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Assessment Tasks

Reading Grammar Vocabulary Willing
Speaking Willing







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ENGLISH

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК Контрольные задания

VIII класс

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

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Сборник контрольных заданий является составной частью учебно-методиче-

ского комплекта по английскому языку для учащихся VIII класса общеобразовательных организаций и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка. Сборник содержит задания, направленные на проверку знания учащимися лексического и грамматического материала учебника, а также на проверку уровня сформированности когнитивных способностей и коммуникативных навыков. Материалы сборника способствуют достижению учащимися личностных, метапредметных и предметных результатов.

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Предисловие

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

Новое пособие состоит из шести частей. Предлагаемый в них материал соотнесён с соответствующими блоками учебника:

Unit One. Choosing a Career: The World of Jobs

Unit Two. Education: The World of Learning

Unit Three. Shopping: The World of Money

Unit Four. Fascination and Challenge: The World of Science and Technology

Unit Five. Going to Places: The World of Travelling Unit Six. Newspapers and Television: The World of Mass Media.

Входящие в каждую часть пособия контрольные задания (tests) основаны на привычных для учащихся видах работы, которые они выполняли на протяжении всего периода обучения в VIII классе.

Представленные в каждой части пособия задания имеют аналогичную структуру и включают в себя упражнения на аудирование, чтение, а также лексику и грамматику, которые вводятся или повторяются в соответствующем блоке учебника. Таким образом, каждая часть пособия структурирована следующим образом:

- I. Listening Comprehension Tests (тесты на аудирование)
- II. Reading Tests (тесты на чтение)
- III. Vocabulary Tests (тесты на лексику)
- IV. Grammar Tests (тесты на грамматику)

Первый и второй разделы каждой части пособия содержат по три контрольных задания, которые предлагаются в формате ОГЭ и тематически соотносятся с материалом соответствующего блока учебника. Эти задания, так же как и иные контрольные задания в формате ОГЭ в этом пособии, помечены значком (State Final Assessment).

Третий и четвёртый разделы содержат контрольные задания, которые помогут проверить, насколько хорошо усвоены школьниками лексические и грамматические составляющие каждой из перечисленных выше учебных ситуаций. При этом каждый из этих разделов включает в себя только по одному упражнению в формате ОГЭ, так как многочисленные задания этих разделов прежде всего нацелены на проверку пройденного учащимися в VIII классе лексико-грамматического материала.

Оценивать выполнение контрольных заданий представляется целесообразным по схеме, принятой в предыдущих сборниках¹. Если учащиеся выполняют более 90% работы, она может быть оценена на «отлично». Выполнение контрольной работы на 80—89% даёт возможность учащимся получить оценку «хорошо». Оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится в том случае, если учащиеся выполнили две трети работы или несколько больше (≈65—79%).

Предлагаемые в данном пособии контрольные задания учитель может использовать на занятиях по своему усмотрению, включая одно или несколько из них в урок или проводя диагностику результатов по определённому виду речевой деятельности (грамматическим формам, словообразовательным моделям и т. д.) в рамках специально отведённого для этих целей урока.

Надеемся, что данное пособие окажется полезным для учителей английского языка, работающих по указанному учебно-методическому комплекту. Предлагаемое пособие также может быть рекомендовано изучающим английский язык и по учебникам других авторов, так как оно содержит материал по многим темам школьного курса, а также многочисленные задания в формате ОГЭ.

Ключи ко всем тестовым заданиям и тексты для аудирования опубликованы в Книге для учителя-VIII.

¹ См.: Контрольные и проверочные задания. VII класс: пособие для учащихся общеобразоват, организаций и шк. с углубл. изучением англ. яз. / [О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева, К. М. Баранова, Ю. Е. Ваулина]. — 8-с изд. — М.: Просвещение, 2014.

Unit One

Choosing a Career: The World of Jobs

I. Listening Comprehension Tests

Test One. Listen to what five people say about teaching sciences at school (№1). Match their names with their statements. There is one statement you don't have to use.

Speakers:

- 1. Robert Winston, a scientist
- 2. Kathy Sykes, a head manager
- 3. Steve Jones, a genetics scientist
- 4. Trevor Bayliss, an inventor
- 5. Agatha MacKenzie, a TV presenter

Statements:

- A. This speaker doesn't know how to use some of the knowledge he/she got in the science lessons at school.
- B. This speaker changed his/her attitude to science thanks to a school teacher.
- C. In this speaker's school science was taught very much as a handson subject¹.
 - D. This speaker got interested in the history of science.
 - E. This speaker changed his/her attitude to science after he/she left school.
- F. This speaker wishes science were taught more as a hands-on subject nowadays.

Speakers	1	2	3	4	5
Statements		9			

Test Two. Listen to what Bill Bryson says about his book A Short History of Nearly Everything (№2). Decide which of the following facts are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).

- 1. Bill Bryson enjoyed his science lessons when he was at school.
- 2. Bill Bryson didn't do science at University.

¹ a hands-on subject — практический предмет

- 3. The number of pupils interested in science is smaller than the number of those who aren't.
- 4. Bill started working on his book because he wanted to know more about science.
- 5. While working on his book he managed to study science very deeply.
- 6. While working on the book he tried to find answers to some questions that lay people are likely to ask.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5	6
Variants						

Test Three. Listen to the rest of Bill Bryson's speech (№3). Complete the statements choosing the appropriate variants.

- 1. Bill Bryson hopes that his book may help some pupils to ____.
 - a) read more about science
 - b) look deeper into the subject
 - c) choose the course of science at school
- 2. With the help of his book the author wants to prove that pupils can actually ____ science.
 - a) study
 - b) enjoy
 - c) understand
 - 3. The book is popular because it is ____ enough.
 - a) clever
 - b) clear
 - c) useful
 - 4. Readers are willing to buy Bryson's book _____.
 - a) on both sides of the Atlantic
 - b) in Europe
 - c) in the UK

¹ lay = not educated or trained to a high professional standard in a particular subject

- 5. The author uses the money he makes from the sale of the book to ____.
 - a) help some pupils financially
 - b) equip some schools
 - c) encourage some pupils
 - 6. Bill Bryson thinks that doing science may result in ____.
 - a) a good career
 - b) working for the media
 - c) becoming rich and famous

Statements	1	2	3	4	5	6
Variants						***************************************

II. Reading Tests

Test One. Read five texts and match them with the names of the sciences they refer' to. There is one name you don't have to use.

Sciences:

- 1. palaeontology
- 2. physics
- 3. bacteriology
- 4. chemistry
- 5. anatomy
- 6. geophysics
- A. In fact it is uscless to try and hide from them, for they are always on and around you. If you are in good health, you will have about one trillion of them on your skin. You are for them a kind of buffet, with the convenience of warmth.
- **B.** Just before Christmas 1887, a young Dutch doctor with an un-Dutch name, Marie Eugène François Thomas Dubois, arrived in Sumatra with the intention of finding the earliest human remains on Earth. Before him no one had ever gone looking for ancient human bones. Everything that had been found to this point had been found accidentally.

^t to refer [п'fз:(r)] — иметь отношение, относиться

- C. This compound has no taste or smell and is extremely variable. Depending on its state, it can scald you or freeze you. It can form substances so nasty that they can strip leaves from trees and eat the faces of statues. It is everywhere. A potato is 80% of it, a bacterium -75%. Even humans are 65% of this substance. So we are more liquid than solid.
- **D.** The atmosphere keeps us warm. Without it, Earth would be a lifeless ball of ice with an average temperature of $-50\,^{\circ}$ C. In addition, the atmosphere absorbs or deflects incoming cosmic rays, charged particles, ultraviolet rays and the like. Altogether, it is equivalent to a 4.5-metre thickness of protective concrete.
- E. Richard Feynman once observed that if you had to reduce scientific history to one important statement it would be: "All things are made of atoms." They are everywhere and they constitute everything. Look around you. It is all atoms. Not just the solid things like walls and tables and sofas, but the air in between. And they are there in numbers that you really cannot conceive.

Texts	Α	В	С	D	E
Sciences					

Test Two. Read the text and complete it with the following phrases.

- a) silk or velvet coats
- b) made a mistake
- c) to make him pale
- d) but at the royal court they were still being worn
- e) rushed across
- f) till they were stiff as a board
- g) worn under their clothes
- h) which were fixed on

From the History of Fashion Industry

In Georgian times in Britain dresses were worn over wide, hooped petticoats. These came into fashion in 1710 and went out of fashion in the 1780s, 1. — over 40 years later. A writer complained

 $^{^{1}}$ compound ['kompaund] — $\jmath \partial$, соединение

² to scald [skɔ:ld] — обжигать

that when one young lady walked down the street she took up the
full width of the pavement. In 1776 a lady 2 of wearing a dec-
orated hat in the country. It was covered in fruit and vegetables
3 with metal pins. As she sat down for a picnic a passing cow
4 to eat the hat. Sadly it ate the metal pins too. One stuck in its
throat and the cow died a few hours later.

Rich gentlemen could afford clothes just as the ladies'. 5. ____ could be embroidered with silver thread and trimmed with lace. The collars and neck-cloths that became popular in the 1820s were starched and ironed 6. ____.

Fashionable young men of the early 1770s wore thick white make-up, cheek blusher and lipstick. George IV was especially vain about his appearance. He covered his face in chalk dust and even used leeches to suck his blood to try 7. _____. George also wore a corset to make his bulging waist thinner.

In those days men often changed their shape with padding 8. ____. They padded the calves of their legs so they didn't look skinny when they wore tight trousers and put pads on their chests to make them look mightier.

Blanks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Phrases								

Test Three. Read the text and complete the statements after it with the appropriate variants.

The End of Child Labour?

In the 1860s, as Charles Dickens was writing the last of his novels describing life in industrial Britain, a census of England and Wales showed that an eye-popping 36.9% of boys from 10 to 14 years old worked in textile mills or did other forms of manual labour.

Recently, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) decided to update that statistic, not specifically for Britain but for all of humanity—especially the countries now undergoing their own industrial revolutions. The labour group calculated that there were 218 million child labourers in the world today, or about 13.9% of children from 5 to 17 years old.

¹ a census ['sensəs] — перепись паселения

Anyhow, the report raises many questions. Firstly, it is based on the statistics of just 17 countries. Some large ones were included, like India and Brazil, but such countries as China and Indonesia were left out, and they have around 1.5 billion people together. Besides they are filled with industries traditionally associated with child labour.

There is another sticky question: what should be defined as child labour? The ILO's report says that around 70% of "child labour" occurs in agriculture, and most of that on family farms. Should a 14-year-old who helps his parents on a family farm be considered a child labourer? Yes, according to the ILO.

In the good old days when farming was mostly done to provide families with food, it was not so clear. But today children on farms are exposed to pesticides and often dangerous chemicals. Farmers often work for large corporations, so children are more employees in a family business than their parents' helpers.

One thing is clear: groups like the International Labour Organisation should devote more effort and more resources to fixing the problem of child labour.

1. The	survey	was	held	by	the	International	Labour	Organisation
(ILO) in .								

- a) Great Britain
- b) England and Wales
- c) every country of the world
- d) a number of countries
- 2. The figures given in the report ____.
 - a) are entirely reliable
 - b) not quite reliable
 - c) have to be checked
 - d) may be corrected in the future
- 3. The report doesn't include ____.
 - a) Brazil and China
 - b) India and Brazil
 - c) Indonesia and China
 - d) Indonesia and India
- 4. According to the report ____ are child labourers.
 - a) children helping their families with farming
 - b) children helping their families with housekeeping

- c) children providing their families with food
- d) children proving their families with all sorts of help
- 5. Nowadays working conditions in agriculture are ____.
 - a) more suitable for children than before
 - b) less suitable for children than before

top

cheating

- c) more suitable for children than for grown-ups
- d) more suitable for grown-ups than for children

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Variants					

III. Vocabulary Tests

Test One. Use the words from the box in their appropriate forms to complete the sentences.

jealous

harm

creep

flavoured

	terrific	care (2)	mind	\mathbf{show}	advanced	
	fix	dumb	smart	rotten	silly	
1. Ma	ry and I a	те very goo	d friends.	I've never	felt	of
her succe	ess on the	stage.			•	
2. The	boy is re	eally	for	r his age: l	he can read flue:	ntly,
write and	d do simpl	e sums.		_		_
3. We	all know	how much	_	smokir	ng can do to peo	ople.
4. Eve	ryone was	still asleep	when the	e children .	do	wn-
stairs uni		-				
5. Dos	n't give yo	our phone r	number to	strangers.	It's a	
thing to		-		J		
6. Wh	at a	dr	ess! You lo	ok sensatio	nal in it.	
					Never do it.	
					I found it on	the
		of the stora				
					ake	of
	es (a prove		, •			
			n with the	e smell of .	lea	ves.
fog and r						,

11. Yesterday there was a show on television. I enjoyed
every minute of it.
12. Sue brought her new friend to the party to him off.
13. They the meeting for Friday morning.
14. I don't reading aloud, in fact, I like it.
15. Jenny was afraid that she looked in her grandmoth-
er's old-fashioned hat.
16. My dad likes lemon tea and buys loads of it.
Test Two. Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences using the appropriate function words (down, in, over, out).
1. Before the classes some forms were handed for us
to fill.
2. Could you please hand that plate? I can't reach
for it.
3. Nobody was allowed to hand their works after the bell.
4. Knowledge is the information handed from genera-
tion to generation.
5. The criminal was handed to the police.
6. I nearly forgot to hand my key when I was leaving
the hotel.
7. They asked me to hand programmes at the entrance
before the performance.
8. The art of pottery has been handed for centuries in
this little village.
Test Three. Choose the appropriate words to complete the following sentences.
1. My great-grandfather had a (dressmaker/tailor) who made all his suits.

