

# Звёздный английский



К. В. Комиссаров О. И. Кирдяева

Тренировочные  
упражнения  
в формате ОГЭ (ГИА)

8



ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ  
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО

# **Звёздный** **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ**

**К. В. Комиссаров О. И. Кирдяева**



## **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**Тренировочные упражнения  
в формате ОГЭ (ГИА)**

### **8 класс**

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

**3-е издание**

**Москва  
«Просвещение»  
2018**

УДК 373.167.1:811.111  
ББК 81.2Англ-922  
К63

6+

Серия «Звёздный английский» основана в 2009 году.

**Комиссаров К. В.**

**К63** Английский язык. Тренировочные упражнения в формате ОГЭ (ГИА). 8 класс : учеб. пособие для общеобразоват. организаций и шк. с углубл. изучением англ. яз. / К. В. Комиссаров, О. И. Кирдяева. — 3-е изд. — М. : Просвещение, 2018. — 128 с. — (Звёздный английский). — ISBN 978-5-09-057297-2.

Сборник упражнений является дополнительным компонентом УМК серии «Звёздный английский» для 8 класса общеобразовательных организаций и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка. Сборник содержит разнообразные задания и упражнения к каждому модулю учебника, направленные на развитие навыков письменной речи у учащихся и повторение изученного лексико-грамматического материала.

**УДК 373.167.1:811.111**  
**ББК 81.2Англ-922**

**ISBN 978-5-09-057297-2**

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Предлагаемый сборник является дополнительным компонентом УМК серии «Звёздный английский» (“Starlight”) для 8 класса общеобразовательных организаций и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка авторов К. М. Барановой, Д. Дули, В. В. Копыловой и др.

Пособие содержит практические задания и упражнения, нацеленные на подготовку учащихся к успешной сдаче государственной итоговой аттестации по английскому языку по окончании 9 класса.

Сборник создан по многочисленным просьбам учителей английского языка общеобразовательных организаций о расширении объёма заданий в формате государственной итоговой аттестации по английскому языку за курс основной школы.

В пособии предлагаются упражнения для развития умений чтения, письма, а также лексико-грамматических навыков как основы речевых умений. Материалы сборника не только способствуют решению задачи тренировки установленных форматов экзаменационных заданий, но и развивают необходимые универсальные учебные действия в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта (ФГОС) основного общего образования.

Структура сборника представлена в строгом соответствии со структурой учебника: упражнения разделены на шесть модулей, тематика текстов и заданий отражает основные темы модулей в учебнике.



Учитывая то, что 8 класс является предпоследним этапом обучения в основной школе, большая часть упражнений соответствует формату экзаменационных заданий ОГЭ (ГИА).

Упражнения сборника рекомендуется использовать параллельно с изучением соответствующих разделов модулей на уроках английского языка или в качестве домашнего задания для самостоятельного закрепления школьниками изученного на уроке лексико-грамматического материала.

В качестве обобщения рекомендуется использовать упражнения раздела Revision, помещённого в конце пособия. В раздел включены задания на лексико-грамматическую трансформацию предложений. При этом учащимся предлагается уделить особое внимание употреблению глаголов, так как именно английский глагол характеризуется самой развитой парадигмой грамматических форм.

Ключи к упражнениям также включены в пособие. При использовании материалов сборника в качестве домашнего задания для объективной оценки знаний учащихся учителю рекомендуется изъять из него ключи, вырезав соответствующие страницы по пунктирной линии.

**Авторы**



**MODULE 1****READING**

**1. Match the titles (1–8) to the texts (A–G). There is one extra title.**

1. Safety measures
2. Terrible consequences
3. Effects on nature
4. Classifying tornadoes
5. Tornado concentration
6. Forecasting dangers
7. Courage required
8. Disaster formation

**A** Tornado chasers are those brave thrill-seekers who are not afraid to follow this dangerous natural disaster. They may drive hundreds of miles during a single chase risking their lives. In the USA tornado chasers park southeast of the tornado. It's usually the safest spot to film or record. The reason is: tornadoes normally travel from southwest to the northeast. Tornadoes aren't the only danger, as tornado chasers have to be careful of the lightning coming from the thunderstorms that produce tornadoes.

**B** "Tornado" comes from the Spanish word *tronada* meaning thunderstorm. Most tornadoes form from thunderstorms. Three main ingredients are needed for a tornado to appear. You need warm, moist air and cool, dry air. When these two air masses meet,

they create instability in the atmosphere. Then, the wind changes its direction and grows in speed. This creates an invisible, horizontal spinning effect in the atmosphere.

- C** There is little you can do to protect your home or workplace from the strength of tornado winds, but there are actions you can take to protect yourself and your family better. The best place to be at during a tornado is underground, which makes basements and cellars ideal shelters to get away from tornadoes. If you have no basement, go to an inside room on the lowest floor, like a closet, or bathroom with no windows and get under something strong, like a heavy table. If possible, cover your body with a blanket and protect your head with anything available.
- D** Despite knowing how tornadoes form, it's still almost impossible to predict when one will develop. However, meteorologists try to predict when tornadoes may appear using the information from past tornadoes. In the USA there's a tornado watch programme, when scientists try to watch the atmospheric conditions which form tornadoes in the country. So when all the ingredients for a tornado are present, they warn people that a tornado is coming. There is special equipment that measures the wind speed and direction, and helps predict the disaster.
- E** Most tornadoes only last a few minutes and travel a few miles, but some may last longer and travel over

100 miles. Tornadoes are divided into groups according to how strong they are. These five categories are marked from F-0 to F-5. F-0 tornadoes are the mildest. F-5 tornadoes are the most dangerous. In the United States F-0 and F-1 tornadoes make up 80% of all tornadoes. The most violent ones don't happen very often but they cause a lot of destruction and loss of life.

**F** Most of the world's destructive tornadoes occur during the summer in the US. Most tornadoes in the United States form in an area called "Tornado Alley". This area includes parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska. The land in the central US is rather flat, which allows cold dry air from Canada to meet warm moist tropical air from the Gulf of Mexico. It's along the front between the two air masses that most tornadoes form. Storm chasers travel to this area because of the high concentration of tornadoes.

**G** Tornadoes are dangerous because they kill and injure people. Most deaths come from the most violent tornadoes. Injuries happen because of flying fragments or because people are thrown by the high winds. Another significant effect tornadoes have on humans is the property damage. Weak tornadoes can take the roofs off buildings and break windows. Stronger tornadoes destroy buildings completely. This can have a considerable economic impact. In 1999, Oklahoma suffered about \$1.1 billion in property damage from tornadoes.



Text	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Title							

**2. Match the dialogues (A–D) to the places (1–5).  
There is one extra place.**

1. In the cinema
2. On a bus
3. At home
4. In the gallery
5. In the street

**Dialogue A**

A: What's on? What are you watching?

B: It's Discovery Channel. They've made a series of documentaries about natural disasters. This one is about the destructive power of tsunamis, for example.

A: How interesting. But what was so loud? I could hear it from the kitchen.

B: That was the huge advancing wave hitting the sea-shore. It was really enormous. Wanna join me? Take a seat.

A: Yeah, in a sec. I'll just bring my coffee.

**Dialogue B**

A: Look! Look at the poster at the bus stop! Have you seen that film?

B: Let's come closer ... Not yet. But the poster is really bright and impressive.

A: It's a documentary, isn't it?

## MODULE 1

B: Looks so ... It's a BBC film about marine life. It must be really interesting. I saw two of them: about deserts and natural disasters. Things like floods, tsunamis, tornadoes.

A: The cinema is just round the corner. Why not go?

B: Good idea. Let's go.

### Dialogue C

A: Here you are at last! I thought you weren't coming at all!

B: I'm really sorry. The traffic is really awful. A real disaster! And the bus was crowded. Look, I've bought popcorn for us.

A: Anyway, it's good you've managed it. The documentary is about to begin. The lights are going down.

B: What? You didn't tell me we were going to see that!

A: Hush! Take your seat. You'll like it, trust me.

### Dialogue D

A: Wow! I must say I'm really impressed.

B: I thought you would be. Is it your first time at the National Geographic exhibition?

A: The photos are really amazing. Nature is majestic even in its disasters. I keep wondering how photographers manage to capture such moments. And it's dangerous by the way to take pictures of a tsunami or an approaching tornado.

B: They are professionals. How long will it last, I wonder? I'd like to ask my friends to come and visit it.

A: Let's ask the attendant over there.

