\_

10) The main law of the country is its **constitution**.

A construction – \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Образуйте имена существительные от слов в правой колонке, используя суффиксы -al, -or, -ion, -ment, -ing, -ism, -ence, -ity. Новые слова должны лексически соответствовать содержанию предложений.**

1) The Armoury of the Kremlin in Moscow has a permanent \_\_\_\_\_ known as the Diamond Fund.

EXHIBIT

2) Every day the \_\_\_\_\_s of Moscow's newspapers receive over 200,000 letters containing \_\_\_\_\_s and \_\_\_\_\_.

EDIT

3) Mayakovskaya Square is named after the Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky (1893–1930), whose talent had an influence on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the world poetry.

PROPOSE, CRITICIZE

4) The towers of the Kremlin were generally given the names of \_\_\_\_\_

DEVELOP

churches, houses of prominent noblemen or various \_\_\_\_\_s.

5) Solemn \_\_\_\_\_s move along Tverskaya Street in Moscow on days important for the country.

6) Red Square has had different names over the long years of its \_\_\_\_\_.

7) Many \_\_\_\_\_s in Red Square are connected with some crucial events in the nation's history.

LOCAL  
PROCESS

EXIST  
BUILD

**14. Образуйте имена прилагательные от слов в правой колонке, используя суффиксы *-able, -al, -ary, -less, -ous* и префиксы *in-, im-*. Новые слова должны лексически соответствовать содержанию предложений.**

1) Titanic's voyage is a story of tragedy and courage. She was the biggest ship in the world. They said she was \_\_\_\_\_.

2) Joseph was a very \_\_\_\_\_ student who seemed to be able to answer all questions imaginable.

3) Life in England changed a lot after the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution.

4) His last words were absolutely \_\_\_\_\_. I couldn't understand them.

5) There are so many \_\_\_\_\_ people in this city, people who have nowhere to live.

SINKABLE  
KNOWLEDGE

INDUSTRY

COMPREHENSIBLE

HOME

6) Tverskaya Street became the main street of the Russian capital in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, so troops returning from \_\_\_\_\_ campaigns marched down it.

VICTORY

7) After the October Revolution in 1917 the word "red" in the name of the square (Red Square) began to signify the colour of the \_\_\_\_\_ banner.

REVOLUTION

**15. Образуйте глаголы от слов в правой колонке, используя суффиксы *-ate*, *-en*, *-ize* и префиксы *dis-*, *en-*, *re-*. Новые слова должны лексически соответствовать содержанию предложений.**

1) In school they had to \_\_\_\_\_ Rudyard Kipling's poem *If*.

MEMORY

2) Doctors say his injured shoulder will take some time to \_\_\_\_\_.

STRENGTH

3) How can I \_\_\_\_\_ my vocabulary, sir?

RICH

4) We all need to \_\_\_\_\_ a few details.

FINAL

5) The government will have to \_\_\_\_\_ the new strategy to combat crime.

FORMULA

6) Why did you \_\_\_\_\_ d with what Ann had said?

AGREE

7) Your test result is poor. You will have to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

WRITE

**16. Образуйте наречия от слов в правой колонке. Новые слова должны лексически соответствовать содержанию предложений.**

1) \_\_\_\_\_ Jerald was right, but I'm not sure.

PROBABLE

2) Inventions are often developed \_\_\_\_\_ by people working \_\_\_\_\_.

3) How \_\_\_\_\_ can you finish your job?

4) Such diseases can spread \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the territory.

5) I \_\_\_\_\_ recommend this type of dictionary.

6) That \_\_\_\_\_ is the difference between the two hotels.

7) The baby was sleeping \_\_\_\_\_.

SIMULTANEOUS  
INDEPENDENT  
QUICK

RAPID  
HIGH

ESSENTIAL

PEACEFUL

**17. Впишите производные от слов из колонки справа в текст, чтобы закончить его.**

Red Square is the 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Moscow square. Its 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is 130 metres, its 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is 695 metres. In 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to its great size and the 5) \_\_\_\_\_ monuments facing it, Red Square is famous for the many 6) \_\_\_\_\_ events it has witnessed.

CENTRE  
WIDE  
LONG  
ADD  
ARCHITECTURE

HISTORY

**18. Впишите производные от слов из колонки справа в текст, чтобы закончить его.**

Probably no aspect of human life has changed so 1) \_\_\_\_\_ over the last two centuries as 2) \_\_\_\_\_ and medicine. Until the turn of the century, 3) \_\_\_\_\_ caused by human and animal waste in big cities 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ed the 5) \_\_\_\_\_ situation. Since

DRAMATIC  
HEAL

POLLUTE  
THREAT  
ENVIRONMENT



then to a great degree 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
efforts have been made to eradicate such  
7) \_\_\_\_\_s as smallpox, polio, tu-  
berculosis, and malaria.

MASS

KILL

**19. Выберите нужные формы глаголов и впишите их в предложения.**

- 1) If Rob \_\_\_\_\_, tell him to wait for me.  
a. will come                      b. comes
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ English since I was six. My teacher says  
I'm doing well.  
a. have learned                  b. have been learning
- 3) They \_\_\_\_\_ it just now. You're a bit late.  
a. did                              b. have done
- 4) The police \_\_\_\_\_ arrived yet.  
a. hasn't                          b. haven't
- 5) Could you, please, have a look at what Tom \_\_\_\_\_?  
He is suspiciously quiet.  
a. is doing                        b. does
- 6) Sam \_\_\_\_\_ very fast for some time and then began  
running.  
a. walked                        b. was walking
- 7) My watch \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes slow.  
a. is                                b. are

**20. Преобразуйте глаголы в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

- 1) Oleg knows English fairly well. He  
\_\_\_\_\_ it for seven years.
- 2) English \_\_\_\_\_ to existence in the  
5<sup>th</sup> century AD.
- 3) Vlad will go to London if he \_\_\_\_\_  
the language contest in our region.

LEARN

COME

WIN

4) David said he \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ to Australia.

BE

5) I would like to know what Gerald \_\_\_\_\_ about at the moment.

THINK

6) Robert was not sure if Margo \_\_\_\_\_ in the laboratory then.

WORK

7) Pavel seldom \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in tests, but his last paper is really perfect – no mistakes at all.

MAKE

**21. Преобразуйте наречия в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

1) Alec swims \_\_\_\_\_ than the other boys in the team.

SLOW

2) They behaved even \_\_\_\_\_ than their little brothers.

BADLY

3) We see aunt Rose \_\_\_\_\_ of all our relatives.

LITTLE

4) The new building of the gallery is \_\_\_\_\_ from the railway station than the old one.

FAR

5) Of all my friends he speaks \_\_\_\_\_.

CLEARLY

6) Everybody knows that Mary can play the piano \_\_\_\_\_ of us all.

WELL

7) Andrew could run \_\_\_\_\_ of all the boys in his group.

FAST

**22. Преобразуйте существительные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

1) I need five boiled \_\_\_\_\_ to make fish salad.

POTATO

2) All the \_\_\_\_\_ in the village were dark red.

ROOF

3) The white \_\_\_\_\_ in his theatre were trained and took part in the performance.

4) She sat in the armchair turning over the yellow \_\_\_\_\_ of the old book.

5) The Bad Wolf opened his mouth and Little Red Riding Hood could see his sharp white \_\_\_\_\_.

6) There were several \_\_\_\_\_ in the street.

7) \_\_\_\_\_ London was quite a different place from the city we know today.

MOUSE

LEAF

TOOTH  
POLICEMAN

SHAKESPEARE

**23. Преобразуйте прилагательные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

1) My neighbour is much \_\_\_\_\_ than me.

2) It was the \_\_\_\_\_ advice I have ever got.

3) Computers and iPads are some of the \_\_\_\_\_ inventions of our time.

4) Those were his \_\_\_\_\_ words. He died at night.

5) Jack is four years \_\_\_\_\_ than his brother Richard.

6) The house we need is the \_\_\_\_\_ from the bus stop.

7) We all understand that \_\_\_\_\_ improvements in medicine are necessary.

WEALTHY

USEFUL

LATE  
LATE

OLD

FAR

FAR

**24. Преобразуйте местоимения в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1) Children, you should write these paragraphs _____, don't ask for any help. | YOU  |
| 2) I can see three more or less the same buildings. Which is _____ school?    | YOU  |
| 3) Julia is an old friend of _____.   | I    |
| 4) This is Jeremy Fox, dad. I don't think you have met _____ before.          | HE   |
| 5) Do you mean to say that the boys have repaired all these things _____?     | THEY |
| 6) Whose granddad is older - _____ or Lora's?                                 | YOU  |
| 7) What book are you reading, Paul? I can't see _____ cover.                  | IT   |

**25. Преобразуйте числительные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1) Z is the _____ letter of the English alphabet.  | TWENTY-SIX |
| 2) The _____ guest to arrive was my cousin Bess.   | ONE        |
| 3) The _____ poem in the book is a sonnet by William Shakespeare.                                    | FIVE       |
| 4) What is the _____ foreign language taught in your school?   | TWO        |
| 5) Questions 1-11 were not difficult at all. But the _____ problem was beyond my level of knowledge. | TWELVE     |
| 6) This is our _____ contestant.   | FORTY      |
| 7) Put down the _____ sentence, please.  | NINE       |

**26. Преобразуйте слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

Fifteen minutes 1) \_\_\_\_\_ the great clock in the hallway of the Harrington homestead 2) \_\_\_\_\_ six. At precisely the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ stroke Nancy 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the bell for supper. One, two, three minutes passed. Miss Polly frowned and 5) \_\_\_\_\_ the floor with 6) \_\_\_\_\_ slipper. A little jerkily she 7) \_\_\_\_\_ to her 8) \_\_\_\_\_, went into the hall, and looked upstairs. At that moment she was 9) \_\_\_\_\_ than ever. For a minute she listened intently; then she turned and 10) \_\_\_\_\_ into the dining room.

LATE

STRIKE

LATE

SOUND

TAP

SHE

RISE, FOOT

IMPATIENT

SWEEP

**27. Преобразуйте слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

Charlie realized that the Elevator was no 1) \_\_\_\_\_ rushing and roaring. It 2) \_\_\_\_\_ hardly \_\_\_\_\_ at all now. It seemed 3) \_\_\_\_\_. Charlie 4) \_\_\_\_\_ his straps, 5) \_\_\_\_\_ up and peered out. It was an unusual sight. They 6) \_\_\_\_\_ in a heavy grey mist and the mist 7) \_\_\_\_\_ around them as though 8) \_\_\_\_\_ by winds from many sides. In the distance, the mist was 9) \_\_\_\_\_. It was almost black. It seemed to be swirling 10) \_\_\_\_\_ than ever over there.

LONG

MOVE

DRIFT

UNDO

STAND

DRIFT

SWIRL

DRIVE

DARK

FERCELY

## Раздел 4. Устная речь

28. Ответьте на вопросы по теме "Russia – My Motherland". Каждый из ваших ответов должен содержать минимум 3 развёрнутых предложения. Предварительно вы можете сформулировать свои ответы письменно.

1) What can you regard as national Russian symbols?

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2) How can you characterize the people living in our country?

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---

---

3) What are the advantages of Russia's geographical position?

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---

4) What traditions in Russia do you find interesting?

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5) What places in Russia would you like to visit?

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**29. Ответьте на вопросы по теме "English – the Global Language". Каждый из ваших ответов должен содержать минимум 3 развёрнутых предложения. Предварительно вы можете сформулировать свои ответы письменно.**

1) Why do people say that English is the language of our planet?

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2) In what countries is English spoken as the national language?

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---

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3) Where can people learn English as a foreign language?

---

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---

4) Why is it convenient to know English while travelling?

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---

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5) What and who can help people to learn English besides teachers and textbooks?

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**30. Ответьте на вопросы по теме "My World". Каждый из ваших ответов должен содержать минимум 3 развёрнутых предложения. Предварительно вы можете сформулировать свои ответы письменно.**

1) What are your favourite hobbies and pastimes?

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2) Why is it good to share a hobby with some of your friends?

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3) What kind of person can you call a true friend?

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4) How many true friends have you got?

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5) What in your opinion is an ideal family like?

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**31. Подготовьте сообщение на тему "My Holidays". В своём монологе вам нужно затронуть 3 проблемы. По каждой из них будьте готовы произнести не менее 3 фраз.**

Say:

- 1) where you spent your last summer holidays;
- 2) what you did during that time;
- 3) if you enjoyed your holidays.

**32. Подготовьте сообщение на тему "Moscow – the Capital of Russia". В своём монологе вам нужно затронуть 3 проблемы. По каждой из них будьте готовы произнести не менее 3 фраз.**

Say:

- 1) when Moscow was founded;
- 2) how you can characterize this Russian city;
- 3) what sights of Moscow you find most interesting.

**33. Подготовьте сообщение на тему "My Role Model". В своём монологе вам нужно затронуть 3 проблемы. По каждой из них будьте готовы произнести не менее 3 фраз.**

Say:

- 1) who your role model is;
- 2) why you would like to follow his or her footsteps;
- 3) what you do to become like your role model.

## **Раздел 5. Письменная речь**

**34. Напишите 5–10 предложений, чтобы развить следующую мысль.**  
*Life in the modern world requires the knowledge of English.*

**35. Представьте себе, что вы получили письмо от друга по переписке. Он задаёт вам в письме 3 вопроса. Ответьте на каждый из них письменно в 3–5 предложениях.**

Question 1. What is the best time to visit St Petersburg?