- 2. Before the party she spent two hours at the (barber's/hairdress-er's) and looked great with her new hairstyle.
 - 3. Don't cry, my (silly/stupid) little girl, mummy loves you.
- 4. He began his (career/occupation/profession) as a clerk in the Bank of England.
- 5. Your (career/job/occupation/profession) is to unpack this suitcase and you'd better be quick about it.

- 6. John followed in his father's footsteps and chose the (job/occupation/profession) of a doctor.
- 7. One of the questions in the questionnare was about my (job/oc-cupation/profession) and I didn't know how to describe it.

Test Four. Match the words with their definitions.

- 1) part-time
- 2) a perk
- 3) unemployed
- 1) an ambition
- 5) exhausting
- 6) challenging
- 7) a shift
- 8) an editor
- 9) a carpenter
- 10) bent
- 11) creative
- 12) promotion

- a) someone whose job is to be in charge of a newspaper or magazine
- b) a move to a higher level in a company or institution
- c) someone whose job is to make things from wood or repair things that are made of wood
- d) difficult but enjoyable
- e) a natural ability for something
- f) something that you very much want to do
- g) using a lot of imagination and new ideas
- h) a period of work time in a factory, hospital or other place where some people work during the day and some work at night
- i) an extra payment of benefit that you get in your job
- j) extremely tiring
- k) done for only part of the time that an activity is usually performed
- l) without a job

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Test Five. Complete the sentences with the appropriate function words (about, at, from, by, of, for, off, up, to, on).

1.	My	friend	Alic	e is p	particularly	good	 playing	the	pi-
ano.	She	hopes	to b	ecome	e a musiciai	n.			

2. — Have you ever thought	becoming a computer pro-
grammer? - No, it's not	my line.

3. It's not good manners to shout the	top of your voice
in a public place.	
4. You set the table and I'll take care	the sandwiches.
5. To say "advanced years" is more	politically correct
than to say "old".	
6. Don't be jealous your sister. You't	re going to get a
present as well.	
7. The mistake he made once did a lot of harm .	bim
and spoiled his career.	
8. Please help me to fix this brooch	my dress.
9. There are special schools for children who are du	
birth.	
10. I think you were being silly at the party yester	erday, I think you
were showing	
11. I don't care this kind of painting	; at all: I'm afraid
I don't quite understand abstract art.	
12. He cheated cards and got _	геаl
trouble.	
13. I know it a fact that some surp	rise is being pre-
pared for your birthday.	
14. My mother finds it very convenient to work	home.
15. I still don't know what career to choose,	I haven't made
my mind yet.	
16. My choice was definitely influenced	my parents.
Test Six. Complete the text with the derivatives	of the words on
the right.	
In 1 England chimney 2 was a popular job	Victoria, sweep
for young boys and girls, who were chosen for their	
size and 3 to move 4 Those children experi-	able, quick
enced all the 5 of life as the conditions of work	cruel
were extremely 6 Working in hot, dark and	favourable exhaust
cramped conditions was very hard and 7 Children often scraped themselves as they climbed up	EXHAUSU
8 the chimneys.	side
o the champeys.	SITIL

1.	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	8.

IV. Grammar Tests

Test One. Divide the sentences into two categories: sentences with Present Subjunctive and sentences with Past Subjunctive.

1. If I had a telescope, I would enjoy the view of the starry sky at night. 2. If she hadn't missed that telephone call! 3. If James had been older, he would have been able to admire the performance. 4. If he had found out the truth earlier! 5. If they were not so tired, they would definitely join the rest of us. 6. If Joe had a chance, he would try and see at least some sights of the town. 7. If only we hadn't lost that game! 8. If wishes were horses ... 9. If you hadn't broken your promise, I would probably have forgiven you. 10. I do wish I was one of the team! 11. If you bought the house, you wouldn't be sorry about it. 12. If Jane had had more time, she would have visited the museum again.

Sentences with Present Subjunctive	
Sentences with Past Subjunctive	

Test Two. Choose the appropriate verb forms to complete the following sentences.

1. The winter of that year was very cold. If they (cancelled/had cancelled) the expedition! 2. What lovely weather we are having! If it (could/had been able to) stay longer! 3. If the goalie (caught/had caught) the ball during the last minute of the game, we (wouldn't lose/wouldn't have lost). 4. If I (had/had had) a dog, I (would call/would have called) it Snap or Lord. It's my dream to have one. 5. If only she (were/had been) more attentive in the lesson last Friday! 6. If I (were/had been) you, I (wouldn't jump/wouldn't have jumped) to conclusions:

time will show who is right. 7. The story was long and boring. If Julia (didn't have/hadn't had) a cup of coffee, she (would fall/would have fallen) asleep. 8. If you (liked/had liked) this kind of music, I (would invite/would've invited) you to the concert. But I know you don't. 9. I (wouldn't recognize/wouldn't have recognized) my uncle at the airport if I (didn't see/hadn't seen) his picture before. 10. If only the job (were/had been) more interesting! In fact, I'm looking for something different.

Test	Three.	Use	the	appropriate	forms	of	the	verbs	to	complete	the	sen-
tence	9											

1. If 1 (be) you, 1 (start) think-
ing about your future career right now before it's too late. 2. If he
(miss) the last bus! All alone in the unfamiliar town he
felt very uncomfortable. 3. If you (not, play) computer
games for hours, you (have) more time for your lessons.
I believe you should think about it. 4. I don't know the answer. If on-
ly I (know) what to say! 5. If Anne (see)
that film with us, she (enjoy) it as much as I did. But
she didn't join us to watch the video. 6. If Eric (tell) the
truth, the whole situation (change) Do you think he ever
will? 7. If she (not, make) a mistake in the last sentence,
she (get) an excellent mark for the test. 8. If Jeff (not,
leave) the textbook at home! He hated sharing textbooks
with other pupils.

Test Four. Write which five things you'd like to have done for you. Choose from the following:

- to make your bed
- to cook your meals
- to do your room
- to wash your plates
- to make your clothes
- to cut your hair

- · to do your lessons
- · to answer your phone calls
- · to repair your computer
- to dry clean your clothes
- to decorate your room
- · to look after your pet or house plants

IJ	
οŚ.	
۷,	
2	

3) ______

Test Five. Complete the text using the appropriate forms of the words on the right.

Arthur Hapgood returned home in November, 1946. The war just 1. ... and Arthur hoped to find some interesting work. However, he quickly discovered that good jobs were not so easy to come by. So Arthur had to return to the work he 2. ... for five years before the war – fitting wheels on cars at the Coventry car plant.

It certainly was not his 3. ... choice but he 4. ... no other.

Anyhow, it was not what Arthur 5. ... for his son Mark. He did not want Mark 6. ... his life in a car factory. He was ready to work overtime to earn money for the boy to have the 7. ... possible education. Mark 8. ... in maths, general science and English. Arthur 9. ... rcwarded when the boy passed his exams with flying colours and 10. ... a place at King Henry VIII Grammar School. win

end

da

one, give

plan spend

good, tutor feel

1.	6.
2.	7.
3,	8.
4.	9,
5.	10.

Unit Two

Education: The World of Learning

I. Listening Comprehension Tests

Test One. Listen to the text $(N ext{0.4})$ and decide which of the following facts are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).

Greenslade School

1. Greenslade School is much spoken about.

2. The narrator says that the people discussing Greenslade School know well what is going on there.

3. The neighbourhood where Greenslade School is situated has recently become famous.

4. A lot of families in the neighbourhood of Greenslade School have more than two children.

5. Many schoolchildren of Greenslade School are not ideal pupils.

6. The Greenslade School teachers are not ready to show any respect for their pupils.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5	6
Variants						

Test Two. Listen to the five texts (№5) and match them with the titles. There is one title you don't have to use.

Titles:

- 1. Why Develop Basic Skills
- 2. How to Enlarge Your Vocabulary
- 3. How to Guarantee School Success
- 4. Why Use This Gadget
- 5. How to Make Sense of a Text
- 6. How to Measure1 Things

Texts	Α	В	С	D	E
Titles					

 $^{^{1}}$ to measure ['megə(r)] — измерять, мерить

Test T Tollowing statem		to two per	ople talking	(№ 6) and c	omplete ti	ne	
b) travelli c) doing s	ent last sun g his holida ng about In some human ng the probl	y in India dia itarian wor		n in India			
	Children" as cople with t t by their f	heir luggage		lway station	ns.	-	
a) often bb) never lc) often g	 3. The children Patrick describes a) often become pickpockets¹ b) never know where their families are c) often get support from the government d) suffer from various illnesses 						
a) try tob) try toc) get mo	 4. Street children usually a) try to find their parents b) try to find some help c) get more medical help d) suffer from various illnesses 						
b) to get	their home some medic like ordinar	s and famil al help	ies	ldren	·		
Statements	1	2	3	4	5		
Variants					_		
						_	

¹ а pickpocket ['pɪk,pɒkп] — вор-карманник

II. Reading Tests

Test One. Read the text and complete it with the following phrases. There's one phrase you don't have to use.

- a) to be heard above the noise
- b) didn't want to send their child to school
- c) men were more important than women
- d) and cooked by 18 girls
- e) weren't free to help their mothers
- f) were so unpopular in some areas

g) where pu	pils coul			ngredien	its		
h) as people	used to	do in t	hose day	/S		-	
		Vict	orian En	ıgland			
In Victorian ferently from gin 1870, wo paid 94. Boys' ing and handicting, making beding cookery less inspector once roasting meat. Lessons were a would have to Many parent ing school set had to pay—housework, or 6	irls and to men tead lessons in rafts. Girds and become ande a One single often as a shout of a couldnup in the carn the they of the the they of the	chat 1 chers we included rls' lesso athing a difficul report de chop ist learn many as or even 't afford he fact e family would sa to go to s 7	re paid farmwork a baby), It in poo on a cla was pre ing thin 70 or 80 scream to send s. It was that ch cextra ay that t check i	The 58 pount of the child of the "il that t	ais showed and a year and sewifery ork and pols 2 rls who art, then in one conclude the pendoy work was ill. Iness" we shey had	ed in the ar but more ar but more area with a long a work on the area would be a second as	schools. en were g, draw- ng, dust
Blanks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Phrases							
Phrases							

Test Two. Match the parts of the text with their titles. There is one title you don't have to use.

Titles:

- 1. Preparing for Your Trip
- 2. Choosing a School
- 3. Money Matters
- 4. Your Free Time
- 5. Your Priorities
- 6. Some Necessary Formalities

Going to School in America

- A. Don't think that all schools in America are the same. In fact, some places may turn out to be really boring. If you want to enjoy your stay, go to a place like Berkeley, New York or Philadelphia. These are some of the most popular college cities in America. During your time there, you'll have the opportunity to make friends with people from all over the world.
- **B.** When you've chosen the school, visit the school's website, where you can request or download the application forms. Apply to several schools if you can. The best advice I can give you is to try and get started early. If you are really well organized and manage to get your application in before July 1st, you're giving yourself a better chance of success. Remember that most schools charge about \$40 admission fee.
- C. You've been accepted? Congratulations. But wait did the school mention anything about payment? No? That's strange, because with the money they ask for a year of college, you could buy a nice house in the country. Don't go to a school if it doesn't provide financial help.
- **D.** Don't forget that, unfortunately for you, the US government feels somewhat nervous about foreign students coming to America to study. That's why in the first place you need to get a visa. There are some helpful websites which will give you all the information you need to know about getting your student visa. Good luck.
- E. These may become the happiest days in your life, but you're going to be busy in the US. Studying at a university in a foreign language is not going to be easy. You'll have to work really hard to complete the tasks your courses will require of you. Make a schedule of how many hours a week you are going to spend on your studies. Outside of the

classroom, there's a whole world of creativity and experience awaiting you in clubs, sports, plays and other kinds of students' activities. Just know what is most important for you.

Texts .	Α	8	С	D	E
Titles			·		

Test Three. Read the text and complete the statements after it with the appropriate variants.

The Power of a Dream

I used to watch her from my kitchen window and laugh. She seemed so small as she made her way through the crowd of boys on the playground. The school was across the street from our home, and I often stood at my window watching the kids as they played during the break.

I remember I first saw her playing basketball. She managed to shoot the ball right into the net again and again. The boys always tried to stop her, but no one could. I often saw her playing alone too. She practised dribbling and shooting, sometimes until dark. One day I asked her why she practised so much. She looked directly into my eyes and said without hesitating, "I want to go to college. My dad wasn't able to go to college. He wants me to get a good education. The only way I can go is if I get a scholarship. I like basketball. I decided that if I were good enough, I would get a scholarship. I am going to play college basketball. I want to be the best. My daddy says if the dream is big enough, the facts don't count."

She was really determined. I watched her year after year. Every week, she led her team to victory. It was always a thrill to watch her play.

One day in her senior year, I saw her sitting on the grass, head cradled in her arms. I walked across the street and sat down beside her. Quietly I asked her what was wrong.

"Oh, nothing," came the girl's reply. "I am just too short." The coach had told her that at five-feet, five-inches tall, she would probably never get to play for a top-ranked team—so she should stop dreaming about college.