Dialogue	A	B	C	D
Place				

### 3. Read the dialogue and choose the right answer.

*Paul:* So, what do you want to watch on TV to-night?

*Brenda:* Well, what's on? Let me see ... Well, there is a talent show on at 7:00 on Channel 5. My favourite. I always watch it. The one where each judge has a team of young singers and the teams compete. I think it's interesting and entertaining. Then there's a reality show on Channel 6. And ...

*Paul:* You know I don't like reality shows. I mean, they usually show people doing crazy things. I can't understand that. And I don't believe them. I don't think they are sincere. People behave like that just to shock us, viewers.

*Brenda:* Okay. Well, how about watching a documentary on the life of panda bears in the wild?

*Paul:* Personally, I'd rather watch something with a little bit more action and suspense. Something more entertaining, probably. Maybe a different kind of film or a sports programme.

*Brenda:* Well, then. Ah, here's something. There's a basketball game on, but it starts almost at midnight. And will be over at about two in

the morning. We won't have enough sleep. I guess you can learn the result in tomorrow's newspaper.

*Paul:* What a shame! I have to get up early tomorrow ...

*Brenda:* Okay, let's see here. Oh, how about this? On Channel 2 at 9:00, there's our favourite TV series "Friends"! It's not a new season, though. But the characters are so funny and it's not that serious.

*Paul:* Well, we've seen it a zillion times. But ... I'd like to rewatch some episodes. Probably it will be the best choice for tonight.

*Brenda:* Good. Go and get the popcorn from the kitchen.

*Paul:* Brenda! It's unhealthy! Especially to eat fast food in the evening. I'll make smoothies with vegetables. They're much better. And good for the heart.

1. Brenda likes watching
  - a) reality shows.
  - b) talent shows.
  - c) documentaries.
2. Paul thinks reality shows
  - a) lie to people.
  - b) show unusual situations.
  - c) show people's talents.
3. Paul would like to watch something
  - a) shocking and unusual.

- b) educational and serious.
- c) more lively and funny.
- 4. Brenda and Paul won't watch basketball because it
  - a) starts too early.
  - b) was cancelled.
  - c) begins late.
- 5. The TV series "Friends"
  - a) is a new TV series.
  - b) has been on TV before.
  - c) will start next week.
- 6. For a snack Paul prefers
  - a) junk food.
  - b) more healthy food.
  - c) nothing at all.

## VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

A lot of things have been said about ecological problems such as global warming, deforestation and pollution. However, one of the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ problems today is the appearance of more deserts and droughts. In December 1994 the United Nations Assembly 2. \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting. The result of the meeting was the document called the "Convention to Combat Desertification in

**SERIOUS**

**HAVE**



3. \_\_\_\_\_ Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa". (*desertification* — опустынивание).

The UN Assembly also declared June, the 4. \_\_\_\_\_ the World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought. The assembly agreed that desertification and drought

5. \_\_\_\_\_ global problems because they affected all regions of the world. The assembly also realized that combined action 6. \_\_\_\_\_ to fight desertification and drought.

Since then many countries and non-governmental organizations 7. \_\_\_\_\_ this day worldwide each year.

Promotional 8. \_\_\_\_\_ for this day traditionally include the distribution of printed materials, such as calendars, fact sheets, posters and postcards, to educational institutions and the general public. There may also be forums or discussions on drought and desertification, 9. \_\_\_\_\_ influence on society and ways to minimize the problem.

**THAT**

**SEVENTEEN**

**BE**

**NEED**

**CELEBRATE**

**ACTIVITY**

**THEY**

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

Soon after the wedding Stefan and Erika Svanstrom from Sweden started their honeymoon journey. But they had no idea what was waiting for 1. \_\_\_\_\_. They could never imagine that during the journey they 2. \_\_\_\_\_ through 6 natural disasters!

Stefan and Erika left Stockholm on December the 3. \_\_\_\_\_. They were immediately trapped in Munich, Germany, due to one of Europe's 4. \_\_\_\_\_ snowstorms.

From there they 5. \_\_\_\_\_ on to Australia which was then struck by one of the wildest cyclones in the nation's history. On one of the days they had 6. \_\_\_\_\_ for 24 hours on the cement floor of a shopping centre.

Mr. Svanstrom told Sweden's newspaper: "We escaped by the skin of our 7. \_\_\_\_\_." He said that the streets 8. \_\_\_\_\_ with fallen trees and their branches.

They arrived in Brisbane, when the city was experiencing massive flooding. And then went to Christchurch, New Zealand, just after a massive earthquake hit the city.

As soon as the Svanstroms 9. \_\_\_\_\_ in Tokyo, the city was rocked by a large earthquake.

The family returned to Stockholm on March, 29 after a much calmer visit to their last destination — China.

**THEY****GO****SIX****BAD  
FLY****STAY****TOOTH  
COVER****ARRIVE**

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

Amazing new images of the Titanic have been made recently.

The pictures show the ship on the sea bottom where it already  
**1.** \_\_\_\_\_ for about a hundred years. However, the ship is in a much  
**2.** \_\_\_\_\_ condition than the scientists thought.

The photos **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ by a research team from Premier Exhibitions. Expedition spokesman Chris Divano said his team's goal was to document as much of the Titanic as possible in 3D so they could "virtually raise" the ship. This means that one day, people will be able **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ a 3D tour of it.

You probably remember that the luxury liner **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ while travelling from England to New York. It happened on the very **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ voyage after hitting an iceberg. More than 1,500 passengers and crew died and 710 survived, mainly **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ and children. The expedition team is working against the clock to pho-

**BE**

**GOOD**

**TAKE**

**ENJOY**

**SINK**

**ONE**

**WOMAN**

tograph as much as it can before the Titanic falls to pieces. Much of the ship has corroded and one day 8. \_\_\_\_\_. And so 9. \_\_\_\_\_ secrets will be hidden forever.

**COLLAPSE, IT**

**4. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.**

Wintry weather is expected in all parts of the UK. BBC weather 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Jeff Kinders warned the people of strong winds and snowfalls. Such weather conditions will affect 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Scotland and Northern Ireland. It's going to get pretty 3. \_\_\_\_\_ in these places too.

The winds in Scotland are expected to cause 4. \_\_\_\_\_ high waves. Meanwhile the 5. \_\_\_\_\_ has already closed more than 200 schools across Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Such 6. \_\_\_\_\_ weather conditions may lead to serious problems, as thousands of homes were already left without electricity for several days.

**REPORT**

**MOST  
WIND**

**USUALLY  
GOVERN**

**DANGER**

**5. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.**

Deserts are usually hot, dusty and dry. But some years ago the deserts turned **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ white. The reason was the snowfalls. Snow fell right across the Middle East as a **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ winter storm passed through the region. And the snow was falling as far south as northern Saudi Arabia.

It was not a surprise to many people. It had snowed three years running in the region but this storm was particularly strong. A climate **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ said the winter was the coldest in the country for 20 years.

It forced the Bedouin shepherds and their camels to stay in their tents for **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ and to keep warm. Luckily the tents were warm enough to protect them from the **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ temperatures and the snowstorm.

The **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ weather gave the Bedouin shepherds a rare chance to build a snowman.

**COMPLETE**

**POWER**

**RESEARCH**

**PROTECT**

**FREEZE**

**EXPECTED**

## 6. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

To most people a desert is a place that is hot and has almost no rainfall.



Thus it looks like a place where life is absolutely **1.** \_\_\_\_\_. However, around 300 million people live in deserts around the world.

There is one **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ that is common to all desert-dwellers: finding water. Humans can live for weeks without food but only a few days without water, so people in deserts spend much time in search of this most **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ of all resources.

Women of the Tubu tribe, for example, guide their camel caravans for days across the **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ sands of the Sahara. They travel across the Sahara and back **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ to buy salt and dates at market. On the way, they must not miss small wells.

In South America's Atacama Desert, local people are very **6.** \_\_\_\_\_: they get water by gathering the morning dew!

**POSSIBLE****DIFFICULT****VALUE****END****SIMPLE****INVENT**

## **7. Read the text and choose the correct answer.**

Ash Dykes, 23 years old, spent 78 days crossing Mongolia — one of the world's most desolate countries. The young adventurer has become the first person to walk 2,400 km **1.** \_\_\_\_\_!

As he passed through the Altai Mountains and the hot Gobi Desert, he **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ known to locals as the

"lonely snow leopard". Mr. Dykes dragged a 120 kg home-made trailer which carried his food, water and camping **3.** \_\_\_\_\_. He completed 55 km in 14 hours **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ his longest day.