Question 2. What places in St Petersburg will you recommend to visit?

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Question 3. What souvenirs do tourists from other countries usually buy in Russia?

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### Раздел 1. Чтение и произношение

**1. А. Прочитайте слова с буквами "i" и "y", обращая внимание на произношение буквы и буквосочетаний с ней.**

i → [ɪ] – big, twig, swish, pickle, shiver  
→ [aɪ] – five, hive, bride, de'vide, pride

y → [ɪ] – symbol, gym, hymn, lynx, dynasty  
→ [aɪ] – cry, shy, bye, dye, dyke

ir [ɜ:] – first, third, flirt, thirst, fir

igh [aɪ] – high, sigh, thigh, flight, knight, delight

ind [aɪ] – mind, wind (витья)\*, grind, bind, kind, rind

ild [aɪ] – mild, child, wild

ire [aɪə] – fire, wire, spire, hire

yre [aɪə] – tyre, byre, lyre, pyre

ie [aɪə] – diet, science, client

ia [aɪə] – dial, diamond, dialect

**В. Прочитайте эти слова.**

1) Client, bride, thirst, bind, tyre, pickle, science, hive.

2) Dirt, swish, lynx, knight, mind, hire, diet, diamond.

3) Dye, dike, shiver, might, wild, spire, dial, hymn.

4) Twig, byre, symbol, shy, flirt, delight, grind, wire.

**2. А. Прочитайте слова с буквой "o", обращая внимание на произношение буквы и буквосочетаний с ней.**

o → [ɒ] – frost, slot, dot, cost, blond  
→ [əʊ] – role, slope, zone, rope, mole  
→ [ʌ] – glove, come, smother, dove, son

or [ɔ:] – port, torn, bore, fort, torch

ou → [ʌ] – country, cousin, rough, enough, trouble  
→ [u:] – soup, group, through, wound, croup  
→ [aʊ] – mouse, ground, around, about, proud, trout

---

\* Сравни: wind [wind] – ветер

oa [əʊ] – road, roast, float, soap, coal, loan, groan

oo  $\begin{cases} \nearrow [\u] - \text{took, rook, hook, brook, nook} \\ \searrow [u:] - \text{moon, brood, shoo, doom, gloomy (but blood [blʌd],} \\ \text{flood [flʌd])} \end{cases}$

### В. Прочитайте эти слова.

- 1) Trouble, root, wound, rough, phone, pot, flood, forth, dove.
- 2) Rock, trout, mole, born, rope, look, cousin, brook, smother.
- 3) Gloomy, through, coal, slope, cost, proud, hook, dot, glove.
- 4) Road, shoo, around, nook, enough, zone, slot, blood, come.

### С. В каждом ряду найдите слово, в котором буквосочетание с буквой "о" читается не так, как в остальных случаях.

- 1) spoon, noon, flood, choose
- 2) cousin, wound, rough, trouble
- 3) doom, brooch, hook, boot
- 4) ground, group, trout, mouse

### 3. А. Убедитесь, что вы можете правильно прочитать следующие слова.

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Christmas ['krɪsməs]        | 6) manufacture [ˌmænʃʊˈfæktʃə] |
| 2) Santa Claus ['sæntə ˌklɔːz] | 7) annual ['ænjuəl]            |
| 3) shepherds ['ʃepədz]         | 8) gifts [ɡɪfts]               |
| 4) angels ['eɪndʒəlz]          | 9) chore [tʃɔː]                |
| 5) Nativity [nəˈtɪvəti]        | 10) ornaments ['ɔːnəmənts]     |

### В. Прочитайте текст вслух, обращая особое внимание на произношение подчёркнутых слов и интонацию.

In the US the spirit of Christmas arrives at least a month before the holiday itself. Starting in November, street lamps and store windows begin to display the traditional Christmas colours, red and green. Santa Claus, shepherds, angels, and Nativity scenes appear in shop windows. Winter scenes with snowmen, sleds, skaters and skiers decorate greetings cards and store windows. The manufacture and sale of Christmas items is big business.



Stores depend on Christmas shoppers for about one-fourth of their annual sales. Smart shoppers buy their gifts far in advance, before the Christmas rush makes shopping a chore. Some shop on the Internet to avoid crowds. Christmas is often very expensive. To earn extra money for gifts, in December many Americans get part-time jobs delivering mail or selling gifts, trees, ornaments, or greetings cards.



**4. А. Прочитайте текст вслух, обращая внимание на произношение подчёркнутых слов и интонацию. При необходимости воспользуйтесь словарём.**

In about 500 BC the Greeks produced a compass using a natural magnetic material called lodestone. Chinese historians date the invention of the compass to 2634 BC. The Arabs probably carried the idea of the



compass to Europe. There it came into general use by the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century. A compass indicates north and south because its magnetic needle is attracted to the Earth's magnetic poles. The mariner's compass employed in the time of Columbus is still used today on many ships.

**В. Напишите вопросы к выделенным в тексте словам и словосочетаниям.**

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

## **Раздел 2. Чтение и извлечение информации**

**5. Прочитайте текст вслух и подчеркните предложения, на которых основаны утверждения (1–4) после текста.**

In 1910 Captain Scott led his second expedition to the Antarctic with the twofold target of reaching the South Pole for the first time and carrying out an extensive programme of scientific research. He spent the winter at the Base Camp and learned that the famous Norwegian explorer Amundsen, whom he believed to be setting out on a voyage to the Arctic, had changed his plans and was heading for the South Pole. Captain Scott stuck to his original timetable. Amundsen, using dog teams, got to the South Pole first, on December 16, 1911. Scott and his team on foot and hauling their sledge, arrived on January 17, 1912.



**Robert Falcon Scott**  
(1868–1912)

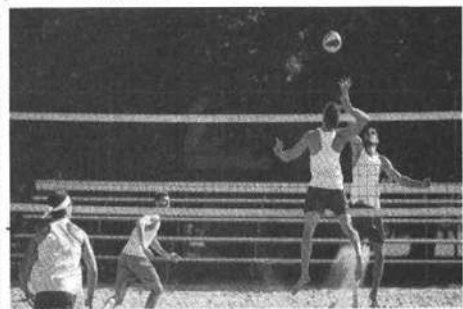


**Roald Amundsen**  
(1872–1928)

1. Captain Scott had two goals when he started his second expedition to the Antarctic.
2. Scott didn't expect Amundsen to go to the South Pole.
3. Captain Scott decided not to change his plans.
4. Scott got to the South Pole a month later than Amundsen.

**6. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие утверждения после текста соответствуют его содержанию (True), какие нет (False), а о чём в тексте не говорится (Not Stated).**

Sports are a favourite pastime for many teenagers. Even those who don't actively participate in a sport enjoy taking part as a spectator. Baseball may go as far back as the American Revolution. The sport evolved gradually from two British games – cricket and rounders. Football, which came to America about 1870 developed from rugby, an English game derived from soccer. James Naismith invented basketball, a physically demanding winter sport that doesn't involve kicking or hitting a ball. The rules for all of these games have changed gradually to make the action more intense, the competition more balanced, and the game safer.



1. A lot of young people regard sports as a favourite pastime.
2. Baseball appeared in America.
3. Rugby was invented in the USA.
4. People played basketball all the year round when it came to existence.
5. The rules for basketball have been the same since the time of James Naismith.

**7. Прочитайте диалоги (A–D) и установите соответствие между ними и местами, где они происходят действие (1–5). Впишите нужные буквы в рамки. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия.**

- 1) At home
- 2) In a shop
- 3) In a library
- 4) In a street
- 5) In a café

### Dialogue A

A: So, what have you decided to give to your parents as Christmas gifts?

B: Oh, I'm not quite sure. My mum will certainly appreciate a good book, but I don't know what to give to my dad.

A: Don't you think we can have a look at the latest editions?

B: A good idea. Do you know where the nearest bookshop is?

A: I do. It's just round the corner and up the street.

B: Good. Let's go there.

### Dialogue B

A: Hi, Greg. What are you doing here?

B: I'm looking for a Christmas gift. And you?

A: I'm also here to buy some presents.

B: Really? What are you going to choose?

A: I'm not quite sure yet. I may buy some interesting book.

B: I think that's a good idea.

### Dialogue C

A: Look what I've bought for mum as a Christmas gift.

B: That's great. I think she will love it.

A: I hope so. She is a great lover of books.

B: Oh, yes, she is, isn't she? What do you think I should buy?

A: I don't know. What about a box of sweets?

B: Just a moment. Mum is opening the door. You'd better hide your gift in your bedroom.

### Dialogue D

A: What a beautiful scarf!

B: Thank you. I like it too. It's a Christmas gift. My parents gave it to me yesterday.

A: Lucky you are. It's great to have loving and caring parents. So, what shall we have?

B: I haven't decided yet. What about you?

A: I think I'll take a chicken salad, a cup of coffee and a cake.

B: Ok. I'll have the same.

**8. Прочитайте монологи (A–D) о некоторых британских писателях и соедините их с утверждениями (1–5). Одно из утверждений является лишним. Ответы запишите в рамки.**

### **Speaker A**

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon in 1564. April 23<sup>rd</sup> is the day on which he was born and also the day when he died. Not much is known of his father John Shakespeare, though he was a man of some importance in Stratford. The poet's mother was Mary Arden. William was the eldest son in the family. At the age of seven he was sent to Stratford Grammar School where he studied for six years. In 1557 he had to leave school as he had to help his father in the trade. He never went to school again.

### **Speaker B**

Oscar Wilde was the son of a well-known Irish doctor and scientist. His mother was a very well-educated woman and a poet who published many poems. Oscar Wilde received a very good education. He began it at Trinity College in Dublin and graduated from Oxford in 1878. Oscar Wilde wrote many poems, fairy tales, plays, critical essays and the novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray". The writer died in Paris and is buried there.

### **Speaker C**

George Bernard Shaw was born in Dublin, Ireland. His childhood was very hard. He was put into a job at the age of fourteen. In 1876 he went to London where he became a journalist and wrote for various periodicals. His most important plays include "Pigmalion", "Caesar and Cleopatra", "Man and Superman" and others. Bernard Shaw loved Russian realistic drama and with a few English writers and actors of his time brought the plays by Chekhov, Tolstoy and Gorky onto the English stage. In 1925 Bernard Shaw was awarded the Noble Prize for literature. He died on November 2, 1950 at the age of 94.

### **Speaker D**

Jonathan Swift is the greatest satirist in the history of British literature. He is the author of the immortal work "Gulliver's Travels" which is well-known all over the world. Jonathan Swift was born in Dublin in 1667. Swift's father died a few months before the birth of his son, and the boy saw but little of his mother. Swift's school and college life was spent in Kilkenny School and Trinity College, Dublin. He wrote "The

Drapier's Letters", his famous pamphlets in defence of the Irish people, and at the same time he wrote another pamphlet "A Modest Proposal" in defence of Irish children.

- 1) The speaker mentions the fact that the writer had never seen his father. ☐
- 2) The speaker mentions the city where the writer died. ☐
- 3) The speaker talks about the writer's love of his native land. ☐
- 4) The speaker emphasizes the writer's attitude towards drama works created abroad. ☐
- 5) The speaker describes the writer's early years. ☐



**Jonathan  
Swift (1667–1745)**



**William Shakespeare  
(1564–1616)**



**George Bernard  
Shaw (1856–1950)**



**Oscar Wilde  
(1854–1900)**



### Раздел 3. Лексика и грамматика

**9. Выберите слова, лексически и грамматически соответствующие предложениям, и обведите их.**

- 1) I saw a (flock/pack) of sheep in the field.
- 2) It's very unusual to wear rings on one's (fingers/toes) but some people do that.
- 3) Beth was holding the child in her (hands/arms).
- 4) I don't want to play the game (that's why/because) I don't know the rules.
- 5) We don't think any (farther/further) investigation is necessary.
- 6) Alice is six years (elder/older) than her brother.
- 7) We could see a (swarm/flock) of bees flying in the air.
- 8) Whales live in (prides/schools) and wolves live in (packs/herds).
- 9) Books were quite (common/general) in ancient Rome.
- 10) People who work in the field of physics or biology are (scientists/scholars), those who do philological research are (scientists/scholars).

**10. Напишите синонимы следующих слов и словосочетаний.**

- 1) thus \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) anyhow \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) in the end \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) to search \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) to be able to read \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) a playwright \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) awful \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) to lift (up) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) a present \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) to assist \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Напишите антонимы следующих слов и словосочетаний.**

- 1) the top of the page \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) different \_\_\_\_\_



- 3) once in a blue moon \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) wavy hair \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) narrow \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) tall \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) well-mannered \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) dependent \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) stout \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) greedy \_\_\_\_\_

**12. Прочитайте предложения и напишите по-русски, что означают выделенные слова. Выполнить это задание вам может помочь контекст, знание интернациональной лексики и словообразовательных моделей.**

1) The **saxophone**, a modern **jazz** instrument, was patented by Adolphe Sax in 1846.

Jazz – \_\_\_\_\_

2) A **pantomime** tells a story, an old story, often a children's story like "Cinderella".

A pantomime – \_\_\_\_\_

3) **Genius** is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration.

Genius – \_\_\_\_\_

4) A **psychologist** is a person who understands people's characters.

A psychologist – \_\_\_\_\_

5) The Oxford **accent** exists, though, in fact, it is not particularly an accent that shows what country the speaker is from, it is a manner of pausing in your phrases.

