

Ю. Е. Ваулина О. Е. Подоляко

ГОТОВИМСЯ

ОГЭ

Английский

в фокусе



Тренировочные упражнения
в формате ОГЭ (ГИА)



ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО

8

Ю. Е. Ваулина О. Е. Подоляко



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Тренировочные упражнения

в формате ОГЭ (ГИА)

8 класс

**Учебное пособие
для общеобразовательных организаций**

4-е издание

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Предлагаемый сборник является дополнительным компонентом УМК серии «Английский в фокусе» для учащихся 8 класса общеобразовательных организаций авторов Ю. Е. Ваулиной, Д. Дули, О. Е. Подоляко и др. В сборнике предлагается система заданий на развитие умений чтения, письма, лексико-грамматических навыков как основы речевых умений. Сборник не только решает задачу тренировки установленных форматов экзаменационных заданий, но и служит развитию универсальных учебных действий согласно требованию ФГОС основного общего образования. Материалы пособия можно использовать на уроках английского языка и дома самостоятельно.

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Предисловие

Учителю

Сегодня в общественном сознании происходит переход от понимания социального предназначения школы как задачи простой передачи знаний, умений и навыков от учителя к ученику к новому пониманию функции школы. Приоритетной целью школьного образования становится развитие у учащихся способности самостоятельно ставить учебные цели, проектировать пути их реализации, а также контролировать и оценивать свои достижения. Иначе говоря, формирование умения учиться.

Предлагаемый сборник дополнительных заданий в формате ГИА – новый компонент УМК «Английский в фокусе» для 8 класса. Создание этого пособия в серии для 5 – 9 классов является откликом на учительский запрос о расширении арсенала заданий в формате государственной итоговой аттестации по английскому языку за курс основной школы, которые помогут обеспечить более последовательную, постепенную, глубокую подготовку к экзамену.

В ФГОС основной школы неразрывно связаны вопросы оценивания, в том числе в рамках итоговой аттестации, с необходимостью контроля за уровнем развития ключевых компетенций учащихся, за уровнем достижения ими не только предметных, но и личностных и метапредметных результатов, уровнем сформированности универсальных учебных действий.

Контрольно-измерительные материалы ГИА по английскому языку уже в их нынешнем виде (2013, 2014) составлены с учётом многолетнего опыта международных языковых экзаменов, где проверке подлежат конкретные речевые умения, обеспечивающие успешность в ситуациях реальной коммуникации, в том числе межкультурной. Кодификатор ГИА 2013, 2014 носит содержательно-деятельностный характер, отражая основную предметную цель – развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции. Определение уровня иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции осуществляется только на основе оценивания продуктов речевой деятельности учащихся на иностранном языке.

Достижению этой важнейшей цели служат и задания данного сборника. В дополнение к содержанию основных компонентов УМК учителю предлагается система заданий на развитие умений чтения, письма, лексико-грамматических навыков как основы речевых умений. Они не только решают задачу тренировки установленных форматом ГИА экзаменационных заданий, но и служат развитию жизненно важных универсальных учебных действий. Так, задания по чтению в формате TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED, установление соответствий между текстами/частями текста и заголовками – шаги в развитии умений смыслового чтения – одного из важнейших метапредметных умений, которое должна обеспечить современная школа. Одно из наиболее сложных

заданий – образование форм и дериватов от данных слов для заполнения пропусков в тексте – требует не только знаний словообразования и грамматического материала, но и развития языковой и контекстуальной догадки – составляющих лингвистической компетенции.

Задания для восьмиклассников по уровню сложности в значительной мере приближены к экзаменационным заданиям, которые предлагаются выпускникам основной школы. В сборник включены упражнения для развития соответствующих умений с учётом этапа обучения и содержания (помодульно) учебника для 8 класса. Авторы рекомендуют использовать материалы сборника для упражнений, а не для контрольных и проверочных работ, обращаться к заданиям для дифференцированной работы с учащимися с учётом их личных достижений и затруднений.

Ученику

Дорогой восьмиклассник! Мы, российские авторы УМК «Английский в фокусе», рады новой встрече с тобой. Перед тобой новый сборник заданий. В его названии стоит слово, хорошо знакомое тебе: ГИА – Государственная итоговая аттестация. Совсем скоро и ты будешь на пороге этого экзамена, который сдают выпускники 9 класса, предъявляя государству уровень овладения предметом – в нашем случае английским языком – за курс основной школы. Выбор экзамена – за тобой.

Наш сборник поможет тебе проверить, насколько уверенно ты чувствуешь себя при работе с заданиями экзаменационного формата. Задания сборника в дополнение к учебнику, рабочей тетради и другим компонентам УМК помогут тебе развить многие из важных умений, которые проверяются в ходе Государственной итоговой аттестации. Ты сможешь ещё глубже проникнуть в закономерности и особенности английского языка, научиться использовать их в речи, а значит, успешно подготовиться к своему первому государственному экзамену по английскому языку.

Сборником легко пользоваться и при самостоятельной работе. Задания по чтению и лексико-грамматическому аспекту построены в соответствии с модулями учебника «Английский в фокусе» для 8 класса, т.е. основаны на изучаемом в модулях лексическом и грамматическом материале. Разнообразные по форме и уровню сложности задания будут полезны и девятиклассникам для практики, повторения и самопроверки своих навыков и умений. Даже если вы учитесь в школе по другим УМК, то также можете использовать это пособие. Задания сборника включают темы, единые для всех российских школ в соответствии с программами и новыми стандартами образования.

Успехов вам с «Английским в фокусе»!

Успехов вам с «Английским в фокусе»!

MODULE 1

READING

1. Read the texts. Match the titles to the book reviews. One title is extra.

1. WHY MOSQUITOES BUZZ IN PEOPLE'S EARS
2. THE DIARY OF A YOUNG GIRL
3. SADAKO AND A THOUSAND PAPER CRANES
4. THE BUTTER BATTLE BOOK
5. THE GREAT PEACE MARCH
6. THE BIG BOOK FOR PEACE

A. The Yooks and the Zooks live in neighboring communities divided by a wall and by a custom. The Yooks eat their bread with the butter side up and the Zooks eat their bread with the butter side down! This difference causes dislike, distrust, and finally hatred. With classic simplicity and wonderfully creative language, characters, and illustrations, Dr Seuss explains how small differences can grow into larger disagreements that, in turn, can escalate into potential destruction. This book makes its point clearly for all ages, and all ages will respond to its message and its cleverness.

B. The book addresses the many kinds of peace needed in today's world, as described on its jacket: "Peace among people living in different lands but also among next-door neighbours. Harmony among people of different races – and among sisters and brothers. Understanding among those separated by their beliefs – and those separated by generations." The book stresses the give and take of friendship, the avoidance of misunderstandings between individuals and groups, and peaceful avenues to bring about social change.

C. A "little lie" becomes a rumor that leads to panic, which results in accidental death and has shattering consequences for the whole earth. The animals in this jungle parable (притча) are called to a meeting, where each has a turn to explain his or her actions. By the end, it becomes clear that no one meant harm because the animals have the opportunity to hear different perspectives. But the mosquito who began the whole chain of events, hides from the meeting and never presents his case. His guilty conscience leads to his own punishment.

D. The 12-year-old Japanese girl became a heroine to children in Japan and throughout the world for her spirited fight against leukemia caused

by atomic radiation after the bombing of Hiroshima. This story emphasises her spirit and courage as she tried to fold a thousand paper cranes (журавли) in the belief that this would bring her health. When the girl died before she could finish the task, the children in her class finished it for her. Making cranes has become an annual ritual throughout Japan and internationally, in order to remember the human cost of war and to stress the need for peace.

E. This remarkable work by a young teenage Jewish girl, written while hiding in Amsterdam from the occupying Nazi army, has had a dramatic effect since its first printing. The fact that we know that she died in a concentration camp makes this beautifully written, optimistic, and humanist work even more emotionally stirring. The Holocaust of World War II, as well as the millions of deaths caused by wars since then, provides the reason for students to solve the problem of violence. A Picture Book by Anne Frank helps the students understand why Anne was hiding, and what happened to her and millions, like her, once her family was captured.

2. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

Social Etiquette in the UK

There are no strict etiquette rules that you have to stick to when in the UK. It is advisable, however, to demonstrate decent manners and respect to the local culture and traditions. The first, and most important step is to be aware of the clearly distinct nations which form the UK. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The citizens of any of these countries may be referred to as "British". When certain of heritage, you are free to call the different residents as follows: English, Scot, Welsh or Irish.

When first meeting a Brit, he or she may seem reserved and cold, but that is just an impression. In reality, they are very friendly and helpful to foreigners.

A handshake is the most common form of greeting, but try to avoid prolonged eye contact, as it may make people feel ill at ease. British people are not very keen on displaying affection in public. Hugging, kissing and touching are usually reserved for family members and very close friends. You should also avoid talking loudly in public or going to extremes with hand gestures during the course of communication. Do not stand too

close to another person or put your arm around someone's shoulder. The British often use expressions such as "drop in anytime" and "come see me soon". However, do not take these literally. To be on the safe side, always telephone before visiting someone at home. If you receive a written invitation to an event that says "RSVP", you should respond to the sender as soon as possible, whether you are going to attend or not. British people are very strict when it comes to punctuality. In Britain people make a great effort to arrive on time, so it is considered impolite to be late, even by few minutes. If you are delayed, be sure to inform the person you are meeting.

1. Before going to the UK you should learn the customs and traditions of the four countries it consists of. _____
2. Any citizen of the UK can be called a 'Brit'. _____
3. Great Britain includes England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. _____
4. Hugging is a typical way to greet foreigners in the UK. _____
5. It is a false impression that the British are unfriendly to newcomers. _____
6. For successful communication in the UK you should learn a special body language. _____
7. The British like some personal space during the course of communication. _____
8. When introduced to foreigners the British usually look at the new person for a long time. _____
9. After you are introduced to a British person you can call on him/her any time. _____
10. The British are very punctual people and expect others to be the same. _____

3. Read the text and choose the right option.

Hi, I'm Amy Chua, and thanks so much for visiting my website! *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother* is my family's story. I wrote this book in a moment of crisis, when my younger daughter seemed to turn against everything I stood for and it felt like I was losing her and everything was falling apart. After one terrible fight, I sat down at my computer and the words just poured out. I showed every page to my daughters and my husband. It was like family therapy.

I was raised by very strict, Chinese immigrant parents, who came to the US as graduate students with practically no money. As parents, they demanded total respect and were very tough with my three younger sisters and me. We got in trouble for A minuses, had to drill Maths and piano every day, no sleepovers, no boyfriends. But the strategy worked with me. To this day, I'm very close to my parents, and I feel I owe them everything. In fact, I believe that my parents' having high expectations for me, coupled with love, is the greatest gift anyone has ever given me. That's why I tried to raise my own two daughters the same way my parents raised me.

With my first daughter, Sofia, things went smoothly. But my second daughter, Lulu is a real fireball and at thirteen, she rebelled. This book is basically the story of my own transformation as a mother. While I definitely have regrets, if I had to raise my girls all over again, I guess I would basically do the same thing, with some adjustments. The book is about believing in your child more than anyone else – more than they believe in themselves – and helping them realise their potential, whatever it may be. My youngest sister, Cindy, has Down syndrome, and I remember my mother spending hours and hours with her, teaching her to tie her own shoelaces, drilling multiplication tables, practicing piano every day with her. My mom wanted her to be the best she could be, within her limits. Today, Cindy works at Walmart, has a boyfriend, and still plays the piano – one of her favourite things is performing for her friends. She and my mom have a wonderful relationship, and we all love her for who she is.

I genuinely believe that there are many ways of being a good parent. We all want our kids to grow up happy, strong, and self-reliant. But different cultures have very different ideas about the best way to do that. And we should all be able to learn from each other.

1. This is _____.
 - a) a website
 - b) a fiction book
 - c) a letter to the fans
 - d) the author's review of her book
2. Amy Chua wrote the book *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother* _____.
 - a) in memory of her parents
 - b) to prove she was really talented
 - c) in attempt to resolve the conflict with her younger daughter
 - d) to set an example to her daughters

-
3. When the author's family read the book ____ .
a) they were surprised
b) they began to understand each other
c) it was a real shock
d) nothing changed
4. Amy Chua's parents were ____ .
a) really severe
b) very demanding
c) too bossy
d) quite indifferent
5. Amy's parents punished their daughters for ____ as they wanted them to be the best in class.
a) bad marks
b) bad behaviour
c) good marks
d) coming late
6. Amy ____ her parents' style of bringing up children.
a) hates
b) criticises
c) appreciates
d) doubts
7. Parents should be demanding because they want their children ____ .
a) to obey them in everything
b) to be rich
c) to realise their abilities
d) to study better
8. Amy's younger sister with Down syndrome achieved great success because of ____ .
a) a special school
b) her sisters' help
c) her will power
d) her parents' efforts
4. Read the text and match the titles to each step. One title is extra.
a. Take responsibility
b. Brainstorm solutions
c. Cool off
-

- d. Affirm, forgive, or thank
- e. Remember what your partner says
- f. Tell what's bothering you using "I messages."

Five Steps for Resolving Conflicts

Conflicts can actually lead to increased understanding and creative thinking. It's how we deal with conflict that determines the outcome. Beyond that, conflict resolution skills can improve relationships and deepen understanding.

Step 1:

Conflicts can't be solved in the face of hot emotions. Take a step back, breathe deep, and gain some emotional distance before trying to talk things out.

Take a moment to think of ten things that make you feel better when you're hot under the collar. Consider some of the following: breathing deeply while making a calm statement, looking at the sky, clearing your desk, splashing cold water on the face or taking a quick walk.

Step 2:

By starting our sentences with "I" we take responsibility for the way we perceive the problem. "I-messages" are a tool for expressing how we feel without attacking or blaming.

This is in sharp contrast to "you-messages" which put others on the defensive and close doors to communication. A statement like "You've left the kitchen a mess again! Can't you ever clean up after yourself?" will escalate the conflict. Now take a look at how differently an "I-message" comes across: "I'm annoyed because I thought we agreed you'd clean up the kitchen after using it. What happened?"

Step 3:

In the majority of conflicts, both parties have some degree of responsibility. However, most of us try to blame rather than look at our own role in the problem. When we take responsibility we shift the conflict into an entirely different gear, one where resolution is possible.

Step 4:

Resolving conflicts is a creative act. There are many solutions to a single problem. The key is a willingness to look for compromises. Kindergarten teacher Connie Long describes how her students started having fewer conflicts when they learned how to brainstorm solutions: "My kids were constantly getting into arguments over crayons, erasers, toys. After in-

roducing peacemaking my students started finding ways to solve the problem instead of just getting stuck in their own positions.”

Step 5:

A handshake, hug, or a kind word gives closure to the conflicts. Forgiveness is the highest form of closure. Just saying thank you at the end of a conflict, or praising the person for working things out sends a message of conciliation (примирение) and gratitude. We preserve our relationships this way, strengthening our connections and working through.

5. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

Etiquette is protocol, rules of behaviour that you memorise. Manners demonstrate socially acceptable behaviour, of course, but also much more than that. They are an expression of how you treat others when you care about them, their self-esteem (самоуважение), and their feelings. Early North American etiquette books claimed that the manners and customs of the “Best Society” could be imitated by all. But some authors stated that the lower classes, meaning those “whose experience in life has been a hardening process,” in fact, treated the rules of etiquette with “contempt and ... a sneer.” Modern etiquette books do not use the concept of “best society”, but rather define etiquette as a set of guidelines that “help steer our behaviour as we move through our daily routines” and that can help deal with “the pressures of modern life which make it all the more difficult to stay civil.” This change is reflected in the content of etiquette books; etiquette books published in the early 20th century had detailed advice on the treatment of servants, the formal dinner parties, and the behavior of a debutante; more modern books are likely to emphasise the importance of respecting people of all classes, races, and ethnic backgrounds. Etiquette writers are sure that etiquette rules serve to make life more pleasant.

1. The knowledge of etiquette rules helps to get to the upper society. _____
2. Etiquette dictates certain rules of behaviour in a number of situations. _____
3. Etiquette exists only for the upper society. _____
4. Old American etiquette books were only for the rich. _____

5. The working people don't need to study etiquette rules. _____
6. Modern etiquette books give advice to everybody how to act correctly and politely in certain situations. _____
7. A special section of any etiquette book gives advice how to behave towards servants. _____
8. Etiquette books are important to study. _____

6. Read the texts and match them to the problems they help to solve. One problem is extra.

1. THE WIFE MAKES HER HUSBAND FURIOUS BY BEING LATE
2. THE PHONE RULES THE LIFE OF THE TEEN
3. A THREE-YEAR-OLD BOY ALWAYS DISOBEYS HIS MOTHER
4. KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN FIGHT OVER TOYS
5. THE TEEN SPENDS ALL HIS TIME ONLINE FORGETTING ABOUT HIS HOMEWORK
6. THE TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY CAN'T COPE WITH HIS SMALL BROTHER

Subliminal Perception (Подсознательное восприятие)

A. Ronnie and Jamie both grabbed the yellow truck; the teacher took them aside and asked if they could come up with five ways to solve the problem. They thought about it and then suggested taking turns, sharing, getting another truck from the toy chest, doing a different activity, and building a truck together out of Legos. This is the kind of thinking the teacher is seeing more and more. Brainstorming has opened her children's mind to new possibilities.

B. At the sound of his angry voice, I usually responded defensively, and then we were on our way to an ugly confrontation.

But this time I walked away for a few minutes, took some deep breaths, and when I walked back into the room I was able to hear him out. Bill told me that he was so frustrated at having to wait for me whenever we went out. He also spoke about punctuality as something he highly valued. I suddenly realised he was right. It was then that I apologised. My husband ended up giving me a hug and thanking me.

C. The boy started cutting off the ribbons on the helium balloons. His brother was furious! Instead of going after the little one, the boy went upstairs, cooled off, and came back when he felt calmer. He gave him an "I-message": "I'm really upset about what you did to my balloons. You

wouldn't like it if I did that to something of yours!" He said it in such a respectful way that his brother was shocked. He said, "I'm really sorry. Would you help me fix them?"

D. In the past, the fiery look in my son's eyes would put me right over the edge. It would lead to a screaming quarrel, marking the beginning of a very bad day. Now I breathe deeply, make a calming statement, and remind myself not to yell. I use "I-messages" too. "You-messages" tend to make him angry. For example, if he refuses to dress I might say, "I'll put your clothes right here. As soon as you're dressed you can have breakfast with us." It's working.

E. The mother: "You're so selfish! If you don't turn it off now, I'll rip it out of your hands." Jenny: "You don't want me to have friends. I hate you!" When parents fight with kids, behavior can go from bad to worse. Each fight damages good feelings and makes the next fight more likely. Parents shouldn't use negative labels, e.g. selfish, lazy, irresponsible. Decide ahead what the rules are, e.g. 'No cell phone at dinner'. Speak in a quiet, low-pitched voice. Stop the behaviour before things get worse. After the first warning, Mom should take the cell phone away. Leave the room when tempers rise.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

7. Read the text and choose the right options.

When (1) _____ happens that people don't like, some of them exaggerate (преувеличивают) the problem (2) _____ making generalisations. (3) _____ starting sentences with, "You always," and, "You never," as in, "You always come home late!" or, "You never (4) _____ what I want to do!" Stop and think (5) _____ whether or not this is really true. Also, don't bring (6) _____ past conflicts and stir up more negativity. This stands in the (7) _____ of true conflict resolution, and (8) _____ the level of conflict.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. a) someone | b) anything | c) something | d) nothing |
| 2. a) by | b) for | c) to | d) over |
| 3. a) Keep | b) Never | c) Stop | d) Avoid |
| 4. a) make | b) act | c) perform | d) do |
| 5. a) over | b) about | c) for | d) on |
| 6. a) forward | b) to | c) up | d) on |
| 7. a) route | b) manner | c) way | d) work |
| 8. a) lessens | b) strengthens | c) increases | d) upsets |

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

Etiquette

(1) _____ etiquette dictates that when invited to **CULTURE** someone's home, you should bring a small gift for the (2) _____. Feel free to express your gratitude with **HOST** a note or a telephone call. It is important to respect the (3) _____ desire for (4) _____. **BRITAIN/PRIVATE**
Don't ask (5) _____ questions about family back- **PERSON** ground and origin, profession, marital status, political (6) _____ or money issues. It is considered extremely **PREFER** (7) _____ to violate a queue, so never push ahead in a **POLITE** line. When it comes to clothes, there are no (8) _____ **RESTRICT** on how to dress. Men and women wear wools and tweeds for casual occasions. Do not wear a blazer to work – it is country or (9) _____ wear. On (10) _____ **END WEEK/FORM** occasions, always select an outfit that fits the dress code. When attending a holiday dinner or (11) _____ **CULTURE** event, such as a concert or theatre (12) _____, it is **PERFORM** best to dress (13) _____. **FORMAL**

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

Avoiding Conflict Altogether

Rather than discussing problems in a calm, (1) _____ **RESPECT** manner, some people just don't say anything to their partner until they're ready to explode, and then blurt it out in an angry, (2) _____ way. This seems to be the **HURT** less (3) _____ way – avoiding an (4) _____, but **STRESS/ARGUE** (5) _____ it causes more stress to both parties as **USUAL** (6) _____ rise, resentments fester, and a much bigger **TENSE** argument eventually results. It's much healthier to address and resolve conflict. Assertive (7) _____ can **COMMUNICATE** (8) _____ your relationships, reducing stress from **STRENGTH** conflict. Situation: "Your friend has shown up twenty minutes late for a lunch date." Inappropriate: "You're so rude! You're always late." Assertive (9) _____: "We **COMMUNICATE** were supposed to meet at 11:30, but now it's 11:50."