This is what Ash himself **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ about this long journey:

"It is an absolutely unreal **6.** \_\_\_\_\_. It still hasn't really sunk in, it feels surreal. I haven't had the time to think it over. A lot of people said it would be impossible. It was sometimes difficult to **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ a really nice family in a small settlement who offered me food and helped me. I had to face the **8.** \_\_\_\_\_ conditions alone all over again. At one point I walked for about eight days without seeing a single soul. But I was so determined that I didn't let it bother me too **9.** \_\_\_\_\_. There have been so many unforgettable experiences. Throughout the **10.** \_\_\_\_\_ I was happy to see the country first-hand and witness its diverse landscape and unpredictable climate."

- |                 |             |             |              |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. a) alone     | b) lonely   | c) single   | d) lone      |
| 2. a) become    | b) came     | c) became   | d) come      |
| 3. a) apparatus | b) material | c) device   | d) equipment |
| 4. a) on        | b) at       | c) in       | d) to        |
| 5. a) informs   | b) speaks   | c) tells    | d) says      |
| 6. a) feel      | b) feeling  | c) reaction | d) mood      |
| 7. a) forget    | b) depart   | c) leave    | d) disappear |
| 8. a) great     | b) maximum  | c) extreme  | d) fanatic   |

9. a) much

b) more

c) many

d) a lot

10. a) trip

b) expedition

c) tour

d) voyage

**8. Read the text and choose the correct answer.**

A Welsh mountain rescue team saved a 19-year-old teenager who was trapped in the mountains. It turned **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ that the young man got lost while walking in the mountains alone. He got lost in dangerous conditions, with wind speeds of at least 35 m/s and snow on the **2.** \_\_\_\_\_. Meanwhile he was wearing nothing but jeans, moccasins and a leather jacket.

The winds were so **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ that members of the search team were blown off their feet. On the one hand, it was urgent to find the young man. On the **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ hand the team members' lives were also in serious danger.

Rescuers said that visibility was so **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ during the search that only luck helped them. The wind stopped for some time. And two members of the search team heard the teen's **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ for help. He was very lucky to be **7.** \_\_\_\_\_.

Rob Johnson, Chairman of the Mountain Rescue Team, said: "This rescue shows the importance of good navigation **8.** \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains. You should always carry a map and compass and know **9.** \_\_\_\_\_ to use them. It also shows the need for the proper clothes to stay warm and dry **10.** \_\_\_\_\_ some pretty extreme weather."

## MODULE 1

- |                 |             |              |            |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. a) out       | b) up       | c) in        | d) over    |
| 2. a) land      | b) ground   | c) earth     | d) floor   |
| 3. a) energetic | b) powerful | c) strong    | d) weak    |
| 4. a) others    | b) another  | c) the other | d) other   |
| 5. a) bad       | b) badly    | c) worse     | d) awfully |
| 6. a) cris      | b) criis    | c) crys      | d) cries   |
| 7. a) life      | b) live     | c) alive     | d) lively  |
| 8. a) talents   | b) skills   | c) power     | d) ability |
| 9. a) how       | b) what     | c) way       | d) manner  |
| 10. a) on       | b) in       | c) under     | d) at      |

### WRITING

**You've got a letter from your pen-friend Theo. Write him a letter and answer his three questions.**

*... We're having really extreme weather now! It's been snowing for three days already. School was cancelled yesterday. And there're endless traffic jams on the roads. Have your classes ever been cancelled, and why? Do you have such weather conditions in your country? What's the worst natural disaster in your opinion? Why? ...*

**Write 100–120 words.**

**MODULE 2****READING****1. Match the statements (1–7) to the texts (A–F).  
There is one extra statement.**

1. I like the fact that the volunteer work I do helps other people feel better.
2. I think it's not difficult to get involved in charity work.
3. Volunteering helps me see how lucky I am.
4. It's satisfying to support a successful community project.
5. It's of great importance to see the difference I'm making.
6. I've started my own community project and it is going well.
7. I want to help people have better opportunities in life.

**A.** I want to help the homeless in the city where I live, so I called my local shelter and asked what I could do. They suggested a few ideas and in the long run I made up my mind that a good way for me to help would be to organize a food and clothes collection for charity at my school. I put up posters there and placed large boxes near the entrance to the school building for pupils to donate old clothing and canned foods. The amount we have collected so far is incredible.

**B.** When I finish school, I am going to spend a year doing volunteer work in Africa. I want to help the



children of Ghana learn the English language. I hear that the demand for the language in that country is high, so learning English will give the young people there a head start in life and increase their chances of finding well-paid jobs. I know this experience will be quite challenging for me since I'm used to a very different way of life, but I feel it's something I need to do.

- C.** I believe that all teens should try to be more active in their communities. I don't think it is hard to find something small to do to help. In my area you can read books to young children at the library on Saturday mornings. There's also a scheme where you can visit elderly people once or twice a week, which is what I do. And I always see posters about community events, such as beach or park clean-ups. There's no excuse for not doing something. The possibilities are really endless!
- D.** This year, for an environmental project, my class decided to help promote a recycling project in our community. Since the idea was already in progress, we met with the town officials and they gave us permission to design our own leaflets. We went from door to door handing them out. We also explained to the residents the need for the new recycling boxes and bins that they would soon have outside their homes. Many people found our leaflets very informative and thanked us for our efforts. I'm really happy we have been doing something great for our community!

- E.** Eventually, I would like to become a doctor, but I'm not waiting until then to help those who are in poor health. For the last six months, I've been volunteering at the children's hospital in my area. It's a great experience. What do I do? I mainly read stories and organize arts and crafts projects for the children. But I feel that I'm actually doing a lot more than that. I hope I'm helping lessen the fear and stress these children and their families often feel while they are in hospital. What could be more rewarding than that?
- F.** Every Sunday, I train a youth football team at the local community centre. What I really like about it is the positive response I get from the children — they are so keen to learn and I can really see that they are getting better and better each week. I can also see that they are learning to work well in a team, which will help them in many different situations when they are older. I think I'm enjoying the experience of volunteering a lot more because I can really see how I'm helping.

Text	A	B	C	D	E	F
Statement						

**2. Read the dialogue and mark the statements as True (T), False (F) or Not Stated (NS).**

*Dick:* Helen, have you ever bought anything on-line?

## MODULE 2

*Helen:* Sure! Lots of things. Books, clothes and what not ... My parents even do their weekly food shop over the Internet now. It saves so much time, not having to go to the supermarket every week!

*Dick:* But aren't you worried about using a credit card to buy things on the Net? I mean, it isn't very safe, is it?

*Helen:* No ... You've got it all wrong. Companies spend a lot of money making sure their web-sites are secure.

*Dick:* OK, then, but how about delivery? I saw a report on television a week ago which said that every year thousands of packages with consumer goods never arrive at their destination.

*Helen:* Yes, sometimes I do worry about that. But so far I've always received everything I have ordered. Anyway, most companies send you the item again if it gets lost in the post.

*Dick:* Well, personally I love the whole experience of shopping in offline shops. I don't think you can beat going into a shop and actually seeing the product in real life. For me, seeing a picture is not enough.

*Helen:* I see what you mean, but I think both ways of shopping are good for different reasons. I still go shopping with my friends in the High Street, you know.

- Dick:* So what happens if you don't like what you have ordered on the Internet and you want to return it? Isn't it a bit annoying?
- Helen:* Well, yes, I guess it could be a pain having to wrap everything up and then go to the post office to send it back. It's much easier to take something back to the shop.
- Dick:* Well, I think I'll go to the High Street for the moment. Actually, I'm going there now. It's my brother's birthday next week and I want to buy him some trainers. Do you want to come and help me choose some?
- Helen:* I'd love to, but I can't just now. How about tomorrow?
- Dick:* OK, no problem.

1. Helen goes to the supermarket with her parents every week. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Helen believes that it's safe to buy goods online. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Things that Helen orders on websites sometimes get lost on the post. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Dick is happy to buy things he's only seen in a photo. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They agree that returning things is a disadvantage of online shopping. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Dick goes shopping very often. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Helen is going to help Dick choose a present for his brother. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

#### I'm a Car-Boot Sale Addict

Let's agree that it's not much fun shopping in most shops anywhere. The thing is, big cities throughout the world are beginning to look more and more similar. In almost every one, you will find branches of the same global chains of shops and fast food restaurants — Gap, Benetton, Starbucks and McDonald's. As the chains corner the market, lots of little shops go out of business and the world becomes a little bit more predictable and boring. Chains will never surprise you. You always know what you'll get before you even walk through the doors. It's getting harder and harder to find something unusual or different there, which is why I'm a car-boot sale addict.