An accent – \_\_\_\_\_

6) I suppose the manager didn't think it right to ask a properly brought-up girl to share a room with a **foundling**, so I've got a **single** and don't have to share my room with anybody.

A foundling – \_\_\_\_\_

A single – \_\_\_\_\_

7) Another problem of the region is a serious **shortage** of qualified teachers.

Shortage – \_\_\_\_\_

8) The **prima donna** is the main woman singer in an opera company.

A prima donna – \_\_\_\_\_

9) History tells us that as societies become more industrial and more technological, they also tend to become more **secular**, which means less religious.

Secular – \_\_\_\_\_

10) If you are in a hurry, you can eat lunch quickly in a coffee shop, **fast-food restaurant** or in a **cafeteria**.

A fast food restaurant – \_\_\_\_\_

A cafeteria – \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Образуйте имена существительные от слов в правой колонке, используя суффиксы *-hood, -dom, -ion, -ence, -ance, -th, -ity* и префикс *dis-*. Новые слова должны лексически соответствовать содержанию предложений.**

1) Before entering school, most children are vaccinated for common \_\_\_\_\_ diseases.

CHILD

2) When the pupils complete their \_\_\_\_\_s, they are free.

ACTIVE

3) Plan a field day with the physical \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.

EDUCATE

4) Collect information using \_\_\_\_\_ books and other available sources.

REFER

5) We are entering a period of rapid population \_\_\_\_\_.

GROW

6) Richard was 18 at the time of his \_\_\_\_\_.

APPEARANCE

7) The young princess was going mad with \_\_\_\_\_.

BORE

**14. Образуйте имена прилагательные от слов в правой колонке, используя суффиксы *-ant*, *-ical*, *-able*, *-al*, *-ous*, *-ish*, *-ly*, *-ful*, *-y*. Новые слова должны лексически соответствовать содержанию предложений.**

1) Reading books helps people to become \_\_\_\_\_.

KNOWLEDGE

2) Robert Burns, Scotland's \_\_\_\_\_ poet, was born on January 25, 1759.

NATION

3) The book "Poems Chiefly" in the \_\_\_\_\_ dialect contained lyrical, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ poems written by R. Burns.

SCOT

HUMOUR, SATIRE

4) In his poems Burns glorified a \_\_\_\_\_, joyful, and clever Scotch peasant.

HEALTH

5) Please, forget about that \_\_\_\_\_ letter I sent to you last week.

DREAD

6) Julia is always bored at everything. She never makes the slightest effort to be \_\_\_\_\_.

PLEASE

7) He was only a boy but he spoke in a \_\_\_\_\_ way.

MAN

**15. Образуйте глаголы от слов в правой колонке, используя суффиксы *-en*, *-ize* и префиксы *dis-*, *mis-*, *over-*, *re-*, *un-*. Новые слова должны лексически соответствовать содержанию предложений.**

1) You can \_\_\_\_\_ your scope reading dictionaries and encyclopedias.

WIDE

- 2) I had to \_\_\_\_\_ my essay as my mark for it was unsatisfactory.
- 3) William will \_\_\_\_\_ with your decision.
- 4) I'm afraid I have \_\_\_\_\_ what he said.
- 5) The shop assistant \_\_\_\_\_ed me. I think I have paid too much.
- 6) I don't think you should \_\_\_\_\_ your children so much.
- 7) When I was \_\_\_\_\_ing my suitcase at the hotel, I found out that the vase was missing.

WRITE  
AGREE  
UNDERSTAND  
CHARGE  
CRITIC  
PACK

**16. Образуйте наречия от слов в правой колонке. Новые слова должны лексически соответствовать содержанию предложений.**

- 1) I know that they lived \_\_\_\_\_ all those years.
- 2) I am \_\_\_\_\_ sorry, can you forgive me?
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ speaking, I think Robert is right and you are not.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_, Mr Robinson is above suspicion. He couldn't have been in the gallery then.
- 5) Jane knows Russian literature \_\_\_\_\_, I'm sure she'll be able to answer your questions.
- 6) They have been doing it \_\_\_\_\_, and for so many years.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_, the boys have missed their flight.

HAPPY  
AWFUL  
HONEST  
EVIDENT  
PERFECT  
ILLEGAL  
UNFORTUNATE

17. Впишите производные от слов из колонки справа в текст, чтобы закончить его.



Alexander Graham Bell  
(1847–1922)

Alexander Graham Bell, an 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of deaf children, wanted to find a cure for 2) \_\_\_\_\_. Intrigued by experiments with electricity, he tried to develop a “3) \_\_\_\_\_ telegraph” and ended by inventing the telephone. A 4) \_\_\_\_\_ feature of the telephone was the diaphragm, which vibrated to sound waves produced by the human voice. This 5) \_\_\_\_\_ was transferred over long distances by means of an electric current. The 6) \_\_\_\_\_ could really be great.

INSTRUCT

DEAF

HARMONY  
CENTRE

VIBRATE

LONG

18. Впишите производные от слов из колонки справа в текст, чтобы закончить его.

I would like to tell you about some unusual and even 1) \_\_\_\_\_ plants. Ferns, for example, are among the oldest plants on our planet. They are about 400 million years old. The tallest of them have trunks like trees. Most tree ferns grow in 2) \_\_\_\_\_ forests in the tropics. Some plants haven't changed since

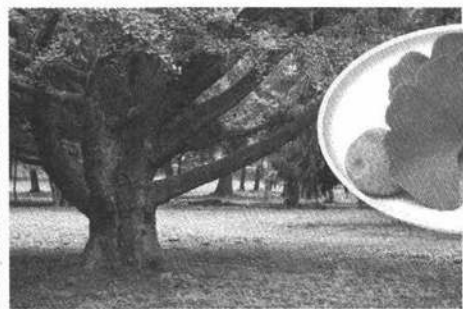
MYSTERY

SHADE

the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ age - ginkgo, for exam-  
ple. Dinosaurs 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ate its leaves.  
Some trees have very unusual 5) \_\_\_\_\_.  
The dragon's blood tree looks like an umbrella.  
It grows in Yemen. Baobab trees live on the  
6) \_\_\_\_\_ continent. Some of them are  
so large that people can live inside them.

HISTORIC  
POSSIBLE  
APPEAR

AFRICA



19. Выберите нужные формы глаголов и впишите их в предложения.

1) People who \_\_\_\_\_ in Scotland are Scots. They are also called the Scottish.

- a. live                      b. are living

2) Double-deckers have seats for 65 people. Only 5 people \_\_\_\_\_ to stand when the seats are full.

- a. allow                      b. are allowed

3) Charlie was so frightened, he felt he \_\_\_\_\_ within his skin.

- a. shrank                      b. was shrinking

4) The boy gazed around the huge lobby. Twenty tremendous chandeliers \_\_\_\_\_ shimmering from the ceiling.

- a. hang                      b. hung

5) Mr Wonka's Great Glass Elevator was not the only thing orbiting the Earth at that particular time. Two days before, the USA \_\_\_\_\_ its first Space Hotel into the orbit.

- a. was launching                      b. had launched

6) When Greg \_\_\_\_\_, he will definitely tell you everything.

- a. comes                                      b. will come

7) We \_\_\_\_\_ all the articles we were asked to read. What are we doing next?

- a. read                                      b. have read

**20. Преобразуйте глаголы в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

1) The Russian flag \_\_\_\_\_ as the modern flag in 1991.

REAPPEAR

2) The animals arrived at the ranch one evening. They \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ by the foreman.

RECEIVE  
COUNT

3) Oh, Webb, you \_\_\_\_\_ the heart of the prettiest girl in the village! She says she \_\_\_\_\_ you.

WIN

LOVE

4) The boy understood nothing and asked for the reason why his uncle \_\_\_\_\_ him to join his friends.

FORBID

5) Dan was always on the alert for some accident \_\_\_\_\_.

HAPPEN

6) Max informed him that the office \_\_\_\_\_ a few new reporters the next month.

HIRE

7) No one in Britain \_\_\_\_\_ more than 120 kilometres from the coast.

LIVE

**21. Преобразуйте наречия в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1) The little fairy solved the problem _____ than all the other fairies and wizards.  | WELL    |
| 2) Of the three novels I've read recently I liked "An American Tragedy" _____ of all. | LITTLE  |
| 3) Let's walk _____ a bit and see what is behind the wall.                            | FAR     |
| 4) Andrew lives _____ to the school building than Greg.                               | NEAR    |
| 5) Boys, who can shout _____ than Tom and whisper _____?                              | LOUDLY  |
|   | QUIETLY |
| 6) Mr Raymond can explain difficult things _____ than the rest of the teachers.       | CLEARLY |
| 7) Who reads _____ in the group?  | SLOWLY  |

**22. Преобразуйте существительные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1) Barbara walked along the garden path admiring the red and yellow _____ of the trees.      | LEAF  |
| 2) Well, young _____, who is absent today?   | LADY  |
| 3) There are two _____ in our city.  | ZOO   |
| 4) All the young _____ in the village took part in the competition trying to get the prizes. | MAN   |
| 5) The _____ on the saw were not sharp enough.   | TOOTH |
| 6) There were a lot of old black-and-white _____ in my mum's album.                          | PHOTO |
| 7) I have never heard anything about these _____.  | DATUM |



**23. Преобразуйте прилагательные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1) I don't think our _____ communication is possible.   | FAR             |
| 2) Ronald lives in a _____ flat than we do.   | COMFORTABLE     |
| 3) Alice decided to have a tiny flowerbed of her own in the _____ corner of the garden.             | FAR             |
| 4) What is the _____ stop, please?  | NEAR<br>LATE    |
| 5) What was the _____ question in the exam paper, Ron?  | OLD             |
| 6) Jill is our _____ daughter. She is a librarian. The other children are _____, they go to school. | YOUNG<br>SILENT |
| 7) The children are much _____ today than usual.  |                 |

**24. Преобразуйте местоимения в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1) Could you talk not so loudly, boys? You should behave _____.                        | YOU      |
| 2) Can you pack your things _____, Boris?  | YOU      |
| 3) I closed _____ eyes and imagined I was in a faraway country.                        | I        |
| 4) Willie Knight is an old acquaintance of _____.                                      | WE       |
| 5) The political decisions that are made now will affect young people in _____ future. | THEY     |
| 6) The cat drank _____ milk and washed _____ ears.                                     | IT<br>IT |

7) We won't buy new tires when the car  
\_\_\_\_\_ is so old.

IT

**25. Преобразуйте числительные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

1) Is Sunday the \_\_\_\_\_ or the last day of the week in the US and the UK?

ONE

2) There are four seasons in a year. Which one is the \_\_\_\_\_?

FOUR

3) The \_\_\_\_\_ letter of the English alphabet is "y".

TWENTY-FIVE

4) The \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year is November.

ELEVEN

5) "\_\_\_\_\_ Night" is a famous humorous play by William Shakespeare, which tells a complicated story about a young woman called Viola.

TWELVE

6) It is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter I'm opening today.

FORTY

7) Harrow is the \_\_\_\_\_ best public school in England.

TWO

**26. Преобразуйте слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

Miss Polly turned and 1) \_\_\_\_\_ down the hall towards the attic stairway door. She was glad, now, that she 2) \_\_\_\_\_ the child in the attic room. 3) \_\_\_\_\_ idea at first had been to get her niece as far away as possible from 4) \_\_\_\_\_, and at the same time she wanted to place the girl in the room where her childish

WALK

PUT

SHE

SHE

behaviour 5) \_\_\_\_\_ valuable furnishings. Now it was all 6) \_\_\_\_\_ that the room in the attic planned for the girl was plain and sensible. Miss Polly understood that her final decision was 7) \_\_\_\_\_. Pollyanna 8) \_\_\_\_\_ her aunt, her small 9) \_\_\_\_\_ pattered behind the lady. Still more eagerly her big blue eyes 10) \_\_\_\_\_ to look in all directions at once to see all the beautiful places in the house.

NOT DESTROY  
FORTUNATE

GOOD  
FOLLOW  
FOOT

TRY

**27. Преобразуйте слова в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

On Friday afternoon, promptly at four, Meredith and Patsy returned to St Catherine's House. Within minutes Meredith 1) \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ a copy of her birth certificate in her hands. The two 2) \_\_\_\_\_ went out into the street, 3) \_\_\_\_\_ into the waiting taxi, and headed back to Claridge's. 4) \_\_\_\_\_ over the certificate Meredith saw that her 5) \_\_\_\_\_ full name was Katherine Spence Sanderson. Her father's name was Daniel Sanderson and his occupation 6) \_\_\_\_\_ as an accountant. "Was it from 7) \_\_\_\_\_ that she got 8) \_\_\_\_\_ head for figures?" she wondered. "You know quite a lot about 9) \_\_\_\_\_ now," Patsy said. "More than I 10) \_\_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_\_, Patsy," Meredith answered.

HOLD

WOMAN  
GET

LOOK  
MOTHER

LIST  
HE, SHE

YOU  
KNOW

## Раздел 4. Устная речь

28. Ответьте на вопросы по теме "It Takes Many Kinds to Make the World". Каждый из ваших ответов должен содержать минимум 3 развёрнутых предложения. Предварительно вы можете сформулировать свои ответы письменно.

1) What do you usually do if you have a different opinion of the matter than the person you are talking to?

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2) Why is it not good to be alike?