She was heartbroken, and her disappointment made my own throat tighten. I asked her if she had talked to her dad about it yet. She lifted her head from her hands and told me that her father said those coaches were wrong. They just did not understand the power of a dream. He told

ner tnat 11 sne 1 a scholarship, n	-	-	_	_		•
a) were rb) were fc) knew c						
a) was a b) was th c) enjoyed	nain character of the story as a better player than most of the children as the leader of a girls' team joyed playing for the school team opped playing for the school team and began playing alone					
a) playing b) playing c) her fat	 3. For the main character of the story a) playing basketball was a dream b) playing basketball was a means to reach another goal c) her father was a role model d) her father was the most important person 					
a) that thb) that thc) that th	 4. Once the storyteller noticed a) that the girl's team won a match b) that the girl couldn't play anymore c) that the girl sat on the grass dreaming d) that the girl was depressed 					
 5. The girl's problem was a) her family b) her height c) her father's influence d) the coach's words 						
 6. As the girl's father said, the only person who could stop her was a) her coach b) her schoolteacher c) the father himself d) the girl herself 						
Statements	1	2	3	. 4	5	6
Variants			i			**************************************

III. Vocabulary Tests

Test One. Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with the new words from the box in their appropriate forms.

	concentrate rarely	complicated squeak				up
1.	We looked at	the speeding	car until	it <u>disappe</u>	ared	
trom	sight.					
2.	Mr Norton ha	s a talent for	solving pr	roblems th:	at people	don't of-
ten c	ome_across					
3.	The strong	st	one walls	of the ch	urch were	old and
weatl	ner-beaten.					
4.	Scientists keep	p telling		us about	the threat	to seas,
lakes	and rivers fro	om pollution,	trying_to	make us i	realize the	danger.
5.	In the silence	we clearly he	eard a sho	rt, high so	und	
of a	mouse.	•				
6.	Please try not	to make the	place dirt	у	bec	ause I've
	cleaning.					
7.	The situation	seems to 1	oe getting	g more a	nd more	difficult
8.	Stop talking	and give all	your atte	ntion		to your
work		<u> </u>				•
9.	Though she w	as in pain, she	e made		herself g	et out of
	with an effort.	• ,			J	
	. Stephen kept	t talking		about his	trip borii	ngly and
	long time.				· ·	

Test Two. Choose the appropriate words to complete the following sentences.

- 1. When Jane heard the terrible news, she broke (down/up) and cried bitterly.
- 2. It takes some effort to break (away/out) from bad habits but it's worth it.
- 3. When the war broke (up/out), the whole family were enjoying their first seaside holidays together.

- 4. The car broke (away/down) before they reached Stratford so we decided to stay for the night in one of the motels.
- 5. When the children saw the funny puppet, they broke (into/out) laughter. Everyone wanted to touch it and shake its little hand.
- 6. When the Berlin Wall was broken (into/down), it became a big event in Germany and all over the world.
- 7. The robbers broke (in/into) the shop at night but the police came in time to arrest them.

8. The frightened do		(un) and ran out	of the garden
o. The frightened do	g bloke (away)	up) and rain out	or the garden.
Test Three. Complete and study.	the sentences w	ith the forms of	the verbs learn
a) have lear	nt e)	have been learni	ng
b) to study		learn	
c) study	g)	learned	
d) to learn	h)	are studying	
1. Don't you think	it's time for the	boy	_ to swim?
2. We were sorry .		=	
again.		Ů	,
3. Mike's dream wa	s	mathematics in	Cambridge Uni-
versity.			
4. French is my sec	ond foreign lang	uage. 1	it for two
months.			
5. I've talked to the	e girls seriously.	I think they	their
lesson.	0 0-110 1101/1		
6. Scientists all over	the world	this co	mplicated prob-
lem nowadays.			Anthropolic by Sp
7. When Anna	that he	er parents were a	live and looking
for her, she felt the ha		_	
8. Sam has			to a good uni-
versity.	,,,	1/2 (16/10 10 00	to a good an
9. I think you shoul	d	to control your f	eelings: vou're a
big boy now.		to control your l	cernign, you're a
10. In Russian school	ols pupils	several so	tiences.

53 L	roul. Choose the appropriate way to complete these sentences.
1.	A comprehensive school is a) a school for pupils of all abilities b) a school where children can live during the school year
2.	A staff room is a) a big room in a school where meetings and social events take place b) a room in a school where teachers can go when they are not teaching
3.	A public school in the UK is a) a school that receives no money from the government and where the education is paid for by parents b) a school that is paid for by the government
4.	GCSE exams are a) exams taken by pupils in England and Wales around the age of 18 b) exams taken by pupils in England and Wales around the age of 16
5.	A term is a) one of the three periods in the year during which classes are held in schools b) one of the stages of school education — primary or secondary
6.	To sit an examination means a) to take an examination b) to pass an examination
7.	A high school in the USA is a) a secondary school for children aged between 11 and 16 b) a school for senior pupils aged between 14 and 18
8.	To cheat at the exam means a) to act in a dishonest way in order to get an advantage b) to make somebody believe something which is not true

Test Five. Mate	h the r	names o	of the	animals	with t	he sound	ds they	make.
	1. ge	eese			a) h	owl		
	2. Jio				b) c	roak		
	3. be	ees			c) b	uzz		
	4. w	olves			d) b	ark		
	5. he	-			e) c	-		
	6. pi	_			f) g			
	7. fr	~			g) n			
	8. da	_			h) c			
	9. he				i) r			
	10. s	sparrow	S		j) c	ackle		
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
with	Test Six. Complete the sentences with the function words from the box. with for on (5) in into up about						;	
1. In spring	these	pupils	will t	take exa	minati	ons		five
subjects.								
2. The queue the tickets was very long but we wanted								
the tickets reall					1		414	1
3. After the			n was	so messe	ea		that	we nau
to sweep the floor again. 4. I hate it when the clothes are forced me, I always								
	choose my clothes myself.							
5. I left the house relief: I was glad I wouldn't see								
those people again.								
6. There is always a danger of losing your way in the forest. I want								
to warn you it.								
7. There is a course of photography Jane would like to enrol								
8. Joe ran away so fast that he just seemed to vanish thin air.								

9. Let's concentrate	_ our business,	we don't have	all the
time in the world.			
10. At this point we were all ti	ired of Mark's	story but he	droned
and		•	
ers			

Test Seven. Use the derivatives of the words on the right to complete the text.

Schools in Britain

1. ... in Britain is a hot topic. Every parent wants to send their children to the best school, but which one? 2. ... kids have two choices. Either you go to a state school that the 3. ... pays for, or you go to a private school that your parents pay for. The most 4. ... private schools are the exclusive public schools, such as Eton. Public schools and state schools have similar subjects but public schools don't have to teach the 5. ... Curriculum. Public schools spend more money per pupil per year, but it doesn't mean the pupils there are more 6. ... You get more 7. ... at a private school, but at state schools you learn to mix with 8. ... people.

educate
Britain
govern
fame
Nation

intelligence

attentive

differ

1.	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	8.

IV. Grammar Tests

Test One. Choose the appropriate forms of the verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1. If the weather (were/had been) better last summer, the harvest that autumn (would be/would have been) much better.
- 2. If I (bought/had bought) that lottery ticket on Sunday, I (would win/would have won) a lot of money a week later.

- 3. If Jane (left/had left) her flat earlier in the mornings, she (wouldn't miss/wouldn't have missed) the train so often.
- 4. If he (were/had been) there at the beginning of September, he (would solve/would have solved) the problem then.
- 5. If I (were/had heen) rich, I (wouldn't agree/wouldn't have agreed) to this job. But, alas, I am poor, so any job will do at the moment.
- 6. If Angela (didn't invite/hadn't invited) me to her party, I (wouldn't come/wouldn't have come). I'm very glad that she did.
- 7. If John (didn't pass/hadn't passed) his exams, he wouldn't (go/have gone) abroad for the whole summer. He writes he'll be back only in September.
- 8. If he (didn't work/hadn't worked) properly during the term, he wouldn't (pass/have passed) his exams with excellent marks.
- 9. If Rebecca (had/had had) enough money in four years, she would (buy/have bought) a new watch for her mother's upcoming birthday.
- 10. If Roy (entered/had entered) the university this summer, he would (graduate/have graduated) from it in four years.

Test Iwo. Use the appropriate forms of the verbs	in brackets to com-
plete the sentences.	
1. But for the traffic jam, Alice wouldn't (be)	
2. But for the traffic jam last Tuesday, Alice wouldn't	't (<i>be</i>)
late for her classes.	
3. But for your help, we wouldn't (do)	the trans-
lation on time.	
4. But for tomorrow's test, I would (go)	to the cinema
with you.	
5. But for the rain, we would (go)	for a walk after
breakfast.	
6. But for his order, I would (join)	you yesterday.
7. But for her illness, she would (go)	
us today.	
8. But for her smile, I would (think)	that she is angry
with us.	
9. But for the letter, I wouldn't (realize)	how dif-
ficult the situation was.	
10 But for your friend I wouldn't (believe)	that

story then.

Test Three. Use the verbs in brackets in the Subjunctive Mood to make
the sentences complete.
1. I wish it (to be) summer now and we (to have holidays.
2. I wish I (to be) with you then. I would have
helped you.
3. I wish he (not to come) to the conference se
early yesterday. He was in everybody's way.
4. I wish you (not to be) late. We are sure to
miss our bus now.
5. I wish my parents (to buy) a country house then we would be able to spend our weekends there. But we have no
then we would be able to spend our weekends there. But we have no
where to go now.
6. I wish I (not to stay) in Moscow last July, the
weather was very oppressive.
7. I wish I (to watch) this film, then I would be
able to tell you what I think about the plot.
8. I wish it (not to be) so cold outside, we would
be able to go for a walk then.
9. I wish he (not to leave) Moscow for St. Pe
tersburg now. I would like to see him from time to time.
10. I wish he (not to leave) Moscow for St. Pe
tersburg last year. I never see him now,
Test Four. Complete the sentences with the appropriate verb forms.
1. If I were you, I (change) my decision. I think
vou are too strict.
2. If I were you, I (go) to the Black Sea with
your parents. I'm sure the journey will be wonderful.
3. If I were you, I (write) a letter of apology to
Ms Davidson. Though you haven't done it yet, I think you could still
do it.
4. Your presentation is good, but in fact it is not your presentation
is it? If I were you, I (do) it myself.
5. If I were you, I (write) a thank-you card to
your hostess. In my view she'll appreciate it.
6. I wouldn't (promise) to do it. In my opinion
you did it without thinking.
you did it without tilliking.

7. I wouldn't (move) to the USA if I were
you. But what is done, is done. You can't change anything now, can you?
8. If I were you, I wouldn't (sign) those
papers. Why did you do it then?
9. If I were you, I (wait) a bit longer.
Why did you leave so early?
10. If you ask my opinion, I (accept)
their offer. If they haven't changed their minds yet.
then oner. If they haven't changed their minds yet.
Test Five. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate forms to complete
the sentences.
1. If you (order) a taxi, we would be ap-
proaching the airport now.
2. If she (order) a taxi now, we'll be able
to get to the airport in time.
3. If Jack (order) a taxi now, we would
go to the airport with comfort.
4. Michael says he will be lucky if he (get)
a job as a teacher.
5. If Michael (not graduate) from a
teacher training college, he wouldn't be working in Greenslade Second-
ary School as its headmaster.
6. If you (travel) with us about Ireland
in summer, you would have seen a lot of picturesque places.
7. If Mum (come) back earlier, we would
be able to go to the cinema together. Let's hope that she will.
8. If Mum (come) back earlier, we would
have been able to go to the cinema together. But now it's 10 p.m. already.
So no way.
9. If you (know) my granddad when he
was alive, you would understand how much I miss him.
10. If I (buy) some cucumbers and toma-
toes, Mum would make a bowl of salad. But I forgot to go to the shop.
Test Six. Choose the appropriate adverb forms to complete the sentences.
1. In my view you should speak to him (more/most) patiently than
you usually do.
2. Of all the dancers Lucy performed her part (more/most) gracefully.
2. Or an one denotes each performed net part (more/more) graceionly.

- 3. The new kitchen gadget cooks any dish in no time, it works (most fast/fastest) of all.
- 4. Our Headmaster always speaks to us (calmer/more calmly) than our teachers.
- 5. Rose is only beginning to drive, so (naturally/more naturally) she drives her car rather slowly.
 - 6. I phone her (more/most) often than she does.
 - 7. Why can't you explain what you want (clearly/most clearly)?
 - 8. Jane never speaks (quietly/more quietly).
 - 9. I don't think John can do the sums (more/most) quickly than Richard.
 - 10. It rained (heavier/more heavy) yesterday.

to do her hair

to make dresses.

to sharpen knives.

Unit Two

Test Seven. Julia is very handy. She can do a lot of things herself and does everything very well. Brenda, her sister, is absolutely different; she prefers to have everything done for her. Read the list of the word combinations below and write 8 sentences about what Julia does herself and what things are done for Brenda.

to press her trousers

to repair her watch.

to iron her linen.

• to take things to the cleaner's	• to mend her clothes
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	-
	

Test Eight. Complete the text using the appropriate forms of the words on the right.

The half-year report of the Student's Council was on November 15th. It was one of the 1. ... days in Greenslade School. I 2. ... quite a good deal about these occasions before. I 3. ... as excited as the 4. ... as the day approached. It was entirely 5. ... day. It 6. ... and 7. ... by 8. I observed the activities of my class as they 9. ... their presentation.

On November 15th all the pupils arrived on time. They smartly $10. \dots .$

important hear become, child they, arrange control, they prepare

dress

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Unit Three

Shopping: The World of Money

I. Listening Comprehension Tests

Test One. Listen to five people speaking (№7) and match their names with the opinions they express. There is one opinion you dont have to use.

Names:

- 1. Barbara
- 2. Dave
- 3. Margaret
- 4. Danny
- 5. Anna

Opinions:

- A. Shopping online is no fun, I prefer to buy real things, not pictures.
- B. Shopping online is good for experienced Internet users.
- C. Shopping online is not always satisfactory and safe.
- D. Shopping online helps to find cheaper goods, you can buy antique things too.
- E. If you don't like the thing you've bought, it's difficult to return it to the online shop.
 - F. When you shop online, you save time and effort.

Names	1	2	3	4	5
Opinions				741.	

Test Two. Listen to the text about the Mall of America (№8). Decide if the following facts are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).