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Dining and Entertaining

The British enjoy (1) _____ at home. Guests should be **ENTERTAIN** punctual, though it (2) _____ considered rude to be five **BE** or ten minutes late. Guests also should sit down when they (3) _____ to. Table manners are Continental, i.e. **INVITE** the fork (4) _____ in the left hand and the knife in the **HOLD** right while (5) _____. When through with a meal, the **EAT** British lay their fork and knife parallel across their plate. People (6) _____ out with a group of British friends **DINE** should (7) _____ to toast before the meal if it's formal; **PREPARE** at a pub, though, they (8) _____ to pay for a round of **EXPECT** drinks for everyone. If (9) _____ to a meal at a restaurant, the person extending the invitation usually pays. **INVITE** (10) _____ about the check! **NOT ARGUE**

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

For hundreds of years human beings have been (1) _____ on other people for their (2) _____. When **DEPEND/SURVIVE** we lived in tribes of (3) _____ and (4) _____, if your **HUNT/ GATHER** social group didn't accept you – you died. Nowadays if your peers don't accept you, it doesn't mean a slow (5) _____ death but it hurts. You are anxious to **STARVE** be part of the social group. However, if you can overcome your (6) _____, your life will be made much **ANXIOUS** richer by its human (7) _____, and you will find yourself wondering why you were so shy to begin with. **INHABIT** Science may tell us we are born either (8) _____ and **OUT GO** extroverted or more (9) _____ and shy, but there are **RESERVE** ways for introverts to become more sociable and join in the party with all the extroverts.

12. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

When (1) _____ a Russian, male or female, for the **MEET** (2) _____ time, shake hands (3) _____ while retain- **ONE/FIRM**

ing eye contact. (4) _____ away can be considered rude and indifferent. (5) _____ should wait for a woman to offer her hand first. Do not shake hands over a threshold; enter the room first, then shake hands. Russians (6) _____ introduce each other through a (7) _____ person, rather than (8) _____ introducing themselves. Russians familiar with each other (9) _____ one another with hugs and, among (10) _____, three kisses on the cheeks, as a non-native, (11) _____ familiarity; wait for your Russian acquaintances (12) _____ the lead.

**LOOK
MAN**

**COMMON
THREE/DIRECT**

**GREET
WOMAN
NOT ASSUME
TAKE**

13. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

Believe in yourself

This is the most important part of (1) _____ your (2) _____; you have to believe that who you are is worth (3) _____ and (4) _____ with the world. If you are convinced you are a (5) _____ and (6) _____ person, you will be. If, on the other hand, you are certain that you have something to give the world and have big plans on the horizon, I have but one thing to say to you: "Hey, how's it going?" (7) _____ of the same old (8) _____ lines? We've all heard them, and they can sometimes be a real turn-off. But since you never get a second chance to make a first (9) _____, what's said in those first few moments is as important as it often is tongue-tied. A great way to start a conversation in almost any situation is to ask questions. You can use the weather, your situation, or a request you may have, such as asking for (10) _____. Break the ice by making a comment or (11) _____, often followed by a question. This technique works especially well when you're with a group of people sharing a similar experience. You can also make comments about your (12) _____.

**OVERCOME
SHY
KNOW/SHARE
BORE/INTEREST**

**TIRE
OPEN**

IMPRESS

**DIRECT
STATE**

SURROUND

WRITING

14. You've just come from England where you stayed at your pen friend's house. Write him/her a thank-you letter. Write 60–70 words.

15. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his four questions. Write 100–120 words.

Are etiquette rules important in your country? How do Russians greet people they are introduced to? How do they greet friends and relatives? What should a foreigner do when he/she visits a Russian family?

MODULE 2

READING

1. Read the texts. Match the titles to the descriptions of national food. One title is extra.

- 1. FOOD AS A WEAPON**
- 2. SPICES AND HERBS MAKE THE DISH**
- 3. FOR MEAT LOVERS**
- 4. MANDI AS A WAY OF COOKING MEAT**
- 5. A PINCH OF PEPPER**
- 6. MULTINATIONAL DISH**

A. Beef *bulgogi* (fire meat) is a dish of thinly sliced meat marinated in a mixture of soy sauce, sesame oil, garlic, onions, ginger, sugar, and wine and then grilled. It is often eaten wrapped in lettuce or spinach leaves and accompanied by kimchi (fermented vegetable pickle). Many Korean restaurants have miniature barbecues embedded in tables where diners grill the meat themselves.

B. In this episode of cooking video series, Chef David Kamen demonstrates a recipe for Doro Wett (chicken stew). This classic dish, popular in both Ethiopian homes and restaurants, is full of the spices that give Ethiopian cooking its characteristic rich flavour. In fact, spices are so important to Ethiopian cuisine and culture that a common insult in Ethiopia is 'Ya wen alecha,' which means a person 'has no pepper'.

C. Lumpia is Filipino spring rolls that are popular both in their native country and in Filipino communities around the world. Lumpia can be served as an appetiser, a snack, or a light meal with rice alongside. There's even a movie called *Lumpia*, made by a Filipino-American director. The film captures the culture of California Filipino-American teens: an avenging hero armed with fried lumpia as his weapons fights off bullies.

D. Nasi Goreng is a mixture of rice, chicken, shrimp, and seasonings. This dish demonstrates the complex heritage of the Indonesian islands, which have been colonized by many different countries. Rice, the main ingredient, was introduced by sailors from India. The technique of stir-frying came from the Chinese, who explored the islands in the fourth century. Chiles were brought by the Portuguese and the accompaniment of hard-boiled eggs is a legacy of Dutch traders from the colonial era.

E. Nasi lemak is a Malay word that literally means 'fatty rice'. The name comes from the cooking process whereby rice is soaked in coconut cream and then the mixture is steamed. Spices such as ginger and herbs like lemon grass may be added for additional fragrance. Traditionally, this comes wrapped in banana leaf, with cucumber slices, small dried anchovies, roasted peanuts, hard boiled egg and hot spicy sauce.

2. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

History of the Rouble

The rouble (or ruble) has been the currency in Russia for 500 years. The name 'rouble' is thought to come from the Russian for 'chop', literally referring to the way a section was cut off a silver ingot (слиток), each section had a different value according to its weight.

Since December 2013 the official symbol for the Ruble is now **₽**, the Cyrillic letter P with a single added horizontal stroke, though the abbreviation 'py6' is in wide use.

In 1710 the rouble was first divided into *kopeks*, 100 of which made up a rouble. Ten roubles are sometimes referred to as *chervonets*. Historically, it was the name for the first Russian three-rouble gold coin issued for general circulation in 1701. The current meaning comes from the Soviet golden chervonets issued in 1923. All these names are no longer in use, however.

In the 18th century half a kopek or a single kopek were made from copper, while five kopeks up to 50 kopeks and one rouble coins were made from silver. Five rouble coins were originally made from gold.

After the Russian civil war, silver was used for lower value coins with gold chervonets minted in 1923. In 1961 new materials such as aluminium and bronze were introduced, along with nickel and zinc.

Between 1769 and 1917 there were only Imperial issued bank notes, or assignats. After 1917 the provisional government issued bank notes, called *kerenki*. Soon after, in 1918 state credit notes were issued, followed by currency notes the following year.

1. Russian rouble has a long history. _____
2. Several centuries ago one of the tsars introduced rouble as Russian currency. _____
3. In old times only merchants used roubles. _____
4. The symbol of the rouble is double "P". _____
5. In the 18th century rouble was divided into kopeks. _____
6. The names are still used when shopping. _____
7. Gold, silver and bronze are used to make coins nowadays. _____
8. Banknotes appeared in the Soviet period for the first time. _____

3. Read the text and choose the right option.

Online Shopping

Ten years ago most people didn't even know what the Internet was. Today, the Internet is one of the most powerful tools throughout the world. The Internet is a collection of various services and resources. The Internet's main components are e-mail and the World Wide Web. The Internet helps us in different ways. We can read lots of interesting things (encyclopedias, poems or even books), we can send letters or even, what is very popular recently, we can do shopping without leaving our houses. As internet shopping is so popular nowadays we need to be aware of its advantages and disadvantages.

Many people fear internet shopping because of its disadvantages. They claim that the worst thing is that there is no guarantee of receiving the desired product. The seller can simply mail a pig in a poke (кота в мешке) and then the money is lost. They are right because that kind of things happen very often and we can't do anything about it. So people should buy

only from a reliable source. Another thing is that we have to pay for the delivery and it can be a really big price when the parcel is heavy or comes from overseas.

And what when the product is just not the thing we ordered? We have to send it back to the seller and pay for another post delivery. And what about our health? People don't go shopping, don't walk but just sit in front of the screen. It affects not only our body but our eyes too. The effect is simple: more people wear glasses and internet shops sell more clothes in XXL size. Another disadvantage is that there is less employment for shop assistants, security men, etc. Maybe it isn't very visible now but it will be in the future. Still in spite of the disadvantages internet shopping becomes more and more popular, people are interested in buying by means of virtual shops. People can find the desired product much faster than in the shops. Another fine thing about internet shopping is that there is an enormous choice. Furthermore the products in the Internet are cheaper than in the shops. But going shopping with your family or friends is much more fun than sitting in front of the screen.

1. The Internet is vitally important nowadays because it _____.
 - a) entertains people
 - b) is an interesting way of communication
 - c) is a good source of information
 - d) has a great collection of films
2. Online shopping is _____ nowadays.
 - a) a rare thing
 - b) only for technicians
 - c) disadvantageous
 - d) attractive to more and more people
3. The main disadvantage is that _____.
 - a) you never know what you really buy
 - b) the things are more expensive
 - c) you never get the thing
 - d) you pay twice the price
4. Internet shopping doesn't guarantee _____.
 - a) reliable source
 - b) delivery
 - c) low prices
 - d) satisfaction

5. Online shopping is harmful for our _____.
 - a) purse
 - b) muscles
 - c) brain
 - d) imagination
 6. Online shopping takes away _____.
 - a) our mind
 - b) jobs
 - c) creativity
 - d) money
 7. Shopping via the Internet is popular as it _____.
 - a) saves time
 - b) is great fun
 - c) looks like game
 - d) improves computer skills
 8. The author recommends to go shopping with a company because it _____.
 - a) saves time
 - b) saves money
 - c) is more enjoyable
 - d) is safe
4. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

GUM

Not every store has such a long and rich history as The Upper Trading Stalls, the present GUM in Moscow. The glass roof designed by the famous engineer V. Shukhov makes its architecture unique. Stretching a quarter of a kilometer along the Kremlin wall, GUM encloses Red Square from the East and its architecture suits the Kremlin and the History museum.

At the end of the 19th century, the Upper Trading Stalls played a great role; this huge trading passage was responsible for the country's economic life. Passage in architecture is a type of trading or business building, where shops or offices are located at the sides of the broad aisle with glassy surfaces. That place, where GUM is situated now, was city's trading center for a long time.

In 1815, a new building of the Upper Trading Stalls following the project of the architect O. I. Bovet was built. The construction was divided be-

tween the private owners. No one could persuade them to carry out repairs. The building came to ruin. Only in 1893 the new Upper Trading Stalls were built by A. Pomerantsev. The stalls became the prototype of the modern European trading centers, where people not only traded, but also organised exhibitions and concerts. In May 1891, G. Brokar, being an owner of a rich collection of paintings, rare books and antiques, started exhibiting them in specially rented halls of the Upper Trading Stalls. Since 1985 musical evenings were held in the stalls.

People came to the Upper Trading Stalls not only for shopping. They walked there, spent time watching goods, and had fun. They could sit in a restaurant or café, write and send a letter or telegram at the local post office, talk on the phone, resolve financial matters in the bank department, buy tickets to any Moscow theatre, have a rest in the lounge. The stalls organised concerts for visitors, where famous people were invited. GUM goes on developing. GUM today is not just a leisure center or a store, it is an art space.

1. GUM is a famous store situated close to Red Square. _____
2. The front entrance faces the Kremlin. _____
3. In old times it was a famous market. _____
4. The first building was designed
at the end of the 19th century. _____
5. The government refused to finance
the reconstruction when it came to ruin. _____
6. The new building by Pomerantsev
was turned into an art gallery. _____
7. Since the end of the 19th century GUM
has been a great trading and leisure centre. _____
8. Many designers at home and abroad
took architecture of GUM as a model. _____

5. a) Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs. One title is extra.

1. PIONEER IN SUBLIMINAL RESEARCH
2. MAKING SHOPPERS BUY MORE
3. BRAINWASHED BY MUSIC
4. SUBCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE ON THE BRAIN
5. SUBLIMINAL TECHNIQUES MANIPULATING THE BEHAVIOUR

Subliminal Perception (подсознательное восприятие)

A. Subliminal perception is a process created by communication technicians. It means that you receive and respond to information and instructions without knowing it. Messages in the form of printed words, pictures or voices are presented very fast so they bypass your consciousness (сознание). Anything that you take in consciously (сознательно) can be evaluated, criticised, discussed, argued, and possibly rejected. Subliminal messages meet no resistance. The subliminal information is stored in your brain and can influence your views, behaviour and attitudes.

B. Subliminal techniques in print media have been used in the United States since the World War I. On June 22, 1956, the British Broadcasting Corporation experimented with subliminal images on television. Pictures were shown on the screen too quickly to be seen consciously, but they made an impression on the subconscious. In 1958, radio station Seattle's KOL broadcast hardly audible messages "below" the music played by its disc jockeys. "How about a cup of coffee?" was one, and "Someone's at the door" was the other.

C. Subliminal messages are prepared by teams of psychologists who change the thinking patterns and behaviour of the listener or viewer. Numerous scientific researches proved that subliminal messaging works. When advertising industry and government agencies understood the potential of subliminal messaging they started investing millions in developing and perfecting subliminal techniques, which can be used not only for marketing, but also for propaganda and mind control. For example, supermarkets across the country are reducing theft from 50 to 30 per cent by broadcasting subliminal messages such as "I will not steal" and "We are watching you".

D. Traditional advertising and subliminal messaging have more in common than most people think. Effective advertising requires repetition, so that the consumer remembers a brand name when he goes to the shop. Subliminal messages are as effective as advertising. The most known experiment with subliminal messaging was conducted by a marketing researcher and psychologist James Vicary in 1957 during the presentation of the movie *Picnic*. Every 5 seconds the words "Hungry? Eat popcorn. Drink *Coca Cola*" were projected for 0.003 seconds. That is extremely fast. So companies can use tactics that affect the psyche to improve sales.

b) Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs. One title is extra.

1. Subliminal messages are impossible to analyse and reject. _____
2. All big companies use subliminal perception technique to make customers buy concrete things. _____
3. A strong-willed person can easily ignore subliminal messages. _____
4. People began using subliminal perception techniques at the end of the last century. _____
5. Films and TV influence the subconscious more powerfully. _____
6. Psychologists don't believe that subliminal messaging works. _____
7. Many shops use subliminal messaging to protect themselves from thefts. _____
8. Subliminal messaging is not used in modern life. _____

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. Read the text and choose the right options.

People listen (1) _____ music (2) _____ various reasons. Some people use music in order to (3) _____ relaxation. Others use music as a (4) _____ of energy. Music is (5) _____ in cars, in homes, at shopping malls, and at dentists' offices, among many (6) _____ places around the world. Sometimes, a song gets into your (7) _____ and you find yourself humming a tune all day long and then you realise you heard 2 seconds of that song on your radio alarm that morning. This is the (8) _____ behind Muzak. In 1922, General George Squier (9) _____ Muzak. He realized that people work (10) _____ when they listen to specific kinds of music. As a result, the BBC began to (11) _____ music in factories during World War II in order to awaken tired workers. Careful programming of Muzak has proved to increase productivity at workplaces, increase sales at supermarkets, and even (12) _____ potential shoplifting at department stores.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. a) for | b) to | c) - | d) by |
| 2. a) by | b) over | c) for | d) from |
| 3. a) increase | b) lessen | c) better | d) decrease |
| 4. a) way | b) shape | c) form | d) lane |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 5. a) listened | b) appreciated | c) memorized | d) heard |
| 6. a) some | b) others | c) another | d) other |
| 7. a) brain | b) ear | c) head | d) mouth |
| 8. a) opinion | b) thought | c) idea | d) wish |
| 9. a) discovered | b) made | c) invented | d) founded |
| 10. a) hard | b) more | c) hardly | d) harder |
| 11. a) give | b) broadcast | c) show | d) present |
| 12. a) dissuade | b) persuade | c) provoke | d) help |

7. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from capitalized words.

Most regular (1)_____ of Listverse know that I am a **READ** food (2)_____. It started as a child watching my fam- **FAN** ily members baking on the weekends, and led me to try to teach myself (3)_____ cuisine. (4)_____, I have **FRANCE/RECENT** been on a (5)_____ food kick. I have tried to select a **KOREA** dish that is (6)_____ the main food of each country **TRUE** but some may (7)_____. Please use the (8)_____ to **AGREE/COMMENT** mention your other (9)_____ dishes from each nation **FAVOUR** here. *Borshch* is a soup of (10)_____ origin, that is **UKRAINE** popular in many (11)_____ and Central (12)_____ **EAST/EUROPE** countries. It is made with beetroot as the main ingre-
dient, giving it a deep reddish-purple colour. The soup began its (13)_____ from vegetables, con- **EXIST** sumed throughout the winter months. One of the pri-
mary vegetables of the Slavic diet during the winter months was beet. Hence, the recipe turned into what is (14)_____ known of as a beet soup. **TRADITION**

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Shopping Online

Finding a product online is much (1)_____ than **EASY** (2)_____ for it in the local store. You can search any **LOOK** product (3)_____ by using the search engine feature **EASY** of an online shopping website. But in store you have

(4) _____ for it until you (5) _____ it. This is how you can save some valuable time. Many people hate (6) _____ a product in the corners of a shop and stand in the line for (7) _____ the price. Shopping from the local store becomes (8) _____ time consuming and expensive if you (9) _____ your own car. You can solve all the above problems just by shopping online. If you (10) _____ a product then you can switch to a new shopping website without (11) _____ your time. On the other hand if you do not find any product in the store you sometimes (12) _____ to buy a (13) _____ thing from the local store. If you (14) _____ the price of a product from an online shop, you will (15) _____ to another online store to look for (16) _____ prices.

LOOK/FIND

SEARCH

PAY

MUCH

HAVE NOT

FIND NOT

WASTE

FORCE

BAD

LIKE NOT

SWITCH

CHEAP

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Shopping Online (*continuation*).

Today as the online (1) _____ grows in (2) _____, more people are turning to it for all their needs. Clothes, shoes, products, even groceries can now be purchased via the Internet. A lot of pros have come from this; no (3) _____ in lines or in traffic, you can shop from the (4) _____ of your home. But you (5) _____ have to wait long periods of time to receive your things. Sometimes, this can even take up to a month or longer if being shipped from overseas. There is no one to ease your (6) _____ about any delays that occur. (7) _____ costs on your item can be extremely high in (8) _____ to what you paid for the thing, sometimes making the purchase not worth it. Sometimes looks can be (9) _____. You don't get to test the product before you buy it. What might have looked (10) _____ to you in picture might not live up to your (11) _____ once received.

SHOP/POPULAR

WAIT

CONVENIENT

USUAL

FRUSTRATE

SHIP

COMPARE

DECEIVE

BEAUTY

EXPECT

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper preposition.

1. Put 9 eggs ____ a large saucepan. Cover ____ cold water and bring ____ the boil. Once boiling, set the timer ____ 5 minutes. When 5 minutes is ____, quickly lift the eggs ____ with a slotted spoon and plunge ____ a big bowl ____ cold water.
2. Put the sausagemeat, parsley, Worcestershire sauce, mustard powder and mace ____ a bowl ____ plenty ____ seasoning. Break ____ 1 ____ the remaining eggs and mix everything together.
3. Crack remaining 2 eggs ____ a bowl, beat ____ a fork, then sieve (процеивать) ____ a plate. Tip the flour ____ another plate and season well. Finally, tip the breadcrumbs onto a third plate.
4. Bring a large saucepan ____ water ____ the boil. Drop ____ the bacon rashers, turn ____ the pan and fish ____ the bacon ____ a pair ____ tongs – it should be just cooked.
5. When the eggs are cool, tap lightly on a hard surface to crack the shell, then peel. If you hold the eggs ____ the bowl ____ water as you peel, all the shell bits will collect ____ there and you can dip ____ the egg to wash ____ any fragments. Wrap a slice of bacon around the middle of each egg, overlapping, like a belt.
6. Now finish coating the eggs: bacon-wrapped eggs, then flour, mince, beaten egg and finally breadcrumbs, plus a baking parchment-lined tray ____ the end to put the finished scotch eggs ____.