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3) How can people come to agreement if their opinions are not the same?

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4) Where do people look for information to support their own beliefs?

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5) What do you think can unite different people?

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**29. Ответьте на вопросы по теме "Christmas and the New Year". Каждый из ваших ответов должен содержать минимум 3 развёрнутых предложения. Предварительно вы можете сформулировать свой ответ письменно.**

1) When do people celebrate Christmas and the New Year in Britain and in Russia?

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2) How do people usually celebrate these holidays?

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3) What is the weather like in the place where you live at the end of December?

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4) What New Year gifts do you usually get?

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5) What New Year presents do you usually give to your friends and relatives?

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**30. Ответьте на вопросы по теме "The Pleasure of Reading". Каждый из ваших ответов должен содержать минимум 3 развёрнутых предложения. Предварительно вы можете сформулировать свой ответ письменно.**

1) What do you know about early books?

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2) Why did people use to read a lot in the past?

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3) Why have books stopped to be the main source of information for many people?

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4) Who are your favourite writers?

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5) What was the last book you have read?

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**31. Подготовьте сообщение на тему "Books in My Life". В своём монологе вам нужно затронуть 3 проблемы. По каждой из них будьте готовы произнести не менее 3 фраз.**

Say:

- 1) how much time you spend on reading books for enjoyment;
- 2) what kind of books you prefer to read;
- 3) if you prefer reading books or watching their screen versions.

**32. Подготовьте сообщение на тему "My Best New Year Celebration". В своём монологе вам нужно затронуть 3 проблемы. По каждой из них будьте готовы произнести не менее 3 фраз.**

Say:

- 1) when and where it happened;
- 2) with whom you celebrated the holiday then;
- 3) why you regard it as the best celebration of the kind.

**33. Подготовьте сообщение на тему "Libraries in the Modern World". В своём монологе вам нужно затронуть 3 проблемы. По каждой из них будьте готовы произнести не менее 3 фраз.**

Say:

- 1) what you know about the history of libraries;
- 2) what famous libraries exist in different countries;
- 3) if you consider libraries important for modern people.

## **Раздел 5. Письменная речь**

**34. Напишите 5–10 предложений, чтобы развить следующую мысль.**  
*The more you read – the richer you become.*

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**35. Представьте себе, что вы получили письмо от друга по переписке. Он задаёт вам в письме 3 вопроса. Ответьте на каждый из них письменно в 3–5 предложениях.**

Question 1. What problems do you often discuss in your classes of Russian Literature?

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Question 2. How much time do you usually spend on your homework in Russian Literature?

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Question 3. What sources of information do you usually use if you are asked to prepare a report on a certain problem?

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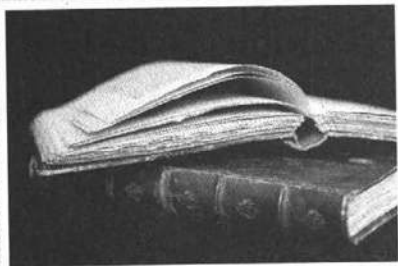
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**Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol**  
(1809–1852)



**Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy**  
(1828–1910)





## Раздел 1. Чтение и произношение

**1. А. Прочитайте слова с буквой "u", обращая внимание на произношение буквы и буквосочетаний с ней.**

- u → [ʌ] – bus, smug, humbug, trump, bubble, fund  
 u → [ju:] – cute, mute, due, statue, dispute  
 ur [ɜ:] – fur, spur, blur, purr, occur, furnish, furl  
 lu [u:] – blue, clue, flute  
 ru [u:] – brute, truth, true

**В. Прочитайте эти слова.**

- 1) Humbug, statue, flute, blur, clue, cute, bubble, truth.
- 2) Smug, mute, occur, fur, brute, blue, due, trump.
- 3) Rug, purr, fur, dispute, true, furnish, fund, furl.

**2. А. Прочитайте слова, обращая внимание на произношение буквы и буквосочетаний с ней.**

- c → [k] – come, cast, cupboard, cough, focus  
 c → [s] – city, century, celebration, cent, cinnamon  
 s → [s] – Sunday, respect, mistake, fist, crust  
 s → [z] – rose, these, propose, visible, positive  
 g → [g] – go, gallery, glory, guy, glove, vague  
 g → [dʒ] – giant, geometry, general, gymnast, ginger, voyage  
 ph [f] – phone, photo, phrase, philosopher, phantom, physical  
 th → [ð] – this, weather, bother, though, themselves  
 th → [θ] – thunder, thousand, thought, thread, thirsty  
 [k] – Christmas, chemical, character, choir, cholera, charisma  
 ch → [ʃ] – chef, chic, chauffeur, chauvinist, charade  
 ch → [tʃ] – watch, cherry, chief, finch, church, chinchilla

**В. Прочитайте эти слова.**

- 1) Cough, voyage, character, phrase, bother, throw, crust, charade.

- 2) Respect, themselves, thread, chemical, chief, cinnamon, celebration, giant.
- 3) Gallery, general, phantom, glove, cent, photo, ginger, thousand.
- 4) Geometry, vague, giraffe, gift, chic, cherry, choir, guy.

**С. Прочитайте следующие слова и подчеркните в них непроезносимые согласные.**

- 1) Scene, island, listen, handsome, dumb, scissors, knot, wrist.
- 2) Crumb, knee, wrong, when, who, calf, calm, science.
- 3) Bomb, knock, column, isle, scenery, palm, ballet, climb.
- 4) Knob, scent, autumn, listener, balm, handkerchief, kneel, half.

**3. А. Убедитесь, что вы правильно можете прочитать следующие слова.**

- |                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) orchestra ['ɔ:kɪstrə] | 8) instrument ['ɪnstɹumənt]        |
| 2) composer [kəm'pəʊzə]  | 9) Bach [bæk]                      |
| 3) accompany [ə'kæmpəni] | 10) Handel ['hændl]                |
| 4) opera ['ɒprə]         | 11) stringed ['strɪŋd]             |
| 5) violin [vɪə'laɪn]     | 12) flute [flʊt]                   |
| 6) viola [vɪ'əʊlə]       | 13) Joseph Haydn ['dʒəʊzɪf 'haɪdn] |
| 7) cello ['tʃeləʊ]       | 14) symphony ['sɪmfəni]            |

**В. Прочитайте текст вслух, обращая особое внимание на произношение подчеркнутых слов и интонацию.**

The first orchestras were brought together by Italian composers to accompany their operas. It was at this time that violins, violas, and cellos were first used.

As instruments improved, new ones were added to the orchestra. Bach and Handel, who were both born in 1685, used orchestras which played mainly stringed instruments like the violin but they also had flutes, trumpets, and horns. Joseph Haydn was the first composer to use the orchestra as a whole. He invented the symphony. In this form of music, all the instruments blended together so that none was more important than the others.



Johann Sebastian  
Bach (1685–1750)



George Frideric  
Handel (1685–1759)



Joseph Haydn  
(1732–1809)

4. А. Прочитайте текст вслух, обращая внимание на произношение подчёркнутых слов и интонацию. При необходимости воспользуйтесь словарём.



The Marathon is a very hard long-distance race. Athletes have been running it in the Olympic Games since 1896. It has the name of a Greek soldier's run from the town of Marathon to Athens in 940 BC. The runner brought the news of Greek victory in war after the battle of Marathon.

The official distance for the Marathon is 26 miles 385 yards (about

42 km). The reason for this strange distance is that the British Olympic Committee decided in 1908 to start the race from the royal castle at Windsor and finish it in front of the royal box in the stadium in London. This distance was measured at 26 miles 385 yards. It has remained standard ever since.

В. Напишите 5 вопросов, ответами на которые являются следующие реплики:

1) \_\_\_\_\_

– The run finished in Athens.

2) \_\_\_\_\_

– The runner did.

3) \_\_\_\_\_

– Because he wanted to bring the news of Greek victory as quickly as possible.

4) \_\_\_\_\_

– It's 26 miles 385 yards long.

5) \_\_\_\_\_

– The reason for it is that the British Olympic Committee decided in 1908 to start the race from the royal castle at Windsor and finish it in front of the royal box in the stadium in London.

## Раздел 2. Чтение и извлечение информации

5. Прочитайте текст вслух и подчеркните предложения, на которых основаны утверждения (1–4) после текста.

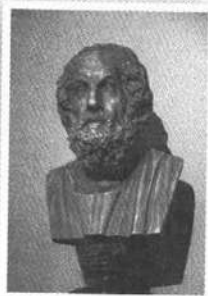
James Cameron is a famous film director. He created *The Terminator*, *Titanic* and *Avatar*. But James is also a deep-sea explorer. In 2012 he reached the bottom of the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean, which is nearly eleven kilometres deep. It took Cameron and his team seven years to prepare for the dangerous trip to the ocean's bottom. He spent three hours in this deepest part of the world's oceans – a cold and lonely place with no sunlight. Travelling in a mini-submarine the film director was equipped with 3-D cameras and a mechanical arm for collecting samples of soil and deep-sea creatures. Cameron is going to make a 3-D documentary film about the Mariana Trench.



- 1) James Cameron made a number of well-known films.
- 2) Cameron travels underwater to learn about the sea world.
- 3) Cameron didn't prepare for his trip alone.
- 4) The film director plans to show the Marianna Trench to the public.

**6. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие утверждения после текста соответствуют его содержанию (True), какие нет (False), а о чём в тексте не говорится (Not Stated).**

The Trojan War took place in about 1200 BC between the Trojans and the Greeks. The war lasted for ten years. The poet Homer, in his poem *The Iliad*, tells the story of only a few days of the war. We know the rest of the story from other writings. Paris, a prince of Troy, fell in love with Helen, the wife of King Menelaus [ˌmeniˈleɪəs] of Sparta in Greece. Paris took Helen to Troy, and Menelaus, with other Greek kings and soldiers, went to get her back. They besieged Troy for years. Finally, they won by tricking the Trojans. They left a huge wooden horse filled with Greek soldiers standing outside the city. The Trojans thought that it was a gift and took the horse inside the city walls. At night the Greek soldiers got out and opened the city gates. No one knows if the story is true.



- 1) Homer was not the only author who wrote about the Trojan War.
- 2) The poet Homer wrote about the ten years of the Trojan War.
- 3) The Greeks couldn't take the city by force.
- 4) The story of the Trojan horse is probably made up.
- 5) The Greeks completely destroyed the Trojan city.

7. Прочитайте диалоги (A–D) и установите соответствие между ними и местами, где они происходят (1–5). Впишите нужные буквы в рамки. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия.

- 1) In a street
- 2) In a library
- 3) At school
- 4) At home
- 5) In the theatre

### Dialogue A

A: Morning! Breakfast is ready. Well, did you enjoy yesterday's performance?

B: It was the best I've ever seen. The dancers were certainly great and the scenery was lovely.

A: What about Lucy? Did she like it too? Once she said she wasn't fond of ballet that much.

B: Oh, this time she seemed to be enchanted. She kept talking about the performance all the time on our way back home.

A: If both of you had a good time yesterday, why not give it another try? I can book two seats for another ballet.

B: Thank you very much, dear! Let me kiss you! May I call Lucy right now and tell her the good news?

### Dialogue B

A: Hello. Can I help you?

B: I'm looking for a particular play by Bernard Shaw. Where can it be?

A: Let me see... Here's a collection of Shaw's plays. Look at the contents. Is the play you want in it?

B: Yes, it is. Thank you very much. I'm going to the theatre next week and I'd like to get acquainted with the play beforehand.

A: That's a very good idea. Do you want to borrow the book?

B: Yes, please.

### Dialogue C

A: Have you been to the new children's theatre yet?

B: No, I haven't. But I hear that it's becoming very popular. Why are you asking?

A: Because its building is over there, on our left.

B: Is it the grey one with white columns next to the bookshop?

A: Yes, that's it. While we are here, we can drop in and find out what performances they are giving this month.

B: Oh, yes, let's do it. We can even buy tickets for one of the plays in the box office; I've got some money on me.

### Dialogue D

A: These are our seats. We'll be able to see the stage quite well from here.

B: What a beautiful hall! And what a gorgeous curtain! Is it your first visit to this theatre?

A: I've never been here before. And what about you?

B: I've been here once but it was a long time ago. I'd like to look at the programme before the lights go down.

A: Here you are. I know that some of my favourite actors are taking part in today's performance.

B: Really? Who are they?

**8. Прочитайте монологи (A–D) о конькобежном спорте и соедините их с утверждениями (1–5). Одно из утверждений является лишним. Впишите ответы в рамки.**

1) This speaker shows how skating changed through hundreds of years.

2) This speaker mentions in what country the first iron skates were manufactured.

3) This speaker mentions the origin of the word *skate*.

4) This speaker tells how a certain radical change turned skating into a sport.

5) This speaker explains why people skate nowadays.





### Speaker A

Many millions of people skate in those parts of the world where the winters are cold enough. Although most people ice-skate for recreation and exercise, skating for form and speed is also a highly competitive international sport. Ice-skating skills are an important part of the game of ice hockey. Ice-skating shows entertain millions of spectators. The increasing number of indoor rinks has made year-round skating possible.

### Speaker B

People probably skated on ice in the Scandinavian countries before the Christian era. It's quite possible that the first skates were sharp parts of animal bone fitted to the bottom of boots to ease travel over ice. Some drawings and references in literature to ice-skating date from the Middle Ages. The modern word *skate* is derived from the Dutch word *schaats*, meaning "leg bone".