- 1. The Mall of America is the biggest shopping centre in the USA.
- 2. There you can find some of the famous American and English brands.
- 3. The theme park of the Mall has a lot of vegetation¹.
- 4. A modern sports stadium is located in the Mall.
- 5. The Mall is made of brick and glass.
- 6. Walking in the Mall and visiting every store may take you about one day.
- 7. Marriage ceremonies also take place there.

¹ vegetation [,vedʒə'teɪʃ(ə)n] — растительность

Variants	

		T	est	Three.	Listen	to	the	synop	sis¹	of	the	popular	film	Confes-
sioi	ns o	f a	Sho	paholic	(№9)	and	cor	nplete	the	fol	lowi	ng state	ment	s.

1.	Rebecca works in the field of a) fashion design b) gardening c) journalism
2.	Rebecca Bloomwood has money problems because a) she doesn't earn enough b) she is fond of buying fancy outfits c) she has to support her mother
3.	 made Rebecca Bloomwood an addicted consumer. a) Constant sales in fancy shops b) Lack of beautiful things in her childhood c) Easy access to credit cards
4.	Rebecca is eager to buy the green scarf a) for herself b) for her sick aunt c) for Alette
5.	Derek Smeath is a) a debt collector b) Rebecca's ex-boyfriend c) a bank manager
6.	Rebecca gets a job in the financial magazine because she a) is an experienced journalist b) is recommended by the Alette magazine c) sends the wrong letter to the editor. Luke Brandon

¹ a synopsis [sɪ'nɒpsɪs] — краткое содержание

- 7. Rebecca's column in the financial magazine is so successful because ____.
 - a) she used to study finance at university
 - b) it covers all recent financial events
 - c) it is easily understood by everyone

Statements	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Variants							

II. Reading Tests

Test One. Read the text and complete it with the following phrases. There is one phrase you don't have to use.

Phrases:

- a) offer high-fashion goods or prestige brands
- b) at such times
- c) and enjoy their shopping
- d) electric appliances or electronics
- e) when you purchase something for \$1
- f) popular items for shoppers
- g) the names of some well-known national department stores
- h) a wide selection of goods

Shopping Tips

Many tourists visiting the USA on vacation enjoy shopping for bargains. American whiskey, fashion jeans, children's clothing, bath towels and fine bed linens are all 1. ______ from other countries. You can find many bargains in the US if you know where to shop and how to take advantage of the competitive sales.

Department stores are large establishments that offer 2. ______including fashion clothing, housewares, appliances, luggage and jewellery. They normally offer good quality, well-known brands and the latest fashions. They frequently have seasonal sales with attractive discounts.

3. _______ you can get high quality or fashion goods at bargain prices.

The big department stores are typically parts of national chains, so you can find the same stores in many cities. They normally have a downtown

store in a major city with several branch stores in the surrounding suburban shopping malls. Here are 4. _____: Lord & Taylor, Saks Fifth Avenue, Macu's, Bloomingdale's, Nordstrom's, Sears and ICPennu's are two large national chains with stores across the USA. They are similar to department stores but they do not 5. ______. Instead, they feature good quality goods at reasonable prices. They are particularly known for their selection of children's clothing, home appliances and domestic goods. Sears is famous for its selection of tools and lawn and garden products. Most states and some cities collect a sales tax on all purchases. State sales taxes usually average 4% to 8%. Some cities add an additional 2%. Remember 6. ______, you may have to pay \$1.08. Clothing sizes in the USA are based on measurements in inches. Consult some charts with conversions to some of the European and metric standards. If you purchase any 7. _____ in the US, remember that all electrical items are normally 110v and 60Hz. Be sure that the item is adaptable to your local electric supply. US televisions, video recorders

Blanks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Phrases							

and cell phones use different standards than most other countries.

Test Two. Match the texts with their titles. There is one title you don't have to use.

Titles:

- 1. The Best for Ladies
- 2. Men's Famous Logo
- 3. Getting Inspiration from a Film
- 4. The Brand of the 21st Century
- 5. Making Outfits for Special Occasions
- 6. In Cooperation with Foreign Brands
- 7. Changing with Time

Top American Fashion Designers

A. Marc Jacobs is an American fashion designer who is well known for his work with the French fashion house Louis Vuitton — he is currently the Creative Director of the French design house. However, Marc

Jacobs has produced lines of clothing out of New York which are well respected in the industry. In 2006 he started a new line of body splash fragrances. First only sold in perfume boutiques, they have become more and more popular during the recent years.

- **B.** Vera Wang is also an American fashion designer who is best known for her wedding dress collections. Hers is the kind of name that gets regularly mentioned in pop culture. She is also popular in film industry because of the fact that she has made wedding dresses for a number of celebrities including Mariah Carey, Jennifer Lopez and Sharon Stone.
- C. Calvin Klein is a brand name that has changed a lot through the years. It was first launched as a line of coats for both men and women. It became famous as a brand of jeans that were oh-so-hot. And these days when you look at a Calvin Klein billboard, you are probably going to see a super-attractive model in Calvin Klein underwear. Throughout all of these changes, Calvin Klein has remained an American brand name.
 - D. Kate Spade is one of the trendiest young designers. She was born in Middle America, working now out of New York. While working for the magazine *Mademoiselle*, she noticed that the market lacked stylish and sensible handbags, so decided to create her own line. With this in mind, Kate visited local flea markets, began researching different styles, fabrics, production costs, and created a line of handbags with classic shapes, colours, and fabrics. She's also got accessories and raincoats and make-up and even home furnishings collections.
 - E. Ralph Lauren is best known for his Polo collection. In 1970 Ralph Lauren won a special award for his male line. Around that same time he released a line of women's suits that were tailored in a classic men's style, which was when the first Polo emblem was seen. Ralph Lauren released Polo's famous short sleeve shirt in 1972. He's produced a lot of different designs that always get attention and made him a leading international designer. He is also a designer that works from America and his brand is an American brand.
 - **F.** Todd Oldham is a fashion designer born in Texas. What's a more American place than that? Oldham launched his first clothing line in 1989 and won a prestigious award for New Fashion Talent in 1991. He is a unique designer whose most famous work might be the line of clothing that he produced in 1995 associated with the Warner Brothers movie *Batman Forever*. In addition to his fashion design experience, he has experience in design for the home.

Texts	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Titles						

Test Three. Read the text about compulsive shopping and complete the statements after it with the appropriate variants.

"Shop Till You Drop" Is Tragic, Not Funny

Lucy Magda was tried and found guilty of stealing money from the place of work. During the trial the police reported that they had discovered the results of her compulsive shopping. There was so much clothing and jewellery stored at her home that they couldn't find enough space at the police station to put it.

About 6% of the North American population suffers from compulsive shopping, shopping which they find impossible to control. Anyhow, a lot of people think that compulsive shopping, or having a shopping "problem", is socially acceptable and even comical.

Hollywood movies such as the romantic comedy *Confessions of a Shop-aholic* contribute to this idea of compulsive shopping as playful and funny.

Karen Finlay, a marketing and consumer behaviour professor, says there's nothing funny about a true shopaholic. "Compulsive shopping is disruptive and badly influences family relationships," she said. "It's really hard to imagine how sad these cases are."

Karen Finlay remembered one woman she interviewed who had in one day bought a sweater in every colour available at a small store. Then she went out and bought trousers and accessories to go with each colour, brought them home and put them into separate boxes — nothing was ever worn. She was obsessed with gathering all the clothes and storing them away just so.

"It was part of her therapy to get rid of a lot of what she had bought, but she still had boxes and boxes. These clothes still had the tags on."

Karen Finlay's research concerned many aspects. She believes that compulsive shoppers are influenced by big stores with oversized shopping carts and multiple shelving.

She also found that many compulsive shoppers are encouraged by using cards instead of cash, which makes shopping seemingly invisible. Shoppers simply don't feel that they give money over to pay for their purchases.

Amanda Mills, a financial therapist from Toronto, said that, unlike other addictions, a compulsion to spend money cannot be completely changed, it can only be controlled. She said this compulsion is connected with human emotions, self-esteem and the kind of childhood they had. "It's really hard to stop spending addiction. It's like food addiction: you can't get away from it, you can't stop eating and you can't get away from money."

Jerrold Mundis, the author of How to Get Out of Debt, Stay Out of Debt and Live Prosperously, says that compulsive shopping kills all the joy in your life.

"People in debt wake up feeling awful, they are afraid to answer their doorbells and phones for fear it may be their creditors running after them."

1.	Lucy	Magda	stole	from	her	office	
----	------	-------	-------	------	-----	--------	--

- a) to buy a house
- b) because she was a shopaholic
- c) to get the clothes she couldn't afford
- d) because she found it extremely exciting
- 2. Society often considers compulsive shopping
 - a) psychologically dangerous
 - b) a funny habit
 - c) a serious crime
 - d) a silly kind of game
- 3. Shopaholism is likely ____.
 - a) to break family ties
 - b) to be a kind of entertainment
 - c) to have no cure
 - d) to make people consult psychologists
- 4. Part of the therapy of shopaholics is _____.
 - a) to make them buy more and more
 - b) to isolate them from the society for some time
 - c) to prevent them from having credit cards
 - d) to persuade them to sell or give away what they have bought
- 5. Compulsive shoppers or shopaholics are encouraged to buy things by _____.
 - a) their friends
 - b) attractive shop windows

- c) the fact that they can pay by card
- d) the fact that they can take bank loans
- 6. Financial therapists are sure that spending addiction ____.
 - a) may be rooted in the early years of a person's life
 - b) helps to feel the joy of life
 - c) is provoked by the society

immense
 reluctant

3. detachable

ridiculous

4. stiff

d) can't be controlled

Statements	1	2	3	4	5	6
Variants						

III. Vocabulary Tests

Test One. Match the adjectives and the nouns. Use the word combinations you get in the sentences below.

a) house

b) collar

d) joke

e) guests

c) manner

6. dignified	f) back
7. starched	g) cuffs
8. detached	h) dress
	i) size
We were all shocked by the plain stretching in front of us.	of the
2. She sang one song after another to the	he
who were beginning to feel that they coul-	
3. They don't make shirts with	
do they?	
4. He was suffering from a	and couldn't
join in the dance.	
5. The girls kept talking about Sue's	and
old-fashioned shoes.	
6. The lady's	_ and pleasant talk made a
great impression on the visitors.	

7. He couldn't turn his no	ck because of the high
8. A	is not joined to another house.
9. The	made the audience roar with laughter
Test Two. Use the words f	rom the list to complete the text.
a) worth	f) fancy dress
b) stiff	g) flap
c) reluctan d) outfit e) dignifie	t h) detachable
d) outfit	i) starched
e) dignifie	d j) detached
every child in our class wor very excited.	a 1 party at our school and ald be voting who looked the prettiest. I was ress," said my mum Mary. I was surprised
to see the dress my mum signer and she had even Some of her dresses were was made of some golden collar and long wide sleev I tried it on immediately. I it was 7.	had made for mc. She was a popular demade her wedding 2 herself 3 a lot of money. The dress material with a beautiful 4 in the wind the collar was a bit 6 because it as it could be easily 8 it is it a princess, very 9, and was
10 to take t	
	lad Tony gave me a bronze crown to wear
	everyone was looking at my dress and chat-
ting about it. Guess who w	• •
Test Three. Match the word	is with their definitions.
1. attached	a) stating the value of money
2. detachable	b) liking someone very much
3. dignified	c) not willing to do something
4. immense	d) extremely large
5. ridiculous	e) easily removed
6. reluctant	f) calm and respectful
7. worth	g) deserving to be laughed at

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	. Use <i>funr</i> pinations in		s or <i>ridicu</i>	<i>llou</i> s instea	ad of the	words and
	(foolish) - some rea					s storm. ely funny)
4. The	tea tastes prices for to for of slipper	the footwe				, let's
			g)	if	we play	a trick on
6. The	play has (extremely	comic)		. moments	ı.
	function w	ords.	··			ith the ap-
yourself a	rider.					ou can call
eating per	formance.					oing a fire- go to the
theatre.						60 10 1110
5. I can 6. Why 7. I tri in my har		come up the b	old photo ucket but	o in the ba and see t the handle	ack of the is one ever e came	ning?
	ave of ange ner friend.	er came		_ Tom and	l he starte	ed shouting

Test Six. Match up the English words and their Russian equivalents.

- 1. come in different colours
- 2. get the receipt and change
- 3. pay by card
- 4. make a purchase
- 5. photo services
- 6. cash a check
- 7, recreation areas
- 8. loan some money
- 9. fit like a glove
- 10. pay in cash
- 11. withdraw the money
- 12. buy a thing on credit

- а) зоны отдыха
- b) обналичить чек
- с) купить в кредит
- d) снять деньги
- е) иметь разную расцветку
- f) заплатить наличными
- g) фотоуслуги
- h) получить чек и сдачу
- і) делать покупку
- ј) заплатить карточкой
- k) дать кредит (о банке)
- прекрасно сидеть (об одежде)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Test Seven. Complete the text with the derivatives of the words on the right.

In Shopping for Pleasure, Erika Rappaport reconstructs London's Victorian West End as an 1. ... centre. In this 2. ... of royal palaces and spacious parks and squares, a dramatic 3. ... took place that greatly changed the lives of women, shaping their experience of modernity. Rappaport shows how 4. ... came to be seen as the leisure 5. ... for middle- and upper-class women. Moving beyond the question of whether shopping promoted or limited women's 6 ..., the author explores how business practices, legal decisions, and 7. ... changes affected women. Shopping for Pleasure reveals the important side of the rise of 8. ... society.

entertain neighbour transform

shop, active

free culture consume

1.	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	8.

IV. Grammar Tests

Test One. Choose the right words to complete the sentences.