Every weekend, in car parks, fields and even school yards all over Britain, thousands of people unload the contents of their car boots onto small tables and sell off all the things they've wanted to get rid of for ages. The prices are usually made up on the spot, and bargaining is part of the fun. You can really get something extraordinary — old records, books, collections of love letters and even unbelievably cheap antiques.

So if you are fed up with wasting money in a big chain where a cup of coffee may cost about three pounds, say goodbye to big business and hello to the world of car-boot sales.

1. The narrator thinks that most big cities  
a) are very much alike.

- b) are different from one another.
  - c) used to be very much alike.
2. The narrator likes to do the shopping
    - a) in chain shops.
    - b) in supermarkets.
    - c) in car-boot sales.
  3. Car-boot sales
    - a) are very popular in Great Britain.
    - b) never take place in England.
    - c) are something out of the ordinary in Great Britain.
  4. When you are in a chain shop,
    - a) you never know what you might get there.
    - b) you always know what you might see there.
    - c) you will often be surprised at what they sell there.
  5. The narrator thinks that in a car-boot sale prices are
    - a) too high.
    - b) too cheap.
    - c) quite reasonable.

## VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

Not To Make a Mistake	
<p>There 1. _____ a few major</p> <p>2. _____ to avoid if you work on a computer and I've made all of 3. _____!</p> <p>The 4. _____ one was to load on all the</p>	<p><b>BE</b></p> <p><b>MISTAKE</b></p> <p><b>THEY</b></p> <p><b>ONE</b></p>

## MODULE 2

free software I 5. \_\_\_\_\_. I loaded on everything I got free with every computer magazine. I downloaded lots of free software from the Internet. My hard drive was full of stuff I never used. This slowed my machine down to the point where I wanted to throw it out of the window. The solution is very simple. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ any 7. \_\_\_\_\_ which you don't use. Bin them!

**HAVE**

**KEEP  
PROGRAMME**

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

#### No Surgery

Nowadays, there 1. \_\_\_\_\_ to be an operation for everything. Whether you want something 2. \_\_\_\_\_ smaller or 3. \_\_\_\_\_, or you want to emphasize your best features, plastic 4. \_\_\_\_\_ will say they have a good solution. They know, though, that you don't want the discomfort associated with surgery. But how can you enjoy the effects without 5. \_\_\_\_\_ under the knife? There is a unique service which consists of a series of injections that will give you the results you 6. \_\_\_\_\_ always eager to have. Contact us now and our operators 7. \_\_\_\_\_ you!

**SEEM**

**MAKE  
BIG  
SURGEON**

**GO**

**BE  
HELP**



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

**A Lucky Find**

When I **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ a small boy, we sometimes had to do without a lot of things other boys of my age had. We lived on what our father earned, which wasn't much, but we were able to get by. If we needed anything, we **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ up for it.

One day I **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ my mother to clean out the attic after my great aunt died when I **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ across her will! She **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ all the money she had to my mom. We had suddenly come into a fortune! We bought a bigger house and a new car. We also deposited the money which **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank. They say money isn't everything, but having money is much more fun than **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ it!

**BE**

**SAVE  
HELP**

**COME,  
LEAVE**

**LEAVE**

**HAVE**

**4. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.**

**Things We Buy**

Many people nowadays are trying to do their part to help solve **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ problems by **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ better choices about what they buy. **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ are learn-

**ENVIRONMENT  
MAKE  
CONSUME**

## MODULE 2

ing more about which products are  
**4.** \_\_\_\_\_, non-toxic and energy  
**5.** \_\_\_\_\_ and deciding their purchases based on this information. Today, there are more eco-friendly products to choose from than ever, which shows how the **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ power of consumers can make a **7.** \_\_\_\_\_.

**RECYCLE  
EFFICIENCY**

**BUY**

**DIFFERENT**

### 5. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

#### Supermarkets

A few decades ago, **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ high streets were full of butcher's, **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ and grocer's. Nowadays, there are very few of them left, as supermarkets took their customers a long time ago. Some people are **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ happy about this. They say it is much more **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ for a **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ to be able to buy everything from one **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ centre. But others feel sad that supermarkets made it **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ for many small businesses to survive.

**BRITAIN**

**BAKE**

**EXTREME  
CONVENIENCE  
SHOP  
SHOP**

**POSSIBLE**

**6. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.**

**Blogging**

The latest cyber craze is blogging. A blog is 1. \_\_\_\_\_ a 2. \_\_\_\_\_ online journal. Blogging is 3. \_\_\_\_\_ from posting in chat rooms because once you log out of a blog, your text remains. One 4. \_\_\_\_\_ of this is that anyone could read your blog. A university admissions department or an 5. \_\_\_\_\_ could access it, for example. Blogging can also be 6. \_\_\_\_\_. 7. \_\_\_\_\_!

**BASIC  
PERSON  
DIFFERENCE**

**ADVANTAGE**

**EMPLOY  
EXTREME  
ADDICT**

**7. Read the text and choose the correct answer.**

**The Internet**

The Internet is an extremely useful tool that has become an important 1. \_\_\_\_\_ of our lives. In particular, it has made searching for information much easier and faster than it 2. \_\_\_\_\_. However, some people say that finding information in this way can make life more 3. \_\_\_\_\_, too. On the one hand, using the Internet to find information has several advantages. Firstly, the fact that the Internet 4. \_\_\_\_\_ us to find information quickly saves time. Students can 5. \_\_\_\_\_ research for school

## MODULE 2

projects without going to the library as they did in the 6. \_\_\_\_\_. Also, we can all find out travel information, read the news and do many other things via the Internet without having to leave our homes. The Internet can also be very educational as a huge amount of information is available on any topic.

On 7. \_\_\_\_\_ hand, finding information on the Internet can have some disadvantages. One major problem is that information found on websites is not always accurate. Secondly, the fact that there is so 8. \_\_\_\_\_ information on the Internet means that it is sometimes difficult to find what you are looking for. Also, due 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the wide variety of information on the Net, it can be very easy to get distracted from what you are supposed to be doing.

To cut a long story short, there are both advantages and disadvantages of finding information on the Internet. On the 10. \_\_\_\_\_, the Internet is a very useful tool for our modern lives, but we should use it wisely.

- |                     |              |               |                   |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) section       | b) part      | c) particle   | d) member         |
| 2. a) used to being | b) used be   | c) used to be | d) was used to be |
| 3. a) harder        | b) hard      | c) difficult  | d) easy           |
| 4. a) enables       | b) ables     | c) enable     | d) be able        |
| 5. a) do            | b) to do     | c) make       | d) to make        |
| 6. a) history       | b) past      | c) future     | d) time           |
| 7. a) another       | b) the other | c) other      | d) the others     |
| 8. a) many          | b) a lot of  | c) much       | d) little         |
| 9. a) for           | b) to        | c) on         | d) —              |

10. a) total

b) real

c) hole

d) whole

**8. Read the text and choose the correct answer.****Distance Learning: Advantages and Disadvantages**

Nowadays, it seems that pressure to gain more qualifications to get better jobs has **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ many people to take up distance learning, by post or, more commonly, via the Internet. However, there are still more benefits to learning in a traditional classroom environment.

On the whole, **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ the increase in its popularity, I don't think that distance learning is **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ traditional classroom learning. Firstly, students have to be very dedicated and self-motivated to study by themselves and many students would find this difficult. Some people need more support in their studies than a tutor can give online or by post. **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ may miss the interaction with **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ students that always occurs in a traditional classroom.

But distance learning has some positive aspects, **6.** \_\_\_\_\_. It can **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ in the privacy of one's own home. This allows people to fit their studying around their work schedules and the demands of **8.** \_\_\_\_\_ life. It can also allow students to work without distractions from others and at their own place. However, I do believe that **9.** \_\_\_\_\_ students would benefit **10.** \_\_\_\_\_ having the input of a teacher and other students in a traditional classroom.