### Speaker C

Skating as a sport developed on the lakes of Scotland and the canals of the Netherlands. In the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries they began to use wood instead of bone in skate blades. In 1572 the first iron skates were manufactured. The iron blades enabled the skater to push himself or herself ahead much faster. Instructional books were published, and the first skate club was founded in Edinburgh in 1742.

### Speaker D

Ice-skating did not develop as an organized competitive sport until the introduction of steel skate blades permanently fixed to leather boots. (Before that steel blades were tied with straps to street boots.) After the innovations in skate construction, both figure skating and speed skating found their way to sports competitions. Figure skating became an Olympic event in 1908. Speed skating for men was part of 1924 Olympic Games, but it was not until 1960 that women's speed skating was put on the Olympic agenda.



### Раздел 3. Лексика и грамматика

9. Выберите слова, лексически соответствующие предложениям, и обведите их.

1) All domestic horses have \_\_\_\_\_ and wear horseshoes.

- a. feet                      b. paws                      c. hooves

2) Everybody knows that it is impolite to \_\_\_\_\_ at people.

- a. stare                      b. look                      c. watch

3) The best \_\_\_\_\_ in the theatre are in the stalls.

- a. places                      b. sets                      c. seats

4) There was neither tea nor coffee in the house, so I had to \_\_\_\_\_ with a glass of water.

- a. satisfy                      b. do                      c. make

5) I was happy to know that nothing \_\_\_\_\_ the child's life any longer.

- a. threatened                      b. frightened                      c. afraid

6) It's \_\_\_\_\_ how stupid people can be.

- a. amusing                      b. immense                      c. amazing

7) An old proverb says, "Out of \_\_\_\_\_ - out of mind".

- a. view                      b. sight                      c. scene

10. Напишите синонимы следующих слов и словосочетаний.

1) to go up \_\_\_\_\_

2) to break (a record) \_\_\_\_\_

3) to welcome \_\_\_\_\_

4) to fall \_\_\_\_\_

5) to give (an example) \_\_\_\_\_

6) a melody \_\_\_\_\_

7) a lot of money \_\_\_\_\_

8) a dweller \_\_\_\_\_

9) dirty \_\_\_\_\_

- 10) surprising \_\_\_\_\_  
11) skilled \_\_\_\_\_  
12) above \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Напишите антонимы следующих слов и словосочетаний.**

- 1) populated \_\_\_\_\_  
2) fortunate \_\_\_\_\_  
3) sour \_\_\_\_\_  
4) hopeful \_\_\_\_\_  
5) tiny \_\_\_\_\_  
6) clean \_\_\_\_\_  
7) willing \_\_\_\_\_  
8) to mend \_\_\_\_\_  
9) to rise (about the sun) \_\_\_\_\_  
10) to pick up \_\_\_\_\_  
11) to respect \_\_\_\_\_  
12) to win \_\_\_\_\_

**12. Прочитайте предложения и напишите по-русски, что означают выделенные слова. Выполнить это задание вам может помочь контекст, знание интернациональной лексики и словообразовательных моделей.**

1) The ancient Greeks, like all peoples who lived thousands of years ago, invented gods and **goddesses** to explain the world around them.

A goddess – \_\_\_\_\_

2) Early horses were small creatures, which could hide from their enemies in the **undergrowth**.

Undergrowth – \_\_\_\_\_

3) Houses date back to **prehistoric** times; some of the first were built in the Middle East.

Prehistoric – \_\_\_\_\_

4) The **Incas** were people who lived in South America; the centre of their **empire** was in Peru.

Incas – \_\_\_\_\_, an empire – \_\_\_\_\_

5) **Leopards** often hunt from trees, lying in **wait** on a branch.

A leopard – \_\_\_\_\_, a wait – \_\_\_\_\_

6) Sir Isaac Newton showed that sunlight is made up of different colours – a **spectrum** of colours.

A spectrum – \_\_\_\_\_

7) Modern tennis is a simple **version** of an old French game called real tennis or royal tennis.

A version – \_\_\_\_\_

8) **Atomic** clocks are accurate to 10 millionth of a second.

Atomic – \_\_\_\_\_

9) Most of **tornadoes** happen in North America, but they can occur anywhere in the world.

A tornado – \_\_\_\_\_, to occur – \_\_\_\_\_

10) Victoria was just 18 when she **inherited** the throne from her uncle, William IV.

To inherit – \_\_\_\_\_

13. От слов в правой колонке образуйте имена существительные, используя суффиксы *-an*, *-er*, *-ess*, *-ity*, *-ment*, *-ship*, *-th* и префикс *in-*.

1) Hercules was the son of the chief god, Jupiter, and a mortal \_\_\_\_\_.

PRINCE

2) Until airplanes were invented, few \_\_\_\_\_s had ever been into the Himalayas.

OUTSIDE

3) The people who write down history are called \_\_\_\_\_s. They write about wars, revolutions and \_\_\_\_\_s.

HISTORY

GOVERN

4) Any \_\_\_\_\_ that is enjoyed during your free time is a hobby.

5) The \_\_\_\_\_s that people gain from their hobbies are an important part of their interest.

6) Holograms, three-dimensional images of real objects, seem real with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and height.

7) People celebrate \_\_\_\_\_ Day with parades, parties and fireworks.

**14. От слов в правой колонке образуйте имена прилагательные, используя суффиксы -able, -ful, -less, -ly, -ous, -y и префиксы un-, pre-.**

1) Good health allows a person to lead a happy, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ life.

2) A few degrees less from the Sun, and our world would be a \_\_\_\_\_ waste.

3) When frightened, the hedgehog curls up into a \_\_\_\_\_ ball.

4) The helicopter is an \_\_\_\_\_ aircraft used for all kinds of jobs.

5) Houses date back to \_\_\_\_\_ times; some of the first were built in the Middle East.

6) Much of Italy is \_\_\_\_\_; the sharp, \_\_\_\_\_ peaks of the Alps cross the north of the country.

7) Maps give us \_\_\_\_\_ information to help us move around and to tell us about other parts of the world.

ACTIVE

FRIEND

WIDE

DEEP

DEPENDENCE

USE, SUCCESS

LIFE

PRICK

USUAL

HISTORIC

MOUNTAIN

SNOW

VALUE

**15. От слов в правой колонке образуйте глаголы, используя суффикс *-en* и префиксы *dis-*, *en-*, *over-*, *re-*, *un-*.**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1) Every day he did exercises to _____ his muscles.                      | STRENGTH |
| 2) I _____ them; they were talking about me!                             | HEARD    |
| 3) We are sorry we had to _____ this secret to her.                      | TRUST    |
| 4) Soon the sun _____ behind the clouds and a strong wind began blowing. | APPEAR   |
| 5) The new yellow paint _____s up the room.                              | BRIGHT   |
| 6) Sam should _____ the cup he broke with a new one.                     | PLACE    |
| 7) Molly always helps her little sister to _____ before going to bed.    | DRESS    |

**16. От слов в правой колонке образуйте наречия, используя суффикс *-ly*.**

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1) "I'm a new member of the school team," said the boy _____.   | PROUD      |
| 2) We were not _____ impressed when we heard the news.          | PARTICULAR |
| 3) The book is _____ interesting, the best I've ever read.      | TREMENDOUS |
| 4) My grandfather _____ ever goes out these days.               | HARD       |
| 5) It's _____ six o'clock. Time flies so fast!                  | NEAR       |
| 6) The man walked up and down the room rubbing his hands _____. | ANXIOUS    |
| 7) The letter got lost because it was _____ addressed.          | WRONG      |

**17. Впишите в текст производные от слов из колонки справа.**

Covent Garden in London is home to many theatres. The Royal Opera House, often called 1) \_\_\_\_\_ "Covent Garden", shows 2) \_\_\_\_\_s given by the Royal Opera and the Royal Ballet. Operas are performed in their 3) \_\_\_\_\_ languages.

Drury Lane is the oldest theatre in London. Two hundred years ago, 4) \_\_\_\_\_s found a secret room here. In the room there was a skeleton with a dagger in it. Since then the theatre has become 5) \_\_\_\_\_ for its ghost. If you buy a ticket to the theatre, it will 6) \_\_\_\_\_ you to see one of its plays and – who knows – possibly see the ghost.

SIMPLE  
PERFORM

ORIGIN

ACT

FAME

ABLE



Covent Garden



The Theatre Royal, Drury Lane

**18. Впишите в текст производные от слов из колонки справа.**

I would like to tell you about some unusual and even 1) \_\_\_\_\_ plants. Ferns, for example, are among the oldest plants on our planet. They are about 400 million years old. The tallest of them have trunks like trees. Most tree ferns grow in 2) \_\_\_\_\_ forests in

GOLD

GENERATE

the tropics. Some plants haven't changed since The 1930s was the 1) \_\_\_\_\_ era of the Hollywood studio films. It was the decade of the great movie stars and a new 2) \_\_\_\_\_ of great 3) \_\_\_\_\_ s. It was also the time when two new kinds of films - the 4) \_\_\_\_\_ and the 5) \_\_\_\_\_ film - first appeared on the screen. Since that time cinema has produced as many outstanding 6) \_\_\_\_\_ s as literature, the theatre, and any of the other arts.

DIRECT

MUSIC

## GANG

ART

**19. Выберите нужные формы глаголов и впишите их в предложения.**

1) It was a bright cold day in April, at one o'clock sharp we  
\_\_\_\_\_ down Oxford Street.

a. walked

b. were walking

2) When Vickie \_\_\_\_\_ to her friend's birthday party, she thought it was a good chance to put on her new dress.

a. asked

b. was asked

3) The news \_\_\_\_\_ so unexpected that we all stood speechless for a moment.

a. was

b. were

4) Someone told the children that they \_\_\_\_\_ to the History Museum.

a. will be taken

b. would be taken

5) If only I \_\_\_\_\_ French as well as English!

a. speak

b. spoke

6) Don't worry: they \_\_\_\_\_ the document just now.

a. signed

b. have signed

7) Molly and Jack \_\_\_\_\_ tennis since early morning;  
it's time for them to come back now.

a. have been playing

b. are playing

**20. Преобразуйте глаголы в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

1) I'll be very happy if a sports club \_\_\_\_\_ in my neighbourhood.

2) The children \_\_\_\_\_ through the tunnel for about half an hour before they saw light and heard people's voices.

3) The teacher explained that air \_\_\_\_\_ a mixture of different gases.

4) I knew that in about five hours I \_\_\_\_\_ my friends at the railway station.

5) Unfortunately, the old tower \_\_\_\_\_ long ago and we \_\_\_\_\_ much information about it.

6) The new bridge \_\_\_\_\_ now; it \_\_\_\_\_ only by the end of summer.

7) If we \_\_\_\_\_ visit this wonderful museum again!

FOUND  
WALK

BE

MEET

DESTROY  
NOT HAVE

CONSTRUCT  
FINISH  
CAN

**21. Преобразуйте наречия в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

1) That day our new friend greeted us \_\_\_\_\_.

2) On this road it's not allowed to drive \_\_\_\_\_ than 40 miles per hour.

3) That day the school orchestra played \_\_\_\_\_ of all and we applauded them with enthusiasm.

4) Does Mary live \_\_\_\_\_ from the school building than Lucy?

5) The five o'clock train arrives in London \_\_\_\_\_ of the other trains.

DRILY

FAST

WELL

FAR

EARLY



6) There's one pupil in this class who always listens to me \_\_\_\_\_ than all the rest.

ATTENTIVELY

7) The children were excited and behaved \_\_\_\_\_ than usual.

BAD

**22. Преобразуйте существительные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

1) All over Canada \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, boys and girls play hockey, their favourite game.

MAN  
WOMAN

2) A goalkeeper without a mask can break his nose or \_\_\_\_\_.

TOOTH  
TODAY

3) \_\_\_\_\_ robots don't only do different jobs – they can also talk to you.

4) The three wild \_\_\_\_\_ in the picture fly over the blue water of the lake.

GOOSE

5) The \_\_\_\_\_ population has been growing recently.

COUNTRY

6) Soon new \_\_\_\_\_ began to appear on the eastern coast of the continent.

COLONY

7) \_\_\_\_\_ are bulls used to pull carts and ploughs.

OX

**23. Преобразуйте прилагательные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

1) Children today aren't very polite; it seems that in the past they were a lot \_\_\_\_\_.

POLITE  
GOOD

2) My brother is a \_\_\_\_\_ swimmer than myself.

3) John was her \_\_\_\_\_ relative; he is likely to know more about her.

NEAR

4) The weather yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_ than today: it was raining heavily.

5) Which country is the \_\_\_\_\_ - France, Germany or Britain?

6) I can't say anything else: there's no \_\_\_\_\_ news.

7) Yesterday was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ days in my life.

BAD

LARGE

FAR

HAPPY

**24. Преобразуйте местоимения в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

1) The prince and his new friend looked at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.

2) If there's no room in Sue's car, you can go with John and \_\_\_\_\_.

3) Those pencils are \_\_\_\_\_, please, use \_\_\_\_\_ if you want.

4) Did she do all the job \_\_\_\_\_? I can't believe it!

5) I've met several French people - one day I'd like to visit France \_\_\_\_\_.

6) We \_\_\_\_\_ didn't take part in the performance but just watched it.

7) Jobs are not always easy to find \_\_\_\_\_ days.