- 1. He published (wide/widely) in scientific journals.
- 2. What they wanted (most/mostly) of all from the president was a leader who would educate the country.
- 3. Daphne and Michael thought (high/highly) of the school.
- 4. Civilians assume (wrong/wrongly) that everything in the army runs smoothly.
- 5. Education quite (right/rightly) is at the foreground of the political agenda.
- 6. I just want to be friendly. Am I trying too (hard/hardly)?
- 7. Mr Smith's funeral will (hard/hardly) be on Thursday.
- 8. "The fish was huge," he announced spreading his arms (wide/wide-ly).
- 9. It looks like it's spelled (wrong/wrongly).
- 10. He expects the unemployment figures to rise (high/highly).
- 11. Most of the others were so young they had (hard/hardly) any experience.
- 12. To make sure I did everything (right/rightly), I bought a fat instruction book.
- 13. Nick had (hard/hardly) slept at night and looked tired.
- 14. Her twelve pictures sold fairly well, (most/mostly) to friends and family.

Test Two. Use it or they to complete the sentences.

struck a quarter past seven, too late for museums.

1. They want to make	a ceremonial occasion. So
put your best clothes on. I have n	no doubt that will be
suitable.	
2. – Buy blue pyjamas,	will match your eyes. — But the
price is too high. Where can I get t	the money? — Borrow
from your sister.	
3. He started to climb the old s	tairs, made of marble
reminded him of ancient Rome.	
4 Where is my watch? - Ha	ve you lost again?
5. At last they came to the traff	ic lights, looked at to

cross the road and headed for the tower with a big clock.

compression somerion

6. Any funeral is sad. But is an event people consider it proper to attend. 7. Have you paid attention to the girl's hair? is the most beautiful hair I've ever seen.
Test Three. Use which or what to complete the sentences.
1. There are many diets, how do you know one to
choose?
2 vitamin supplements do they sell in this super-
market?
3 kind of poetry does he like? I'd like to give him a
collection of lyrical poems for his birthday.
4 do they want me to do: spend the money or
save it?
5. I want to know happened in Rome in the
year 410.
6 are the greatest sources of the conflict in the Middle
East?
7 of you are going to take part in the upcoming fashi-
on show?
8. I left school at the age of 17 and didn't know col-
lege to go to so I took a gap year.
Test Four. Use some other modal verbs instead of the underlined ones to
express the same idea.
1. Could I use your pen, please?
2. Could you pass the pepper, please?
3. I'm not sure where she is. She may be shopping, but
I doubt it.
4. Jane, can you sit quietly?
5. May I have another cake, mum?
6. Richard can be in Rome, but I'm not sure
of it.
7. Can you keep an eye oп my luggage?
8. John might join us in the morning but I'm more
than sure he won't.

Test Five. Use <i>may be</i> or <i>mayb</i>	<i>e</i> to complete the senter	nces.
1. There an eas 2. I able to pla 3. The whole process takes 4 things will in 5. You asked to 6. There were 2 7. What you say 8 I'll come wit 9. Hundreds, dium. 10. The dried fruit 11 he is an of it.	tennis with you on Signature ten or fifted approve but then again, or show your passport at 200 people at the confer absolutely true. The you. thousands, were injured the used through the weight in the property of the state of the	unday. en minutes not. the entrance. ence. ed at the sta-
Test Six. Complete the text on the right. A lot of people do 1 of tat Publix. The store's motto is Pleasure". But my mother and troublesome. 2, I've got to fivery often 3 what aisle it is on. Then I have 4 for my good the person directly in front of me or so in the basket. I turn to for some comfort. No comfort of the tabloid newspapers. Mighthings? Yes, there might be. Of the new technologies. Nowadays	their grocery shopping "Where Shopping is a I find shopping there ind the item I need. I in or what shelf it is ds. It usually 5 that e 6 at least 14 items the person behind me there — she 7 one it there be a way 8 ne solution 9 with	i .
1.	6.	
3.		q
4.	9.	

10.

5.

Unit Four

Fascination and Challenge: The World of Science and Technology

I. Listening Comprehension Tests

Test One. Listen to five descriptions of popular books (No 10). Read the information about five students' interests. Match the names of the books and the students' names.

Names of the books:

- 1. Orbital Resonance
- 2. I. Robot
- 3. Glory Season
- 4. The Time Machine
- 5. The Invisible Man

Students and their interests:

- A. Ann biology and medical technologies
- B. Michael physics and possible transference to the past and to the future
 - C. Dasha mysteries, unusual experiments
 - D. Max life on different planets and space travels
 - E. Alex modern technologies and engineering

Students	Α	В	С.	D	E
Books					

- Test Two. Listen to the text about new technologies in clothes industry (No.11) and decide which of the following facts are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).
 - 1. Modern technology affects all spheres of life nowadays.
 - 2. All modern fashion designers use electronic devices.

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¹ invisible [m'vɪzəb(ə)l] — невидимый

- 3. Interactive dresses help customers to put them on.
- 4. The dresses are made from different kinds of metals.
- 5. The interactive dresses are similar to robots.
- 6. The moving dresses are considered to be works of art.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5	6
Variants					,	

0		Test	Three.	Listen	to	the	text	(№ 12)	and	complete	the	state-
mer	nts d	hoosin	ig the a	ppropri	ate	varia	ants.			•		

- 1. The Dutch architect Mr Knoester wants to ____ by constructing a recycled plastic island.
 - a) become famous
 - b) invent new material
 - c) clean the ocean
- 2. He postponed his plan of working in the Pacific area because it was ____.
 - a) difficult to get the material
 - b) too expensive
 - c) impossible to reach the middle of the occan
 - 3. Floating parks and villas will ____.
 - a) attract many tourists
 - b) clean the North Sea
 - c) turn the North Sea into a waste dump
 - 4. Knoester's work requires assistance from _____.
 - a) biologists
 - b) the Navy
 - c) the government
 - 5. The floating villas will use ____.
 - a) environmentally friendly energy
 - b) nuclear power
 - c) energy from onshore oil

- 6. The problem with the recycled island is whether people ____.
- a) will find enough material
- b) will agree to inhabit it
- c) will find it safe to live there

Statements	1	2	3	4	5	6
Variants					***************************************	

II. Reading Tests

Test One. Read the text and complete it with the following phrases. There is one phrase you don't have to use.

- a) capture the moisture from the air
- b) all they have to do
- c) to join the school
- d) to one of the five tanks

- e) making a rich water source
- f) is hard to believe
- g) some underground reserve

A team of brilliant engineering students from Peru's University of Engineering and Technology have transformed an ordinary billboard into a water station. This great invention is a brilliant way to convince more students 1. _________ by demonstrating the cool things engineers can do to solve real-life problems and give some hope to the citizens of Lima. The problem is that this city receives less than 0.5 inches of rainfall during the year. The best part of the project is that the water is not drawn up from 2. _______ but made from "thin air" — literally. That's because while Lima may not get much rain, its atmospheric humidity can get as high as 98%, 3. _______ Five generators fitted inside the billboard 4. _______ and transform it into water. A built-in air and carbon filter makes the water safe to consume. Once ready, the water is transferred 5. _______ that sit on top of the billboard. When residents want some fresh water, 6. ______ is turn on the tap and the liquid is transported from

¹ a billboard ['bɪl,bɔ:(r)d] — рекламный щит

the storage tanks to their bottles — an unheard-of luxury in this desert city. Since the billboard was put up about three months ago, it has produced over 9500 litres of water! Engineers sure are cooll

Blanks	1	2	3	4	5	6
Phrases						

Test Two. Match the paragraphs of the text with their titles. There is one title you don't have to use.

Titles:

- 1. Keeping in Touch
- 2. Creating Monsters
- 3. The Greatest of Inventions
- 4. Choosing Time and Place to Do Your Job
- 5. Technological Illnesses
- 6. Constant Technological Progress
- 7. Distant Schooling

Advantages and Disadvantages of Modern Technologies

- A. Technology has taken unimaginable steps over the past couple of decades, affording people all around the world possibility, flexibility and, above all things, convenience in their everyday communication and general lifestyle. It is ever-changing. Whether you're sending a love letter, making a purchase, running a business, researching a problem, buying a house, getting in touch with your old college friend or booking a flight to a distant island, it all comes down to one simple thing: the click of a mouse. It's difficult to imagine where technology will take us in the future.
- B. It's possible in today's world to reconnect with high school and college friends within a few minutes. Before the Internet came to be, it was nearly impossible to know what was happening to them. Unless you ran into them by chance, you had no idea where they were. Nowadays, in this growing culture of social networking, it's nearly impossible not to know what they've had for dinner, not to mention where life has taken them. No matter how many miles stand between you, social networking has allowed both old and new friends to communicate with each other from moment to moment

- C. The possibility of working from home in your pyjamas or from the beach in your bathing suit may be one of the most attractive advantages modern technology can offer. It saves you a long journey to the office, a lot of money you spend on petrol and the inevitable stress of hitting rush hour traffic, but it buys you more time in the day to spend on more important matters like family and friends. The Internet also gives an opportunity to find a suitable job. You send your resume to hundreds of companies, then wait and choose.
- **D.** Getting an education is as simple these days as turning on your notebook and taking classes online. Although it's not your traditional classroom with students seated at desks and a professor lecturing in front of them, it is a very effective alternative to a good education. Even though you may be curled up on your sofa with a hot mug of tea and your cat on your lap, you are, in fact, in the modern learning environment, earning your degree from home. Even high school classes are being offered online for students seeking summer school and degree programmes.
- E. Technology is closely connected with our health. A good example is the phenomenon of shut-ins in Japan, one of the side effects of technology. People addicted to the Internet shut themselves in at home. They are unable to socialize adequately and have serious psychological problems. Thus technology can affect people's psychological adjustment. Physical diseases can also result from technology. Physical symptoms such as eye strain and obesity can be the result of prolonged computer use.
- **F.** Technology can be used by scientists to create terrible destructive forces. Many of the weapons used in war are based upon modern technology. Chemical weapons cause illnesses and different health problems in the civilian population for decades after a war is over. Technology may damage the environment. Weapons of destruction such as bombs destroy people and their homes and also the surrounding environment. For example, much of the Afghani forest has been destroyed by bombing as well as the habitat of native wildlife.

Texts	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Titles						

Test Three. Read the text and complete the statements after it with the appropriate variants.

Meet Frank, the World's First Bionic Man

While scientists have built many artificial organs individually, they have never before put them together to create an entire human body. Frank, the world's first fully functional bionic robot has just changed that. It is now on display at the National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

The bionic man, whose face is modelled after a University of Zurich psychologist Bertolt Meyer who led the project, is six and half feet tall, weighs 170 pounds and can sit, stand and walk with the help of an external skeleton that is used to help people with injuries in the back. While the appearance of the bionic man is certainly interesting, it is as they say what's on the inside that matters. In Frank's case there is plenty, starting from most technologically advanced robotic arms and legs to a functioning heart that pumps oxygen and artificial blood around his body. He also has a lung and a kidney, he can sense objects around him and he can hear. All in all, Frank has about 60–70% functionality of a normal human. He is still missing some key parts like a digestive system, a liver, skin and most importantly, a brain!

Richard Walker, the leading roboticist at London-based Shadow Robot Company responsible for creating the bionic man, says that Frank was built to demonstrate the progress in science and technology for the sake of people who have lost their limbs or part of their face and maybe even an organ. Frank, who was first shown at London's Science Museum in February 2013, soon made his way across the Atlantic neatly packed up in two suitcases. After meeting with his fans in New York, the bionic man flew to the National Air and Space Museum, where he will be on display for a few months for all to admire, before heading back to England.

- 1. A bionic man means a man _____.
 - a) of flesh and blood
 - b) created through cloning
 - c) who has artificial electronic parts
 - d) from a different planet
- 2. Frank, the new type of robot, was made ____.
 - a) to help people about the house
 - b) to help children to learn

c) to entertain people in a museum d) to give hope to people with physical problems 3. Frank ____ to be able to function like a normal man. a) has all the organs of a human being b) has a mind of an adult c) can't think and make decisions d) can't smell and see 4. The first bionic man can _____. a) love as he has a heart b) hear with the help of special devices c) feel pain d) be 100% a real man 5. The creation of a bionic robot is ____. a) a scientific breakthrough b) a psychological experiment c) an unexpected discovery d) part of a space test 6. Frank, the bionic robot, is an exhibit at a ____. a) toy show b) science museum c) robot show

Statements	1	2	3	4	5	6
Variants		**************************************				

III. Vocabulary Tests

Test One. Use the words from the box in their appropriate forms to complete the sentences.

require	variety	nervous	desire	equipn	nent case
both indiffer			insist e dvantage	express predict	supplies various

d) university museum

	ns were d, hung h for m 10. We g our tri tent, sle ntings on to r s about	thing hap all rain. 5. ry travell that my c: I've ca have bo ip we sta eping bag of plants eplace th my new	opens, ca bout taking The food the food er had a answer aten. 9. A ught the yed in the yed in the yed in the yed and animose the school	othall gam o the rain great — was right All human ther camp mals ——	4. Tomo e was so n that w 8. Don' beings for towns ing shoes. 1	3. A lot of rrow's we exciting as pourir for a lt our camp. 12. The a love of 5. I	of people ather rethat the ag down. not meal to food oing trip. students 13. This of nature.
Test Two.	Match	the words	s with the	eir definiti	ons.		
 bother express imitate insist predict record require supply 	b) v pen c) s d) j e) i f) d	write doved say what provide so need some copy some make some	wn an ac you thin omething ething ething or seone feel	at somethecount of k will ha or somethe somebod worried give infor	somethic ppen in toody with y or annoy	ng that he future somethin	ng
1	2			5		7	8
		7 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
Test Threwords and 1. It is open space	word c difficul	ombinatio	ns.	abulary to			

2. When a spacecraft is sent into orbit, it should end
up spinning around the Earth quickly enough not to be pulled back in
by the Earth's gravity.
3. In the near future, solar panels will be more efficient and also a
lot cheaper thanks to the advanced study of the subject
by Nanyang Technological University scientists.
4. My favourite subject is the scientific study of the stars, planets and
other objects of the universe
5. Among ten greatest achievements that sound like
science fiction is the <u>production</u> of the bionic eye.
6. Watching underwater creatures on the Discovery Channel is a re-
laxing thing to do but scuba diving gives a chance to thoroughly exam-
ine the underwater world yourself.
7. Different processes are used to make different mate-
rials reused.
8. Astronauts should be provided with gadgets and
tools specially designed for use in space.
9. Over the past 50 years, thousands of satellites have been sent
into space on missions to collect data about the Earth and many sci-
entific accomplishments have resulted from the space-based $\underline{\text{watching}}$
10. The new product was checked in 1998 and they
started selling it in 1999.
Test Four. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.
to off around through
4 TT: : E:
 He is a poor liar, anyone can see him. All the parents were at the railway station seeing their children
to the camp.
3. I don't know his name but I've seen him quite a lot.
4. Who is seeing the arrangements for the wedding?
5. Children are quick to see a teacher's manner to his
true character.