## MODULE 2

- |                 |                  |                |                |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) made      | b) encouraged    | c) done        | d) supported   |
| 2. a) in spite  | b) despite       | c) because of  | d) because     |
| 3. a) better as | b) better then   | c) better than | d) better that |
| 4. a) other     | b) others        | c) the others  | d) another     |
| 5. a) friend    | b) mate          | c) chap        | d) fellow      |
| 6. a) to        | b) too           | c) two         | d) also        |
| 7. a) be done   | b) do            | c) be made     | d) make        |
| 8. a) house     | b) accommodation | c) flat        | d) home        |
| 9. a) most of   | b) most          | c) few         | d) no          |
| 10. a) out      | b) out of        | c) from        | d) —           |

## WRITING

**You've got a letter from your pen-friend Bill. Write him a letter and answer his three questions.**

*... I've been trying to find a part-time job for the summer. It's not as easy as I have thought. Have you ever tried to find a job to get some pocket money? How much pocket money do schoolchildren usually have in your country? What do you spend your money on if you have any? ...*

**Write 100—120 words.**

## MODULE 3

## READING

**1. Match the statements (1–6) to the speakers (A–E). There is one extra statement.**

1. The speaker talks about personal responsibility for littering.
2. The speaker talks about the reasons why people litter.
3. The speaker describes a school anti-litter eco-programme.
4. The speaker talks about an anti-litter school competition.
5. The speaker explains why littering is a serious problem.
6. The speaker says that it's important to educate people about littering.

**Speaker A**

Every day I go to school I see litter on the ground. People carelessly throw paper, fast food, cans, paper cups, actually anything! They don't know how much they damage the environment. And don't realize the results of littering. That's why I'm sure it's important to teach and show everyone how bad littering is for the environment. Children should also be taught to throw garbage in litter bins right from school days. Parents and schools should do that. Eco-organisations can provide posters for schools. If there is enough information about the bad effects of littering, it may help solve the problem.



### Speaker B

It seems to me that people are just too lazy to take their litter to a garbage bin or a recycling bin. If there is no garbage container nearby, you know what they do? They will just throw their garbage in any place! No matter where they are. It may even be a public park, a street, or a playground. In other cases, people don't want to cross a street or walk a few steps to throw their litter. How do you like that! Sometimes people don't care what and where they throw. They hope someone will clean the litter or that it's the cleaner's duty to clean after them. Really, I cannot understand that.

### Speaker C

Littering is mostly a big problem in towns and cities, I suppose. And it has awful environmental consequences. For example, wind, traffic, and animals may carry litter to lawns, parks, playgrounds and other public places. I see it every day in my town. I know that littering harms and kills wildlife. Animals can mistake litter for food and die when eating it. Besides, heavy rains and storms carry litter into rivers and lakes, and in this way they add to water pollution. So if water becomes polluted from litter, we can no longer use it for drinking or swim in it. Littering is indeed an important matter.

### Speaker D

I guess we'll all be happy to see less litter around. And usually we blame others for that. And forget to look at ourselves. As I think we should all ask ourselves: what

can I do to solve the problem of littering? Well, I think the answer is clear. Each person should realize that it's our duty to stop littering. The government can make laws, but if we don't make the first step ourselves, nothing will help. We should not litter ourselves. So, we should start changing our own behaviour. In this way we'll be an example to others.

### Speaker E

My school has joined an interesting green programme called the Big Tidy Up. It's not a new idea in my town, because thousands of schools are already doing it. This programme helps collect thousands of bags of litter from school grounds. Some of my classmates don't like it, but to me it seems a good idea. Our school ground is full of paper cups, plastic lunchboxes and other stuff. Today we have got our "equipment", that is a sweeper, bags, gloves and even an information booklet. So tomorrow we're starting our spring cleaning.

Speaker	A	B	C	D	E
Statement					

## 2. Read the dialogue and mark the statements as True (T), False (F) or Not Stated (NS).

**Tim:** Well, Sue, are you planning to take part in this year's Clean-up Day?

**Sue:** Sure! I think it's a great idea. Not only will it make the area around look nicer, but I believe

if people see others picking up litter, they might think twice before throwing litter on around again.

*Tim:* I agree. I also like the fact that this event brings together different people from the community. There were people of all ages taking part last year, which was really nice. By the way, Sue, did you know that they're going to be collecting household rubbish like old clothes and even electrical items that day, too?

*Sue:* No. I didn't. Where?

*Tim:* Just outside the Riverside Community Centre.

*Sue:* That's good! My Dad will be glad to get rid of the old tyres and refrigerator in the garage. So, do you know what different activities there will be this year?

*Tim:* I read on the poster that we're going to be doing quite a lot of work in the park. Apart from collecting litter, we are going to be sweeping up leaves, painting fences and cleaning graffiti off the walls. I hope I can be involved in some of that. I have always loved our park.

*Sue:* Do you know if we have to bring anything?

*Tim:* Well, last year gloves and big black bin bags were provided. There was a really nice picnic lunch, too. Just bring some water to drink during the day. And make sure you don't wear your best clothes!

*Sue:* Yes, of course. See you there, then I have to admit, I am not really that excited about working so hard all day, but I know that events like this really make a difference, so I want to be involved.

*Tim:* Yes, I know what you mean. I think you'll be surprised by how much you enjoy it, though. It was great last year. The atmosphere was wonderful!

1. Sue believes in future the event will discourage people from dropping litter. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Most of the participants in the event last year were about as old as Tim. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sue's Dad is going to help collect litter on the Clean-up Day. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Tim wants to help clean up the park. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The participants don't have to bring their own lunch. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Sue is really looking forward to taking part in the event. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Tim made some good friends at the event last year. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Read the dialogue and choose the correct answer.

*Mark:* Kathy, we need some help for the charity show on Saturday. Do you think you can help?

## MODULE 3

*Kathy:* Well, I think I can. I just cannot come in the morning. Mum's meeting my aunt at the airport. I can't leave Lilly alone. She's just three, you know, and cannot take care of herself.

*Mark:* She's your younger sister, isn't she? You can come later. It's no problem. The charity show starts at 1 p.m. We'll need help all day.

*Kathy:* Mark, tell me a bit more about the show. What will it be like? Is it a talent show? And where will the money go?

*Mark:* Well, as I've said it's a charity show. And it's in two parts. The first is a charity market. Students are invited to bring home-made and handmade things. The second part is a concert. The aim of the whole event is to collect money for the elderly people in our district. We're planning to invite them to see the concert.

*Kathy:* Wow! Mark! That's a big and a worthy event! I'm so proud of you! I'll be happy to help. What do you want me to do?

*Mark:* The classrooms and the hall are already decorated. We haven't sent the invitations yet. But John is responsible for that. Can you help me with the programme? I have some volunteers with concert numbers. But I guess we need more.

*Kathy:* What have you got?

- Mark:* Brenda is playing the piano, Vic and his band are singing some songs. Susan suggested a small retro fashion show. And that's it so far.
- Kathy:* Mark, let's ask Hanna and Leo to be ready with a couple of dances. And the drama club can present a piece from Shakespeare. I know they're rehearsing now. I've seen a small bit already. The costumes are beautiful, and the acting is really good.
- Mark:* Kathy, you're great! I haven't thought about them before. The concert is complete. You saved me!
- Kathy:* Mark, I've got another idea! What about organizing a small reception after the concert? We can all have tea, some snacks and talk to our guests. I can make some cakes.
- Mark:* Perfect! Thanks a zillion times! Now let's go and talk to Hanna and Leo.

1. Kathy cannot come in the morning because she should
  - a) stay with her little sister.
  - b) meet her Mum from the airport.
  - c) take care of her aunt.
2. The school charity show begins
  - a) in the morning.
  - b) in the evening.
  - c) in the afternoon.
3. The charity show raises money for
  - a) the talented students.

- b) concert events.
- c) the old-aged people.
- 4. Mark asks Kathy to help him
  - a) decorate the classrooms.
  - b) organize the concert.
  - c) send the invitations.
- 5. Kathy thinks that one of the concert numbers can be
  - a) a song.
  - b) a play.
  - c) a quiz.
- 6. At the end of the concert Kathy suggests having
  - a) a party.
  - b) a cake sale.
  - c) a cooking show.

## **VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

In 2010, Jean Hill started an eco-campaign in the town of Concord, the USA. She was the **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ to tell local people that they should drink tap water and not bottled water. She said: "Bottled water is bad for the environment, **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ health, and public water systems." And added that if people **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ fewer plastic bottles, there would be less garbage in the streets.