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Interesting Facts about the United States One Dollar Bill

- (1) ____ you ever ____ a long, hard look at the **TAKE**
 United States one dollar bill? With the (2) ____ **RISE**
 costs of food and gas and everything else, it's
 about the only bill I ever (3) ____ in my wallet. The **LEAVE**
 one dollar bill (4) ____ more than a just a piece of **BE**
 (5) ____ paper that buy you a strawberry sundae at **PRINT**
 McDonald's, or a scented candle at the local dollar
 store. The one dollar bill (\$1.00) is the (6) ____ de- **SMALL**
 nomination of paper money in the United States.
 It's also the (7) ____ . George Washington, the **COMMON**
 (8) ____ United States president, (9) ____ on the **ONE/SPOTLIGHT**

front of the bill since 1869 when it (10)_____ still a **BE**
 United States Note. An interesting fact about the
 United States one dollar bill is, the likeness of
 Washington (11)_____ from a 1795 painting **COME**
 (12)_____ by Gilbert Stuart. On the reverse side of **DO**
 the one dollar bill is the Great Seal of the United
 States. You (13)_____ that a one dollar bill (14)_____ **NOTICE/FEEL**
 strong but (15)_____ than paper. This is due to the **SOFT**
 fact that it (16)_____ of the same material as paper. **NOT MAKE**
 The predominate materials (17)_____ in the making **USE**
 of a dollar bill are cotton, linen and wood fibers.

12. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

The World's Most Popular Snack

Kids' (1)_____ way to eat popcorn is by shooting it **FAVOUR**
 into the mouth. Of course, it's rather (2)_____ and **MESS**
 can be (3)_____. The engineers from Indiana came **FRUSTRATE**
 up with an (4)_____ (5)_____. The machine is called **ORIGIN/SOLVE**
 the Popinator and it looks like any (6)_____ popcorn **NORM**
 (7)_____. The (8)_____ of this gadget will change the **MAKE/INVENT**
 way people consume the most popular snack. All the
 (9)_____ has to do is fill up the Popinator with pop- **USE**
 corn, sit back and say 'pop'. On hearing that magic
 word the microphone system will detect the
 (10)_____ the sound came from and shoot a piece **DIRECT**
 of popcorn right into the person's mouth.
 Each popcorn kernel is a (11)_____ size and **DIFFER**
 (12)_____, the piece may not land right inside the **WEIGH**
 mouth which makes the whole exercise more fun!
 The snack company says the Popinator is for now just
 a project and that its (13)_____ are having fun with. **EMPLOY**

WRITING

- 13. Your English pen friend is interested in national dishes. Write her/him an e-mail describing your favourite dish and give a recipe. Write 60-70 words.**

- 14. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his four questions. Write 100–120 words.**

Do you like shopping? What are best known stores in your town? What kind of souvenirs can I buy there? What do you recommend?

MODULE 3

READING

- 1. Read the texts. Match the sciences to the inventions. One science is extra.**

- 1. PHYSICS**
- 2. BIOLOGY**
- 3. SPACE TECHNOLOGY**
- 4. CHEMISTRY**
- 5. MATHS**
- 6. MEDICINE**

A. Pasteur once said, "Chance favours the prepared mind." That's the genius behind all the accidental inventions – the scientists were prepared. In 1856 William Perkin, an English scientist (1838–1907), was trying to come up with artificial quinine (хинин). Instead of a malaria treatment, his experiments produced a thick dark mess. But the more he looked at it, the more Perkin saw a beautiful colour in his mess. He had made the first synthetic dye. His dye was far better than any dyes that came from nature; the color was brighter and didn't fade or wash out. His discovery also made his science attractive for a whole generation of curious-minded people. But the story is not over yet. One of the people inspired by Perkin's work was the German bacteriologist Paul Ehrlich, who used Perkin's dyes in immunology and chemotherapy.

B. Jonas Salk (1914–1995) was an American research physician who formulated a vaccine against the devastating disease polio. Poliomyelitis, also called infantile paralysis, had crippled thousands of children during an epidemic that hit the world during the 1940's and 1950's. It is estimated that one of every 5,000 people (mostly children) fell victim to polio. Some victims were totally paralysed and needed to live in "iron lungs" (a large apparatus that helped the patient breathe).

Salk developed his vaccine in 1947, while working at the University of Pittsburgh Medical School. The vaccine was made from killed polio virus. In 1955, after many trials of the new vaccine, the vaccine was made public, and put an end to the polio epidemic. When Salk died, he had been working on a vaccine for the AIDS virus.

C. Among the latest inventions, it is important to mention that scientists at the University of Chicago have found a way to allow magnetic sensors operate at the high temperatures, a really useful invention for ceramic engines in automobiles and aircraft of the future. To construct the sensors, the scientists required the material, named indium antimonide, highly appreciated for its purity. The operation of the majority of magnetic sensors is based on detecting how a magnetic field changes an electron's path. Commonly used sensors are not able to operate at high temperatures, reaching hundreds of degrees. The indium antimonide magnetosensors are developed to function at such temperatures without any degradation.

D. Luther Burbank, a famous American (1849 – 1926), developed more than 800 varieties of plants over his 55-year career. Burbank's varied creations included fruits, flowers, grains, grasses, and vegetables. He developed a spineless cactus useful for cattle-feed. Burbank's most successful varieties include the Shasta daisy, the Fire poppy, the July Elberta peach, the Santa Rosa plum, the Flaming Gold nectarine, the Wickson plum, the Freestone peach, and the white blackberry. A natural genetic variant of the Burbank potato with russet-colored skin later became known as the Russet Burbank potato. This large, brown-skinned, white-fleshed potato has become the world's predominant potato in food processing. His over 800 varieties have been used around the world to increase the food supply.

E. Many products have been developed as a result of space exploration and space travel, for example thermal gloves and boots. These gloves and boots have heating elements that run on rechargeable batteries worn on the inside wrist of the gloves or embedded in the sole of the ski boot. This technology was adapted from a spacesuit design for the Apollo astronauts. Lunar gloves and boots were designed for the rigors (суровости) of exploring, and the gloves for adjusting sensitive instruments. They were constructed for thermal and abrasion protection. Silicone rubber was used to give a degree of sensitivity and "feel".

2. a) Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs. One title is extra.

1. MODERN VERSIONS
2. THE DAY TO MARK RECORDS
3. THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME
4. A COLLECTION OF RECORDS
5. THE TALENTED BROTHERS
6. THE BEGINNINGS

The Guinness Book of Records

A. Guinness World Records, known until 2000 as The Guinness Book of Records is a reference book published annually, containing a collection of world records, both human achievements and the extremes of the natural world. The Guinness Book of Records was first published on 27 August 1955 and in fifty years it sold more than a hundred million copies.

B. On an unknown date in November 1951, Sir Hugh Beaver (1890-1967) was out shooting. That evening it was realised that it was not possible to confirm in reference books whether or not the golden plover (ржанка) was Europe's fastest game bird. It occurred to Sir Hugh, managing director of the Guinness Breweries, that there must be numerous other questions debated in Britain and in Ireland, but there was no reference book with which to settle arguments about records. He realised then that a book supplying the answers to this sort of question might prove popular.

C. On 12 September 1954, Sir Hugh invited the twins Norris and Ross McWhirter to see if their agency in London could help. After founding the Guinness Book of Records at 107 Fleet Street, London, the first 197-page edition came out on 27 August 1955 and went to the top of the British bestseller lists by Christmas. The McWhirters continued to publish it for many years. Both brothers had an encyclopedic memory – on the TV series Record Breakers, based upon the book, they were asked questions by children in the audience on various world records and could usually give the correct answer.

D. Recent editions have focused on record feats (подвиги) by human competitors. Competitions range from obvious ones such as weightlifting to the longest egg tossing distance. Besides records about competitions, the book contains such facts as the most poison-

ous plant, the shortest river, the longest-running drama in the USA, etc. Many records also relate to the youngest person who achieved something.

E. In 2005, Guinness designated 9 November as International Guinness World Records Day to encourage breaking world records. For many records, Guinness World Records is the effective authority on the exact requirements for them. Guinness World Records sells about 3.5 million copies a year in twenty-three languages in a hundred countries.

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. The Guinness Book of Records was named after the famous brewery. _____
2. The Guinness Book of Records is more than sixty years old. _____
3. Sir Beaver wanted to publish a reference book of all world birds. _____
4. Sir Beaver hired a special agency to publish the book of records. _____
5. The Guinness Book of Records contains only unusual natural phenomena. _____
6. Not long ago the International Guinness World Records museum was founded. _____

3. a) Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs. One title is extra.

1. THE MAKINGS OF A BUSINESSMAN
2. SCHOOLING
3. MARRIED LIFE
4. A GREAT RESEARCHER
5. AMERICAN GENIUS
6. HEALTH PROBLEMS

Thomas Alva Edison

A. Thomas Alva Edison was an American inventor and businessman. He developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and a long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. He was one of the first inven-

tors who applied the principles of mass production and teamwork to the process of invention. He created the first industrial research laboratory. He had a great number of patents in the USA, the UK, France, and Germany.

B. Thomas Edison was born in Ohio, and grew up in Michigan. He was the seventh child. In school, the young Edison's mind often wandered, and his teacher called him "addled" (испорченный). This ended Edison's three months of official schooling. Edison recalled later: "My mother made me. She was so true, so sure of me; and I felt I had something to live for, someone I must not disappoint." His mother taught him at home. Much of his education came from reading R.G. Parker's School of Natural Philosophy.

C. Edison developed hearing problems at an early age. The cause of his deafness was scarlet fever during childhood but his story was different: a train conductor struck his ears when his chemical laboratory in a box-car (товарный вагон) caught fire. Later he used to say the injury had occurred when the conductor, in helping him onto a moving train, lifted him by the ears. However, the injury didn't keep him from research.

D. His family wasn't rich. Edison sold candy and newspapers on trains running from Port Huron to Detroit, and sold vegetables. He also studied qualitative analysis, and conducted chemical experiments on the train until an accident made further work of the kind impossible. Edison got the exclusive right to sell newspapers on the road, and, with the aid of four assistants, he set and printed the Grand Trunk Herald, which he sold with his other papers. Thus he discovered his talents as a businessman. These talents eventually led him to found 14 companies, including General Electric, which is still one of the largest companies in the world.

E. The invention that first gained him notice was the phonograph in 1877. This accomplishment was so unexpected it seemed almost magical. After his demonstration of the telegraph, Edison sold it to Western Union that gave him a chance to set up the company Menlo Park with the specific purpose of producing constant technological innovation and improvement. Edison was legally attributed with most of the inventions produced there, though many employees carried out research and development under his direction. His patents included inventions or processes that are electrical, mechanical, or chemical in nature.

b) Read the text again and choose the right option.

1. Thomas Edison was a great _____.
 a) scientist
 b) industrial researcher
 c) mathematician
 d) physicist
2. During school years Edison _____.
 a) was the best student in class
 b) disobeyed the teachers
 c) chose self-education
 d) preferred fiction books to textbooks
3. Edison's deafness was due to _____.
 a) a disease
 b) an explosion
 c) the incident with the conductor
 d) birth defect
4. Edison's hearing problem _____.
 a) prevented him from being an outstanding scientist
 b) made him an invalid
 c) took away a chance to teach
 d) stirred his imagination
5. It was clear at an early age that Edison was a born businessman when he _____.
 a) sold candy and vegetables
 b) worked on the train
 c) started newspaper business
 d) founded many companies
6. Edison was interested in many things among them _____.
 a) physics
 b) literature
 c) chemistry
 d) medicine
7. The invention of the telegraph _____.
 a) made Edison a rich man
 b) gave Edison a chance to have his own company
 c) made Edison famous overnight
 d) led Edison to the invention of a super bulb

8. Edison worked _____ in Menlo Park.
- a) all alone
 - b) in partnership with other companies
 - c) with a team of talented employees
 - d) with his siblings
4. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

A True Magician

While most magicians who do money tricks make coins or bills vanish, Stuart Edge does the opposite. He '*magically*' transforms \$1 USD bills into \$100 USD. The icing on the cake? The lucky participants keep the money, which does not change back to its original value!

It all begins with Edge showing both a \$1 USD bill and a \$100 USD bill to the person he is playing the trick on. He then places the folded bills inside the person's hand and asks him or her to make a fist. Edge then '*magically*' proceeds to pull out the \$100 USD bill from the fist, while leaving the dollar bill intact.

Then begins the cool part. Edge explains to the person that the \$1 USD and \$ 100 USD bills can be switched if he/she really wishes it to. To seal the deal, the magician and the other party bump fists. Then, they both uncurl their fingers and voila! Edge is holding the dollar bill, while his counterpart has the \$100 USD!

Like all magic tricks this one too is an illusion – the \$100 USD bills are real – part of the \$1,000 USD that Edge withdrew from his personal savings account to help people in need. Edge has remained tight-lipped about how the trick works, simply saying "it's magic."

In order to make sure that the people who participated really needed the money, Edge spent six hours in his neighbourhood streets to look for people that needed it the most. Among them was a single mother struggling to pay rent, a talented guitar player facing some hard times and, an elderly couple that had lost their home.

Edge asked the person who had just participated in the trick to give back in the future when he or she was able to. Besides being a skillful magician, Edge is also a YouTube star. The video depicting his money trick has gathered almost two million views since it was uploaded a few weeks ago. Edge hopes that other people will also follow his example and be generous to people in need.

1. Money tricks are very popular with people. _____
2. Stuart Edge plays tricks to cheat people. _____
3. Stuart Edge is a caring person who likes helping people. _____
4. Nobody can repeat Stuart Edge's trick. _____
5. Stuart Edge chooses only young people for his tricks. _____
6. The participants of the trick keep their one-dollar banknotes. _____
7. Stuart Edge hands out his own money to poor people. _____
8. Stuart Edge performs the trick to become famous via You Tube. _____

5. a) Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs. One title is extra.

1. THE GREAT ARTIST AND INVENTOR
2. THE DREAM TO FLY
3. A DISASTROUS RESULT
4. YEARS OF LEARNING
5. THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT
6. FIRST PASSENGERS IN THE AIR

The Invention of the Airplane

A. The inventors of the first airplane were Orville and Wilbur Wright. On December 17, 1903, the Wright brothers made the first successful experiment in which a machine carrying a man rose by its own power and flew naturally and at even speed, then landed without damage. Before the first airplane was invented by the Wright Brothers, inventors made numerous attempts to make things like birds and fly. These early inventions included kites, hot air balloons, airships, gliders, and other devices.

B. The Chinese invented the kite that could fly in the air. That made people think about flying. Kites were used by the Chinese in religious ceremonies. Some kites were used to test weather conditions. For many centuries, humans had tried to fly just like birds and had studied the flight of birds. Wings made of feathers or light wood were attached to arms to test their ability to fly. The results were often disastrous as the muscles of the human arms are not like birds' and cannot move with the strength of a bird.

C. Leonardo da Vinci made the first real studies of flight in the 1480's. He had over 100 drawings that illustrated his theories on bird and mechanical flight. The drawings illustrated the wings and tails of birds, ideas for man

carrying machines, and devices for testing wings. It was only a design that Leonardo da Vinci created to show how man could fly. The modern helicopter is based on this concept.

D. The brothers, Joseph Michel and Jacques Etienne Montgolfier, were inventors of the first hot air balloon. They used the smoke from a fire to blow hot air into a silk bag. The silk bag was attached to a basket. The hot air then rose and allowed the balloon to be lighter-than-air. In 1783, the first passengers in the colorful balloon were a sheep, rooster and duck. It climbed to a height of about 6,000 feet and travelled more than one mile. After this first success, the brothers began to send men up in hot air balloons.

E. Orville and Wilbur Wright were very persistent (настойчивый) in their desire for flight. First, they spent many years learning about all the early developments of flight. The early engine that they used generated almost 12 horsepower.

The "Flyer" lifted from level ground to the north of Big Kill Devil Hill, at 10:35 a.m., on December 17, 1903. Orville piloted the plane which weighed six hundred and five pounds (275 kilograms). Humankind was now able to fly!

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. The inventors of the airplane made the first flight themselves. _____
2. Before their invention people could fly on a kite. _____
3. The Chinese invented kites first of all for fun. _____
4. When people began to use feathers for wings they could really fly. _____
5. Leonardo da Vinci was the first to invent the plane. _____
6. Leonardo da Vinci's experiment to fly was successful. _____
7. The invention of the hot air balloon realised people's dream to fly. _____
8. The talented Wright brothers didn't need any special literature to make their first plane. _____

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. Read the text and choose the right options.

Though today we are (1)_____ to having a personal computer, such was not the (2)_____ in the early 1970's when Bill Gates and Paul Allen

(3)_____ Microsoft. By the time Bill Gates was 13 he (4)_____ his first programme. However, access to the Teletype machine that resembled a giant typewriter was not (5)_____ and when his parents decided that Bill should pay for it himself, the eighth grader went and found himself a (6)_____, at a new company called Computer Center Corporation.

Here, (7)_____ return for finding bugs or mistakes in their programmes, Bill was given free computer time. Not surprisingly, the young boy spent (8)_____ weekends (9)_____ 'work'. While the company went out of business within a year, Bill was just getting started. He and (10)_____ young programmer by the name of Paul Allen earned \$200,000 with the first programme they wrote – one that measured Seattle's traffic flow.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) thankful | b) used | c) eager | d) advised |
| 2. a) way | b) story | c) case | d) thing |
| 3. a) found | b) discovered | c) founded | d) opened |
| 4. a) wrote | b) has written | c) was writing | d) had written |
| 5. a) free | b) expensive | c) paid | d) good |
| 6. a) work | b) payment | c) occupation | d) job |
| 7. a) for | b) in | c) by | d) on |
| 8. a) much | b) plenty of | c) a few | d) many |
| 9. a) in | b) for | c) at | d) by |
| 10. a) other | b) the other | c) another | d) one more |

7. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

Benjamin Franklin

While best-known as the (1)_____ father of the **FOUND** United States of America, Benjamin Franklin was also a (2)_____, an (3)_____ and a (4)_____ who **WRITE/INVENT/SCIENCE** was responsible for the (5)_____ of many essen- **ESTABLISH** tial (6)_____ that we take for granted today. In **SERVE** 1726 he founded the Pennsylvania Gazette, which soon became a (7)_____ newspaper. It was his **LEAD** (8)_____ of a series of Almanacs under the name **CREATE** Poor Richard that made him (9)_____ and **FAME** (10)_____ enough to leave the business at the **WEALTH** age of 42 and pursue his other interests! Always fascinated with electricity, Franklin invented the

lightning rod (громоотвод). His passion for music led him to the (11)_____ of an instrument called the glass harmonica. Franklin is also responsible for the (12)_____ of the first fire brigade and establishing the (13)_____ public library and general hospital.

INVENT

**ORGANISE
NATION**

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

A Coffee Powered Vehicle?

We all know that coffee can get humans active, but powering a car? However, it successfully (1)_____, on February, 19th, 2013. The (2)_____ pickup was able to exceed 65 mph, the (3)_____ land speed (4)_____ by a car running on gas using organic waste. Not (5)_____, it immediately (6)_____ into the Guinness World Records. Impressed? You (7)_____ even more so, when you (8)_____ out that this is not the (9)_____ time the engineer Martin Bacon (10)_____ a coffee powered vehicle worthy of a world record. In 2010, he and his team (11)_____ modified a 1988 Volkswagen Scirocco and (12)_____ it for about 209 miles all the way from London to Manchester – the (13)_____ drive ever (14)_____, by an espresso powered vehicle! Of course, Martin is not the first person (15)_____ of a food-powered car. In 2009, researchers from Warwick University (16)_____ a Formula 3 (17)_____ car that ran on chocolate extract. The entire car (18)_____ from (19)_____ materials.

**DEMONSTRATE
MODIFY
FAST/ACHIEVE
SURPRISE
INCLUDE
BE
FIND
ONE/BUILD**

POWER

**DRIVE
LONG
UNDERTAKE**

**THINK
DESIGN
RACE
BUILD
RECYCLE**

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

Martin Luther King

During his short but (1)_____ life as preacher and civil rights (2)_____, Martin Luther King Jr.