6. You must see your spelling, it's really not good
enough,
7. Ben had planned a steak dinner for himself after seeing Jackie at the airport.
8. You ought to have your eyes seen by a doctor.
Test Five. Use <i>invent</i> , <i>discover</i> or their derivatives in the right forms to complete the sentences.
1. The of penicillin by Alexander Flemming has helped
_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
to treat many diseases.
2. The of the telephone is Alexander Graham
Bell.
3. Thomas Newcomen the atmospheric steam engine in
1712.
4. Scientists that this disease is carried by rats.
5. Some scientists distrust the myth of Columbus as the heroid of the Americas 500 years ago.
6. The spinning wheel is the Chinese
7. The campers kept their food cool by putting it in a
closed jar in the river.
<u>.</u>
8. Electricity was an all-important

Test Six. Choose the right function words to complete the sentences below.

1. Beware (of/off) the traffic when you cross the street. 2. Dogs must be kept (of/off) the beach. 3. Some people are nervous $(about/because\ of)$ flying and prefer travelling by train or by car. 4. What is required (from/of) you is to water the plants regularly. 5. (In/Under) case of rain, we will go to the movies rather than play tennis in the park. 6. The doctor insisted (on/that) the girl staying in bed for two or three days. 7. Jane's only advantage (of/over) me is that she can speak French as well as English. 8. If the music is getting (in/on) your nerves, I'll turn it off. 9. If I were you, I wouldn't bother (about/with) calling John back: he doesn't expect you to call him. 10. These lakes supply our city (of/with) fresh water. 11. We all knew about Lucy's desire (for/of) new clothes. 12. Don't take advantage (for/of) your friend's willingness to be helpful.

Test Seven. Read the text and complete it with the derivatives of the words on the right.

Technology and Medicine

Technology touches a 1. ... of aspects of the modern world. Whether it is automobiles and airplanes or insurance and health care, 2. ... progress can change the way things work. Modern technology has changed the way the 3. ... field is organized. Patient files are now kept on computers. This 4. ... saves time and leads to faster access to 5. Medicine has been going on well for a long period of time with the help of modern technology.

Doctors use new 6. ... instead of worn-out one which effectively cures people. The 7. ... of X-ray lets doctors see inside a patient without making an 8. ... and helps doctors to treat some 9. ... at an early stage. The 10. ... of penicillin saved many lives. But there are medicines that influence a range of mental functions as well as our 11. ... system. Doctors must see the 12. ...!

vary technology medicine remarkable inform

equip discover operate ill, invent

nerve, differ

1.	7.
2.	8.
3.	9.
4.	10.
5.	11.
6,	12.

Test	Eight.	Use	beside or	besides	to	complete	the	sentences.
------	--------	-----	-----------	---------	----	----------	-----	------------

- 1. I think Ann has many good qualities _____ being beautiful.
 - 2. On the table _____ an empty plate was a pile of books.
 - 3. I moved from behind the table to sit _____ Jane.
 - 4. I've read all the books on the list and a few others _____

5. Did you talk to anyone John? 6. We found a picnic area the river. 7. I don't want to go; I have work to do. 8. You can put that book the lamp on the table.
IV. Grammar Tests
Test One. Choose the appropriate verbs (can/can't, have, may, must, ought, should) to complete the text:
Dr Kemp had continued writing in his study until the shots aroused him. It must have been about an hour after this that the front-door bell rang. He heard the servant answer the door, but no-body came. "Only a runaway ring, sir," she said. Then he had an odd impression that he had heard a low voice say, "Good heavens! Kemp! Kemp, you 1 help me!" said the Voice. "Eh?" said Kemp, with his mouth open. "Keep your nerve," said the Voice. "I'm an Invisible Man, I'm Griffin but now invisible. I don't want to hurt you, but if you behave like an idiot I'll 2 to. 3 I have something to eat before I tell you my story? I've had no sleep for near three days. I 4 fall asleep soon. Believe me, Kemp, I have made a discovery. I meant to keep it to my-self. But I 5 But now I see that I 6 have a partner. And you 7 play this role. We 8
do such things! But tomorrow. Now, Kemp, I feel as though I 9 sleep or die."
"He is invisible!" Kemp said to himself. "And he's upstairs free as the air. What on earth 10 1 to do? I think I 11 inform the police."
 Test Two. Complete the sentences choosing the appropriate words. 1. Even an old car is better than at all. a) nor b) neither c) none 2. John is one of those people that you love or hate. a) not b) neither c) either

3.	In fact, two roads lead there road is very good. a) No b) Neither c) None
4.	There's coffee or tea, you can have a) either b) neither c) any
5.	She had of her mother's beauty. a) any b) nonc c) neither
6.	He drinks, nor smokes, nor eats meat. a) either b) not c) neither
7.	They had a number of videos but that we felt like watching. a) no b) none c) neither
8. party	I must say I didn't like of the three songs she sang at the a) either b) none c) any
	Three. Put the words in the right order to make sentences. better, at, work, the library, in, I, the evening.
	we, France, for, generally, go, our, to, holidays.

3. always, silly, asking, he, questions, is.

4. warmly, the scientist, went out of, and, immediately, thanked, the man, the room.

5. he, their laboratory, cleverly, into, had planned, unnoticed, to get.

6. at, home, finally, we, midnight, arrived.

Test Four. Choose the appropriate words to complete the sentences.

- 1. Only (wealthy/the wealthy) can afford to travel abroad.
- 2. (Blind/The blind) and sighted children should attend the same school.
- 3. The hospital requires nurses who can care for (sick/the sick) and dying.
 - 4. Up to 60% of (unemployed/the unemployed) were women.
- 5. (Old/The old) people have one advantage compared with (young/the young). They have been (young/the young) themselves and (young/the young) people have never been (old/the old).
 - 6. The theatre has very good access for (disabled/the disabled).

Test Five. Choose the appropriate modal verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1. Sir, don't you know that when flying you (have to/must) show your passport?
- 2. I (have to/must) be at the meeting at 6 p.m. so I can't join you for dinner.
- 3. There are many guests in the house, George will (have to/must) sleep on the sofa.
 - 4. People (have to/must) realize there are limits to what we can do.

- 5. We (have to/must) defend the freedom that our parents fought for.
- 6. I (have to/must) leave early to collect the children from school.
- 7. You (have to/must) come to see us again some time.
- 8. It looks like rain. We'll (have to/must) find a taxi.
- 9. All pupils (have to/must) hand in their school projects on time.
- 10. You (have to/must) wear the uniform at our school.

Test Six. Complete the text with the appropriate forms of the words on the right.

The Heart-Saving Medicine

Around one in four people who 1. ... for heart failure don't live much 2. ... than a year. But a new drug 3. ... Serelaxin 4. ... the possibility of survival by as much as 37%. National and international regulations require that new medicines must 5. ... on animals before being licensed for use. Around five 6. ... animals including 7. ..., rats, 8. ..., chickens, etc. are used across the EU¹ for this purpose each year. Serelaxin's life-saving potential is really great, and the FDA² called it a "breakthrough therapy", 9. ... it on a 10. ... track for approval in hospitals.

hospitalize long, call increase

test million mouse, fish

put, fast

1.	 6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	 10.

Test Seven. Use one of the verbs (must, have to, should) in the negative to complete the sentences.

1.	You _		stay	out	so	long	in	cold	weather.
----	-------	--	------	-----	----	------	----	------	----------

2. Children _____ pay to go into the museum.

¹ EU - European Union

² the FDA – The Food and Drug Administration in the US

3. You use the office phone for private talk.
4. You come if you don't want to.
5. I know you are a careful driver but you drive so
fast.
6. I'm glad we get up early tomorrow.
7. We forget her birthday. If we do, it will upset her
greatly.
8. The doctor allow the patient to be put at risk.
9. You keep to this diet, it may do you harm.
10. Paul pay tax because he is a buyer, not a seller.
11. Schoolchildren wear jewellery when at school.
12. Why I say what I think?

Unit Five

Going to Places: The World of Travelling

I. Listening Comprehension Tests

Test One. Listen to what five people say about travelling (№13). Match their names with their statements. There is one statement you don't have to use.

Speakers:

- 1. Doris
- 2. Brenda
- 3. Julian
- 4. William
- 5. May

Statements:

- A. Have patience while travelling.
- B. It's convenient to travel light.
- C. Keep a diary while travelling.
- D. It's preferable to know foreign languages when you travel abroad.
- E. Take serious precautions² to get your luggage back on arrival.
- F. Try and manage your own luggage without any help.

Speakers	1	2	3	4	5
Statements					

Test Two. Listen to what modern tourists think of Britain (Ne 14). Decide which of the following facts are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).

- 1. Tourists visit various parts of the United Kingdom.
- 2. Modern tourists never travel to Northern Ireland.
- 3. All tourists think that the UK is a rather cold country.
- 4. Brazilians would like to go anywhere but Great Britain for their holidays.

¹ patience ['peɪʃ(ə)ns] — терпение, спокойствие

² precautions [pn'kə:fənz] — меры предосторожности

- 5. Some tourists find the UK a more friendly country than they thought it was.
- 6. For many tourists Britain is the country where people like sports and have a monarch.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5	6
Variants		-				

0	4	Test	Three.	Listen	to	the	interview	(№ 15)	and	complete	the
sta	temer	nts wit	th the a	ppropri	ate	varia	ints.				

- 1. A lot of visitors to the UK are interested in ____.
 - a) its history
 - b) its geography
 - c) its political and economic life
- 2. Scotland was united with England ____.
 - a) together with Wales
 - b) before Wales and England became one country
 - c) after Wales and England became one country
- 3. The United Kingdom as the name of the country appeared in ____.
 - a) the 18th century
 - b) the 19th century
 - c) the 20th century
- 4. Great Britain and the whole of Ireland used to be one country for _____.
 - a) a little more than a century
 - b) a little less than a century
 - c) exactly one hundred years
 - 5. Over 46 million people live ____.
 - a) in the UK
 - b) on the coasts of England
 - c) on the territory of the largest part of the UK

- 6. Any place in England is _____.
 - a) 120 kilometres from the sea
 - b) more than 120 kilometres from the sea
 - c) not more than 120 kilometres from the sea

Statements	1	2 ,	3	4	_. 5	6
Variants		***************************************	***************************************			**************************************

II. Reading Tests

Test One. Read the texts and match them with the titles. There is one title you don't have to use.

Titles:

- 1. How to Travel Fairly Cheap
- 2. A Part of England That "Is Not England"
- 3. The Method of Travelling Widely Used by the First Settlers in America
 - 4. The Fastest Method of Travelling
 - 5. Britain Today
 - 6. A Comfortable Way of Travelling That Gives You Independence
- A. What images spring to mind when you lie back and think of England? Is this the country you would like to visit? And what country do the majority of tourists expect to find on the British Isles? Is it cool Britannia, a contented modern country, or is it a country that still can't get used to the loss of its empire? The latest United Nations' report on "quality of life" in Europe puts Britain in a top ten, along with Belgium, the Netherlands and Sweden.
- **B.** If you are young, fearless and desperate to go travelling, even on a limited budget, then hitchhiking is just the method of travelling for you. It is a completely unique way of travelling. It is not a guided tour when you are placed into a coach full of other tourists and then taken round famous historic sites. You can go and do whatever you decide and you have an enormous amount of freedom. Another advantage of it is the price.

- C. America B.C. (Before the Car) was a much different place than it was after all those Fords became available to millions of Americans. Today the United States has two-fifths of all passenger cars in the world: over 121 million. The US has developed an enormous modern transportation system and an extensive network of roads and highways. This system enables Americans to travel freely and comfortably wherever they want.
- D. East of the Mississippi the USA is very much "a nation of rivers". This fact can surprise visitors from other countries as the information about rivers in America in their schoolbooks is rather short. Only such rivers as the Missouri, Ohio and Columbia are usually mentioned. Yet waterways have always been in use from the earliest colonial days. Travel by water was the favourite means of transportation. It explains the fact that most of America's largest cities first grew around ocean harbours, along rivers, or later, by canals.
- E. Many tourists visit Cornwall, the famous peninsula in the southwest of England. It is a popular area for travellers and it is really worth seeing. The place is full of quaint things. There are stone crosses everywhere, ancient upright stones. In Cornwall, you can see the sea on the left, on the right and before you. There is hardly a place there where you couldn't see the sea from. Here visitors are in a different England. And the Cornishmen say it is not England it is Cornwall. You can distinguish the Cornish from the English at first glance: the former are very tanned by the sun and the wind, and have dark hair. The ancient language is nearly forgotten. Yet a lot of geographical names do not sound English: Trebethehick, Trequisquite, Trelawney.