**ONE**

**WE**

**USE**



As a result of this campaign, a new law  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_ in Concord in January, 2013.  
 Now shops cannot sell water in bottles that  
 are 5. \_\_\_\_\_ than one litre. If they dis-  
 obey the law, they 6. \_\_\_\_\_ \$50.

Still many people 7. \_\_\_\_\_ happy with  
 the new law. They're afraid that people may  
 start drinking more small bottles of colas and  
 other soft drinks. Local shops say they may  
 lose customers, because people will drive to  
 nearby towns and 8. \_\_\_\_\_ to buy small  
 bottles of water. Ann Davidson, aged 82,  
 says: "I 9. \_\_\_\_\_ bottled water all my life.  
 And I'm in perfect health. It's stupid to say  
 bottled water is unhealthy."

**MAKE****SMALL****PAY****NOT/BE****CITY****BUY**

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

The British Royal Family does a lot of  
 charitable work. Princes Harry and William,  
 for example, support such 1. \_\_\_\_\_ as  
 Help For Heroes, ABF The Soldiers' Charity  
 and Walking With The Wounded.

In 2009, the princes established the  
 Foundation of Prince William and Prince  
 Harry, which supports former British sol-  
 diers and 2. \_\_\_\_\_ families.

**CHARITY****THEY**

<p>In March 2011, together with four military  <b>3.</b> _____ Prince Harry trekked 5 days  in the Arctic. It <b>4.</b> _____ the first polar  expedition in which disabled people took  part. When Prince Harry returned from the  expedition, he described the experience as  "a lot <b>5.</b> _____ than any of us realized".  All this <b>6.</b> _____ for charitable purposes.  An American organization decided  to give a special award to both princ-  es for their charitable work. On May, the  <b>7.</b> _____, 2012, Harry officially re-  ceived it. He did it alone, as his brother  <b>8.</b> _____ go to the United States.  Now he plans to expand his Sentebale  charity. The group helps children in the  southern African country of Lesotho, but  soon it <b>9.</b> _____ projects worldwide.</p>	<p><b>MAN</b> <b>BECOME</b></p> <p><b>HARD</b> <b>DO</b></p> <p><b>SEVEN</b> <b>NOT/CAN</b></p> <p><b>HAVE</b></p>
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## 3. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

<p>Christmas is a difficult time for poor  people, especially the homeless. That's  why last year the King William IV pub in  London decided to make a holiday for  <b>1.</b> _____.</p> <p>The Sunday before Christmas was very  quiet in the pub. The pub's chef, Adam</p>	<p><b>THEY</b></p>
--	--------------------

Hardiman, looked around and saw that a lot of food **2.** \_\_\_\_\_. So Adam said to the manager: "We **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ for the holidays tomorrow. Instead of freezing the food let's offer free meals. I always **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ to cook or volunteer for the homeless at Christmas."

After he **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ the manager's agreement, he placed a board outside the pub which ran: "We are cooking Christmas dinner. If you know anyone who **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ homeless or hungry, tell or bring in them."

He then photographed the sign and posted the picture on Twitter, where **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ than 5,000 people saw it. Different taxi **8.** \_\_\_\_\_ agreed to bring people to the pub for free.

The dinner was a big success. And the pub now hopes that it was the **9.** \_\_\_\_\_ but not the last time when they served free meals.

**LEAVE  
CLOSE**

**WANT**

**GET**

**BE**

**MANY  
COMPANY**

**ONE**

#### 4. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

There is a lot of debate about drinking bottled water. Some people say it's good

## MODULE 3

and its quality is better than tap water. Others may 1. \_\_\_\_\_ with it.

Anyway, bottled water can be 2. \_\_\_\_\_. For example, it is a 3. \_\_\_\_\_ alternative at big events like sports, festivals, and concerts because people need to drink something there. In areas without clean water, bottled water is even more helpful.

At the same time, many people choose bottled water even at home, though tap water is 4. \_\_\_\_\_ of the same quality. In addition, there isn't much 5. \_\_\_\_\_ in taste between tap water and bottled water.

Many people 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the plastic bottles, which helps the environment.

**AGREE  
USE  
HEALTH**

**USUAL  
DIFFER**

**CYCLE**

### 5. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Being a volunteer can make you happier and help you live longer, according to a new study. They say it's not 1. \_\_\_\_\_ that doing good things for others improves your mental health and helps you live a better life. A 2. \_\_\_\_\_ from the UK's University of Exeter found that volunteers suffered less from 3. \_\_\_\_\_.

**USUAL  
RESEARCH  
DEPRESS**

Australians take the first place in volunteering, as about 36% of the population have tried helping others.

A study from the University of Michigan suggested three reasons why volunteering may be beneficial and 4. \_\_\_\_\_. First, it involves physical 5. \_\_\_\_\_. Second, it's a social event, and we can make new friends. And third, it gives us a deep sense of 6. \_\_\_\_\_.

**HELP  
ACTIVE**

**HAPPY**

**6. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.**

Ten trees across England will soon be named as the nation's Tree of the Year. The event is organized yearly by the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ charity The Woodland Trust.

Some of the trees are located in England's most 2. \_\_\_\_\_ and historic places. One tree, the Major Oak, is in Sherwood Forest, where Robin Hood and his band of merry men robbed the rich to give to the poor. A local newspaper 3. \_\_\_\_\_ stated: "The legend of Robin Hood cannot be separated from this 4. \_\_\_\_\_ tree which still exists

**ENVIRONMENT**

**FAME**

**REPORT**

**IMPRESS**

today." Another **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ important tree is Newton's Apple Tree, whose falling fruit gave Sir Isaac Newton the idea for his theory.

The Woodland Trust is afraid that some trees may **6.** \_\_\_\_\_, so they inspire people to visit woods, plant trees, and enjoy the many benefits that woodland can offer.

**HISTORICAL**

**APPEAR**

## 7. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

In recent years, researchers have found a powerful new kind of therapy. It is just as **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ against depression as traditional psychotherapy or medication. And the amazing thing is that you don't have **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ for this therapy. It's absolutely **3.** \_\_\_\_\_. And anyone can use it **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ any time. It's not even a new therapy **5.** \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, it's even older than the human race.

This is ecotherapy — contact with nature. The treatment recommends people to go outside and be active in a green **6.** \_\_\_\_\_.

A few years ago researchers at the University of Essex studied a group of people suffering **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ depression. After a walk in a country park 90% of them **8.** \_\_\_\_\_ more cheerful and confident.

The researchers say that spending just five minutes in natural surroundings **9.** \_\_\_\_\_ your emotional state, self-esteem, and motivation. It may be a walk in a park

or gardening in the backyard. Another study by the same research team found that 94% of people with mental illnesses believed that contact with nature put them in a more positive 10. \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                   |               |                |               |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) effective   | b) valuable   | c) actual      | d) powerful   |
| 2. a) paid        | b) paying     | c) pay         | d) to pay     |
| 3. a) independent | b) free       | c) open        | d) unpaid     |
| 4. a) at          | b) in         | c) for         | d) to         |
| 5. a) either      | b) too        | c) beside      | d) else       |
| 6. a) location    | b) atmosphere | c) environment | d) background |
| 7. a) in          | b) from       | c) as          | d) out        |
| 8. a) fell        | b) feel       | c) felt        | d) fall       |
| 9. a) improves    | b) develops   | c) rises       | d) grows      |
| 10. a) mind       | b) emotion    | c) feel        | d) mood       |

### 8. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

Have you ever heard of giant Galapagos tortoises? Not long ago they were a 1. \_\_\_\_\_ for all endangered animals. Centuries ago they lived all over the world. But people hunted them and 2. \_\_\_\_\_ their habitat, so they became almost extinct. The number of tortoises fell from over 250,000 in the 16th century to just 3. \_\_\_\_\_ thousand in the 1970s.

In the 1960s, there were just 15 of the animals in 4. \_\_\_\_\_. This caused conservationists to 5. \_\_\_\_\_ action to help them. Now, more than forty years later, the



## MODULE 3

tortoises are doing well. There are over 1,000 of them living in the wild. Scientists say it is a conservation success 6. \_\_\_\_\_. Conservationist James Gibbs said: "That's actually pretty 7. \_\_\_\_\_." Gibbs says the tortoises can now 8. \_\_\_\_\_ without human help. He hopes the conservation story in the Galapagos Islands will continue. Next year, a small island that lost all of its tortoises a few years ago will get 200 9. \_\_\_\_\_. Gibbs is looking forward 10. \_\_\_\_\_ "another success".