**EFFECT
LEAD**

gave many (3)____. The greatest was the one he delivered in 1963 while standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C. Over 250,000 people, rich and poor, black and white, had gathered there. They staged a (4)____ protest against the (5)____, (6)____ and the economic (7)____ suffered by African Americans a century after the Emancipation Proclamation that ended (8)____. The (9)____ listened attentively as the (10)____ talked about the various issues. Martin Luther King Jr. was the last to speak. As usual, he delivered a (11)____ speech for about 15 minutes. Then, just as the crowd thought he was winding down, he uttered the (12)____ words that ring true in everyone's ears till today: *'I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream. . .'* He finished his address with the (13)____ sentence: *"Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty. We are free at last!"*

SPEAK

**PEACE
 DISCRIMINATE
 EMPLOY/EQUAL**

**SLAVE
 PROTEST/SPEAK**

PASSION

INSPIRE

FAME

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

(1)____ is Intelligence Having Fun **CREATE**

Einstein's radical (2)____ resulted in numerous important (3)____. One of them is the theory of (4)____, which states that everything except light travels at (5)____ speeds depending on (6)____ (7)____. Another one is the photoelectrical effect, which not only won him the Nobel Prize in 1922, but also, led to the (8)____ of the television. However, his most important theory was thinking up the (9)____ formula: $E \text{ (energy)} = M \text{ (mass)} C^2 \text{ (speed of$

**THINK
 DISCOVER
 RELATIVE
 DIFFER
 DIFFER/SITUATE**

**INVENT
 SCIENCE**

light). It led to the (10)_____ of the atomic bomb, for when an atom is split, mass changes to energy. Like many geniuses, Einstein was a little eccentric – for how else can you explain his (11)_____ to donate his brain to science?

DEVELOP
DECIDE

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

The Cell Phone

In this day and age, when we depend on our cell phones for everything – from (1)_____ to (2)_____ photos to even (3)_____ games – it is hard (4)_____ life without one. Yet, it was only 40 years ago on April 3rd, 1973, that the Motorola Vice President Martin Cooper, (5)_____ onto a New York City sidewalk and (6)_____ the first (7)_____ cell phone call in history. What's even (8)_____ is that it (9)_____ another ten years for the company (10)_____ the first commercial cell phone to the market. As you may (11)_____ the DynaTAC 8000X was nothing like the cool phones that are available today. Nicknamed 'The Brick', it was about a foot tall, (12)_____ 2.5 pounds and (13)_____ 3,995 USD. Also, it could (14)_____ for only about 35 minutes after which, it had (15)_____ for 10 hours! And that was a good thing too because each voice call (16)_____ 40 cents a minute at peak hours and 24 cents a minute at off-peak hours!

COMMUNICATE
TAKE/PLAY
IMAGINE
STEP
MAKE
KNOW
AMAZE/TAKE
INTRODUCE
GUESS
WEIGH
COST
USE
CHARGE
COST

12. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

Interesting Research

While you may believe that the flavour of ice cream you order is a random (случайный) decision, Dr Alan Hirsh, the (1)_____ of Chicago-based *Smell & Taste* (2)_____ and Research

FOUND
TREAT

(3)_____ thinks differently. He believes that it reveals some (4)_____ insights into the person's character. Always the plain Vanilla fan? Then you must be (5)_____ and an (6)_____. For those who prefer the brighter, sunnier looking Rainbow Sherbet, there is mixed news. The good news is that you are very analytic and (7)_____. The bad? You are a pessimist! Want to be perceived as competitive, (8)_____ like Steve Jobs? Then you may want to pick Chocolate Chip Cookie Dough! Like just plain Chocolate? Then you must be lively, (9)_____ and the life of every party! Very Berry Strawberry (10)_____ are (11)_____, devoted and generally introverts, while Rocky Road (12)_____ tend to be (13)_____, but also, engaging and good (14)_____. Keep away from those who love Mint Chocolate Chip – they tend to be (15)_____. People that like to order exotic flavours like Jamoca and Pralines'n Cream seem to have equally interesting (16)_____ traits. Those who like Jamoca are scrupulous, (17)_____, they are moral (18)_____. Praline lovers are (19)_____, (20)_____ and rather shy!

**FOUND
INTEREST**

IMPULSE/IDEAL

**DECIDE
AMBITION**

DRAMA

EAT/TOLERATE

**LOVE/AGRESSION
LISTEN**

ARGUMENT

**PERSON
CONSCIENSE
PERFECT/LOVE
SUPPORT**

WRITING

13. Your English pen friend is interested in your plans for the future. Write her/him an e-mail about the job you'd like to have; what your parents do for a living and why you are going/not going to do the same. Write 60 – 70 words.
14. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his three questions. Write 100–120 words.

Are there many great scientists in your country? Whose invention is the greatest in your opinion? What scientist's life impressed you most?

MODULE 4

READING

1. Read the text. Match the titles to the tips. One title is extra.

Nine Tips to Building Self-Esteem

1. DO SOMETHING THAT SCARES YOU AND SOMETHING YOU ARE GOOD AT
2. SOCIALISE
3. START SMALL
4. SET GOALS
5. IMAGINE THE PERSON YOU'D LIKE TO BE
6. SMILE MORE

In order to build your self-esteem, you must establish yourself as the master of your own life. Every single minute of your life is a moment you can change for the better. Start with the smallest or the most important task. The following are tips to help build higher self-esteem.

A Start with something you can do immediately and easily. When we start with small successes, we build momentum (импульс, толчок) to get more confidence in our abilities. What are some small actions you can take immediately to demonstrate that you can achieve goals you've set for yourself? For example, clean your desk, organise your papers, or wash the dishes as you promised your Mum. Become your own personal cheerleader. Don't be afraid to celebrate even your smallest successes.

B Use the power of your imagination. Create an image of yourself as the confident and self-assured person you want to become. When you are this person, how will you feel? How will others perceive you? What will your body language look like? How will you talk? See these clearly in your mind's eye, with your eyes closed. Practise doing this for 10 minutes every morning. After that write a description of this person and all the attributes you've observed.

C Get out of the house or set up a hangover with a friend. Socialising with others will give us opportunities to connect with other people, and practise our communication and interpersonal skills. Try to find opportunities to demonstrate your skills and abilities. Try to spend more time with those you hold near and dear. At the same time, try to enlarge your social circle by making an effort to meet people.

D Ask yourself what you fear, and search within yourself for ways you can cope with these worries and fears. As with all skills, we get better with practice and repetition. The more often we actively do things that scare us, the less scary these situations will seem, and eventually we will get rid of that fear. What are you especially good at or enjoy doing? Regularly doing things that you are good at strengthens your belief in your abilities. Make a list of things you enjoy doing. Do at least one thing that you enjoy every day, and remind yourself that you deserve it. Give yourself permission to feel proud of your talents.

E Beginning the inner dialogue about who you are and what you have to offer the world is an important process in building self-esteem. According to some research, 80% of people say they don't have goals. And the people who regularly write down their goals earn nine times more over their lifetime as people who don't. By setting clear goals, you have a clear target of where you want to be. When you take action towards that goal, you'll build more confidence and self-esteem in your abilities to follow through.

(to be continued)

2. Read the text. Match the titles to the tips. One title is extra.

Nine Tips to Building Self-Esteem *(continued)*

1. Create a Plan and Get Motivated
2. Get Compliments
3. No More Comparisons
4. Share your Plan
5. Help Others Feel Good About Themselves

A Help somebody or teach them something. When you help other people feel better about themselves and like themselves more, it makes you feel good about yourself. See what you can do to make others feel good – maybe giving them a compliment, helping them with something or telling them what you admire about them. Say a few kind words to your neighbour. Smile at someone who looks sad. When you know you're kind to the people around you, and are making a positive difference in other people's lives, you'll know that you are a positive force in the world – it will add to your self-esteem.

B It's not enough just to have a goal. Decide on your action steps. One of the biggest reasons people get lazy is because they don't have a plan to achieve their goals. When you're baking a cake, it's a lot easier to follow a set of clear instructions, than randomly (наугад) throw ingredients together. To get motivated to follow your plan read something inspirational, talk to someone who can uplift your spirits, who can motivate you to become a better person, to live more consciously, and to take active steps towards creating a better life for ourselves and our families.

C Go and find a friend or a family member and ask them "What do you like about me?" "What are my strengths?" We often value other people's opinions more than our own. Hearing from another person our strengths and positive qualities helps to build a more positive image of ourselves. Accept compliments gracefully. Take it to heart and respond positively. "Thank you" and a smile works well. Talking to friends and family can be very useful in further defining who you are and what you have to offer the world. But remember that the most important conversation you have about self-esteem is with yourself.

D Stop comparing yourself to other people. Avoid paying too much attention to the happiness and well-being of others and too little to your own. Low self-esteem comes from the feeling of being inferior (нижний, стоящий ниже). For example, if you were the only person in the world, do you think you could have low self-esteem? Self-esteem only comes into the picture when there are other people around us and we think that we are inferior. Don't worry about what your neighbour is doing. Begin immediately with the smallest step forward.

3. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

Being Left-Handed

One out of every ten people walking down the street is left-handed. Everywhere they go left-handed people come across tools that were designed for right-handed people. From scissors to hockey sticks to baseball gloves, lefties learn early that they need to develop skills to live in a world designed for right-handed people.

If you are a right-handed person, try this experiment sometime: grab scissors with your left hand and try cutting a piece of paper. Don't be surprised if the experience feels extremely awkward.

Thankfully, there are companies today that make left-handed scissors and other left-handed tools. But often left-handed people find themselves in a situation where they have no choice but to use something designed for right-handed people.

In past ages, society was not sympathetic to left-handed people. Young students who preferred using their left hand to write were punished for doing so. Some of these students eventually learned to write with their right hand, but only after enormous effort.

These days parents and teachers are far more accepting and understanding. In almost every school in the world students who are left-handed are allowed to continue using their left hand to write.

For a long time medical researchers have tried to find out why people are left-handed or right-handed. The researchers have concluded that left-handed people are left-handed for the same reason as brown-eyed people have brown eyes. It's just one of those things that show up in one out of every ten people.

A really interesting question is whether there is any connection between left-handed people and creative genius. Most creative minds have been left-handed.

In the category of art, both Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo were left-handed. In the category of music, Ludwig van Beethoven was left-handed. In the field of science and invention, you find Benjamin Franklin, Isaac Newton, and Albert Einstein. In the field of motion pictures, there was Charlie Chaplin. Musical geniuses Bob Dylan, Paul McCartney, and Wynton Marsalis are left-handed too.

Each of these people had or has a very exceptional mind, they were great in their field. So even though it may be more difficult for a left-handed person to live in a right-handed world, lefties can know that they are in good company. Beethoven and Einstein had it tough, too.

1. About 10 per cent of people in the world are left-handed. _____
2. There have always been industries to produce special tools for left-handed. _____
3. There are special shops for lefties in every big city of the world. _____
4. In the last century schools didn't support left-handed students. _____
5. It has always been a big stress for left-handed students to be made to write with their right hand. _____

6. The problems of the left-handed have been studied for a long time. _____
7. There were a lot of left-handed people among the world great artists and musicians, but none among scientists. _____
8. Left-handed teenagers often ask for help and advice about their problems. _____
4. a) Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

The Debate

Their parents had promised the twins a pet for their twelfth birthday. The only limitation was that it had to be a pet. Singular. That meant the twins had to agree on what kind of pet to get.

Making a Decision

For weeks, Louisa and Duncan researched pets on their own. They spent hours looking at pet photos online and talking to their friends about the types of pets they owned. Duncan's best friend suggested a dog, but his cousin suggested an iguana. Louisa's friends told her to get a parrot. The same cousin told her to get an iguana too.

Finally, each had made a decision. Duncan wanted an iguana, and Louisa decided on a cat. They both went to their parents with the decision. But their father reminded them of the agreement. They did not have to convince their parents but each other.

Convincing the Other

The night before they were to go to the pet store the debate began. Duncan opened by stating how iguanas were easy to care for. Remembering Louisa's obsession with dinosaurs the summer before, Duncan suggested that iguanas were basically just smaller dinosaurs. Louisa said that iguanas were not fun pets because they did not do anything. A cat, she argued, could be held and would play with them.

"Of course you would want a cat. All girls want a cat," Duncan replied.

"That is unfair. None of my girl friends even has cats. They all told me to get a parrot or a dog."

"Well, all the girls I know at school love cats."

The Compromise

The debate went on for hours with little progress. Each sibling realised the other would not be convinced. So Louisa offered a compromise.

"What was your second choice pet?" she asked.

"I guess a dog," Duncan said.

"Mine too."

And so they decided to get their second choices. The next day, their birthday, their father bought a collie puppy for them.

1. Mum and Dad were going to give a pet to each of their twin-children as birthday presents. _____
2. It had always been Louisa and Duncan's dream to have a dog. _____
3. Louisa's best friend had a parrot. _____
4. The twins' cousin's idea of the best pet was an iguana. _____
5. Louisa was interested in dinosaurs some time earlier. _____
6. Cats were most popular pets with the girls at the twins' school. _____
7. The debate was long and hard. _____
8. It took the children three hours to come to the agreement. _____

b) Read the text again and choose the right options.

1. At the time of the debate Louisa was _____.
 a) 10
 b) 11
 c) 12
 d) 13
2. Duncan was told to get a _____ as a pet by his best friend.
 a) dog
 b) parrot
 c) iguana
 d) cat
3. Louisa suggested a compromise because _____.
 a) she knew that Duncan liked dogs just as much as he liked iguanas
 b) neither she nor Duncan could convince the other one to get the other's animal
 c) their parents made it clear that they could buy any kind of pet they both wanted
 d) dogs and cats are both similar in that they can both be played with and held
4. The word *debate* in the story most nearly describes _____.
 a) thinking
 b) fighting

- c) an agreement
- d) a discussion
- 5. They both agreed on a dog because _____.
 - a) they were tired of arguing
 - b) it was both siblings' second priority
 - c) their parents told them to hurry up with the decision
 - d) they liked their friend's dog

5. Read the text and match the questions given with the answers. One question is extra.

Q&A with ChildLine expert

- 1. What advice would you give to Newsround viewers who have problems?
- 2. Have you got any other advice for children with problems?
- 3. How many children phone ChildLine every day?
- 4. What are the biggest problems for eight to twelve years olds?
- 5. What needs to be done to help all these children with problems?
- 6. How do children know if they're depressed and not just feeling a bit sad?

Families, bullying and feeling very sad are some of the main things children are calling ChildLine about. BBC spoke to Angie Brown from ChildLine to find out more and to ask what kids can do if they're upset.

A One of the main things is family problems. A lot of children feel caught in the middle when their parents are separating. They feel they might be asked to make a choice about which parent they want to live with even if that's not the reality.

Another family problem is that they don't get on with their brothers and sisters. Just because you are born into the same family does not mean you automatically get on!

B The main thing we tell young children to do is to talk about their feelings. Not to keep it all to themselves. Children often feel that they can't talk to their parents in case they upset them. If they feel they can't talk to their parents, they can perhaps talk to ChildLine or a teacher or the mother of their best friend, for example.

C Children don't use the word *depressed*. Children call ChildLine and say things like 'I'm feeling really down' or 'I'm fed up all the time and I don't know why'. Or 'I can't stop crying' or 'I just don't feel right'. Any child who thinks they have these problems should always talk about it to someone.

D Children tell us all the time that there's not enough counselling (консультирование). And that is the key in dealing with children's mental health problems. A counsellor can understand whether they might need specialist help or if they just need help to sort out one problem. So we think the government should give more money to provide more counselling for children.

E If you feel desperate, one thing I like to say to children is that: 'You never know what tomorrow is going to bring'. Yes, it could be something worse but it could be something which is so much better. My biggest message for children is to make sure they talk about their problems and not store them up. They should talk to someone they trust.

If you're worried about anything, you can phone ChildLine on 0800 1111.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. Read the text and choose the right options.

Tattoo Art

Jack (1) _____, quiet and unmoving, for thirty minutes (2) _____ a stranger stabbed him with sharp needles, causing blood to pour (3) _____ his leg. Jack was getting a tattoo. His friend Tony (4) _____ recently a tattoo, and Jack (5) _____ so _____ with Tony's bravery and his tattoo that he decided (6) _____ one too. Getting a tattoo because your friends and peers have them is just one of the (7) _____ why a lot of young people in North America get tattoos. Peer pressure, media influence, and (8) _____ expression are some of the (9) _____ reasons for wearing tattoos today.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. a) lied | b) lay | c) layed | d) lays |
| 2. a) after | b) before | c) while | d) since |
| 3. a) from | b) out of | c) of | d) off |
| 4. a) had had | b) had | c) got | d) has got |
| 5. a) has impressed | | | |
| b) impressed | | | |
| c) is impressed | | | |
| d) was impressed | | | |
| 6. a) getting | b) to get | c) get | d) got |
| 7. a) grounds | b) arguments | c) reasons | d) foundations |

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 8. a) own | b) private | c) individual | d) personal |
| 9. a) general | b) common | c) global | d) collective |

7. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Levi's Blue Jeans

Do you enjoy (1)_____ Levi's blue jeans? Blue jeans (2)_____ popular all over the world, but do you know how they got started? Levi Strauss (3)_____ in Germany in the mid 1800's and (4)_____ to the United States as a young man. He lived in New York City and (5)_____ the dry-goods (галантерея) business for several years. In 1853 he moved to San Francisco (California, USA) and soon (6)_____ as a very successful businessman. Many of (7)_____ customers were cowboys and miners. They needed strong and durable (прочный) clothing. Strauss (8)_____ a special fabric from France that was comfortable and (9)_____ a long time. It (10)_____ *serge de Nimes*, which (11)_____ to the word *denim*. Another man (12)_____ Jacob Davis (13)_____ large amounts of the denim fabric from Levi Strauss. He was a tailor who made pants for hard-working men. One of his customers was continually tearing the pockets off his pants. So Jacob Davis decided to put rivets (заклёнки) on certain parts of the pants (14)_____ them (15)_____. The customer loved the new pants so much that he told all his friends, and soon Jacob Davis was busy making lots of pants with rivets. Jacob Davis soon realised that (16)_____ rivets was a great business idea, and he didn't want anybody (17)_____ that idea. But he didn't have enough money to pay for the patent. So he went to the businessman Levi Strauss and told him his idea. He said, "If

- WEAR**
BECOME

BE BORN
EMIGRATE
LEARN

RECOGNISE
LEVI STRAUSS

FIND
LAST
CALL/SHORTEN
NAME
BUY

MAKE/STRONG

USE
STEAL

you (18)_____ to pay for the patent, we (19)_____ the profits from the riveted pants." Levi Strauss agreed, and the new riveted pants business (20)_____ Levi Strauss and Company. Today Levi's jeans (21)_____ more popular than ever, and Levi's name continues to live on."

AGREE
SHARE
CALL
BE

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

Different Opinions about Dress Codes and Uniforms

I must (1)_____ with the (2)_____ that school uniforms do not help students. I am a (3)_____ going to a public school and I wear a uniform. All schools with uniforms show (4)_____ grades in every level. Why do you think 80% of private schools use some type of uniforms? (5)_____ have shown that students that wear uniforms get better grades. I (6)_____ believe that uniforms make a (7)_____ in grades, discipline, and the way we look. Also, it is (8)_____ better for our parents. (*Shalini Singh, Canada*)

AGREE/STATE
CANADA
IMPROVE
STUDY
FIRM
DIFFERENT
FINANCE

Lots of people say that school uniform takes away our (9)_____.

INDIVIDUAL
COMPLETE

I (10)_____ agree, but there is more to it. The school board is the one who decides on the uniforms. I think, this is (11)_____. We spend most of our day at school. We are the ones who (12)_____ grow up there, and we are the ones who will have to wear uniforms, and yet we can't decide if we want them. (13)_____ say that clothes make a (14)_____ in school, so uniforms will be better to decrease this. But it's not true! Comfort is a big issue, and uniforms just make it harder to find brands that are (15)_____. (*Torrey Benson, US*)

FAIR
PRACTICE
TEACH
DISTRACT
COMFORT

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Parents and Teenagers

Some of the problems young people have at home (1)_____ by lack of dialogue – (2)_____ (3)_____, parents (4)_____ and conflicts explode when you (5)_____ expect them. Clothes seem (6)_____ one of the (7)_____ causes of (8)_____ quarrels. Either you want to buy too expensive ones, or you look like a tramp (бро- дяга) – parents want you (9)_____ smartly and very rarely appreciate your style.

Some other times it's more your behaviour that (10)_____ your parents. In Britain today, (11)_____ and (12)_____ young people want to be independent and leave home between the (13)_____ of 16 and 20. Some are students; others run away to escape from their homes which (14)_____ and unhappy.

They go in search of work or of a more exciting life.

CAUSE/CHILD

NOT TALK (2)

LITTLE

BE/TYPICAL

THIS

DRESS

UPSET

MANY (2)

AGE

OVERCROWD

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

Nowadays, more and more people don't wear their (1)_____ clothes, and the clothes look almost the same all over the world. Do you think it is a positive or negative (2)_____? Here is one of the opinions. Today the (3)_____ tradition of wearing (4)_____ costumes is going down. I (5)_____ believe that this is a positive signal. A number of (6)_____ support my opinion. Firstly, the current social context where people's lives are much closer than ever before, makes it (7)_____ (8)_____ that people's clothes tend to be more similar. Specially (9)_____ clothes have gained (10)_____ for being more (11)_____ and easier to wear than (12)_____ costumes. Moreover, people

NATION

DEVELOP

DAY

NATION

FIRM

ARGUE

NATURAL

UNDERSTAND

WEST

POPULAR/COMFORT

TRADITION

who used to wear (13)_____ clothes and now wear (14)_____ clothes feel less (15)_____ and much closer to their counterparts (коллеги), therefore, not out of place.