THEY

I

I

THEY

SHE

IT

WE

THIS

**25. Преобразуйте числительные в правой колонке так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию предложений.**

1) People often speak about the \_\_\_\_\_ sense. Do you know what it is?

2) John came \_\_\_\_\_ in the race and was very disappointed.

3) One of 30 equal parts of something is its \_\_\_\_\_ part.

SIX

THREE

THIRTY

4) Magic events began to happen on her \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.

FIFTEEN

5) The three dimensions are length, width and height but scientists sometimes speak about the \_\_\_\_\_ dimension.

FOUR  
ELEVEN

6) The \_\_\_\_\_ question in the quiz wasn't easy at all.

7) The \_\_\_\_\_ dwarf was the smallest of them all.

SEVEN

26. Впишите в текст нужные формы слов из колонки справа.



If you 1) \_\_\_\_\_ to dinner in Japan, be prepared for a few surprises.

INVITE

2) \_\_\_\_\_ of all, you may find

ONE

3) \_\_\_\_\_ seated on the floor, at a low table. Before starting the meal, you

YOU

4) \_\_\_\_\_ a hot towel to wash your hands with, and then someone will offer you a drink. Usually the 5) \_\_\_\_\_ person

GIVE

at the table or the hostess 6) \_\_\_\_\_ serves her guests. As a rule, soup

YOUNG  
SHE

7) \_\_\_\_\_ from the bowl and noodles

DRINK

8) \_\_\_\_\_ with the help of chopsticks.

EAT

9) \_\_\_\_\_ too much if you can't use them. There is a magic phrase which you

NOT WORRY

can always use: "Uhitsurei shimasu" which  
10) \_\_\_\_\_ "Please, excuse me".

MEAN

**27. Впишите в текст нужные формы слов из колонки справа.**

Spring had come. The snow in the mountains  
1) \_\_\_\_\_ and there were torrents of  
water running down the slopes. By that time our  
dog Buddy 2) \_\_\_\_\_ for about a month.  
Molly, my 3) \_\_\_\_\_ cousin said that  
she 4) \_\_\_\_\_ hope. Honestly speak-  
ing, I 5) \_\_\_\_\_ felt very much the  
same. I thought that if Buddy did come back,  
it 6) \_\_\_\_\_ a small miracle.

MELT

MISS

TWO

LOSE

I

BE

Imagine our surprise when one morn-  
ing we found 7) \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
8) \_\_\_\_\_ corner of the barn. Bud-  
dy was filthy and weak; it was clear that he  
9) \_\_\_\_\_ a long way. There  
was a piece of dirty rope tied round the  
10) \_\_\_\_\_ neck.

HE

DARK

COME

DOG



## Раздел 4. Устная речь

**28. Ответьте на вопросы по теме "Popular Arts". Каждый из ваших ответов должен содержать минимум 3 развёрнутых предложения. Предварительно вы можете сформулировать свой ответ письменно.**

1) Which of the arts do you prefer and why?

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2) Where can people enjoy their favourite arts in the place you live in?

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3) Where and when was the theatre born?

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4) What kinds of films are most popular with young people today?

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5) What role does music play in your life?

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**29. Ответьте на вопросы по теме "Sport in Your Life". Каждый из ваших ответов должен содержать минимум 3 развёрнутых предложения. Предварительно вы можете сформулировать свой ответ письменно.**

1) What kinds of sport are popular in your family?

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2) Which of the games you play in your PE lessons at school do you like most?

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3) What competition or competitions do you like to watch?

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4) What do you think about the idea of holding Olympic Games?

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5) Why is sport important for children and teenagers?

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**30. Ответьте на вопросы по теме "Exploring the World". Каждый из ваших ответов должен содержать минимум 3 развёрнутых предложения. Предварительно вы можете сформулировать свой ответ письменно.**



1) What is the most effective way to explore the world?

2) How can we explore the world with the help of literature?

3) In what way can language learning help us to explore the world?

4) What place in your own country do you know best?

5) How are you planning to explore the world in the future?

**31. Подготовьте сообщение на тему "Art and Children". В своём монологе вам нужно затронуть 3 проблемы. По каждой из них будьте готовы произнести не менее 3 фраз.**

Say:

- 1) when and how we begin to get acquainted with arts;
- 2) how children can benefit from arts;
- 3) where children can practise arts.

32. Подготовьте сообщение на тему "Sport at School". В своём монологе вам нужно затронуть 3 проблемы. По каждой из них будьте готовы произнести не менее 3 фраз.

Say:

- 1) what sports are practised in Russian schools;
- 2) how schoolchildren participate in competitive sports;
- 3) what sports equipment is used in most schools.

33. Подготовьте сообщение на тему "Visiting Museums as a Means of Exploring the World". В своём монологе вам нужно затронуть 3 проблемы. По каждой из них будьте готовы произнести не менее 3 фраз.

Say:

- 1) what kind of museums are popular with visitors;
- 2) how they can help us to explore the world;
- 3) what example from your own experience you can give.

## Раздел 5. Письменная речь

34. Напишите 5–10 предложений, чтобы развить следующую мысль.

*The world is so full of a number of things,  
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.  
(Robert Luis Stevenson)*

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**35. Представьте себе, что вы получили письмо от друга по переписке. Он задаёт вам в письме 3 вопроса. Ответьте на каждый из них письменно в 3–5 предложениях.**

Question 1. What team do you support and why?

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Question 2. Where and when do you listen to music?

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Question 3. What city in Russia will you advise me to visit in the first place?

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## Модуль 1

**1. B.** 1) [kra:ft]; ['gæmbl]; [feə]; [feɪnt]; [flɑ:sk]; [fɔ:l]; ['meɪpl]; [preɪ];  
2) [kæf]; [tʃɔ:k]; [blɑ:st]; [bɑ:θ]; [heɪ]; [steɪk]; ['bɑ:mi]; ['feɪbl]; 3) [weɪd];  
[kɑ:v]; [weɪst]; [bɑ:sk]; [beɪ]; ['rɑ:ðə]; [pɑ:θ]; [ɑ:k]; 4) [mɔ:l]; [sæk];  
[steɪl]; [keɪbl]; [deə]; [mɑ:st]; [rɑ:ft]; [ræp]; [læs].

**2. B.** 1) ['dʒi:nɪ]; [wi:l]; [si:l]; [sɪ'viə]; [ə'lɜ:t]; [rɪə]; [pi:l]; [blend];  
2) ['fɪ:və]; [vi:l]; [trend]; [mɪə]; [hɜ:d]; ['mʌŋki]; [ki:]; [dʒiə]; 3) ['ferɪ];  
[zi:l]; [ri:l]; [sɪn'siə]; [endʒɪ'nɪə]; ['dɒŋki]; [mend]; [fiə]; 4) ['hʌni];  
['æt məsfiə]; [fɜ:n]; [spiə]; ['mɜ:meɪd]; [ki:l]; [dʒiə]; [mi:t].

**C.** 1) band [bænd]; 2) re [ri:]; 3) threat [θret]; 4) rare [reə].

**4. A.** peninsula [pə'nɪnsjələ]; natural ['nætʃrəl]; latitude ['lætɪtju:d];  
resemble [rɪ'zembl]; resort [rɪ'zɔ:t]; severe [sɪ'viə]; enhanced [ɪn'hɑ:nst];  
transport ['træns pɔ:t].

**B. (sample)** 1) Where does Vladivostok stand? 2) When were new Vladivostok bridges built? 3) Why were the bridges built? 4) What did the bridges change? 5) Whose appearance did the bridges complete?

**5.** 1) Moscow is one of the oldest cities in Russia. 2) It was founded in 1147 by Prince Yuriy Dolgoruky ... 3) Craftsmen and traders flocked to Moscow from all parts of the Russian land. 4) Moscow's influence and might increased still more over the next two centuries.

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

**7.** A - 3; B - 4; C - 1; D - 5; extra - 2

**8.** A - 3; B - 2; C - 1; D - 4; extra - 5

**9.** 1) woody; 2) dictionary; 3) interpreter; 4) sad; 5) fell asleep; 6) attend; 7) cousins; 8) fluently; 9) home; 10) pushed.

**10.** 1) a language; 2) a mystery/a riddle; 3) a homeland/fatherland; 4) ancient; 5) a believer; 6) an artist; 7) an astronaut; 8) eternal; 9) gifted; 10) an atheist.

11. 1) unchanged; 2) to exclude; 3) boredom; 4) to discourage; 5) weak; 6) artificial; 7) continuous; 8) a mother tongue/native language; 9) careful; 10) permanent/constant.
12. 1. ветераны, парад; 2. энергичный; 3. рекомендованный; 4. бартер; 5. тенор; 6. виды вакцинации (прививки); 7. монстр; 8. астероид; 9. резиденты, постоянные жители; 10. конституция.
13. 1) exhibition; 2) editors, proposals, criticism; 3) development; 4) localities; 5) processions; 6) existence; 7) buildings.
14. 1) unsinkable; 2) knowledgeable; 3) Industrial; 4) incomprehensible; 5) homeless; 6) victorious; 7) revolutionary.
15. 1) memorize; 2) strengthen; 3) enrich; 4) finalize; 5) formulate; 6) disagreed; 7) rewrite.
16. 1) Probably; 2) simultaneously, independently; 3) quickly; 4) rapidly; 5) highly; 6) essentially; 7) peacefully.
17. 1) central; 2) width; 3) length; 4) addition; 5) architectural; 6) historic.
18. 1) dramatically; 2) health; 3) pollution; 4) threatened; 5) environmental; 6) massive; 7) killers.
19. 1) a; 2) b; 3) a; 4) b; 5) a; 6) b; 7) a.
20. 1) has been learning; 2) came; 3) wins; 4) had never been; 5) is thinking; 6) worked/was working; 7) makes.
21. 1) more slowly slower; 2) worse; 3) least; 4) farther/further; 5) most clearly; 6) best; 7) fastest.
22. 1) potatoes; 2) roofs; 3) mice; 4) leaves; 5) teeth; 6) policemen; 7) Shakespeare's.
23. 1) wealthier; 2) most useful; 3) latest; 4) last; 5) older; 6) farthest/furthest; 7) further.
24. 1) yourselves; 2) your; 3) mine; 4) him; 5) themselves; 6) yours; 7) its.
25. 1) twenty-sixth; 2) first; 3) fifth; 4) second; 5) twelfth; 6) fortieth; 7) ninth.
26. 1) later; 2) struck; 3) last; 4) sounded; 5) tapped; 6) her; 7) rose; 8) feet; 9) more impatient; 10) swept.

27. 1) longer; 2) was moving; 3) to be drifting; 4) undid; 5) stood; 6) were drifting; 7) was swirling; 8) driven; 9) darker; 10) more fiercely.

28. (sample) 1) Traditionally a country's symbols are its flag and hymn. Some landmarks can also be regarded as national symbols. Such places as the Kremlin, the Bolshoi Theatre, the Tretyakov Gallery, St Basil's Cathedral are Russia's symbols. Many people can say that the birch tree, the troika are also Russia's symbols. 2) A lot of our people are very hospitable, open, hard-working and friendly, though sometimes careless. Foreigners often say that we do not smile much. It may be so, but there is a saying that if you laugh without any reason, it is a mark of stupidity. We are certainly the nation of sport lovers, art lovers and we are people keeping our traditions. 3) Russia is the biggest country of the world, it is situated in Europe and in Asia and borders on many countries, which is an advantage. The oceans and seas washing the country are also its advantage as well as numerous time and climatic zones. 4) Our country has lots of interesting traditions. One of them is the Old New Year celebration which begins on January 13<sup>th</sup> – the New Year's Eve according to the old style or using Julian calendar. The word combination *Old New Year* is a real paradox, but many people like this celebration and follow the tradition. 5) There are so many places in Russia which are worth visiting – the Far East and the Crimea, St Petersburg and Lake Baikal, the Golden Ring and Kaliningrad. I would like to visit as many places in Russia as I can. I love travelling and I hope my dreams will come true in the future.

29. (sample) 1) English is often defined as the global language. It is true because you can hear people speaking it in all countries of the world. When a Russian and a Spaniard meet each other, they are likely to use English for communication. English is the working language at the most important international events. 2) The countries where English is the national language are called English-speaking countries. They include Great Britain, where the language was born, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. It is also the second national lan-

guage in India and Pakistan, which used to be British colonies. 3) The majority of people learn English as a foreign language at school. But people can enroll on various English courses at foreign language centres. Some people have private teachers, others try to do it themselves watching films, listening to dialogues and texts in English, reading books, learning words and speaking to people in English. 4) It is very helpful to know English when you're travelling because it makes your life much easier. In any country there are people who know English and they can explain things to you, answer your questions etc. You evidently can't speak all the languages spoken on our planet. So English is the language that many people share, a link between them. 5) Books, films, songs can help a lot in language learning. Communicating with native speakers can be very useful, too. The more you read in English, listen to English songs, watch English films, the more you speak English, the more fluent your English gets.

**30. (sample)** 1) My hobby is dancing. I like to watch dance competitions. The participants dressed in beautiful costumes usually show admirable performances. I began to attend dance classes myself some time ago and I still enjoy them. 2) If you like doing something, it is only natural to share your hobby with your friends. It is much more interesting. You can discuss the things you do together and you are never lonely. 3) In my opinion a true friend is a reliable person whom I can trust. It is a person who can understand me and share my happy moments as well as sad ones. I don't think real friends should necessarily have everything in common but they should have the same moral principles, the same values and be able to encourage each other. In other words, true friends should be helpful, supportive, devoted, loyal and reliable. 4) I have many friends. Practically all my classmates are my friends. We spend a lot of time together. But a true friend is someone very special. It is someone who you rely on in everything. You can't have many of them. I have only one best friend. 5) I think that an ideal family should consist of parents and 2-3 children. They love, support and help each

other. I am sure that the members of such a family are real friends who spend a lot of time together and feel happy.