- |                 |              |              |              |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. a) symbol    | b) emblem    | c) image     | d) logo      |
| 2. a) destroyed | b) broke     | c) spoiled   | d) defeated  |
| 3. a) a little  | b) little    | c) a few     | d) few       |
| 4. a) life      | b) existence | c) reality   | d) actual    |
| 5. a) make      | b) take      | c) do        | d) have      |
| 6. a) event     | b) history   | c) happening | d) story     |
| 7. a) amazing   | b) amaze     | c) amazingly | d) amazing   |
| 8. a) recover   | b) alive     | c) survive   | d) last      |
| 9. a) specis    | b) spices    | c) species   | d) specieses |
| 10. a) for      | b) to        | c) up        | d) after     |

## WRITING

**You've got a letter from your pen-friend Sarah. Write her a letter and answer her three questions.**

*... I'm busy preparing for a charity event that my school is having in 3 days. We decided to organize a fair. Every student should make something themselves and sell it at*

*the school fair. All the money will go to children's hospitals. You know what I'm doing? Making cakes! I'm so excited! ... Do you think that we should help those who are in need? Why? What do you do to help others? What charity event do you want to have at school? ...*

**Write 100–120 words.**

**MODULE 4****READING**

**1. Match the titles (1–9) to the texts (A–H). There is one extra title.**

1. Music festival
2. Beautiful gardens and wildlife
3. House of a great political figure
4. River trip
5. Choir
6. Leisure cycle ride
7. Sounds and smells of prison life
8. Old train journey
9. Works of art

- A.** Built on a chalk hill, this small prosperous city is the market centre for the rich agricultural area surrounding it. Its magnificent Norman Cathedral stands a proud landmark, attracting visitors from afar. Next to Ely Cathedral is the former home of the Lord Protector, where the period rooms, exhibitions and films will give you a glimpse of Cromwell's life and times. Guided tours for groups can be arranged.
- B.** One of Britain's oldest public museums. The collection contains works by Titian and the 17th century Dutch masters. Most of the important British artists are represented, from Hogarth in the 18th century through Constable in the 19th century to Ben Nicholson in the 20th.

- C.** During the academic year, you are invited to attend choral services in the Chapel. These are held at 17.30 Monday to Saturday, and at 10.30 and 18.00 on Sundays. Today the choir also gives concerts all over the world. Its televised service of carols has become a much loved Christmas tradition.
- D.** To make the most of your time in Cambridge why not join one of our Leisurely Guided Cycle Rides. This is a unique and memorable way to see Cambridge. Geoff, the guide and mechanic on these rides, is a Cambridge graduate who has a keen interest in local history and has been running a cycle hire business for 25 years.
- E.** Punts are traditional flat-bottomed boats of Cambridgeshire waterways. Originally used commercially for fishing, fowling and reed-cutting, punts are mostly used as pleasure boats. Punting is very popular both with students and visitors, who can hire punts from boat-yards along the river Cam — with a chauffeur if required.
- F.** Let your imagination run free as your personal stereo guide takes you through King Lynn's 1930s police station and into the old cells beyond. Hear the true stories of Lynn's highwaymen, murderers, robbers and witches. Try the stocks, fetters and manacles for yourself. Then stroll through the Guildhall undercroft to see Lynn's magnificent civic treasures and hear their stories.

## MODULE 4

- G.** Linton Zoo is proud to be part of the inter-zoo breeding programme for endangered species. Your visit supports this important work. There's a wealth of rare exotic creatures to see here including Grevy's Zebra, Snow Leopards, Tigers, Lions, Tapir, Binturongs, Owls, Parrots, Giant Tortoises, Tarantula Spiders and many others. Set in sixteen acres of beautiful gardens with plenty of picnic areas, a children's play area and all other usual facilities.
- H.** All abroad for a delightful 15-mile steam ride through the picturesque Neve Valley from Peterborough city centre to Wansford. The new station at Ferry Meadows is the gateway to outdoor activity fun in the country park.

Text	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Title								

### 2. Read the dialogue and mark the statements as True (T), False (F) or Not Stated (NS).

- Sue:* Have you made up your mind where to go for a holiday this year?
- Tim:* Well, I fancy an active holiday. I might go skiing, but I'd have to wait for the winter for that.
- Sue:* You need to save up a lot of money to go skiing, too.
- Tim:* I know. I went skiing a few years ago and it wasn't cheap at all.

**Sue:** How about hiking in the mountains with some friends? You will still get to experience the beautiful surroundings! You could take a tent and then pitch it wherever you wanted.

**Tim:** That sounds like hard work! Wouldn't we have to take food and cooking equipment along with us as well?

**Sue:** I guess so. Well, I know what you could do! A friend of mine went on a cycling holiday to the Netherlands with his friends and they all really liked it. They made new friends, saw a lot of places and got quite fit. She said it was quite relaxing, too, as there are no mountains or big hills in Holland.

**Tim:** That sounds like fun! They didn't camp, did they?

**Sue:** Oh, no. They stayed in small guesthouses. The company they booked with arranged their accommodation for them. My friend told me how far she and her friends wanted to go each day and what type of place they wanted to stay in and the company sorted out everything.

**Tim:** If it's so flat there, is there much to see or do? I wanted an active holiday, remember!

**Sue:** Remember that you can stop off whenever you like to have a look around. I think there are a lot of nice little towns and villages to see. Amsterdam would be fun, too. There are canals, museums and other tourist attractions there.

## MODULE 4

**Tim:** That really sounds quite interesting. I'd love to get some more information. Do you think your friend who was there would mind if I phone her?

**Sue:** Not at all. Let me give you her number.

1. Both Tim and Sue think that a skiing holiday is expensive. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Tim went camping before and didn't like it. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Sue's friend found her cycling holiday rather tiring. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Sue's friend didn't book her own accommodation. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Tim is concerned that the cycling holiday might be boring. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Sue doesn't think Tim will do any sight-seeing on a cycling holiday. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Tim wants to find out more about the cycling holiday. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

#### My Bangkok Holiday

I've just arrived back from a holiday in Bangkok. It was really amazing. Bangkok is such a mysterious and fascinating city, and it is so hot! When I walked out of the airport, the first thing I noticed was the heat! It was early in the morning but the temperature was more than



thirty degrees. It took me a couple of days to get used to it, but once I did, I didn't have a problem. In fact, I really liked the fact that I could wear a T-shirt all day and all night and don't get cold — quite unlike where I live.

A friend of mine, Bill, moved to Bangkok three years ago for work. I remember wondering if he would like living there. I thought he might find it difficult. But when he kept e-mailing me that I had to come and see what a wonderful place Bangkok was, I knew he was very happy and wanted to see why for myself. I saved up for a few months and then jumped on a plane.

There are lots of interesting things to do and see in Bangkok. One place visitors should not miss is the beautiful Grand Palace. It is the most famous landmark in the city and absolutely amazing. Nowadays, it is used for important ceremonial occasions but originally it was built for the king of Thailand to live in. The architecture is a great mix of Thai and European styles. Visitors are only allowed to see the northern part of the palace, but even this takes hours to see it properly.

Another place worth visiting is Bangkok Zoo because it has so many interesting animals. The zoo actually attracts a lot of locals, so it's also a great place to meet Thai people. There is even a lake inside the zoo gardens and, for a small price, you can hire a boat and go out on the lake. The zoo gets very crowded and hot in the afternoon, but the animals are much more active then, so you may want to visit it at this time.

Bangkok is also famous for its shopping and one of the best places I found to shop was Chatuchak Market. It is located opposite Bangkok's old bus terminal and has more than 10,000 stalls. It's open every Saturday and Sunday, from 7 a.m. until late. Some stalls are open for business during the week, but not enough to make the effort to go there, so save your visit for the weekend. I spent a wonderful day there and I found some great bargains.

The food in Bangkok is wonderful and you will find restaurants everywhere. There are also hundreds of people selling food in the street. Street food is delicious and fun to eat. Don't avoid it because you've heard it will make you ill. It's cheap, different to the food you will find in restaurants and surprisingly a lot less likely to make you ill. However, the price of street food in tourist areas is easily 25–100% more expensive than in non-tourist areas.

Finally, let me tell you one thing everyone should do when visiting Bangkok. Everyone should take a ride in one of the small open-air taxis called "tuk-tuk". A tuk-tuk taxi is like a golf cart — it's basically a man riding a motorbike with space in the back for four or five passengers. A ride is a lot of fun as you are in the open air. Also tuk-tuk drivers drive fast and dangerously. One tip, though — decide on a fare with the driver before accepting a ride, because otherwise you may be overcharged.