Texts	Α	В	С	D	E
Titles					

Test Two. Read the text and complete it with the following phrases:

- a) will-be travellers
- b) very keen on travel
- c) being bored at home
- d) robbed poor countries

- e) to keep your clothes dry
- f) as comfortable as life at home
- g) guidebooks to help you
- h) have a hat with holes in it

The richer Victorians were 1. ____ and exploration. They travelled the world to stop themselves from 2. ____. They ruined African wildlife to bring back lion skin rugs, and they 3. ____ of their historical treasures to fill British museums. Most travellers had servants to make life abroad 4. ____. But if you were brave enough to face foreign parks alone, there were 5. ____.

The Victorian scientist, Francis Galton, published a book in 1855 called "The Art of Travel". In the book he gave advice to 6. ____. Here are some remarkable pieces:

"If you feel unwell as you travel in foreign countries, drop a little gunpowder into a glass of warm, soapy water and drink it. It will tickle the throat, but clear the system.

If you want 7. ___ in a tropical storm, take them off and sit on them until the rain stops.

If you want to stop your brain from overheating with hard work, 8. ____ to let your air circulate."

Blanks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Phrases								

Test Three. Read the text and complete the statements after it with the appropriate variants.

The Second Great American Revolution in Transportation

The USA is often referred to as "the country with the car culture". Some people even speak about America B.C. (Before the Car) and America after the car revolution. The effect of the first revolution in transportation in America was really great.

But the distances to be travelled in America and the time necessary to do so remained a few major problems for the country for a long time. Then in the middle of the 20th century, a second transportation revolution took place. Airplanes became a major factor in mass transportation. Since the end of the last century the number of airplanes and the amount of flying has grown enormously. In some ways, this revolution is similar to the first one which was brought about by the car. Flying in the United States is now very common for any American.

One reason is the enormous distances that have to be covered in order to get from one place to the other. Another reason is that it is quite inexpensive in America. Often it is cheaper to fly than to go by car, bus or train. Nowadays it is clear that the airplane has really become a means of mass transportation and average Americans who are now able to fly across the country to visit friends and relatives are all for this method of travelling. So the second Great American Revolution in transportation has won.

1. T	[he	phrase	America	<i>B.C.</i>	
------	-----	--------	---------	-------------	--

- a) stands for America Before Christ
- b) can be understood by different people differently
- c) for some Americans means America before the car revolution
- 2. After the first revolution in transportation the USA _____.
 - a) didn't have any problems in this sphere
 - b) still had lots of problems in this sphere
 - c) had some problems in this sphere
- 3. Nowadays travelling by plane is ____ for US citizens.
 - a) not a usual thing
 - b) quite a usual thing
 - c) hardly a usual thing
- 4. The airplane has become a means of mass transportation here in the US as ____.
 - a) the population of the country is really large
 - b) the country extends many kilometres from east to west
 - c) one can travel fast over vast territories and air tickets are relatively cheap

Statements	1	2	3	4
Variants				

III. Vocabulary Tests

Test One. Use the words from the box in their appropriate forms to complete the sentences.

confuse

clatter

annual				couple	
flow	groan			n rough	sink
	tear	thrill	tremble	wrinkled	
1 Tons		. amaleud d		:_+_	
	was so much Volga <u> </u>				······
			-		fort or a
became col		aring any t	oots and m	s	feet soon
			colorer?	About 50 (000 dollars a
ч. — w year.	nacs your _		_ Salary: —	- About 30 t	oo donais a
•	the kitch	en I con	ld hear a	loud	of
dishes.		1 004	ia nour u	1044	
6. Nick	tried to ext	olain the si	tuation. his	voice	with
emotion.			, 		
7. Her l	nands were _		_ with cons	tant washing	
	vords			_	
					driver's worst
				J	
10. The	pain was	very strong	, the soldie	er lay and	
loudly.					
		-	our holidays	in Italy. Ev	verybody was
	by the n				
			face still lo	oked attracti	ive. I couldn't
help admir	4				
					le ship, yet it
	in the m				
				every Septer	mber, but this
year we de	ecided to me	et in Octob	er.		e 1 11
	short of mor	-	=		
			_ the lady?	I hardly kno	w her. Can I
just say he	llo?				

annual

bare

Test Two. Complete the sentences with the appropriate function words (at, into, of, on, to, with).
1. The heavy box sank the bottom the
river at once.
2. Where does the Severn flow?
3. Richard confused me his question.
4. The boy was groaning pain while the doctor was
giving an injection to him.
5. The old man was trembling rage and anger.
6. The tears gratitude appeared on his wrinkled face.
7. — When will you arrive your destination? — At
midnight, I think.
8. Everybody was thrilled the story and wanted to lis-
ten its end.
9. The hailstones clattered the roof rather loudly. I couldn't fall asleep.
10. Don't confuse the word "quiet" the word "quite".
Test Three. Choose the appropriate words to complete the following sentences.
1. In the suite next to ours an elderly (couple/pair) were having
a party.
2. It was a long (trip/voyage) across the Baltic Sea.
3. He is becoming (quite/quiet) with age.
4. It rained a lot, but (altogether/together) that was a good trip. 5. Columbus's (trips (transle) to Control America have made the sail.
\sim 3. I building a remove translater for Labraria ambrica have made the call-

- 5. Columbus's (trips/travels) to Central America have made the sailor famous.
 - 6. I'd (rather/better) have a cup of coffee than a cup of tea.
- 7. All the children (besides/except) Kim agreed to visit the picture gallery. Kim said he had already been there.
 - 8. All (ill/sick) people were sent to the hospital.
 - 9. Who are you (waiting/awaiting) for?
 - 10. Jenny is (quite/quiet) a grown up person now.
- 11. The (journey/voyage) from Moscow to St. Petersburg on a Sapsan train was extremely comfortable and very convenient.
- 12. If we do the job (altogether/together), we are sure to finish it on time.

- 13. A warm welcome is (awaiting/waiting) you at home.
- 14. You'd (better/rather) stay at home. You are coming down with a cold.
- 15. Where is my other (couple/pair) of jeans?
- 16. Is any other pupil (besides/except) Tom going to take part in the competition? We should give at least three names.

Test Four. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

- 1. a through train
- 2. a sleeper
- 3. a return ticket
- 4. a direct flight
- 5. a smoker
- 6. a motel
- 7. bed and breakfast
- 8. a suite
- 9. to check in a hotel
- 10. to book a ticket
- 11. to check out of a hotel

- a) a train/carriage with beds for sleeping through the night
- b) a small hotel that provides a place to sleep for the night and breakfast the next morning for a fixed price
- c) to arrange in advance to have a ticket
- d) a set of expensive rooms in a hotel
- e) a train that allows a continuous journey without the necessity to change
- f) to report one's arrival to a hotel
- g) a railway carriage where smoking is allowed
- h) a flight from one point to another without turning aside
- i) to leave a hotel after paying a bill
- j) a ticket for a trip from one place to another and back again
- k) a hotel for travelling motorists

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
61 4844 61 484			B4 > 4 1 + 4							

Test Five. Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences with the appropriate function words.

						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
<u> </u>	at	in	off	on	out	

1. I would like you to drop _____ and have a talk with my little son.

2. Victor is a really good athlete	 he hasn't droppe 	d
of the game, and has become the wir		
3. Could you drop me	at the corner?	I'm meeting my
brother there.		
4. I'd been looking for the book	t for some time w	hen I suddenly
dropped it in my	local bookshop.	
5. I would like you to drop my	jacket	
the cleaner's.		
6. Who has dropped	_ of the tournament	?
7. When I returned home yeste	erday, my younger	sister dropped
me saying that I had		
8. On my way home I dropped _		the post
office.		
Test Six. Complete the text w	ith the derivatives o	of the words on
the right.	Itti the delivatives t	or the words on
the right.	•	
Hitchl	niking	
Julia and me are experienced 1 it is a 2 way of travelling. You into a car with someone you don't You wave them off and they go. Sorfeel 4 when people don't speak 15 refuse. But in most 6 count English. Though in Spain they prefe The country made the biggest 8 Barcelona. It was the first time I saw it was really 10	3 shouldn't get like the look of. metimes you don't English. Then you ries they do speak er to speak 7 on me, especially	hitchhike danger, simple comfort polite, Europe Spain impress architect amaze
1.	6.	
2.	7	
3.	8	
4.	9.	
5.	10.	

IV. Grammar Tests

Test One. Match the two parts of the sentences to complete them.

Α

- 1. Either English or
- 2. Both teachers and
- 3. Neither his son nor
- 4. Neither she nor
- 5. Both the Internet and
- 6. Both my mother and
- 7. Either their parents or
- 8. Either a wolf or
- 9. Neither you nor

В.

- a) dictionaries can supply you with these facts.
- b) her husband gave their agreement.
- c) their grandparents will be at home.
- d) your friends will be able to help us.
- e) Spanish is spoken here.
- f) my sister are interested in cooking.
- g) a lizard is a mammal.
- h) his daughter was at the funeral.
- i) pupils will take part in the conference.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Test Two. Choose the appropriate words to complete the sentences.

- 1. (The hungry/Hungry) should be helped, at least they should be fed.
- 2. (The rich/Rich) are getting richer.
- 3. (Poor/The poor) Uncle Henry! He is sure to lose his job.
- 4. He is sixty but he feels absolutely (the young/young).
- 5. I don't think Jack is (old/the old) enough to understand such things.
- 6. It is not politically correct to use such words as (old/the old) and elderly to characterize senior citizens.
 - 7. Little Johnny is (the deaf/deaf) in one ear.
 - 8. Colin was (the deaf/deaf) and (the dumb/dumb) from birth.
- 9. There are some special schools in the area for (the deaf/deaf) and (the dumb/dumb).
- 10. The government has helped (the rich/rich) but done nothing to improve the condition of (the poor/poor).

Test Three. Use the appropriate forms of the verbs to be (to) and need to complete the sentences.

t Must I pay right now?
- No, you, You can do it later.
2. The tablets be taken three times a day.
3. Sarah do her homework before she goes to her dance
class.
4. The President visit Italy last week.
5. I don't think he to explain the situation, we quite
understand the problem.
6. How awful, she says she me anymore!
7. Dogs be kept off the grass.
8. I know she your help.

Test Four. Choose the appropriate forms to complete the sentences.

- 1. You could (have given/give) me a call. Why didn't you do it?
- 2. I should (have worn/wear) a warm jacket. It's awfully cold outside.
- 3. Children should (have helped/help) their parents. I would rather say they must.
- 4. I needn't (have explained/explain) anything to them, I'm sure they understand it.
- 5. She needn't (have bought/buy) so much food. Only few people have come.
- 6. You shouldn't (have said/say) such unpleasant things to her. Now she is offended.
- 7. You shouldn't (have shouted/shout) at little children. You may frighten them.
- 8. You should (have come/come) a bit earlier. Now we are late for the bus.

Test Five. Use the appropriate words to complete the sentences.

- 1. It is getting (cold/coldly). Let's close the window.
- 2. The music sounds (loud/loudly). I can't hear what Polly is saying.
- 3. The lilac smells (nice/nicely). I love this smell.
- 4. The old gentleman greeted us (cold/coldly).
- 5. Jane looked at us (sad/sadly) and refused to answer.

- 6. When Julia heard the news, she felt (sad/sadly).
- 7. They often laugh so (loud/loudly).
- 8. The cake doesn't taste (pleasant/pleasantly).
- 9. Jim turned pale. He was (awful/awfully) frightened.
- 10. After two weeks on the beach she felt (wonderful/wonderfully).

Test Six. Complete the sentences with the appropriate w	rords
•	
1. The live in Denmark. They speak 2. The live in Holland. They speak	
3. The live in Portugal. They speak	
4. The live in Switzerland. They speak	
and	Italian, Fichel
5. The live in Japan. They speak	
6. The live in Canada. Their official and	l languages are
7 people live in Ireland. They are often speak and	bilingual. They
8. Where do Norwegians live? They live in	and they
speak	•
Test Seven. Complete the text using the appropriate words on the right.	
The Most Unusual Adventures in the Wo	rid
Discover the 1 travel destinations on Earth. The 2 one is the 3 inhabited place on 4 planet. It is the small Russian town of Oymyakon. At the beginning of the 5 century it 6 only as a location for	extreme one, cold, we late, use
political exiles. Nowadays, average winter temperatures 7 about -50°C, the ground 8 all year round. The 9 destination is the 10 place on Earth. It is the Atacama Desert in Chile. From October 1903 to January 1918, the desert 11 so much as one drop of rain, making it the 12 rainless period of time in the world's recorded history.	be, freeze two, dry not see long

1.	7.
2.	8.
3.	9.
4.	10.
· 5.	11.
6.	12.

Unit Six

Newspapers and Television: The World of Mass Media

1. Listening Comprehension Tests

Test One. Listen to five dialogues (№16). Match the dialogues with their titles. There is one title you don't have to use.

Titles:

- 1. Giving Impressions
- 2. Changing Habits
- 3. Planning the Evening
- 4. Unusual Evening
- 5. The Film Not to See
- 6. Likes and Dislikes

Dialogues	Α	В	С	D	E
Titles					

- Test Two. Listen to the article about James Cameron's trip to the Mariana Trench¹ (N_2 17) and decide which of the following facts are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).
 - 1. James Cameron's most famous film is Titanic.
 - 2. The Pacific Ocean is larger than the rest of the oceans on the Earth.
- 3. James Cameron's trip to the bottom of the Mariana Trench lasted seven hours.
- 4. James Cameron reached the bottom of the Mariana Trench on a March Sunday.
- 5. James Cameron intends to come back to the Mariana Trench in the future.
- 6. There was a long pause in the process of the Mariana Trench exploration.