**31. (sample)** 1) I spent my summer holidays in the Crimea. My parents and me flew there by plane. It was our first visit to the peninsula. 2) We enjoyed our visit to the shores of the Black Sea. We swam a lot in the warm water, sunbathed, played ball games and walked a lot. We had several trips to different cities and towns of the Crimea. 3) We liked our holidays very much. We had a real rest, but at the same time we were engaged in various sports activities. We had a wonderful time and decided to go to the Crimea again.

**32. (sample)** 1) Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147 by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. He built a fortress on the high bank of the Moskva River, and since then the city has been developing. 2) Moscow is the main city of Russia. It is its industrial, historic and cultural centre. The Kremlin, which is the heart of Moscow, is situated here. Moscow is the place where our president and government work, so it's the political centre of the country too. 3) Moscow has lots of interesting sights. Number one is certainly Red Square and the Kremlin with its famous Tsar Bell and Tsar Cannon. But there are other wonderful places too – theatres, museums, monuments and picture galleries. One of them is the Tretyakov Gallery where we can see a great collection of paintings by Russian artists.

**33. (sample)** 1) My role model is Yuri Gagarin, the first man who flew into space. I think people all over the world know this name. We all remember the date of that flight, too – 12.04.1961. 2) In my opinion Gagarin was a very brave man. He didn't know what could happen in space, yet he agreed to become a cosmonaut. He was a strong man and he was modest. I'm sure he was a real patriot. 3) I'm not sure I would like to be a cosmonaut myself. But I would like to be strong and brave. I'm a member of our school football team and do some other sports, too.

**34. (sample)** In my opinion, two things are obligatory for any person who would like to be successful in his or her future life. They

are good knowledge of computers and the ability to speak and understand English at least at an elementary level. English has become the global language of our planet. It means that in any place on the earth you will be able to speak with people if you know English. At different conferences people choose English as the working language. So, scientists and scholars can communicate with each other in English. They do not need translators or interpreters. A lot of books, articles, texts in social nets are written in English. Doctors from different countries give their advice in English. Pilots all over the world speak English. It's a must. So, life now really requires knowledge of English from people.

**35. (sample)** 1) In my opinion the best time to visit St Petersburg is June. It is the period of "white nights". At this time nights are the shortest and you can enjoy walking the streets of the city all 24 hours. 2) Some people say that St Petersburg is a museum in itself. I agree with them. In the centre of St Petersburg each building is interesting. So are the streets, bridges of the city and the Neva River. I will certainly recommend to visit such places as the Hermitage, the Russian Museum, the city's theatres. It's necessary to walk along Nevsky Prospect too or to have a boat trip along the Neva River. 3) I'm not quite sure, but I think that tourists from foreign countries are mostly interested in the things which they associate with our land. I definitely know that Russian matryoshka dolls are a favourite souvenir. Palekh boxes and Pavlovsk kerchiefs are also often bought. Tourists take books about Russia back home as souvenirs, too.

## Модуль 2

**1. B.** 1) ['klaɪənt]; [braɪd]; [θɜːst]; [baɪnd]; [taɪə]; ['pɪkl]; ['saɪəns]; [haɪv]; 2) [dɜːt] [swɪ]; [lɪŋks]; [naɪt]; [maɪnd]; [haɪə]; ['daɪət]; ['daɪəmənd]; 3) [daɪ]; [daɪk]; ['fɪvə]; [maɪt]; [waɪld]; [spaɪə]; [daɪəl]; [hɪmn]; 4) [twɪɡ]; [baɪə]; ['sɪmb(ə)l]; [faɪ] [flɜːt]; [dɪ'laɪt]; [ɡraɪnd]; [waɪə].

**2. B.** 1) ['trab(ə)l]; [ruːt]; [wʊnd]; [raʃ]; [fəʊn]; [pɒt]; [flad]; [fɜːθ]; 2) [rɒk]; [traʊt]; [məʊl]; [bɔːn]; [rəʊp]; [lɒk]; ['kʌz(ə)n]; [brɒk]; 3) ['gluːmɪ]; [θruː]; [kəʊl]; [sləʊp]; [kpst]; [praʊd]; [hʊk]; [dɒt]; 4) [rəʊd]; [ʃuː]; [ə'raʊnd]; [nʊk]; [ɪ'naʃ]; [zəʊn]; [slɒt]; [blad].



C. 1) flood [flʌd]; 2) wound [wʊnd]; 3) hook [hʊk]; 4) group [gru:p].

4. B. 1) When did the Greeks produce a compass? 2) What do Chinese historians date to back 2634 BC? 3) Who probably carried the idea of the compass to Europe? 4) Why does a compass indicate north and south? 5) Where is the marine's compass still used nowadays?

5. 1) Captain Scott led his second expedition with the two-fold target of reaching the South Pole for the first time and carrying out an extensive programme of scientific research. 2) ... the famous Norwegian explorer Amundsen, whom he believed to be setting out on a voyage to the Arctic .... 3) Captain Scott stuck to his original timetable. 4) Amundsen got to the South Pole first, on December 16, 1911. Scott and his team on foot and hauling their sledge, arrived on January 17, 1912.

6. 1 - T; 2 - NS; 3 - F; 4 - F; 5 - F.

7. A - 4; B - 2; C - 1; D - 5; extra - 3.

8. A - 5; B - 2; C - 4; D - 1; extra - 3.

9. 1) flock; 2) toes; 3) arms; 4) because; 5) further; 6) older; 7) swarm; 8) schools, packs; 9) common; 10) scientists, scholars.

10. 1) so; 2) however; 3) eventually/finally; 4) to look for (sth); 5) to manage to read; 6) a dramatist; 7) terrible/horrible; 8) to pick up/raise; 9) a gift; 10) to help.

11. 1) the bottom of the page; 2) (the) same/alike; 3) very seldom; 4) straight hair; 5) wide; 6) short/low; 7) ill-mannered; 8) independent; 9) thin (skinny, slim, slender); 10) generous.

12. 1) саксофон, джазовый; 2) пантомима; 3) гений; 4) психолог; 5) акцент; 6) найдёныш, комната, на одного человека; 7) недостаток/нехватка; 8) примадонна; 9) светский; 10) ресторан быстрого питания, кафетерий.

13. 1) childhood; 2) activities; 3) education; 4) reference; 5) growth; 6) disappearance; 7) boredom.

14. 1) knowledgeable; 2) national; 3) Scottish, humorous, satirical; 4) healthy; 5) dreadful; 6) pleasant; 7) manly.



15. 1) widen; 2) rewrite; 3) disagree; 4) misunderstood; 5) overcharged; 6) criticize; 7) unpacking.
16. 1) happily; 2) awfully; 3) Honestly; 4) Evidently; 5) perfectly; 6) illegally; 7) Unfortunately.
17. 1) instructor; 2) deafness; 3) harmonious/harmonic; 4) central; 5) vibration; 6) length.
18. 1) mysterious; 2) shady; 3) prehistoric; 4) possibly; 5) appearance; 6) African.
19. 1) a; 2) b; 3) b; 4) a; 5) b; 6) a; 7) b.
20. 1) reappeared; 2) were received, (were) counted; 3) have won, loves; 4) had forbidden/forbade; 5) to happen; 6) would hire; 7) lives.
21. 1) better; 2) least; 3) further/farther; 4) nearer; 5) louder/more loudly, quieter/more quietly; 6) more clearly/clearer; 7) most slowly/slowest.
22. 1) leaves; 2) ladies; 3) zoos; 4) men; 5) teeth; 6) photos; 7) data.
23. 1) further; 2) more comfortable; 3) farthest/furthest; 4) next; 5) last; 6) oldest/eldest, younger; 7) more silent.
24. 1) yourselves; 2) yourself; 3) my; 4) ours; 5) their; 6) its, its; 7) itself.
25. 1) first; 2) fourth; 3) twenty-fifth; 4) eleventh; 5) Twelfth; 6) fortieth; 7) second.
26. 1) walked; 2) had put; 3) her; 4) herself; 5) would not destroy; 6) more fortunate; 7) better; 8) was following/followed; 9) feet; 10) tried/were trying.
27. 1) was holding; 2) women; 3) got; 4) Looking; 5) mother's; 6) was listed; 7) him; 8) her; 9) yourself; 10) have ever known.
28. (sample) 1) First of all I try to understand my opponent's point of view and find out some things I can agree with. Then I usually explain what I think of the problem and ask, if we can have a kind of compromise. It's no good to insist on your point of view stubbornly. It's useless. 2) If all people were alike, life would be very dull and really boring. Every step would be

predictable. But we are all different and thus each person can contribute something to somebody who is different and we all move ahead. 3) I think they should meet each other and discuss the situation considering various points of view. Each opponent should think over their arguments and accept something in the opponents' reasoning. You can't reject everything. Though I admit sometimes it is impossible to agree with your opponent. 4) It depends. Sometimes they use the Internet, dictionaries and encyclopedias. Sometimes they discuss the problem with their relatives, friends, and colleagues. 5) Many things can. Such things as hobbies and interests can unite people, as well as their jobs, their religious and political views. But sometimes people who have different opinions can also unite after they have come to a certain agreement. That's one of the best slogans – significant for the modern world – *People, unite!*

**29. (sample)** 1) The most important winter holiday in Britain is Christmas. It is held on December 25<sup>th</sup>. In Russia we celebrate Christmas on January 7<sup>th</sup>. In both the countries many people go to church on these days. The New Year is the last December holiday. People meet late in the evening on December 31<sup>st</sup> and at 12 o'clock at night they see the New Year in. 2) In most Russian families it is held at home. Relatives and friends prepare special food for the late meal. People usually drink champagne and give each other gifts. I am not sure but I think that people do more or less the same in other countries too. 3) My granny says that when she was a child, they always had cold and snowy winters. Nowadays the climate is changing and it is difficult to speak about typical weather. I would say it has become unpredictable. It can be frosty and cold at the end of December but it can be warm and rainy too. You even can have green winter then. 4) I don't know how and why it happens, but I usually get the things I have been dreaming about as my New Year presents. Two years ago I got a bike. Last year I had a new computer. 5) I myself can't buy expensive things for my friends or relatives. I usually cook some tasty things for them. I write New Year cards, which I often make myself.

**30. (sample)** 1) The first books appeared many centuries ago. They existed in ancient Greece and Rome, in Assyria and Babylonia. Some of them were written on tablets of wood or pieces of bark. Clay tablets were also used to keep written texts on them. The earliest books of the ancient world were also written on papyrus and skins of young animals. 2) Reading used to be practically the only way to get information. For centuries people relied on books. They were easy to get. With time they became fairly inexpensive. 3) Nowadays people use different sources of information. Most of them use the Internet as it is a very fast and convenient way to get the necessary data. It's much easier to press a little button on one's computer than to turn over pages and pages of books. 4) I don't know British literature very well, but I have read some books about Harry Potter, some novels by Roald Dahl and Alan Alexander Milne and I can say I like them. Among the Russian writers Ivan Turgenev is my favourite. I like his *Asya* very much. My favourite Russian poets are Alexander Pushkin and Anna Akhmatova. 5) The last book I read in English was *Matilda* by Roald Dahl. Our English teacher recommended it. The main character was a bit unusual. I have never met such girls in real life. But I liked the book. It was interesting for me to read it.

**31. (sample)** 1) I can't say I read a lot for enjoyment. I read fairly much but these books are mainly recommended by my teachers and concern school subjects. When I'm on holiday, I read the books that interest me, and sometimes I can read them for several hours a day. 2) I like reading books about adventures, if we speak about fiction. But I am also fond of different animals and often read stories about them. I'm very much interested in stories that describe birds' habits and ways of living. 3) Honestly speaking I like watching films more than reading books. Sometimes it's interesting to compare the book you have read and its screen version. When you look at the screen, all the actions are before your eyes, you visualize everything easily. The only objection to screen versions is that they show fiction through the film directors' eyes and that could be quite different from the author's point of view.

**32. (sample)** 1) I had my best New Year celebration several years ago. It happened in the country. My family's cottage is situated there. 2) My parents, grandparents and two of my friends decided to spend the last days of December together. On New Year's Eve everybody was busy decorating the rooms, preparing food, laying the table. We were all enjoying ourselves. 3) At half past eleven the doorbell rang. I opened the door and saw Father Frost in a long red coat with a big red sack in front of me. His granddaughter was with him. They both came to see the New Year in with us and brought a lot of gifts. Most of them were unexpected but lovely. As it turned out later, the visitors were our neighbours.

**33. (sample)** 1) The first libraries appeared before Christ. But in those times they were few. In the Middle Ages libraries became more common. But they didn't allow people to remove books from the buildings. Early libraries were used only by scientists. 2) Nowadays there are a lot of famous libraries in the world. Most countries have their national libraries: for example, the British Museum Library in London, the Library of Congress in the US, the State Public Library in Moscow. Old university libraries also have rich collections of books. 3) Libraries do their best to help people get the information they need. But now they have become less important than they used to be. People more often use the Internet to look for the necessary data. Even scholars and scientists prefer to work in their studies and laboratories but not in libraries.