Furthermore, the (16)_____ of current outfits is that they are cheaper and faster to put them on. On the other hand, losing this tradition, people become less committed to their nations, and this just could be the (17)_____ of successive (следующий один за другим) losses.

**NATION
WEST/ISOLATE**

PECULIAR

BEGIN

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

It's Saturday night, and Laura (1)_____ to a party with some friends. (2)_____ mother and father (3)_____ TV when she says goodbye to them. "I'm going to Sam's party. I (4)_____ late," she says. "You can't go out (5)_____ like that!" yells Laura's dad. "You (6)_____ ridiculous." Laura looks down at her carefully (7)_____ outfit. She's wearing a tight red top, a silver miniskirt and black boots with 15-centimetre heels. She (8)_____ her hair bright red and she (9)_____ tinted glasses. Laura (10)_____ she looks great!

Fashion (11)_____ always _____ a matter of dispute (предмет споров). Young people express (12)_____ through fashion, and extreme fashion is a way to rebel.

In the 1960s young people started (13)_____ miniskirts, bell-bottomed pants and flower patterns.

Many young people (14)_____ hippies, and parents panicked when their teenage sons (15)_____ their hair long. Then came the decade of glamorous fashion.

Gold and silver pants and tiny tight tops (16)_____ very popular in the 70s. Disco-goers

**GO
LAURA
WATCH
NOT BE
DRESS
LOOK
CHOOSE**

**COLOUR
WEAR/THINK**

**BE
SELF**

WEAR

**BECOME
GROW**

BECOME

(17)_____ high-heeled shoes and boots that **WEAR**
 were almost impossible to walk in. Punk-rock
 also raised (18)_____ ugly head during the 70s. **IT**
 Punks had crazy Mohawk haircuts and wore
 dirty (19)_____ with holes in them. During the **CLOTH**
 90s, styles from the 60s and 70s came back.
 Midriffs (животы) were bare and body piercing
 came into fashion. Now that we (20)_____ the **ENTER**
 (21)_____ century (or the 'naughties'), you can **TWENTY-ONE**
 wear whatever you like!
 Overall, I think new fashions (22)_____ tradi- **REPLACE**
 tional ones, but I also think we should also try
 (23)_____ typical traditional clothing. It's part of **PRESERVE**
 our culture and heritage.

12. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

The Loose Button

George wore a pair of blue shorts around the house. They were old, (1)_____, and ugly, but they **FADE**
 were (2)_____. And when you are at home, you **COMFORT**
 want to be (3)_____. But when he put on his blue **COMFORT**
 shorts one morning, the button was just hanging
 on by a thread. That single button was the only
 thing that held his shorts up. George could do two
 things. He could wait until the button fell off. Or, he
 could sew the button on (4)_____ before it fell off. **SECURE**
 He found his (5)_____ kit. He threaded the needle. **SEW**
 Then he started the needle through the cloth. He
 directed it through one of the holes in the button.
 Then he reversed (6)_____. He put the needle **DIRECT**
 back through a (7)_____ hole, and then through **DIFFER**
 the cloth again.
 He repeated this (8)_____ through all four button **MOVE**
 holes until the button was tight. He put on the
 shorts and buttoned the button. It was strong.
 Good for another ten years, he smiled to himself.

WRITING

- 13. You've got a letter from your friend about the debate on uniform at his school in Ireland. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his five questions about your opinions on school dress code. Write 80–100 words.**

Is there a uniform at your school? Do you like it? Does the school uniform improve the study results? Do you think school uniforms save parents' time and money? In your opinion do school uniforms cut down on a student's individuality?

- 14. Your foreign friend sent you a letter about his problem. This year he doesn't have enough time for his homework and all his hobbies. Write him a letter of advice. Write 100–120 words.**

MODULE 5**READING**

- 1. Read the texts. Match the names of disasters to the texts. One name is extra.**

1. Flood
2. Avalanche
3. Tsunami
4. Tornado
5. Earthquake
6. Drought

A. The *Reuters* journalist arrived in the city of Van to see police holding back a crowd of distraught people from the scene of destruction. A father whose daughter was trapped under the ruins screamed hysterically, waving his hands in the air as rescue workers desperately tried to reach her.

Rescuers working under floodlights tried to reach those trapped and ambulance crews waited near two collapsed buildings. Other buildings next to them were untouched. Trucks and cranes were used to shift the wreckage.

B. The storm intensified very rapidly in around 10 minutes. The wind speed was 95 miles per hour and travelled approximately 3.5 miles. It

cut a path of destruction 17 miles long and 1.3 miles wide. "I parked and it was raining hard, I started opening my door and shut it back because I looked down and saw all that water swirling and that's the last I remember," said Mrs Smith, one of the victims. Heavy rains, lightning and egg-size hail slowed rescuers at times. The twister destroyed at least two schools. Officials said water, electricity and cell phone service was down in some areas. They urged people to stay away from the area.

C. Sofia, a six-year-old girl, is brave beyond her years. She and her little sister are just two of the millions of children in urgent need due to the food crisis in East Africa. Much of their livestock died. Without the goats they have nothing to eat or drink. Even if they had income, the price of food and water has skyrocketed. Her little sister suffers from malnutrition and must go to the center to receive treatment. In addition to a visit with the health worker, the girls receive emergency food rations, high-energy biscuits and vitamins. We have not had rains for two years. There is no place for us to move. All places are dry like this.

D. On April 20th my friends and I met in the parking lot of Loveland ski area to enjoy some backcountry skiing. We divided into two groups to explore the south and the north slopes. We returned from our tour and hung out waiting for the other group to return. The weather forecast promised a snowstorm and we began to worry. When the snow started to fall, it swept up all the skiers. They were all buried in the snow. However they managed to dig themselves out of the snow. All of them were in distress but we realised how lucky they were to survive it.

E. Heavy rain in the Philippine capital, intensified by tropical storm Trami, forced the closure of government offices, schools, banks and most private companies on Monday. The residents in most parts of the city and nearby provinces had to leave their homes because of rising water. At least three people were killed and two were missing in accidents caused by the rain and flooding disaster – the government officials said. This rainy season was the worst in the Philippines which is regularly damaged by heavy weather including at least 20 typhoons a year.

2. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

Dolphin Deaths Puzzle US Officials

In 2011 the US officials were alarmed and puzzled by a rise in dolphin deaths along the US Gulf coast in Florida waters. It happened because of cold water temperatures off the southern US state, where normally weather attracts the protected sea creatures during winter months.

Some kinds of dolphins live near the coastline and when weather turns cold they often shelter near springs or in warmer discharge canals (сливные каналы) at power plants to avoid "cold stress" which can weaken and eventually kill the mammals.

Now the authorities at the American National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are investigating the huge increase in baby dolphins found dead along the US Gulf Coast, in the first birthing season since the BP oil spill disaster.

Eighty-three bottle-nosed dolphins, more than half of them newborns, were found dead in January and February along the coasts of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, where millions of barrels of oil from a leaking undersea well (колодез) poured into the Gulf of Mexico over three months.

"It could be direct or indirect effects of it," NOAA spokeswoman Kim Amendola said. "We have not found the reason of these deaths, but several factors could have contributed to the deaths. They are biotoxins or infectious diseases," she said. "We are following the situation closely," she added.

1. Recent events along the US Gulf coast shocked the officials. _____
2. Many mammals died because of the storms. _____
3. The news was on many TV channels. _____
4. The similar tragedy happened a year before. _____
5. Low sea water temperature was the cause of the deaths. _____
6. Dolphins usually avoid warm water in winter time. _____
7. Bottle-nosed dolphins live only in the Atlantic Ocean. _____
8. Investigations have found out at last the reason of baby dolphins' deaths. _____
9. Greenpeace activists took part in the investigations. _____
10. The BP disaster did no harm to the ocean fauna. _____

3. a) Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs. One title is extra.

1. The Best Friend
2. Mixing with Animals
3. Returning Home
4. The Accident
5. Ten Years in the Jungle
6. Professional Interest in Africa

Modern Mowgli

A. When Rudyard Kipling created the character of Mowgli, an orphaned boy who was adopted and raised by wolves in the forests of India, he would have never guessed that one day there would be a child that would actually live a similar life. Meet Tippi Benjamine Okanti Degre, a French girl who spent the first ten years of her life in the jungle. In her case, fortunately, it involved only the fun adventures and none of the hardship that Kipling's young character faced.

B. Born in Windhoek, Namibia, in 1990 to Sylvie Robert and Alain Degre, both wildlife photographers, Tippi was exposed to the wild residents of the African jungles since the day she was born. Her parents travelled extensively through the country in search of exotic animals and the trio often ended up sleeping in a tent in the middle of the jungle. It was therefore no wonder, that the little girl had very little fear of animals.

C. However, unlike Mowgli, Tippi always had her parents around to protect her and the only wild animals that she interacted with were the orphaned animals that had been raised by humans in national parks. These animals were still wild and little Tippi did have a few close encounters. Once an ape tried to steal her milk bottle, another time a small animal thought her nose looked good enough to eat and took a couple of nips. The most serious one that her mum can recall is when Cindy a baboon became a little jealous of Tippi's thick hair and decided to pull out a handful.

D. The young girl who many locals believed had a special connection with animals, led a rather magical life. She spent her days riding on ostriches, hanging out with (tamed) leopards and making friends with the mighty elephants. In fact, her best pal happened to be Abu, an enor-

mous African elephant. Not only that, she also got to meet and spend time with many of the local bushmen who adored the free-spirited girl.

E. While her magical life ended when she turned ten and her parents decided to move back to Paris, her memories remain with her and a few months ago were chronicled in a book called "Tippi, My Book of Africa". The book not surprisingly has become a huge hit amongst animal fans. We wonder if the now 23-year-old girl who is studying cinema in Paris, will some day decide to follow her parents' example and take her kids back to experience, that she did.

b) Read the text again and choose the right option.

1. Kipling's character Mowgli is mentioned because another child _____.
 a) was raised by wolves
 b) was found in the forests of India
 c) lost her parents in the jungle
 d) had similar experience
2. The French girl was called Mowgli because _____.
 a) she was raised by wild animals
 b) her family lived in the jungle with animals
 c) she made friends with wild animals
 d) she couldn't speak human language
3. The girl wasn't afraid of wild animals because her parents _____.
 a) lived in the middle of the jungle
 b) knew how to deal with them
 c) photographed them
 d) had wild animals as pets
4. The wild animals with whom Tippi played _____.
 a) were from the Zoo
 b) lived in the circus
 c) were raised by people
 d) couldn't hurt anyone
5. Local people liked Tippi because she _____.
 a) was a brave girl
 b) had a power over the animals
 c) rode on ostriches
 d) obeyed her parents

6. When Tippi grew up she _____.
 a) wanted to return to Africa
 b) refused to ever go back
 c) published her memories
 d) decided to become a zoologist
4. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

Amazon Rainforest Deforestation Shows Positive Trends

While destruction of rainforests is causing concern (беспокойство) in many parts of the world, nowhere is it worse than in the Amazon. Often called the *lungs of the planet* the 1.2 billion acre rainforest produces about 20% of the Earth's oxygen and is therefore, not just crucial for its own ecosystem, but also, for the survival of all living creatures, including humans! Fortunately, the deforestation is slowly starting to reverse (поворачиваться в противоположном направлении).

As in many parts of the world, population growth had resulted in clearing out large parts of the Amazonia to make space for cattle ranches, mining, agriculture. By 2003, about 20% of the Amazon rainforest had been destroyed and disappeared forever, taking along with it, numerous species of plants, animals and insects. Experts feared that if the pace (темп) continued, the Amazon rainforest would be destroyed forever. Something had to be done and very soon!

Fortunately, the authorities in Brazil along with environmentalists took immediate action and things began to change. In July 2011, the Brazilian government announced that deforestation had been reduced sharply from the peak levels. The data received from satellite images showed that from August 2011 to July 2012, there was a further reduction of 23%. Both the authorities and environmentalists hope that they will be able to achieve their goal of zero deforestation by 2016!

The Amazon rainforest gets its name from the 4,080-mile long Amazon River, the largest freshwater source on Earth. Not surprisingly, it is home to a large variety of exotic plants and animals.

1. The Amazon rainforests are important for the world ecosystem. _____
2. The rainforests hold back the development of agriculture. _____

3. South American countries joined their efforts to stop deforestation. _____
 4. People in the Amazon area didn't understand how important the rainforests are for the world survival. _____
 5. People destroyed all species of animals and plants in the area which led to the forest destruction. _____
 6. Experts are sure that in ten years' time all the rainforests would disappear. _____
 7. The Brazilian government established the Amazon Fund to save the rainforests. _____
 8. Ecologists are quite optimistic about the future of the area. _____
5. a) Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs A-E. One title is extra.
1. WHY DOES EACH HURRICANE HAVE A NAME?
 2. WHAT DO THE HURRICANE CATEGORIES MEAN?
 3. WHAT ARE HURRICANES?
 4. WHAT HAPPENS LATER?
 5. CAN WE DO ANYTHING TO STOP THEM?
 6. HOW DO THEY OCCUR?

Hurricanes

It was supposed to hit the coast of Florida. But hurricane Isaac changed the course midway. It directed its fury towards the three Gulf states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

A. Hurricanes also known as cyclones in some parts of the world, are super powerful storms. They gain strength from winds that help them blow at speeds ranging from 75 to 225 miles per hour, resulting in massive destruction when they hit land. When a hurricane first begins, the rising winds blow in towards the centre of the storm. While the hurricane is attempting to go straight, the Earth's movement causes it to turn to the right, forcing it to go counter-clockwise.

B. For hurricanes to occur, the ocean temperatures must be at least 80°Fahrenheit and the atmosphere around it, full of moisture. Also, the winds must be blowing in the same direction and the same speed to force the air upward from the surface of the ocean. The warm water

creates low-pressure air, causing it to rise. As the air rises, it collects moisture-forming thunderclouds. The warm air produces more heat and rises faster, causing colder air to rush in. This increases the intensity of the storm. This water is the most deadly part of the hurricane, because it dumps into any landmass it hits, causing floods and devastation (опустошение).

C. Hurricanes are given names, so that scientists can track the storms from start to finish. In the fifties, hurricanes were named after the phonic alphabet, like Able, Baker etc. From 1953 to 1979, the US Weather Bureau decided to shift to only women's names. Since then, they have chosen between male and female names and now have six different name lists that they change each year. If a hurricane causes real major devastation, like Katrina did to New Orleans in 2005 the name is never used again.

D. In the past, scientists tried various inventions to weaken these storms. But they gave up in the 1960's after realising that the weather patterns were too large to affect. Instead, they changed their focus to understanding how hurricanes form and move, so that they could predict the time and intensity with greater accuracy. But like other acts of nature, this too remains an inexact science that is neither completely predictable nor controllable.

E. The hurricane categories range from 1 to 5. It is a way to measure their intensity, with 5 being the worst. A typical season sees about six hurricanes, the peak of the season is not until the end of September. The good news is that Isaac is the fourth hurricane of the 2012 Atlantic season – the first three did not land on the US soil. So maybe the USA will escape the rest too, which would make this the best hurricane season Americans have had in many years.

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. Hurricanes are very dangerous as they can destroy anything on their way. _____
2. Hurricanes hit the surface of the ocean causing huge waves. _____
3. In fact, hurricanes occur due to the difference in the atmosphere temperatures. _____
4. Most of the hurricanes have male names. _____

5. Hurricanes are named to help scientists study them. _____
6. Scientists have invented traps for hurricanes to stop them. _____
7. Nowadays scientists successfully predict the direction and time of any hurricane. _____
8. The lower the category of the hurricane the easier it is to predict it. _____

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. Read the text and choose the right options.

Can Red Wood Ants Predict Earthquakes?

The scientists (1) _____ up video cameras that monitored the (2) _____ movements, day and night. A special software also kept track of any (3) _____ of the normal behaviour pattern of the ants. What they (4) _____ was fascinating.

The ants (5) _____ pretty much the same routine every day busy with their (6) _____ and then resting inside their mounds (муравейники) at night. However, before an earthquake they seemed to (7) _____ that routine by staying the entire night outside their mounds. Only after the earthquake was (8) _____, they relaxed and went back to their regular way of life. What was even (9) _____ is that they did not change their behaviour for tiny earthquakes below 2.0.

What the scientists are not sure (10) _____ is how the ants are able to anticipate the shakes. Now, if only these amazing insects could talk!

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. a) kept | b) set | c) took | d) made |
| 2. a) insect | b) insect's | c) insects' | d) insects |
| 3. a) innovation | b) difference | c) turn | d) change |
| 4. a) invented | b) made up | c) discovered | d) thought |
| 5. a) took | b) preferred | c) followed | d) kept |
| 6. a) duty | b) chores | c) jobs | d) task |
| 7. a) interrupt | b) burst | c) disobey | d) break |
| 8. a) finished | b) over | c) above | d) left |
| 9. a) interesting | | | |
| b) more interesting | | | |
| c) most interesting | | | |
| d) too interesting | | | |
| 10. a) of | b) in | c) by | d) with |

7. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

Plants

The fact that plants do not live a passive life has been known for sometime now. Two separate and (1)_____ research studies reveal that these silent (2)_____ may be 'talking' to each other and us! If you have ever noticed that certain plants seem to thrive (цветти) next to each other, it may not be a (3)_____ or (4)_____ of your superior gardening skills, but it shows the good (5)_____ (6)_____ between the two. At least that's what an (7)_____ team of (8)_____ believes. The evolutionary (9)_____ states that plants use some kind of acoustic signaling to communicate with each other and it may allow the weaker plant to thrive or die. What's even more (10)_____ is that the (11)_____ believes the (12)_____ happens at a very early stage. Monica, who published her (13)_____ in the 7th online edition of *BMC Ecology*, reached this (14)_____ following an (15)_____ study she conducted with some chili pepper, basil and fennel plants. So (16)_____ may be able to use sound to (17)_____ or (18)_____ the (19)_____ of certain plants, helping to reduce their (20)_____ on fertilizers and pesticides.

RELY
COMMUNICATE

COINCIDE
PROVE
NEIGHBOUR/FEEL

AUSTRALIA/RESEARCH
ECOLOGY

INTEREST/SCIENCE
COMMUNICATE
FIND

CONCLUDE/INTEREST

FARM
COURAGE(2)
GROW
DEPEND

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Some French scientists (1)_____ recently able (2)_____ and (3)_____ hear the sounds trees make, when they are in a drought situation and (4)_____ to extract as much water as they can, from the ground.

This fascinating discovery (5)_____ by the

BE
REPRODUCE/ACTUAL

TRY

MAKE

Grenoble University physicist Philippe Marmottant. They (6) _____ their experiment by (7) _____ slivers (щепки) of a dead pine tree and bathing it in hydrogel – essentially (8) _____ the conditions of a living tree. They then (9) _____ the branch to an artificially dry environment and (10) _____ the sounds. What they (11) _____ were popping (хлопающий) or gasping sounds (12) _____ by the tree. In fact, the sounds move 10 times (13) _____ than what the human ear can hear. They (14) _____ now _____ sensors that (15) _____ able to detect these sounds which may help in (16) _____ many trees from dying. So be sure that your garden (17) _____ with friendly plants and if you (18) _____ one of those who constantly forget to water the houseplant, you (19) _____ to change your habits.

BEGIN/TAKE

**CREATE
EXPOSE**

RECORD/HEAR

**MAKE
FAST
DEVELOP**

**BE
SAVE
FILL
BE**

HAVE

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

On February 8th 2013, (1) _____ from (2) _____ *Space Agency (ESA)* announced that their weather satellite with an instrument designed to sense ozone (3) _____ made it clear that the (4) _____ ozone 'hole' above the Antarctica had shrunk to record levels! The (5) _____ are quite (6) _____ about the (7) _____ because ozone forms a (8) _____ layer about 12–19 miles up in the stratosphere, and is a (9) _____ sunscreen which prevents the sun's (10) _____ ultraviolet rays from reaching the Earth's surface. Without it, humans would be even more exposed to sunburn and skin cancer. Though it will take years to restore the world's ozone (11) _____ to the level it was in the 1960's, (12) _____ believe that the hole over the Antarctica will be (13) _____ repaired within the next few decades if we

SCIENCE/EUROPE

**CONCENTRATE
SEASON
SCIENCE
ENTHUSIASM/INFORM
PROTECT
NATURE
HARM**

**CONCENTRATE
SCIENCE
COMPLETE**

change our (14)_____ habits and refuse to use **DESTRUCT** chlorofluorocarbons in aerosols and refrigeration.

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

The US multimillionaire Dennis Tito, a very (1)_____ man, announced in February 2013 that his non-profit organisation was planning to sponsor a (2)_____ to Mars in 2018. This (3)_____ may arouse some (4)_____, but his *Inspiration Mars* (5)_____ has begun to receive hundreds of (6)_____ from people (7)_____ in the journey. It is just a flyby so after suffering from a lot of (8)_____ the astronauts will not even get to walk on the Red Planet. Moreover, it could be (9)_____ as no space vehicle has re-entered the atmosphere at such a rapid pace. So why is Tito doing it? He wants to prove that humans can explore deep space. To make the mission (10)_____ the spacecraft will have to be ready **SUCCESS** by January 2018.