¹ The Mariana Trench — Марианская впадина, океанический глубоководный жёлоб в западной части Тихого океана, самый глубокий из известных на Земле.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5	6
Variants						

Test Three, Listen to the text about Crufts Dog Show (№18) and complete the statements using the appropriate variants.

- a) trained dogs
- b) organized exhibitions
- c) sold dog food

Nowadays Crufts Show takes place	place	takes	Show	Crufts	Nowadays	2.
--	-------	-------	------	--------	----------	----

- a) annually
- b) once in 4 years
- c) from time to time
- 3. Crufts is ____.
 - a) a national event
 - b) an international event
 - c) an event for England only
- 4. During the show visitors can _____.
 - a) take part in different competitions
 - b) choose and buy a dog
 - c) get some specialist advice

5. The club for young dog lovers is organized ____.

- a) to develop children's interest in dogs
- b) to send children to a summer camp
- c) to help children train their dogs

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Variants					

II. Reading Tests

Test One. Match the parts of the text with their titles. There is one title you don't have to use.

Titles:

- 1. TV and Crime
- 2. Turn It Off
- 3. TV Is Bad for Health
- 4. TV and Depression
- 5. Not Good for the Brain

Television

A. Each year, both kids and adults in the US spend more time glued to the TV set than doing anything else, except for sleeping!

People have worried about the effects of TV ever since the 1940s, when television became popular. Studies show that too much TV watching leads to such problems as bad eating habits, lack of exercise, obesity and depression. TV also raises stress levels. More than one in eight American kids today is overweight. Sitting in front of the telly for long hours is one reason. The steady stream of commercials advertising sugary soda, chocolate and fast food is another.

B. Lots of people believe that TV programmes could be better. They would prefer to see fewer soap operas and crime series, and more history, drama and science. One reason for the poor quality is that the TV companies make most of their money by selling advertising. Advertisers pay more money for time during popular shows, especially in the evenings when the audiences are biggest.

"If we show serious programmes," say the TV companies, "the advertisements will look meaningless and silly, and that won't please the advertisers."

- C. Not long ago, a new study published in the journal *Science* gave fresh evidence of a connection between TV watching and violence. Psychologist Jeffrey J. Johnson and his team followed children in 707 families for 17 years. The researchers found that kids who watched more than one hour of TV a day were more likely than other kids to take part in aggressive and violent behaviour as they grew older.
- D. The "beautiful people" syndrome is what happens when you watch too much TV. You begin to believe, or expect, ordinary people to act,

behave and look like TV stars. After watching hours and hours of beautiful, skinny and wealthy people on TV you realize that your life isn't as wonderful as it should be.

What is the result of the "beautiful people" syndrome? A lot of unhappy citizens.

Texts	Α	В	С	D
Titles				

Test Two. Read the text and complete it with the following phrases.

- a) 47 times annually
- b) an iPad version
- c) an American magazine
- d) on the cultural life of New York
- e) has used the Internet
- f) its commentaries on popular culture

The New Yorker

The New Yorker is 1. _____. It started in 1925 as a weekly magazine. Nowadays the magazine is published 2. _____. There you can find essays, criticism, fiction, satire, cartoons, commentary and poetry. Although its reviews often focus 3. _____, the New Yorker has a wide audience outside of New York. It is well known for its illustrated covers, 4. ____ and its attention to modern fiction. Since the late 1990s, the New Yorker 5. ____ to publish current and archived material. Subscribers have access to the full current issue online, as well as a complete archive of back issues viewable as they were originally printed. More recently, 6. ____ of the current issue of the magazine has been released.

Blanks	1	2	3	4	5	6
Phrases						

Test Three. Read the text and complete the statements after it with the appropriate variants.

American Newspapers

When it comes to American newspapers, a lot of people outside the United States think of the *International Herald Tribune* which is on the daily reading list of many world leaders. However, the *Herald Tribune* is not really an American paper. It is published in Paris and printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hongkong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille and Miami as an international digest of news. Most of it is taken from its much larger parents, the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*. Many people in America have never heard of it. And few Americans read it.

There are lots of American newspapers (daily, Sunday, weekly) published in the USA. Most of the daily ones are published rain or shine, on Christmas, Thanksgiving or the Fourth of July (Independence Day). The daily newspapers in the US sell over 63 million copies a day. The Sunday papers are usually much larger than regular editions. The record for a Sunday paper is held by the *New York Times*. One issue on a Sunday in 1987 contained 1612 pages and weighed 12 pounds. Reading the Sunday paper is an American tradition. For some people it is an alternative to going to church. Getting through all the sections can take most of the day, leaving just enough time for the leisurely Sunday dinner.

- 1. The International Herald Tribune is ____.
 - a) not practically read outside the US
 - b) not practically read by average Americans
 - c) more read in Paris than in The Hague, Marseille or Miami
 - 2. The International Herald Tribune is ____.
 - a) a typical American newspaper
 - b) read by lots of country leaders all over the world
 - c) published in various world cities
 - 3. American daily newspapers are ____.
 - a) sold in great numbers
 - b) much thicker than American newspapers published every week
 - c) not published on National American holidays

 $^{^{1}}$ leisurely ['leʒə(r)li] = $\partial \partial$. без спешки

- 4. Some Americans have a habit of reading Sunday newspapers
 - a) in churches
 - b) during their Sunday dinners
 - c) instead of going to church on Sunday

Statements	1	2	3	4
Variants				

III. Vocabulary Tests

Test One. Us	se the adjec	tives from	the box	to comple	ete the sentences.
	fierce arvellous				e incapable wasteful
1. l think on anything.	the child is	seriously il	l. He is		to concentrate
	admit I'm r	onlly, comp	utar		_, though it sounds
z. i musi strange nowa	_	eany comp	iitei		_, though it sounds
0	-		.1	1	1 d f
		_	en today	y about t	the need for a new
art school in	-				
4. Rebecca	spends so	much mon	ey on cl	lothes an	d jewellery. I think
she is a very		person.			
5. George	is a very _		_ musici	an. He c	an play several dif-
ferent instru					
	t believe ar	-	-		stories of his were
7. I felt a	admiration :	and pleasu	re and 1	became r	eally proud of my
					usually clever, they
were really _			, ,		
				wi	nile you were away.
	•				soup and the main
1 .	_	. and Homm	8 and 1	AC HERIC	soup and the main
course (dish)	•				

9. The house is guarded by a ______ dog that is really violent and likely to attack. 10. Those _____ lands, the faraway lands have always been extremely interesting for the young explorer. Test Two. Complete the sentences with the appropriate function words (about, at, for, in, into, of, out, to). 1. I'm sure Jack is incapable _____ lying: he is a very honest man. 2. The pupils were so absorbed _____ writing the test that they didn't notice the Headmaster enter the classroom. 3. Dear Joan, I'm enclosing _____ this letter the photo of my family on holiday in Spain. 4. I'm afraid that ______ this point I'm unable to make a decision. I need more time, 5, My friend Sally has a real gift _____ languages. She already speaks two and is learning the third one. 6. We all have the happiest memories _____ our trip to Italy. 7. They have a vacancy _____ a nursery schoolteacher here. If I were you, I would apply for it. 8. The children decided to take a swim and headed ______ the beach. 9. I'm sorry if I don't sound very complimentary _____ this poem. I don't like it. 10. "Can you see that weathercock?" asked Oliver pointing _____ the top of the roof. 11. Could you please point _____ two or three museums in your city that are worth visiting? Test Three. Use the prefixes from the box to make adjectives of the opposite meanings.

un-	in-	ir-	im-	il-
1. capab	le	6	. expen	sive
2. polite		7	. intere	sting
3. legal		8	. moral	
4. respo	nsible	9	. friend	lly
5. rewar	ding	1	0. depe	endent

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.
come from the topical vo	efinitions of some English words. All the words ocabulary (Unit Six). What are the words? magazine that is published once a week — a
a	our opinion of a book, play, art exhibition etc. — gs in a magazine or newspaper that tell a funny
famous people and not a	fairly small pages mostly containing stories about much serious news — a io scries about the imaginary lives of a group of
people – a	io scries about the imaginary lives of a group of
6. Someone whose jo zine — an	b is to be in charge of a newspaper or maga-
	$^{-1}$ and $^{-1}$ the news programme $-$ a
-	is not permanently employed by a particu- their services to more than one company — a
are discussed in news pr 10. An advertisement	d economic events that are happening now and rogrammes and newspapers $-$ on television or radio $$ a vspaper story that is printed in large letters $-$ a
12. A shop selling ne	wspapers and magazines — a

Test Five. Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences with the appropriate function words from the box.

	jn	off	on	out			
1. The soldie	rs somehow	manage	d to ho	ld	tl	he cnei	my's
attack. 2. The o							
it. 3. Hold							
they will be able	e to hold		mak	ing thei	r decision	until M	lon-
day? 5. It was	slippery, so I	had to	hold_		to th	e branc	ches
of the tree not							
my anger but I							
we go round t							
h					You forgot	your 1	bag!
10. I held	my	cup to	be refil	lled.			

Test Six. Choose the appropriate words to complete the sentences.

- A. 1. They haven't (offered/suggested) me the job yet, but I hope they will. 2. Mike is always ready to (offer/suggest) me his help. 3. This hotel (offers/suggests) great comfort at low prices. 4. I (offer/suggest) we have dinner first and then watch some nice film. 5. The doctor (offered/suggested) staying in bed for two or three days. 6. I can (offer/suggest) several ways that may help to improve our work. 7. A lot of people have (offered/suggested) us very useful advice. 8. This university (offers/suggests) a course of modern languages.
- **B.** 1. At that time we didn't know much about the (Arab/Arabic/Arabian) world. 2. We use two systems of numerals: Roman and (Arab/Arabic/Arabian). 3. Have you ever thought of learning (Arab/Arabic/Arabian)? This language can help you in the future. 4. This is one of the tales from the (Arab/Arabic/Arabian) Nights. 5. Syria is one of the (Arab/Arabic/Arabian) countries. 6. The (Arab/Arabic/Arabian) desert is situated in Africa. 7. I read in the newspapers about the meeting of (Arab/Arabic/Arabian) leaders. 8. Jane is studying (Arab/Arabic/Arabian) in one of Moscow universities.

Test Seven. Complete the text with the derivatives of the words on the right.

Retiring to Internet

(article from a magazine)

Pop star George Michael is retiring 1 to become an Internet-only 2. The will never make another album shops because he doesn't need the roof being 4 Instead his 5 is songs on the Internet for free. Fans make 6 for downloading the transitionaire Michael will give to charwill 7 be 8	busy, art, sing fame, intend donate real, expensive	
1.	5.	
2.	:	***************************************
3.	7.	
4.	8.	***************************************
Test One. Choose the appropriate of, to) to complete the sentences. 1. Nobody can prevent us	going on the getting this and looked forward. 4. Mike said he he hadn't done. 5. Very gallery? I guarantee helping their period in the girl complained honest, I don't believe ally. 10. John knew necessary information.	is fantastic trip. s job? We have d wasn't going to Vhy do you ob- you'll enjoy it. arents about the ne truth but I'm the ve that if he didn't
¹ to download [,daun'ləud] — загрузить,	, скачать	***************************************

Test Two. Choose the appropriate verb forms to complete the sentences.

- 1. My friend suggested (to play/playing) the new computer game.
- 2. Some time ago they used (to go/going) to the theatre every month.
- 3. I clearly remember (to meet/meeting) them in the schoolyard after classes. 4. Ben always stops (to say/saying) hello to his neighbour on his way to school. 5. We regret (to inform/informing) you that our school trip has been cancelled. 6. My parents always allowed me (to bring/bringing) friends to our house. They said they enjoyed meeting them. 7. Please stop (to call/calling) me by this silly name. 8. I'm sure you will regret (not to join/not joining) us for the party. 9. Please remember (to complete/completing) this form before you cross the border of the country. 10. Have you forgotten (to speak/speaking) to Jane about the change in the timetable? Now I understand why she hasn't come. 11. They don't mind (to help/helping) us at all. 12. Ann offered (to read/reading) a book to the patient and he gladly agreed.

Test Three. Some of these sentences have mistakes. Write them correctly.

- 1. Tina has laid the table so beautifully. Let's say thank you to her.
- 2. The boy wasn't let to play football that day: he wasn't quite well.
- 3. Remember that your father doesn't allow you to touch his computer.
- 4. I was laying on the beach when the rain began. 5. No one will let me go there alone, I know it. 6. Children shouldn't be let to play in the street: it's dangerous. 7. Please lie down, the doctor will examine you.

 8. The data had the hall poor my feet. 6. The gitty live on one of the
- 8. The dog laid the ball near my feet. 9. The city lies on one of the largest rivers in the country, 10. Tortoises lie eggs in the sand.

	<u>_</u> .					_
	<u> </u>					
						
•			•			
				_		
		•				
		• •				

Test Six. Complete the text with the appropriate forms of the words on the right.

Most people don't realize that television just 1. ... as much a part of their life as going to work, eating or sleeping. We all know that it is 2. ... to relax at home than to go to the theatre, especially after a hard working day. TV brings us entertainment and information. 3. ... wait for their bedtime 4. ... in the evening and their fairy tale on Sunday morning. People can 5. ... the channel that they want 6.

At the same time a lot of people in Great Britain take a daily newspaper. Newspapers can 7. ... into the quality papers, popular papers and local papers.

One of the 8. ... kinds of media is the Internet. Over 80% of e-mail messages on the Internet 9. ... in English. In the last 30 years, the Internet 10. ... dramatically. In the 1980s, there were only 200 computers 11. ... to the Net. Now there are about 50 12. ... and this growth is clearly going to continue.

convenient

child, story

choose, watch

divide

young

write

grow

connect, million

become

1,	7.
2.	8.
3.	9.
4.	10.
5.	11.
6.	12.

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