**34. (sample)** The more you read – the richer you become. I think this statement is very true. Books describe different experiences and you can get a lot of useful information reading them. Sometimes you agree with what authors say, sometimes you don't. But the ideas you come across make you change your mind, sometimes you find some interesting facts on the pages of the books and you want to know more of them. In fact, you become more knowledgeable, maybe even wiser. In this way you certainly become richer because you get acquainted with different sides of our life. You become more open, more inquisitive, you obtain certain new qualities. All this makes you richer too.

35. (sample) 1) In our classes of Russian Literature we discuss different problems. They certainly concern works by Russian writers and poets but not only them. We discuss real-life problems, too. Sometimes we even argue but it's always interesting. 2) It depends. I think I usually spend five or six hours on my homework and about an hour and a half on Russian Literature. Sometimes I have to revise a number of paragraphs, sometimes I look for some facts on the Internet, in encyclopedias or other reference books. So it may take longer. 3) The main source of getting information for me is the Internet. It is the quickest and most convenient way to find the necessary data. I also often use books, preferably dictionaries and encyclopedias. Sometimes teachers advise us to use this or that material, which is in newspapers or magazine articles. Sometimes my parents give me some specialist journals. It all depends.

## Модуль 3

1. B. 1) ['hambag]; ['stætju:]; [flut]; [blɜ:]; [klu:]; [kjut]; ['bʌbl]; [tru:θ]; 2) [smag]; [mjut]; [ə'kɜ:]; [fɜ:]; [bru:t]; [blu:]; [dju:]; [tramp]; 3) [rʌg]; [pɜ:]; [fɜ:]; ['dispju:t]; [tru:]; ['fɜ:nɪʃ]; [fʌnd]; [fɜ:l].

2. B. 1) [kɒf]; ['vɔɪdʒ]; ['kærɪktə]; [freɪz]; ['bʊðə]; [θrəʊ]; [krʌst]; [ʃə'reɪd]; 2) [rɪ'spekt]; [ðəm'selvz]; [θred]; ['kemɪkl]; [tʃɪ:f]; ['sɪnəmən]; [sɛlə'breɪʃn]; ['dʒaɪənt]; 3) ['gæləri]; ['dʒenrəl]; ['fæntəm]; [glʌv]; ['sent]; ['fəʊtəʊ]; ['dʒɪndʒə]; ['θaʊzənd]; 4) [dʒi:'bɒmətri]; [veɪg]; [dʒɪ'ra:f]; [ɡɪft]; [fɪk]; ['tʃeri]; [kwaɪə]; [ɡaɪ].

C. 1) Scene/scene [sɪn], island ['aɪlənd], listen ['lɪsn], handsome ['hænsəm], dumb [dʌm], sciissors/scissors ['saɪzəz], knot [nɒt], wrist [rɪst]. 2) Crumb [krʌm], knee [ni:], wrong [rɒŋ], when [wen], who [hu:], calf [kaf], calm [kɑ:m], science/science ['saɪəns]. 3) Bomb [bɒm], knock [nɒk], column ['kɒləm], isle [aɪl], scenery/scenery ['sɪnəri], palm [pɑ:m], ballet ['bæleɪ], climb [klaɪm]. 4) Knob [nɒb], scent/scent [sent], autumn ['ɔ:təm], listener ['lɪsənə], balm [bɑ:m], handkerchief ['hæŋkətʃɪf], kneel [ni:l], half [ha:f].

4. B. (sample) 1) Where did the Greek soldier's run finish? He created... 2) Who brought the news of Greek victory after the battle of Marathon? 3) Why did the Greek soldier run the long

distance? 4) How long is the official Marathon distance? 5) What is the reason for the length of the Marathon distance?

5. 1) James Cameron is a famous film director. 2) But James is also a deep-sea explorer. 3) It took Cameron and his team seven years to prepare for the dangerous trip to the ocean's bottom. 4) Cameron is going to make a 3-D documentary film about the Mariana Trench.

6. 1 - T; 2 - F; 3 - T; 4 - T; 5 - NS.

7. A - 4; B - 2; C - 1; D - 5; extra - 3.

8. A - 5; B - 3; C - 1; D - 4; extra - 2.

9. 1) c; 2) a; 3) c; 4) b; 5) a; 6) c; 7) b.

10. 1) to rise; 2) to set; 3) to greet; 4) to drop; 5) to set; 6) a tune; 7) a fortune; 8) an inhabitant; 9) filthy; 10) amazing; 11) handy; 12) beyond.

11. 1) deserted; 2) unfortunate; 3) sweet; 4) desperate; 5) enormous; huge; 6) filthy/dirty; 7) unwilling; 8) to break; 9) to set; 10) to drop; 11) to despise; 12) to lose.

12. 1) богиня; 2) подлесок, кустарники; 3) доисторический; 4) Инки, империя; 5) леопард, ожидание (зд. засада); 6) спектр; 7) версия, вариант; 8) атомный; 9) торнадо; 10) наследовать.

13. 1) princess; 2) outsiders; 3) historians, governments; 4) activity; 5) friendships; 6) width, depth; 7) Independence.

14. 1) useful, successful; 2) lifeless; 3) prickly; 4) unusual; 5) prehistoric; 6) mountainous, snowy; 7) valuable.

15. 1) strengthen; 2) overheard; 3) entrust; 4) disappeared; 5) brightens; 6) replace; 7) undress.

16. 1) proudly; 2) particularly; 3) tremendously; 4) hardly; 5) nearly; 6) anxiously; 7) wrongly.

17. 1) simply; 2) performances; 3) original; 4) actors; 5) famous; 6) enable.

18. 1) golden; 2) generation; 3) directors; 4) musical; 5) gangster; 6) artists.

19. 1) b; 2) b; 3) a; 4) b; 5) b; 6) a; 7) a.



20. 1) is founded; 2) had been walking; 3) is; 4) would be meeting; 5) was. destroyed, don't have; 6) is being constructed, will be finished/will have been finished; 7) could.
21. 1) most/more drily; 2) faster; 3) best; 4) farther/further; 5) earliest; 6) more attentively; 7) worse.
22. 1) men, women; 2) teeth; 3) Today's; 4) geese; 5) country's; 6) colonies; 7) Oxen.
23. 1) politer; 2) better; 3) nearest; 4) worse; 5) largest; 6) further; 7) happiest.
24. 1) themselves; 2) me; 3) mine, them; 4) herself; 5) itself; 6) ourselves; 7) these.
25. 1) sixth; 2) third; 3) thirtieth; 4) fifteenth; 5) fourth; 6) eleventh; 7) seventh.
26. 1) are invited; 2) First; 3) yourself; 4) will be given/are given; 5) youngest; 6) herself; 7) will be drunk/is drunk; 8) will be eaten/are eaten; 9) Don't worry; 10) means.
27. 1) was melting/melted; 2) had been missing; 3) second; 4) was losing/had lost; 5) myself; 6) would be; 7) him; 8) darkest; 9) had come; 10) dog's.
28. (sample) 1) I like popular music most of all. I often listen to pop songs on TV and on the radio. I often take part in school concerts singing new and old songs with two girls from my class. 2) In my city there is a good picture gallery for those who are fond of visual arts. We don't have a theatre but there are three or four cinemas and a new concert hall. We go to the concert hall when there is a good concert or a show on. 3) As far as I remember, the theatre was born long ago in ancient Greece. At that time the performances were given in honour of Greek gods. The performances were very different from the plays we can watch today. 4) In my experience, teenagers prefer action films and comedies. But my friends and I try not to miss a good musical or a new crime film. As we know, tastes differ. 5) Music is very important to me: I listen to my favourite tunes and songs practically every day. Music cheers me up when I feel sad. My friends and I often talk about music and sometimes go to concerts.

**29. (sample)** 1) All the members of my family like skiing and skating. In winter we go to our local skating rink together. My father often plays volleyball with his friends and my brother does wrestling. Personally, I prefer cycling. I wish I could cycle all the year round, but it's not possible in our climate. 2) At our PE lessons we play basketball. Boys also play football and girls play handball. Of all these games I prefer basketball. I think it's a great game: it's fast and exciting. It's a team game in which we act together if we want to win. 3) My dad and I like to watch biathlon. This sport is always interesting to watch because it combines skiing and shooting. I know some members of our national team by their names and watch the most important competitions in which they participate. 4) The Olympic Games are the most important international sports event. They attract the attention of sports lovers all over the world. I think it was a very good idea to bring these ancient games back to life. I believe that the Olympic and Paralympic Games help to bring people of different countries together. 5) Sport is good for children and young people because it helps them to keep in good health. It also makes us strong and teaches us to overcome difficulties. I also think that team games are good because with their help young people learn to act together and team spirit is very important.

**30.** 1) There are many ways to explore the world and it's not easy to say which of them is the most effective. I would prefer to see things with my own eyes and to meet people. That's why I like travelling when I have a chance. I hope that my future job will be connected with travels around the world. 2) Reading books gives us a chance to understand life and people better. Good books contain the wisdom of many generations. They describe situations in which we can find ourselves and characters of people whom we can meet in real life. 3) When we learn a foreign language, we learn a lot about the countries where this language is spoken. We also find out about the culture and history of people living in these countries. As I see it, language learning is a key to a different world, which



is interesting to explore. 4) Probably, the place I know best is where I live now. In my neighbourhood there are some places I like to visit. Among them there is my favourite history museum and the botanical garden – one of the most beautiful places in my city. And, of course, I know every house in my street. 5) In my future life I would like to travel a lot because travelling is the best way to explore the world. But it isn't the only way. I'm also planning to read books, watch good films and plays and communicate with different people both in real life and with the help of social networks.

**31. (sample)** 1) Children usually get acquainted with arts very early. When we are still very young, we can admire pictures in our first books, listen to children's songs, learn and recite simple poetry. With the help of books we are also introduced to the world of literature. Besides, all children love to watch children's films and especially cartoons, which are a kind of art, too. 2) It is really good for children to come in contact with arts as often as possible. Arts teach us a lot of useful things, for example, a good book or a good play in the theatre can teach children to be kind, brave and unselfish. Visual arts teach us to enjoy the beauty of the world. Music and dancing make us a lot happier. 3) Most children try to practise arts in different forms. There are schools and circles for those who learn to play musical instruments, draw and paint, dance or perform on stage. Some museums and picture galleries invite children to try their hand at visual arts. Besides, school curricula in Russia include several courses of arts so everyone can learn more about them and try to do something creative.

**32. (sample)** 1) Traditionally Russian schoolchildren learn to play some popular ball games like football, basketball and volleyball. These games are played both indoors and outdoors. In winter skiing is part of school curriculum in the places where there is enough snow for this sport. At PE lessons children also learn some basic elements of gymnastics, track-and-field and aerobics. 2) Competitions, matches and tournaments are often held inside schools or at the interschool level. For example, chess tourna-

ments and football matches are very popular. Schools form teams in different sports. One has to show good results at sports to become a member of a school team. 3) I think that all schools in the country have gyms with the necessary equipment for the sports and games which are on the curriculum. Schoolyards and local parks are often used for skiing. Some schools are lucky enough to have their own swimming pools and tennis courts but the number of such schools isn't big.

**33. (sample)** 1) Nowadays people visit all kinds of museums. Their popularity often depends on how well the museum is organized. For example, a Natural History Museum in one place can be old-fashioned and boring but in another place it can be modern and exciting. Anyhow, generally the most popular museums are connected with history and the natural world. 2) Museums help us to explore the world by keeping information about it and presenting it to the visitors in an interesting way. They demonstrate how the mankind and different societies have developed, show the progress of science and technology, tell people about their environment. 3) Personally, I prefer the Natural History Museum in my city. It's a big old museum with lots of exhibits speaking about the flora and fauna in my region. Though the museum is old, it uses some new technologies – computer programs and videos – to make a visit to the museum more interesting, especially for children. I think it's really important for people to explore the natural world around them because they are a part of it.

**34. (sample)** I think these words by the famous Scottish writer mean that there are millions of wonders in the world which we can explore as long as we live. We can travel to places and get acquainted with different cultures. We can travel through time and space with the help of books, films, computer programs. We can learn something new every day, get some new experience and life will never seem to be boring to us. On the other hand, he probably meant that on our planet there is enough space for everybody and every person can find something good and dear for themselves. Thus we don't need to fight and compete with

each other for a bigger piece of land or a nicer house. Everyone can be a happy king in their own little kingdom.

**35. (sample)** 1) I support our national football team and watch all the matches they play. I know all the team members by their names and remember some facts of their biographies. Some people think that they don't play well enough but I believe in them and hope that my favourite team will be playing better and better. 2) I listen to music very often, nearly every day. I listen to music on my smartphone, which allows me to do it when and where I want. For example, I often listen to my favourite tunes through earphones during my journey to school and back home. At home I listen to my old and new CDs while doing some work about the house – washing-up or sweeping the floors. Sometimes I listen to music with my friends when we meet after school. 3) I love my home town Saratov very much, but if somebody comes to Russia for the first time, I'll advise them to visit Moscow before going to any other cities and towns. Moscow is the country's capital and it has a lot of things to offer to a tourist. One can visit theatres, parks, museums and picture galleries. I've been to Moscow three times with my parents and I know that the city is very beautiful especially in its centre. So I'd certainly advise a newcomer to take some pictures.

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