AMBITION

FLY/ANNOUNCE

SCEPTIC

FOUND

APPLY/INTEREST

COMFORT

DANGER

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

A Well-known Botanist

Johnny Appleseed, born John Chapman on September 26, 1774, was an (1)_____ who never (2)_____ wanted to be a (3)_____. But thanks to his love of nature, animals and of course apples, he is (4)_____ remembered today. His (5)_____ passion for apples began at the age of twenty-three when he went to university, carrying with him just some (6)_____ (7)_____ and a bag of free apple seeds. Johnny made it his mission and business to plant apple orchards.

ADVENTURE

CONSCIOUS/NATURE

FOND

LONG LIFE

PERSON

BELONG

He grew apple seedlings and sold them to (8)_____ to establish an orchard. Chapman was a very (9)_____ man and terms used to describe him include: (10)_____, (11)_____, (12)_____. Nowadays they have an annual Johnny Appleseed (13)_____ every September.

SETTLE
PRINCIPLE
HONEST/LOYAL
GENEROUS
FESTIVE

- 12. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.**

Earth Day 2015

On April 22nd 2015, people all over the world (1)_____ the 45th anniversary of Earth Day. Besides (2)_____ (3)_____ friendly projects within their communities, over one billion people also (4)_____ to participate in meetings (5)_____ their concern about the effects of global warming on our planet. While that is definitely a much (6)_____ step in the right direction, the reality is, that on April 23rd, (7)_____ of these 'activists' (8)_____ to their normal lives and habits.

CELEBRATE
CONDUCT/ENVIRONMENT
EXPECT
VOICE
NEED
MANY
RETURN

- 13. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.**

A Famous Photographer

Even animals, the (1)_____ masters of disguise (маскировка), cannot escape the sharp eyes of the American photographer Art Wolfe, who (2)_____ in search of animals to capture on camera, since the early 1990's. He says that (3)_____ and (4)_____ the clever species often (5)_____ many hours. His search (6)_____ him to almost every continent in the world: from the deserts of Africa to the rainforests of South America. Over the years he (7)_____ so many amazing photos that he (8)_____ able to show them in two books:

GOOD
BE
FIND
FILM/TAKE
TAKE
TAKE
BE

a (9) _____ book entitled *Hiding Out and Vanishing Act*. Both (10) _____ into several languages and (11) _____ extremely popular all over the world. The 61-year-old photographer who also (12) _____ (13) _____ a television producer continues to discover nature's beauties stealthily awaiting their prey in the white snow!

**CHILD
TRANSLATE
BE
HAPPEN/BE**

WRITING

14. Your English pen friend is interested in national proverbs concerning weather predictions. Write her/him an e-mail about Russian proverbs and superstitions. Write 60–70 words.
15. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his three questions. Write 100–120 words.

Is your neighbourhood polluted? What do you think should be done to reduce pollution? Do you and your classmates do anything to make your neighbourhood cleaner?

MODULE 6

READING

1. Read the text. Match the titles to the paragraphs A–E. One title is extra.

Five Ways to Find a Unique Travel Destination

1. ASK A PROFESSIONAL
2. HELP THE WORLD
3. USE WORLD TOURIST GUIDES
4. RELY ON YOUR FRIENDS' EXPERIENCE
5. SEARCH THE INTERNET
6. HEADS OR TAILS?

Any country and area hides unknown tourist attractions. The more difficult it will be to get there, the more interesting and different your experience will be. So here are five ways you can try to find an unusual journey.

A One thing you can always try is to find a world map or globe and choose a random point without looking at it. This is extremely fun and can give some of the best results, since you can end up with totally unique results. So what if you point to Alaska or Tibet? These make perfect destinations. If you already visited that place, just start over. The idea is to go the first place you choose that is totally new, not look for the most convenient destination.

B Another trick is to buy the "1,000 Places you must see before you die" book or something similar and open at a random page. These books have the most beautiful and attractive places on earth, so your satisfaction will be guaranteed. You can get a copy from almost every library or just borrow one. It seems to be one of the most beautiful books in the world, so you can start adding up new places every holiday.

C Something else you can try is to search online for the most unusual events or festivals around the world. Find one that happens when you can travel and choose to go there. Meeting new traditions and cultures can be the most rewarding activity. From enjoying the most unusual African rhythms, to watching the Indians bathe in the Ganges, unique experiences are always available, you just have to search.

D A totally unique way to travel and see new places is to go in a voluntary camp. People all over the world need your help for many things. This is a way to combine two things: helping others and helping yourself to see and experiment new feelings. From helping endangered species of animals in the jungle to supporting some kind of events, you can both travel and cut from your expenses.

E Something you can try if you really do not want to make any efforts is to go to a travel agent and ask him to pick a destination that is most unusual and arrange for your trip. This is usually not as original and unique as the other methods, but it can give you some nice destinations you have never seen before. The advantage is that you do not put so much work and it works well if you do not have so much time available.

So these were just some easy and crazy ideas about how you could get a special travel destination that will give you some unique experiences and exciting journeys. The road is endless!

2. Read the text and choose the right option.**Britain-by-the-Sea**

Brits are a nation of holiday travellers. In fact, foreign holidays are so popular in the UK that a flight from London to Spain's Costa del Sol is cheaper than a train from London to Newcastle. Given that Britain is surrounded by sea, why is it that we would rather fly thousands of miles away than holiday on our own coast? It's not just our unpredictable weather. Coastal resorts like Blackpool, Bournemouth or Brighton haven't kept up with (идти в ногу с) what's cool and modern.

The English seaside town likes to think of itself as a mini Las Vegas with its main streets lined with arcades, with flashing lights, pumping music, and stuffed with one-armed bandits and video games waiting to take your change. Kids dream of being left there with lots of cash and avoid the obligatory trip to the beach which is mum and dad's idea of a fun day out. They also want to get some thrill in a small and noisy amusement park with roller coasters, dodgems (small electric cars) and water slides.

On arrival at the beach, you may be surprised to find that the soft golden sand of your dreams is actually dirty and unpleasant to lie down on. The suspiciously brown water is too cold to bathe in it anything more than your big toe. This uniquely English scene is completed with the beach hut. Many seaside towns still boast to have a row of these colourful, single family huts. If you want to rent one for two weeks then be prepared to pay anything from £100 to £900 for an original Victorian hut at the best beaches.

The main culinary attraction of the English seaside is naturally fish and chips, best enjoyed in a sit-down restaurant with plastic tablecloths and laminated menus. This deep fried fish served with brown strips of greasy potatoes can't be experienced properly unless covered with salt and vinegar. For desert how about a deep fried Mars Bar?

After this delicious cholesterol meal it's time to burn calories and relax on a walk along the pier. Here you will find little kiosks selling postcards, bad quality souvenirs and beach toys. Some English piers are big enough to accommodate theatres, which perform year-round pantomimes and revue shows, with the type of humour nobody under 65 seems to find funny.

Not all seaside resorts in Britain are as bad as described above, but many of them are. Is it any surprise then that most British people decide that Spain with its sun and sand is much better?

1. British people prefer spending holidays abroad because _____.
 - a) they like flying
 - b) foreign resorts offer lower prices
 - c) the facilities there are much better
 - d) of the weather
2. English seaside resorts may resemble Las Vegas because of _____.
 - a) amusement parks
 - b) they all have got casinos
 - c) the look of their centres
 - d) the pumping American music
3. Children enjoy spending time _____.
 - a) in the main street
 - b) on the beach
 - c) in the park
 - d) with their parents
4. English beaches are _____.
 - a) quite pleasant
 - b) uninviting
 - c) similar to Spanish ones
 - d) famous for golden sand
5. The beach facilities are _____.
 - a) unbelievably cheap
 - b) offered at a modern price
 - c) offered at a reasonable price
 - d) very expensive
6. The food served in seaside restaurants is _____.
 - a) unhealthy
 - b) tasty
 - c) very spicy
 - d) too salty
7. Seaside towns offer _____.
 - a) high-quality entertainment
 - b) enough entertainment for everybody
 - c) theatre shows for elderly holidaymakers
 - d) various entertainment for children and teens

8. The writer would _____ holidays by the British seaside.
a) be satisfied with
b) not choose
c) recommend
d) be fascinated with
3. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

Five Unusual Travel Destinations for the Adventurous Traveller

If asked to name the "must-see" attractions in the world, people usually name several landmarks such as the Great Wall of China, the Eiffel Tower or the Egyptian pyramids. These popular travel destinations offer beautiful scenery and new cultural experiences.

For the more adventurous traveller, there are a lot of other unexpected and unusual travel destinations that offer the true excitement and a unique travel experience.

Sun City, South Africa

If one's idea of adventure involves flying through the air without a parachute or plane, then Sun City, South Africa, provides a fantastic opportunity for those aerial explorers. Sun City boasts the world's longest zipline (пеперпава по канату) adventure. At 6,500 feet (1981 meters) long, this zipline allows you to fly Superman-style at 93 miles per hour over gorgeous grasslands. This is a must-see for anyone who likes speed, heights, and the inevitable adrenaline rush!

Ha Long Bay, Vietnam

The second unforgettable and unique travel destination is Ha Long Bay, located in the Quang Ninh province of northern Vietnam. Visitors to Ha Long Bay can spend one or more nights aboard a small cruise ship known as a Junk. While in Ha Long Bay, travellers can admire the beauty of nature's architecture featuring thousands of isles rising out of the ocean, covered in jungle vegetation. In addition, travellers can explore several beaches, caves, and inhabited islands.

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Geographically, Ethiopia lies within the Horn of Africa, with a tropical climate, warm and sunny for significant periods even through the rainy season. Addis Ababa is an incredible city, one of Africa's largest urban centres. Adama is another place people love to visit while they're in the

country; you may know it more as Nazareth. The volcanic water pool in Sodere (near Nazareth) is a must-do experience when you're here.

Bali Indonesia

Indonesia is a vast archipelago with tens of thousands of islands in it. The country is situated across the equator on the Pacific and Indian Oceans, so the climate is hot, rainy at some times in the year. Jakarta is the biggest urban centre here, a bustling and fun one. The town of Bandung on West Java is a much-loved spot for visitors, a university town with lush (пышный) intense greenery and magnificent mountains. Bali is another well worthwhile destination while you're here, you'll see why it's known as the Island of the Gods.

Blue Lake Cave, Brazil

For a quieter experience, the Mato Grosso do Sul region of Brazil boasts the peaceful Blue Lake Cave. The impressive geological formations, including a number of stalactites and stalagmites are enough to provide some stunning imagery for those who travel to photograph. However, the real gem in this attraction is the large deep cobalt blue coloured lake.

1. There is the world recognised list of top places of interest for tourists. _____
2. A zipline is a kind of parachute sports. _____
3. One should be risky to try the Sun City zipline adventure. _____
4. Ha Long Bay in Vietnam is famous for its unusual architecture. _____
5. The rainy season in Ethiopia lasts three months. _____
6. Nazareth is another name for Addis Ababa. _____
7. Indonesia consists of ten thousand islands. _____
8. The town of Bandung on West Java is very beautiful. _____
9. If your hobby is taking pictures, you will be happy to visit Blue Lake Cave in Brazil. _____
10. The most striking thing for visitors of Blue Lake Cave is the water colour in the lake. _____

4. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

Homemade Ship to Sail Around the World

Hans Andersen, a life-long fisherman, had a dream. He wanted to sail around the world. And he did it. He got several sponsors who paid for his

trip. He bought a beautiful 40-foot yacht, with all the latest technical and safety gear, and had a pleasant voyage. Well, except for almost sinking while going around the tips of South America and Africa.

The voyage went so smoothly that, looking back on it, he felt it was too easy. He needed a new challenge. He decided to build his own boat. But that was nothing new. Several people had built their own boats and sailed them around the world. No, he needed a unique boat. Watching TV commercials one day, he got it – ice cream sticks! He would be the first man to sail around the world in a boat built exclusively of ice cream sticks.

He put out the word. Within three years, school children from all over Holland had sent Hans 15 million ice cream sticks. He used these sticks to build a 45-foot replica of a Viking ship. After all the sticks were glued together, Hans took his new boat out to sea on a one-week voyage. "It's magnificent, and totally sea-worthy," he proclaimed.

He plans to set out to sail in about three years' time with a crew of two. He will sail across the Atlantic to Canada, and then down to Florida and through the Panama Canal. Then he'll travel to Los Angeles, Honolulu, Tokyo, around the tip of Africa, and back to Holland. "If this trip succeeds," he joked, "my next goal will be to build a plane out of ice cream sticks and fly it around the world!"

1. Hans Andersen is a professional fisherman. _____
2. His first trip around the world was funded by the local businessmen. _____
3. There were no accidents during his first round-the-world voyage. _____
4. He started to plan a new trip because he wanted to become world famous. _____
5. He used the Internet to announce about his original plan and ask for help. _____
6. He had been collecting ice cream sticks for three years before he built a model of a Viking ship. _____
7. The model worked well in the real conditions of the open sea. _____
8. His plan is to be alone sailing around the world. _____
9. He is going to share the future trip with his son. _____

5. Read the text. Match the titles to the paragraphs A–E. One title is extra.

Five World Heritage Sites in Danger

1. Save History in the Port City Skyline
2. The Ancient African City in Danger
3. Vandals Threaten the Ancient Site
4. Water Ruins the Sacred Christ Place
5. Medieval Monuments Suffer from Flood
6. The Fortress in Need of Defense

A. Tomb of Askia, Mali. It was built in 1485 for the burial (захоронение) of Toure, the ancient king of the Songhai Empire. It's one of the two sites in Mali that were added to UNESCO's List of World Heritage in Danger this year. The reason is vandalism of the armed groups that have occupied the region. UNESCO's representative Amelan said that of the five World Heritage sites included into the Danger list this year, those in this part of Africa are in the most dangerous situation. "Events happening [in Mali] are contrary to the whole spirit of the work that is done by UNESCO and by the World Heritage Committee," he said.

B. The colonial citadel of Santiago in Portobelo, Panama. An observation post in ruins and a rusted (ржавый) cannon in a recent picture of the site show clear signs of neglect. The World Heritage committee voted to include the forts here – which are considered excellent examples of 17th- and 18th-century military architecture – to the List of World Heritage in Danger this year. The committee also called on the government to take care of the site and to strengthen its walls, batteries, and platforms. Portobelo was founded in 1597 by the Spanish explorer Francisco Velarde y Mercado. From the 16th to the 18th centuries it was an important silver-exporting port in New Granada on the Spanish Main and one of the ports on the route of the Spanish treasure fleets.

C. Liverpool Maritime Mercantile (торговый) City, England. The World Heritage Committee has placed Liverpool Maritime Mercantile City on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to the proposed construction of Liverpool Waters, a massive redevelopment of the historic docklands north of the city centre.

There are concerns that the development will extend the city centre significantly and alter the profile of the site included onto the World

Heritage List in 2004. Liverpool was one of the world's major trading centres in the 18th and 19th centuries and played an important role in the growth of the British Empire as a major port. Liverpool was a pioneer in the development of modern dock technology, transport systems and port management and the site has a great number of significant commercial, civic and public buildings.

D. The Church of the Nativity (церковь Рождества Христова), West Bank, Palestine. Sunlight rays illuminate the church located over the cave where Christian scholars believe Jesus Christ was born. During the centuries the site of the Church of the Nativity has had numerous reconstructions and additions, including its prominent bell towers. Due to its cultural and geographical history, the site holds a prominent significance to those of both the Christian and Muslim religions.

This site was simultaneously (одновременно) inscribed into UNESCO's List of World Heritage and the List of World Heritage in Danger this year. It was added to the danger list because of concerns of damages caused by water leaks.

E. The city of Timbuktu, Mali. Not long ago this African city was added to the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger. Founded at the end of the 5th century AD as a small market village, it became an important intellectual and spiritual center toward the end of the 15th century. In the 13th–15th centuries Timbuktu flourished from the trade in salt, gold, ivory and slaves. In modern times the town is best-known in Western culture as an expression for a distant or outlandish place. The World Heritage Committee's decision to add the city to the Danger list reflects growing international concerns about the destruction of its historical sites after the city was taken over earlier this year by the armed groups MLNA and Ansar Dine.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. Read the text and choose the right options.

The airport is your first (1) _____ before leaving on your dream vacation or trip. Generally (2) _____, you should (3) _____ at the airport with plenty of time to (4) _____. Don't arrive 10 minutes before your plane (5) _____. In (6) _____ cases, you can check your bags there at curbside, or you might have to go to the check-in counter inside the airport.

Many airports now allow you (7) _____ in at a computer kiosk, but you still need to check your bags if you have any. After you (8) _____ in, you have to pass through security where they check your ID and your carry-on bags. You also need to walk (9) _____ a metal detector, which checks (10) _____ illegal items. After that you can walk to the gate where you can wait (11) _____ your flight. They usually (12) _____ first-class passengers and those (13) _____ need assistance first. Enjoy your flight.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. a) stay | b) destination | c) stop | d) place |
| 2. a) speaking | b) saying | c) talking | d) spoken |
| 3. a) come | b) go | c) have arrived | d) arrive |
| 4. a) spend | b) waste | c) kill | d) spare |
| 5. a) will land | b) will depart | c) departs | d) lands |
| 6. a) any | b) some | c) no | d) something |
| 7. a) checking | b) to check | c) check | d) checked |
| 8. a) are checked | | | |
| b) were checked | | | |
| c) will be checked | | | |
| d) are checking | | | |
| 9. a) between | b) out of | c) through | d) over |
| 10. a) about | b) of | c) through | d) for |
| 11. a) flying | b) boarding | c) to board | d) to fly |
| 12. a) seat | b) are seating | c) are sitting | d) sit |
| 13. a) which | b) who | c) through | d) people |

7. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Dear David,

I (1) _____ a great time here with my brother in the west of England. I (2) _____ it is the (3) _____ place I ever (4) _____. As you know, my brother is at university here and so I (5) _____ with him. He (6) _____ here for three years and he says the town is not the same since he first (7) _____ here and things (8) _____. He says that when he first (9) _____ here, it was difficult to get around but over the years they (10) _____ new bus routes. As for my news, so far, I (11) _____ to the local

HAVE
THINK/INTERESTING
VISIT
STAY
BE
ARRIVE
CHANGE
COME
START
BE

museum and (12)_____ a lot of things about natural history and wild animals. The paintings were wonderful too. And it (13)_____ anything either. After (14)_____ around all the galleries, I had a soft drink and a snack. That was good too. I (15)_____ any souvenirs yet, but perhaps I (16)_____ some tomorrow. Anyway, that's about all for now.
All the best,
Pearl

LEARN

NOT COST

WALK

NOT BUY

GET

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

Some of the Top Places to Visit in Great Britain

Today, let's talk about some top places to visit in Great Britain. London probably tops the list. The capital city offers (1)_____ Buckingham Palace, Oxford Street, the London Eye and the Houses of Parliament. West End (2)_____ include Trafalgar Square and Leicester Square. Many (3)_____ can experience going on a red London bus or riding in a black London taxi. London is huge! It offers visitors some (4)_____ theatres and sports venues. Probably the second most (5)_____ city is Edinburgh in Scotland. It is (6)_____ popular around New Year's Eve and during the summer when it hosts the Edinburgh Festival. Further north you will get to John O'Groats and see some (7)_____ (8)_____ views. Bath in the West of England is (9)_____ popular with foreign (10)_____. It is (11)_____ for its Georgian (12)_____ and its Roman baths. (13)_____ tourists can walk The Pennines or climb Snowdonia. In the countryside tourists can visit quaint (причудливый) rural towns and villages with (14)_____ pubs and picturesque village greens. Of course, the list of places to visit in Britain is (15)_____.

VISIT

**ATTRACT
TOUR**

**WONDER
VISIT
SPECIAL**

**ADMIRE
COAST
HIGH/VISIT
FAME/ARCHITECT
ADVENTURE**

INVITE

END

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

New York's New Generation of Yellow Taxis

(1) _____ famous yellow taxis (2) _____ these days. New York City (3) _____ the Nissan minivan to be (4) _____ next cab. The Japanese car company Nissan Motors (5) _____ the contract to provide the next generation of New York taxis. The deal (6) _____ not long ago by New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg. The new vehicle has an overhead window (7) _____ views of city skyscrapers, and charging stations for mobile phones and laptops. The car will also have satellite navigation, so passengers (8) _____ debate with drivers who (9) _____ their way around.

Mayor of New York Michael Bloomberg said that for the first time New York taxis (10) _____ rear passenger airbags. He also noted that the van (11) _____ its crash tests. By 2017, Nissan (12) _____ to manufacture the cars to run solely on electricity. (13) _____ 13,000 yellow cabs carry about 600,000 passengers a day, and are the only vehicles allowed to pick up passengers off the street. The NV200, which (14) _____ in Nissan plants in Mexico, is the first to be designed specifically for use as a New York City taxi. The new taxis (15) _____ with both tourists and locals in mind. All taxis (16) _____ by 2018.

- NEW YORK/CHANGE**
PICK
IT
WIN
ANNOUNCE
OFFER
NOT HAVE TO
NOT KNOW
INCLUDE
PASS
BE ABLE
NEW YORK
BUILD
DESIGN
REPLACE

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

(1) _____ Antarctica from Tourism (2) _____ on Antarctica has been increasing (3) _____ in the past twenty years, from a few thousand people in 1985 to more than 30,000 in 2011. The (4) _____ numbers are having a negative effect on the (5) _____ environment of the

- PROTECT**
TOUR
DRAMA
GROW
TOUCH

South Pole. Many (6)_____ agree that the frozen (7)_____ must be protected from modern (8)_____. Antarctica is the last (9)_____ place on Earth. It has a very delicate ecosystem that could be (10)_____ upset by crowds of (11)_____ landing in airplanes and using snowmobiles.

However, it is difficult to protect Antarctica because it is not a country and therefore has no government to control the number of (12)_____. What do you think we should do to protect Antarctica?

**RESEARCH
WILD
TOUR/SPOIL
EASY
TOUR**

VISIT

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

The Workliday

I (1)_____ the word *Workliday*. The word (2)_____ up using the words *work* and *holiday*. The thing is (3)_____ days very few people completely switch off from the office when we are on holiday. With the arrival of laptops and now tablets, and the easy access (4)_____ people have to the Internet, it is irresistible not (5)_____ off completely. It's like a drug. We must access our e-mails or we might miss something. When we check our e-mails we find probably not much (6)_____.

These days it is vital for some people to keep in touch with the office. People have to stay (7)_____. They (8)_____ completely _____ without (9)_____ with something electronic.

(to be continued)

**INVENT
MAKE
THIS
MANY
TURN**

CHANGE

**CONNECT/LOSE
PLAY**

12. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

The Workliday (continued)

(1)_____ with the office or to our friends via Facebook or Skype seems to be a must when on holi-

COMMUNICATE

day. Many (2) _____ people these days work from home. They can (3) _____ sit in the garden or on the terrace and do their work on their laptop, then email it to the office.

The Internet has (4) _____ how we work. People who work in offices need to (5) _____ their batteries, so taking a break is important.

This applies (6) _____ to those who work (7) _____ hours, i. e. 9.00–17.00. But for those people who work from home their jobs are not that (8) _____. Maybe there is less (9) _____ to do, i.e. just a (10) _____ trip to the office. These days people can adapt their work time and work at (11) _____ time periods during the day.

**PROFESSION
COMFORT**

**REVOLUTION
CHARGE**

**SPECIAL
FIX**

**STRESS/TRAVEL
WEEK**

DIFFER

WRITING

14. You've got a letter from your American friend about his family's favourite places to travel in the USA. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his four questions about travelling in Russia. Write 80–100 words.

What was your most unusual place to visit? How did you feel? Where would you like to travel? What activities would you like to do there?

15. You spent two weeks in England staying with the Browns host family. Write a letter to them to say thank you and to invite them to visit your place. Write 100–120 words.

MODULE 7

READING

1. Read the texts. Match the titles to the texts. One title is extra.

1. SAILING SCHOOLS
2. SCHOOLS ON THE MOVE
3. STUDENTS-RULED SCHOOL
4. FOREST KINDERGARTENS
5. CAVE SCHOOLS
6. THE UNDERGROUND SCHOOL

A. Who says you need walls to learn? Who needs a building at all? The new type of kindergartens, a concept popularised in Europe, are schools for 3–6 years olds that take place almost completely outdoors. Kids in regular kindergartens play on the monkey bars; kids in these kindergartens climb trees. Rain or shine, snow or rain, heat or cold, these kids are out exploring and interacting with their environment.

B. Terraset Elementary school was built in the mid-1970s, when the US was struck by the energy crisis. The country introduced energy saving mode, which was used for heating schools. The designers had a difficult task: the building below the surface of the ground was to be not only warm but also cool. This required new energy costs. The problem was solved with solar collectors. Today Terraset is not only the most energy-efficient school in the country, but also one of the major tourist attractions in the area.

C. School ALPHA, which opened its doors in 1972, is famous for disobedience. There are no evaluations, no strict schedule, and no homework. No one will punish you for writing with chalk on a blackboard. Pupils decide how to spend the school day and what activities to attend. Classes are formed not by age but by the students' interests: along with Maths and spelling lessons students are provided by modeling, cooking and even basic philosophy. Another tradition is to hold meetings during which children as adults have the right to speak about the need for changes in the schedule of subjects and the system of school management.

D. In the past, the children of nomadic herders (скотоводы – кочевники) did not receive formal education or were forced to stay in boarding schools, and for months did not see their family. Today this problem is solved with the help of the nomadic schools. In Yakutia there are more than a dozen of such schools. One of these nomadic schools is "Keneleken". In addition to the usual parking facilities there are school tents. Children are engaged in a special schedule. All schools for the children of reindeer herders in the national project have access to satellite Internet. After their homework or tests are checked the schoolchildren get the review.

E. Many children in rural areas of Bangladesh, particularly girls, do not have access to education. Due to tradition, boys are the first ones to be sent to school and girls can go to school only if the facility is not

too far from home. Often, the nearest school is miles away. During the monsoon season many schools find themselves under water. Due to the climate change, the yearly floods have become worse and prolonged and children can now go for months without having classes. The solution was unusual, but simple and effective: if children can't go to school, the school in the form of boats should go to them.

2. a) Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs. One title is extra.

1. Proper Schooling due to Modern Technology
2. The Medicine to Cure
3. Avatars Enter our Life
4. The Place to Meet Friends
5. Illness Changes the Lifestyle
6. Undesirable Home Education

Robots Help to Study

A. Though we may all moan and groan about having to go to school each morning, the truth is that it is not all bad – where else can you hang out with friends, complain about teachers and exchange carrots for cookies? Therefore, you can only imagine how Devon Carrow felt when he realised that he could not and may never be able to attend 'normal' school.

B. Devon was born with life-threatening allergies to peanuts, milk, eggs and numerous other foods, as well as, things like perfumes and fabric softeners. Devon's parents knew that there was no way the young boy would be able to survive in a normal classroom environment, especially since even breathing in an allergen could result in an anaphylactic shock. So, at the age of 5 when most kids are looking forward to going to kindergarten, Devon had to put up with home schooling in complete isolation until his family heard about the incredible *Avatar*.

C. The 4-feet tall chrome and steel VGO (Video Graphics Output) robot that is fitted with a television screen and acts as a two way audio/video mobile communications system has opened a whole new world for Devon, one where he gets to experience school life on a day-to-day basis and interact with his teachers and friends. The best part is that since the robot is mobile and has a battery life of eight hours, Devon can 'walk' to the library and even, join them on the playground.

D. Though life has improved immensely for the young boy since his *Avatar* entered his life last January, things are still not easy. He has to carry his own popcorn and bring sheets to cover the seats when he goes out for movies. He cannot go out to play and if his friends want to come over, they have to shower and change their clothes before they are allowed to play with him.

E. While Devon is not the first kid to use this amazing robot, he is the youngest. The technology had originally been developed for use in manufacturing plants to monitor production or for doctors to watch the health of elderly patients who are living independently. Fortunately, a salesman from VGO communications called the school district. Hopefully, as more schools and students discover the VGO, *Avatars* strolling around hallways laughing and joking with friends, will become a common sight.

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. School is a good place to socialise. _____
2. Devon preferred home education to regular schooling. _____
3. Home education via the Internet is very popular nowadays. _____
4. Allergy is a very serious illness
that influences your whole life. _____
5. Devon's parents wanted him to get used
to allergens and sent him to the normal school. _____
6. Staying at home Devon could do whatever he liked. _____
7. The new robot (VGo) helped Devon
to feel part of the class. _____
8. Thanks to the robot Devon can now visit
playgrounds, cinemas and theatres. _____

3. Read the text and choose the right option.

On Monday, August 26th, over 1,500 freshmen made their way to *Texas Christian University* beautiful campus for the first day of a four-year journey, one from where they will all graduate as adults. The only exception – Carson Huey who will not even have the right to drive when he graduates because he happens to be only eleven years old!

What's even more amazing is that the University's youngest student ever, was only ten years old when he was accepted. And while it may surprise

all of us, it doesn't seem to shock Carson or his family. His mother says she realised that she may have a unique child when the young boy started reading chapter books at the age of two. By three the homeschooled genius had mastered basic math concepts like addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

When he turned five, his mother decided to enroll him in a private school. But instead of heading to kindergarten he went straight to the eighth grade. By the age of ten, the school as well as Carson's mother decided that he may be ready for University.

As you have probably guessed, the young boy who dreams of becoming a quantum physicist and earning his PhD before he turns 20, is not wasting this opportunity with easy classes. His schedule for the first semester includes *Maths, Physics, History and Religion*. The young boy, who speaks almost fluent Mandarin Chinese and is a self-taught pianist, has also joined some clubs. And in case you think that Carson is all work and no play, the boy loves to hang out with his friends and play basketball and football.

1. Among all the freshmen of Texas University Carson is _____.
 - a) the only Chinese boy
 - b) the only student who can't drive
 - c) the most unique student
 - d) the student with the best marks
2. The University has never accepted _____ students before.
 - a) such gifted
 - b) such young
 - c) such extraordinary
 - d) Chinese
3. Carson's family expected the boy _____.
 - a) to read at an early age
 - b) to take Maths as his major
 - c) to like school at an early age
 - d) to be the youngest university student
4. At the age from 3 to 5 Carson was educated at _____.
 - a) the kindergarten
 - b) the private junior school
 - c) home
 - d) college

5. The school authorities _____ to go to University when he was ten.
 - a) were against his decision
 - b) supported his desire
 - c) thought it psychologically wrong
 - d) helped him
 6. Carson learnt _____ all by himself.
 - a) to play football
 - b) several languages
 - c) to play the piano
 - d) physics
4. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

IT Master

7-year-old Nia Zui, a first-grade student in Southern China has already earned the nickname of IT Master!

And it's a title that is well deserved – for while this little one still does not know how to read a book, he is already in the middle of college level training in computer programming and also has an impressive resume to boot. Nia, who started playing computer games when he was two, went on to install Windows 98/Windows XP at the tender age of three. By the time he turned four, he could install an operating system in MS-DOS mode. By five and six he was installing computer hardware and repairing computers. Currently he is into computer programming.

The highlight of his young life was last November, when around his seventh birthday, he helped a college to upgrade (модернизировать) their computer operating system. He managed to upgrade 7 of the 45 computers independently – his birthday gift to himself! We have a feeling we are going to hear about this young computer whiz a lot in the next few years.

1. The seven-year-old Chinese boy is a computer genius. _____
2. Nia is also at the top of his class in many subjects. _____
3. Nia is a serious boy so he never plays computer games. _____
4. Due to his talent he already goes to college. _____
5. College professors help Nia to become a perfect computer programmer. _____
6. The boy is good at making computers more powerful and effective. _____

5. a) Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs. One title is extra.

1. HELP TO SUPPORTERS OF HOME EDUCATION
2. THE ORIGIN OF EO
3. THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM
4. DIFFICULTY TO SUIT SCHOOL SYSTEM
5. ANY TYPE OF SCHOOLING UNDER LAW
6. PARENTS' PARTICIPATION IN THE CHILD'S LIFE

Education Otherwise

A. Though education is compulsory in the UK for children between the ages of five and sixteen, school is not. Many families prefer to educate their children otherwise than at school, and it is their right under UK law to do so. Home educating families do not have to follow the National Curriculum and there is no single 'right' way to educate a child at home.

B. Education Otherwise (EO) was formed by a small group of parents in 1977 and has evolved into a large self-help organisation which offers support and information to its members. They take their name from the Education Act, which states that parents are responsible for their children's education, "either by regular attendance at school or otherwise".

C. Some families make a carefully considered decision to home educate long before their child reaches "school age." There may be philosophical, religious or various other reasons for their choice, and ultimately they feel that in some way they can offer a more suitable education for their children at home. It is also a natural choice for parents who have enjoyed participating in their child's early learning and see no reason to give up this responsibility when the child reaches the age of five.

D. Other parents send their child into the school system, but later find that school does not work for their child. School does not suit everyone. Sometimes children may find it hard to fit in; some children have special needs; some children face bullying and may become very anxious and distressed. Children may find that school does not suit their particular way of learning, so parents who become unhappy with the education which is provided in schools may also decide to home educate.

E. EO has an extensive network of members that includes those families, groups and individuals who are practising home education as an alternative to school, those who are considering the possibility of home education. This work has been carried out by a nation-wide team of dedicated, experienced members who volunteer their services free to support other members and promote home education. Membership of Education Otherwise gives one the opportunity to meet other home-educating members, as well as offering a range of information and ideas.

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. There is no compulsory age for school education in the UK. _____
2. British parents can choose any type of schooling. _____
3. Education Otherwise provides families with teachers to educate children at home. _____
4. EO acts against the UK law. _____
5. EO promotes home education and helps parents with varied advice. _____
6. Some parents don't send their children to school because they can't part with them even for an hour. _____
7. Some families prefer home education to protect their children from stress. _____
8. EO supports the alternative to school system because school discipline is too strict. _____

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. Read the text and choose the right options.

What Is the School System (1) _____ in China?

Education is compulsory and (2) _____ for Chinese citizens from 6 (3) _____ 15 though parents must pay small (4) _____ for books and uniforms. Chinese children all get a primary and middle school public education. Each class (5) _____ 35 students. After middle school, parents must pay for public high school though the (6) _____ of families in cities can afford the modest fees. In (7) _____ parts of China, many students stop their (8) _____ (9) _____ the age of 15. There are (10) _____

schools in China for wealthy people as well as dozens of international fee-paying schools.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) look | b) alike | c) like | d) similar |
| 2. a) easy | b) cheap | c) free | d) expensive |
| 3. a) up | b) by | c) until | d) to |
| 4. a) money | b) fees | c) parts | d) bonus |
| 5. a) averages | b) is | c) consists | d) is made |
| 6. a) majority | b) many | c) most | d) few |
| 7. a) country | b) village | c) rural | d) countryside |
| 8. a) class | b) education | c) study | d) school |
| 9. a) by | b) from | c) at | d) in |
| 10. a) own | b) property | c) individual | d) private |

7. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

New Types of School

Arnold knew that programmes trying to get street kids into schools hadn't worked. So he decided to try something (1)_____ – getting a school onto the streets. He designed a cart that contains everything a street (2)_____ needs to set up school on a sidewalk. The cart slides out like a telescope. Each cart has 250 (3)_____. The (4)_____ also pass on a lot of important (5)_____ to kids about health care and community (6)_____. Most of the (7)_____ are set up as games so that (8)_____ is fun and relaxed. The kids also have chances to express themselves through puppetry and other (9)_____ occupations. It helps them deal with sad and (10)_____ things that have happened in their lives.

DIFFER

EDUCATE

ACTIVE

EDUCATE

INFORM

SERVE/ACTIVE

LEARN

CREATE

SCARE

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

A Talented Girl

Meet Brittney Exline. She (1)_____ read by the **CAN**
 time she (2)_____ two years old, finished the sixth **BE**

grade at eight and (3)_____ from high school by thirteen! That's what we call amazing! At fifteen, Brittney (4)_____ to legally drive or vote, but she can (5)_____ one of the top universities in the county as she is (6)_____ than many school leavers.

Brittney is a freshman at the (7)_____ University of Pennsylvania, on a full scholarship. She (8)_____ what she (9)_____ to be when she (10)_____ up, but she loves Maths, Science and Politics. Hence, she (11)_____ to get a joint degree in Engineering and Liberal Arts.

GRADUATE
NOT ALLOW
ATTEND
SMART
PRESTIGIOUS
NOT KNOW/WANT
GROW
DECIDE

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

The New Element

If you (1)_____ in middle school, you probably (2)_____ to memorise the 118 elements that make up the periodic table. Now you may have (3)_____ room for one more – Element 115! Nicknamed Ununpentium until it (4)_____ official approval and a permanent name from the *International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry*, it is one of the (5)_____ man-made elements (6)_____ so far. When the Russian chemist Dmitri Mendeleev first invented the periodic table of elements in 1869, he (7)_____ it with the fifty-nine natural elements that (8)_____ to scientists then and (9)_____ room for thirty-three in anticipation of new finds. By 1939, all the boxes (10)_____ up. 115 or Ununpentium first (11)_____ in the laboratory by Russian physicists in 2003. However, the International body (12)_____ that another laboratory should recreate it. It (13)_____ a decade, and on August 26th, scientists from Sweden's Lund University (14)_____ announced that they successfully (15)_____ to replicate element 115.

BE
ASK
MAKE
GET
HEAVY
CREATE
POPULATE
KNOW
LEAVE
FILL
MAKE
REQUIRE
TAKE
FINAL
MANAGE

- 10. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.**

Schoolchildren Choose Their Career

Ten-year-old Courtney Oliver knows (1)_____ **EXACT** what she wants to be when she grows up – a veterinarian. She is qualified to be a registered Veterinarian (2)_____ who supports a Veterinarian Doctor in their (3)_____ tasks. They could include (4)_____ and (5)_____ animals. Students can receive (6)_____ on how to follow (7)_____, look after animals, talk to animal (8)_____ and juggle a lot of things at the same time. Courtney is (9)_____ to have a (10)_____ like Dr Shoemaker who says that Courtney is an (11)_____ smart girl.

ASSIST
DAY
FEED/EXERCISE
TRAIN/DIRECT
OWN
LUCK/TEACH
AMAZE

- 11. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.**

A Chess Prodigy

Twelve-year-old Daniel Naroditsky is the (1)_____ **WIN** of the World Youth Chess (2)_____ held in Antalya, Turkey. When Daniel entered the (3)_____, he was ranked the 13th in the (4)_____ boys' division. Daniel played a match every day, he won nine games. This (5)_____ (6)_____ ensured him a place in the finals. Daniel started playing chess at six. Soon he started playing in (7)_____, beating out first (8)_____ easily, and a chess prodigy was born.

CHAMPION
COMPETE
NATIONAL
AMAZE/PERFORM
COMPETE
GRADE

- 12. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.**

(1)_____ 11-year-olds are just happy (2)_____ **MANY/SURVIVE** their first year of middle school. However, Moshe Kai Cavalin is not like most kids. He (3)_____ **SKIP** elementary, middle and high school and (4)_____ **GO** straight to college at the age of eight. While

Moshe's parents (5)_____ he was smart, they (6)_____ to put him in college this young. However, when they (7)_____ to enroll him in a private school at the age of 6, he (8)_____ down, because he was so smart and the school was afraid he (9)_____. The parents (10)_____ that he (11)_____ ready for some real high-level courses. East Los Angeles College agreed (12)_____ him in. He could take only two courses: Maths and Physical Education. Moshe (13)_____. He (14)_____ A-pluses in both and (15)_____ back since. Soon he (16)_____ with an Associates Degree in Liberal Arts. In fact, the young lad was so smart that he (17)_____ to tutor his fellow maths students, some of whom were a decade (18)_____ than him. Moshe now (19)_____ to take a little 'break' to pursue his other passion – Martial Arts (боевые искусства), where he (20)_____ quite a few medals.

KNOW
NOT EXPECT
TRY
TURN
BE BORED/REALISE
BE
TAKE
NOT DISSAPPOINT
GET/LOOK
GRADUATE
HELP
OLD/PLAN
WIN

WRITING

13. Your English pen friend is interested in Russian education. Write her/him an e-mail about your favourite lessons and how you are preparing for your future exam in English (State Final Assessment). Write 80 – 90 words.
14. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his four questions. Write 100 – 120 words.
What do you think of home education, its advantages and disadvantages? Do you like working with the computer? Can it substitute teachers? In what way can we socialise while studying at home?

MODULE 8

READING

1. a) Read the text. Match the sentences to the paragraphs. One sentence is extra.

Five of the Craziest Extreme Sports

1. This winter team water sport for divers has been played for over 50 years.
2. There were a lot of tragic accidents in this crazy sport that is out of law in most countries.
3. One can play this unusual sport only in summer.
4. Fans of this extreme sport move down as fast as some cars.
5. A person who is brave enough to try this sport has to experience both flying and swimming.
6. This water sport has an over two-century history.

A. Volcano Boarding

Racing down an active 2,380 ft (725, 4 m) volcano at the speed of 50 mph (80 km/h) with only a board for protection is considered by many thrill-seeking sports fanatics as the coolest sport.

Thousands of travelers go to the foothills of Nicaragua's Cerro Negro Mountain every year to take part in the new sporting craze. Surfers, dressed in protective jump suits, knee-pads and helmets, can reach speeds of up to 80 km/h (50mph) on their specially-constructed plywood (фанера) boards. Since its creation, in 2005, the volcano boarding has attracted more than 10,000 participants.

B. Train Surfing

Usually an illegal sport, train surfing involves riders climbing or "surfing" on the outside of a moving train or subway. The practice is a serious problem in South Africa, where many young people have been killed or injured. The 'sport' was made popular in the 1980s in Germany, where it was called "S-Bahn Surfing". The phenomenon was then forgotten, but in 2005 it was rediscovered by a gang from Frankfurt, Germany. The leader of the crew who called himself "The Train-rider" surfed the InterCityExpress, the fastest train in Germany.

C. Cliff Diving

Cliff diving is defined as the acrobatic perfection of diving into water from a high cliff. This dangerous sport originated from the Hawaiian Islands in 1770. The local king demanded that his men jump off high cliffs and dive into the water feet first without a splash, to prove their courage and loyalty. Today, after centuries, the activity has expanded into a sport that is marked by immense courage, focus, thrill and risk. Cliff diving is one of the riskiest kinds of diving. Certain standards have been set to minimise the risk factor. Some of these include determining the height of the jump (23 – 28 metres for men, 18 – 23 metres for women), an ideal entering speed of 75 – 100 km/h, and a free fall time of 3 seconds.

D. Underwater Hockey

A little known sport, underwater hockey is what some divers like to do during the winter months when the outside water is too cold for diving. The sport was invented in Great Britain during the 1950's when some British divers were looking for ways to stay fit during the winter.

The game is played using nothing more than snorkeling equipment – and of course the stick, protective gear and gloves. The game is played at the bottom of the pool using a puck (шайба) weighing over one kilogram. The sport is tough and tiring. It is becoming increasingly popular around the world and some countries have formed national teams which take part in world championships.

E. AirKicking

In this strange extreme sport, a human catapult launches individuals over 26 feet in the air into a swimming pool. AirKick works propelling participants through the air in a pre-calculated parabolic trajectory using a special combination of air pressure and water recoil (отдача, отскок) technology. The participant sits in a specially constructed seat at the back end of the catapult arm and 3, 2, 1...lift-off! The participant himself sets the device in motion by pushing a button. Approximately 60 litres of water are then forced through a rocket nozzle (сопло) under the seat. This pressurized water propels the participant 8 meters (26 ft) through the air for a cool and refreshing splash down in a swimming pool.

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. Sportsmen use traditional boards in volcano boarding. _____
2. Volcano boarding is practiced on most of world famous volcanos. _____
3. Most dangerous sport of train surfing involves public transportation. _____
4. First cliff divers used to jump into the water head first. _____
5. The origin of cliff diving belongs to a royal tyrant. _____
6. The official conditions in cliff diving are the same for male and female participants. _____
7. Only good divers can play underwater hockey. _____
8. The Russian national team takes part in underwater hockey world championships every year. _____
9. In AirKicking the person starts the human catapult himself. _____

2. Read the text and choose the right option.

The Skier

Afel was only a very small boy when he first saw snow. But it wasn't real snow that he saw. No, there was no real snow where he lived. He saw the snow in a picture book. The book had lots of pictures of children playing in big white fields. His mother tried to explain to him what snow was, but Afel didn't really understand. It didn't matter. Even when he was only a very small boy, Afel was already in love with snow.

He dreamed about snow all the time, trying to imagine how it really was. He thought of big white fields. He thought of the big, heavy clothes the children playing in the snow wore. He thought about feeling cold. He dreamed of being able to fly across the white fields of snow.

Then, when Afel was twelve years old, another thing happened. One day he was watching the TV at his uncle's house. Afel was watching one of the satellite channels, and the programme was full of snow. Lots and lots of it. And not only snow – there were people flying across the snow. They looked like strange animals, like fantastic birds. They had hats which covered all their heads and big goggles over their eyes. They wore brightly-coloured clothes. And on their feet, they had things that looked like strange shoes.

"What are those?" he asked his uncle excitedly.

"Skis," replied his uncle, "And those people are called skiers." Afel was in love. Here was the snow, and here were people who were flying across

the snow. It was just like one of his dreams. It was perfect. At that moment, he decided. He wanted to be a skier.

He asked his uncle what the programme was.

"The Winter Olympics," said his uncle. "It's like the normal Olympics, but for sports where you need snow – skiing, ice-skating, bobsleigh, those sorts of things. They have it every four years."

"Perfect," he thought. "Enough time for me to become a brilliant skier. Then I'll go to the Winter Olympics, and win the gold medal for skiing."

"But there's no snow here!" people told him. "Where are you going to ski?" Afel didn't care. He made himself a pair of skis from two pieces of wood. He tied them to his feet and practised skiing holding two sticks in his hands. At first he couldn't move, but he practised and practised and practised until he could move quite quickly across the sand or the earth. He tried to fly down the hills like the people on TV, but he couldn't. He could only move slowly.

"Never mind," he thought. "It's a start..."

"Why don't you do up athletics instead?" people asked him. "You don't need lots of expensive equipment to practise. Our country is very good at athletics. We have lots of runners. And every time we win lots of medals at the Olympics. But no skiing, no."

Afel didn't care. He found that Jamaica had sent a bobsleigh team to the Olympics a few years ago.

"If Jamaica have a bobsleigh team," he thought, "then our country can have a skier."

So every night, out in the middle of the desert, Afel now practises skiing down sand dunes. He dreams that the yellow sand and brown earth of the desert is the white-white snow of the mountains he saw on the television. Afel keeps his dreams.

1. Afel's mother explained to him _____.
 - a) why there was no snow in his native place
 - b) what snow is
 - c) what the children in the picture were playing
 - d) when he can see the real snow
2. Afel _____.
 - a) understood what snow is and fell in love with it
 - b) was sorry because he didn't understand what snow is
 - c) was happy to understand what snow is
 - d) didn't understand what snow is but fell in love with it

3. Afel saw _____ on the television.
 - a) skiers
 - b) strange animals in the snow
 - c) fantastic birds over the snow field
 - d) people flying in planes over the snow field
4. Afel wanted _____ when he saw the programme.
 - a) to get a perfect dream
 - b) to become a skier
 - c) to hug his uncle
 - d) to get new shoes and brightly-coloured clothes
5. His dream was _____.
 - a) to go to the Winter Olympics to watch the best of skiing
 - b) to become the Winter Olympics champion in skiing
 - c) to take part in the TV programme about skiing
 - d) to have snow where he lived
6. Afel _____ skis.
 - a) asked his uncle to buy him some
 - b) read special books and invented a new type of
 - c) made himself a pair of
 - d) bought some
7. Afel's country _____.
 - a) was very good at winter sports
 - b) never took part in the Winter Olympics
 - c) had some indoor facilities for skiing
 - d) was famous for its bobsleigh team
8. Afel feels _____ about achieving his dream.
 - a) optimistic
 - b) frustrated
 - c) doubted
 - d) worried

3. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

Three skydivers made history over Mount Everest on October 5th by being the first people to parachute above the world's highest mountain. The parachutists from New Zealand, Britain and Canada trained for many

years to make their jumps. Their plane flew about 150 metres above Everest's peak when they leapt out. They had to wear oxygen masks and parachutes that were larger than usual to help them in the thin air. The three were in free fall for 30 seconds before their parachutes opened and they glided down to land. A member of the jumpers' support team explained to the *Reuters* news agency: "They looked like tiny birds flying in the blue sky as they jumped from the plane."

The skydivers were over the moon with their jump over Everest. New Zealander Wendy Smith said: "It was stunning (сногсшибательный, ошеломляющий). I had never seen so many mountains before. To be on top of the world was simply stunning." Britain's Holly Budge agreed, saying her jump was "just spectacular". Their jumps broke several skydiving records. They entered the record books for making the highest skydiving free fall at nearly 8,900 metres. They also landed on the world's highest drop zone at 3,761 metres. Twenty-nine more brave sportsmen are waiting for favourable weather conditions to make the same jump. The thrill seekers are part of the *Everest Skydive* event organised by the British extreme sports company *High and Wild*.

1. Three skydivers jumped off the top of Mount Everest. _____
2. The decision to make the jumps was a sudden one taken recently. _____
3. They had been training for three years before the jump. _____
4. The skydivers were specially equipped for the high mountain conditions. _____
5. The weather was sunny on the day of the record jump. _____
6. The skydivers were happy about their jump. _____
7. The parachutists were the first to break several skydiving records within ten years. _____
8. There are nearly 30 jumpers waiting to make the jump above Everest. _____

4. **Read the text. Match the sentences to the paragraphs A-E. One sentence is extra.**

Things We Enjoy Doing

1. This sport makes me feel self-confident in life.
2. One day I'd like to play with an orchestra.
3. I love risky sports.

- 4.** My favourite station broadcasts 24 hours a day.
- 5.** I think this is just the hobby for a communicable person like me.
- 6.** As for my favourite author, I'm not sure at the moment.

A group of international students write about the things they enjoy doing in their free time.

A. Listening to the radio is a lot of fun for me. Whenever I can, I turn on my radio to listen to news or music. I like to listen to a lot of information, especially the weather reports because it is very useful for me to know the weather to choose my clothes and shoes every day. I also enjoy listening to music because it relaxes me and makes me feel good. I like popular music the most. I like to listen to the talk of the DJs. They are funny. I sometimes laugh at the way they talk. By listening to the radio, I learn which songs are popular, and then I sometimes go to the music shops to buy CDs with those songs.

B. Playing the piano is the most important thing in my life. Whenever I have free time, I enjoy playing. I love the sound of this instrument. It relaxes and encourages me. I have been playing for twelve years. At the beginning, I hated it because I couldn't play well, but now it's my biggest pleasure. I usually practice for three hours. I like Chopin and especially "Fantasy Improvisation", but this music is difficult to play well, so I will have to continue practicing. I want to be able to perform skillfully in front of the people one day.

I often go to concerts. It is always exciting to see musicians get standing ovations when their performances are finished.

C. Reading books is one of my favorite activities. I don't know how I came to like reading actually, but I had a habit of reading picture books in my childhood and I came to enjoy reading naturally.

Usually I read a book in Japanese not only because Japanese is my mother tongue but also because I like the feeling and sounds of the Japanese language.

Reading books is fun and gives me a lot of satisfaction. There are many kinds of stories and I'll never lose interest in reading. We can also learn so many things from books. I love reading because it takes you to a fascinating world.

D. Playing tennis is a very good hobby. First of all, it's good exercise. Until I started playing tennis two years ago, I didn't exercise at all, but now I do a lot. Sometimes when I have free time I play tennis over

twelve hours a day. I go to the university at seven in the morning and play until dark.

I get very tired, but it is good for my health. Playing tennis has also improved my social life. I joined a tennis club where I met lots of people, and I was able to form good relationships with them. Some of these people were over 60 years old, so I think it's also a good way to create bonds between different generations.

E. Using email and the Internet is something I like doing every day because I can keep in touch with my family and many friends whenever I am away from them and can't see them. Sometimes they send me emails with funny pictures. I enjoy getting emails because then I know what is happening when I'm not there. Usually, I spend three to four hours writing messages and surfing the Internet. I am also interested in getting news and knowing what is happening in the world. I can get news about politics and other things. That's why I really like using email and the Internet.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

- 5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.**

A World of Dolls

Yukiko Hattori from Japan (1)_____ always **LOVE**
_____ dolls. She tells how she (2)_____ to love **COME**
them and (3)_____ a special experience of **SHARE**
friendship.

My mother was able (4)_____ dolls out of any- **MAKE**
thing. She used (5)_____ them for my two **MAKE**
(6)_____ sisters and me. They were cornhusk **OLD**

(обёртка початка кукурузы) dolls, rag (тряпичные) **PLAY**
dolls, eggshell dolls and even tiny matchstick dolls.
I enjoyed (7)_____ with them, but still, secretly, I **PLAY**
dreamed of a store-bought doll like the one our rich **HAVE**
cousin (8)_____ . Her doll had beautiful blonde **HAVE**

curls, and it (9)_____ open and close its blue glass **CAN**
eyes and even say "Mamma." I never (10)_____ **STOP**
(11)_____ it, but I (12)_____ such dolls were too **ADMIRE/KNOW**
expensive for my parents to buy for all three of us.

One day my father came back from his business trip with three store-bought dolls! They were much (13)_____ than our (14)_____ doll and their eyes were just (15)_____ ones, but I (16)_____ about such differences. We each (17)_____ one and I named mine Misako. Soon my sisters and I became devoted mothers. Our "children" (18)_____ us busy all day. We (19)_____ them a bath, dressed them, (20)_____ them out for a walk. Several months (21)_____ they became more like real children – their faces and (22)_____ became (23)_____. I (24)_____ that Misako was (25)_____ to me than before because of (26)_____ familiar changes. "I (27)_____ care of my doll for half a year," I wrote in a letter to my best friend, "and I (28)_____ really happy. I (29)_____ glad if I (30)_____ have more little friends like my Misako."

SMALL/COUSIN

PAINT

NOT CARE

CHOOSE

KEEP

GIVE

TAKE

LATE

BODY/DIRTY

FEEL/CLOSE

THIS

TAKE

FEEL/BE

CAN

(to be continued)

6. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

A World of Dolls (continued)

But, by then, my sisters' interests moved to (1)_____ toys. Their dolls were in a (2)_____ condition. One had lost one of her arms, and the other was (3)_____. Thus, I (4)_____ became the (5)_____ mother of three children instead of just one. I enjoyed this (6)_____ of being the only one in the world who could give them (7)_____ with a lot of love. Indeed, they made the rest of my (8)_____ very happy. Ten years ago I sent a letter to a (9)_____ column of a magazine. I wrote about my dream doll which I had always wanted to find and buy someday.

DIFFER/MISERY

ONE LEG/EXPECT

LUCK

FEEL

PROTECT

CHILD

READ

"The doll does not need to be a (10)_____ one, but she must look as if she listens when I talk to

LUXURY

her, like the doll Emily in the book "A Little **PRINCE** (11)_____". Several weeks later a letter and a parcel came from an (12)_____ (13)_____ lady **KNOW/JAPAN** living in Colorado, US. (*to be continued*)

7. Read the text and choose the right option.

A World of Dolls (continued)

That is how I got Rosa, a big porcelain-headed doll in a (1)_____ dress with (2)_____ velvet bonnet and high buttoned shoes.

To be honest, I (3)_____ never _____ my dream doll so aristocratic. (4)_____ that time, my doll family had consisted of rather poor, old creatures. Sometimes their (5)_____ seemed to me the main reason I was (6)_____ to them. Now, this Rosa was far (7)_____ any kind of poor-ness. She (8)_____ anyone to take care (9)_____ her. Besides (10)_____ beautiful she looked good-natured, innocent, and very sympathetic. "Well, isn't she like Emily?" I asked (11)_____. "To have (12)_____ you can nurse is wonderful, but you may also need somebody else to share your problems and pleasures with. It was the quality I saw in Emily who gave me (13)_____ idea of the dream doll."

Soon I wrote a letter to Rosa's biological mother and since then, I (14)_____ blessed with having at least one good listener around me.

1. a) Victorian-style
b) Victorian-styled
c) Victorian-styling
d) Victorian-stylish
2. a) the
b) a
c) -
d) an
3. a) imagine
b) imagined
c) had imagined
d) have imagined
4. a) up
b) by
c) over
d) up to

5. a) help
b) helplessness
c) helpless
d) helpful
6. a) attracted
b) attracting
c) attraction
d) attractive
7. a) of
b) from
c) behind
d) over
8. a) needn't
b) doesn't need
c) didn't need
d) don't need
9. a) with
b) about
c) of
d) for
10. a) to be
b) being
c) was
d) having been
11. a) me
b) my
c) myself
d) herself
12. a) anyone
b) no one
c) someone
d) something
13. a) the
b) a
c) an
d) -

14. a) am
b) had been
c) was
d) have been

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Are You Ready For Some Bubble Football?

We (1)_____ of artists becoming famous after (2)_____ themselves on YouTube, but a whole new sport being born off a video? That (3)_____ to be a first. However that is how 'Bubble Football', a combination of soccer and zorbing (a sport that involves rolling downhill strapped inside a ball), (4)_____ popular not just in its birth country of Norway, but also all across Europe. The best part is that the sport (5)_____ as a joke by Henrick Elvestad and Johan Gold – hosts of Norwegian comedy sport show 'Golden Goal'. They (6)_____ it (7)_____ fun to try to play soccer while (8)_____ a giant plastic bubble. So they (9)_____ a spoof (пародия) video of it on YouTube in 2011. To their surprise, thousands of people liked it and a new sport (10)_____ born! It (11)_____ so popular that some online stores (12)_____, selling and even renting bubble football gear for people that want to play or try the game.

**HEAR
LAUNCH
HAVE
BECOME
INVENT
THINK/BE
WEAR
POST
BE
BECOME
START**

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

Rock (1)_____, whitewater (2)_____ and (3)_____ used to be considered (4)_____ sports, (5)_____ for only a few brave people who are (6)_____ fit. It's (7)_____ today, when it is common for families to take up such (8)_____. Why do people want to take part in (9)_____.

**CLIMB/RAFT
SKYDIVE/DANGER
SUIT
USUAL/DIFFER
ACTIVE
DANGER**

(10)_____ ? Some experts say it's a natural human desire (желание) to test the limits of their courage and physical (11)_____. The sports (12)_____ Frank Farley of Temple University in Philadelphia calls people who do (13)_____ sports "Type T" people. They are thrill seekers and risk takers. Farley has been studying such people for 35 years. "They're the mountain (14)_____, the (15)_____, the people who sail around the world in a ten-foot sailboat," he says. What are the reasons of the (16)_____ of high-risk sports? Some say it's due to more wealth, the (17)_____ of high tech (18)_____, and even the (19)_____ of (20)_____ risks such as war. Others argue that ease of modern life is part of the reason. In (21)_____ thrill seekers want to display a (22)_____, rebellious (бунтарский) attitude, whether they're 16 or 46. Farley says extreme sports always involve individual (23)_____ - even (24)_____.

ACTIVE

ABLE

PSYCHOLOGY

DANGER

CLIMB

HANG-GLYDE

POPULAR

DEVELOP

EQUIP/ABSENT

TRADITION

ADD

YOUTH

EXPRESS

CREATIVE

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

The Search for Adventure

Can you imagine a 14-year-old boy (1)_____ across the Pacific all by himself? That's exactly what Subaru Takahashi (2)_____. This Japanese junior high school student became the (3)_____ person (4)_____ a solo voyage across the Pacific. He (5)_____ out from Tokyo on July 22, 1996 in a 9-meter sail boat and (6)_____ in San Francisco on September 16, 1996. He (7)_____ 10,000 km. Subaru (8)_____ his voyage (9)_____ thrilling. When Subaru arrived in San Francisco he told reporters that he (10)_____ to sail around the world next. In an interview in Japanese, Subaru said he (11)_____ and (12)_____ since an early age.

SAIL

DO

YOUNG

COMPLETE

START

ARRIVE

COVER

SAY

BE

WANT

BOAT

CANOE

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

They're Into Extreme Sports!

A group of (1)_____ students are discussing extreme sports. **NATION**

1. I don't know what makes people absorbed in sports. Many athletes have some physical problems. (2)_____ they suffer the pain and keep on doing sports. Sports have some (3)_____ power. We seek thrills because we are young. The older we are, the safer life we prefer. When I ski, I know (4)_____ from a hill is (5)_____, but it's fun. Human (6)_____ always try to overcome something. We get joy when we overcome (7)_____ . **USUAL ATTRACT JUMP/DANGER BE DIFFICULT PERSON**

2. My (8)_____ opinion about people who participate in extreme sports is that they enjoy doing this because they feel enormous (9)_____ that is bigger than the (10)_____ of the possible risk of death. This kind of person gets through this practice a strong spirit of (11)_____. They are trying to do the best with their lives. For them, nothing is (12)_____ to the emotions that they can feel. It is something that gives them (13)_____ in their lives. **SATISFY FEEL STRONG COMPARE MOTIVATE**

3. When most people talk about sports, they say that it is a (14)_____ (15)_____. For most people, that (16)_____ is true. However, there are (17)_____ kinds of sports which can cause people to be injured or handicapped, or even killed. These are extreme sports such as (18)_____, speed (19)_____, bungee (20)_____, and ice (21)_____. Perhaps many people will have questions in their minds about the (22)_____ of these sports. **USE/ACTIVE STATE DIFFER SNOWBOARD SKATE/JUMP CLIMB USEFUL**

WRITING

- 12. You've got a letter from your English-speaking friend about his/her interests and free time activities he/she enjoys. Write him/her a letter and answer him/her four questions about what you enjoy doing in your free time. Write 80–100 words.**

What were your interests when you were 10 years old? How have they changed by now? How does your hobby help you to develop your personality? Who do you share your interests with?

- 13. Your friend from Europe sent you a letter inviting you to join the online photography club he is a member of. Write him back to ask more about the club and to tell him about your recent pictures of scenery. Write 100–120 words.**

ДЛЯ ЗАМЕТОК

[illegible]

ДЛЯ ЗАМЕТОК

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend in the relationship between the variables studied.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It highlights the potential applications of the research in various fields and the need for further investigation.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study. It summarizes the key findings and provides a final statement on the significance of the research.

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