1. Regarding the weather in Bangkok, the author says
  - a) it was a nice change.

- b)** she couldn't get used to it.
  - c)** it made her feel ill at first.
- 2.** The author visited Bangkok because
  - a)** she had heard it was a great place.
  - b)** she found a cheap flight there.
  - c)** she was considering moving there.
- 3.** The author says the Grand Palace
  - a)** is where the royal family lives.
  - b)** has had different uses.
  - c)** isn't open to the public.
- 4.** According to the author, Bangkok Zoo is
  - a)** mainly popular with tourists.
  - b)** inexpensive to visit.
  - c)** best visited at a certain time.
- 5.** When writing about Chatuchak Market, the author gives advice about
  - a)** how to get there.
  - b)** when to visit it.
  - c)** how to get the best bargains.
- 6.** The author suggests that street food
  - a)** isn't any cheaper than restaurant food.
  - b)** should be avoided in non-tourist areas.
  - c)** is much better than many people think.
- 7.** When taking a "tuk-tuk" taxi, the author says it's important to
  - a)** agree on the price before you get in.
  - b)** make sure you are not the only passenger.
  - c)** remember to tip the driver.

**VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Where History is Made</b></p> <p>Legend has it that the 1. _____ sports stadium 2. _____ for the Olympic Games, which were created by the Greeks 3. _____ of years ago. Stadiums became part of Greek and Roman culture and lots of spectators gathered to see athletes take part in the events. However, stadiums 4. _____ with the fall of the Roman Empire and were not used again until toward the end of the 19th century. Since then, thousands of stadiums 5. _____ all over the world. They have once again become 6. _____ where legends are created and history 7. _____.</p>	<p><b>ONE</b></p> <p><b>BUILD</b></p> <p><b>THOUSAND</b></p> <p><b>DISAPPEAR</b></p> <p><b>BUILD</b></p> <p><b>PLACE</b></p> <p><b>MAKE</b></p>
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2. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Visitors from Space</b></p> <p>Scientists believe that the last time a large object from outer space hit the Earth 1. _____ in 1908. Luck-</p>	<p><b>BE</b></p>
--	------------------

ily it landed in a sparsely-populated area of Siberia, but 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 60 km away from the crash site 3. \_\_\_\_\_ to the ground. When it happened, just over a hundred 4. \_\_\_\_\_ ago, scientists thought the explosion 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ by part of a comet. Since then, research has shown that it was a stone meteorite which exploded in the atmosphere. Objects of this kind have been striking the Earth for millions of years, but serious explosions are rare. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ are trying to project when the next serious impact might be.

**PERSON****THROW****YEAR****MAY, CAUSE****ASTRONOMER**

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

**A Mystery Solved**

She knew something was wrong the moment she 1. \_\_\_\_\_ the room. It wasn't as if anything was missing or out of place, but something was definitely not as it should be. She 2. \_\_\_\_\_ and 3. \_\_\_\_\_ around again. The cat was lying in front of the

**ENTER****STOP, LOOK**

## MODULE 4

fire. Nothing unusual. 4. \_\_\_\_\_, she sat in her chair. Suddenly, she froze. She 5. \_\_\_\_\_ something when the cat had yawned and stretched. Normally, when it woke up and saw her in the room, it would start demanding 6. \_\_\_\_\_. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ eyes went to the tank in the corner. There were no fish in it.

**PUZZLE**

**REALIZE**

**FEED, SHE**

### 4. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

#### A Place to Remember

Everyone has a special place they have fond memories of, something that remains dear to them. For me, that place is Long Sault in Ontario, Canada. I spent my happy 1. \_\_\_\_\_ there.

Long Sault is a 2. \_\_\_\_\_, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ area made up of eleven islands connected by bridges. They were formed after the 4. \_\_\_\_\_ of the St. Lawrence River in the middle of the 20th century. There is a lot to do there — hiking for outdoor 5. \_\_\_\_\_, bird-watching,

**CHILD**

**BEAUTY  
MYSTERY**

**FLOOD**

**ENTHUSIASM**

camping, golf and even goose  
 6. \_\_\_\_\_. I will never forget that  
 paradise, which gave me so many  
 7. \_\_\_\_\_ memories.

**FEED****FORGET**

**5. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.**

**The Universe**

Some 1. \_\_\_\_\_ believe it's possible that there are billions and billions of universes. Each universe has a 2. \_\_\_\_\_ possible consequence for every 3. \_\_\_\_\_. In the universe we live in V. V. Putin has been 4. \_\_\_\_\_ President. But in other universes different things happened. Imagine if that's true! In some universes, 5. \_\_\_\_\_ parents didn't meet, so you weren't born. In a different universe, a meteor didn't strike the Earth, so the dinosaurs didn't become extinct. In another universe, you started 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ a year earlier, so you read this text last year. It makes you think, doesn't it?

**SCIENCE**

**DIFFERENCE**  
**ACT**  
**ELECTION**

**YOU**

**LEARN**  
**ENGLAND**



## 6. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Harry Houdini</b></p> <p>Harry Houdini is considered to be one of the greatest <b>1.</b> _____ of all time. He began doing his magic show <b>2.</b> _____ in America at the end of the 19th century. In 1893, he met a fellow <b>3.</b> _____ whose name was called Bess Rahner. They got married three weeks later and, for the rest of Houdini's career, Bess worked as his <b>4.</b> _____ on stage.</p> <p>First, he did <b>5.</b> _____ card tricks, but he became <b>6.</b> _____ due to his <b>7.</b> _____ escape acts.</p>	<p><b>MAGIC</b></p> <p><b>PROFESSIONAL</b></p> <p><b>PERFORM</b></p> <p><b>ASSIST</b></p> <p><b>MAIN</b></p> <p><b>FAME</b></p> <p><b>CREDIT</b></p>
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## 7. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

### The Haunted House

Just after midnight, Pete and Julia, with Tom the dog, arrived **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ the haunted house, having first made sure that no one would notice their absence. The **2.** \_\_\_\_\_, built in the 17th century, had been abandoned for several years and the broken windows stood staring like the eyes of a frightened ghost. Pete, **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ by Julia and Tom, took out his torch and

pointed it towards the fence, looking for the gap which they had hidden **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ days earlier.

But how had their latest adventure begun? Pete had been sitting in a café having a drink when he overheard some men **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ about hiding “the stuff” in the haunted house till things had quietened down. Knowing that the police were looking for drug traffickers in the area, Pete had followed the men to **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ car, **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ sure to take down the number.

Pete, Julia and Tom the dog spent the next few evenings at the house, hiding in one of the stables next to the house, waiting patiently **8.** \_\_\_\_\_ the arrival of the criminals. They saw the lights of a car coming closer. When the car stopped, a man got out carrying what seemed to be a large parcel. A few seconds **9.** \_\_\_\_\_ they saw another figure getting **10.** \_\_\_\_\_ the car, wearing a long black overcoat and having something in his hand that, in the darkness, looked like a gun.

1. a) in
2. a) accommodation
3. a) following
4. a) a few
5. a) saying
6. a) they
7. a) getting
8. a) —
9. a) late
10. a) off

- b) at
- b) home
- b) followed
- b) a little
- b) talking
- b) their
- b) being
- b) for
- b) latter
- b) out

- c) to
- c) house
- c) follow
- c) few
- c) telling
- c) his
- c) having
- c) after
- c) later
- c) out of

- d) into
- d) place
- d) to follow
- d) little
- d) say
- d) its
- d) making
- d) to
- d) latest
- d) out off

## 8. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

### The Longest River in the World

1. \_\_\_\_\_ encyclopaedias will state with confidence that the River Nile, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ is in Africa, is the longest river in the world. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ length is often given as 6,695 kilometres. However, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ are some scientists who would question the fact. Indeed, they would argue that the River Amazon in South America is in fact longer 5. \_\_\_\_\_ the Nile. At first sight it seems 6. \_\_\_\_\_ that we don't know exactly how long the rivers are.

The situation becomes more understandable, though, when we consider that there is not always 7. \_\_\_\_\_ about where a river actually starts. Also, how 8. \_\_\_\_\_ a river is can change over time.

So, perhaps the correct answer 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the question "Which is the longest river in the world?" should be: "It 10. \_\_\_\_\_."

- |                 |                 |                 |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) Many of   | b) Most of      | c) Most         | d) A lot       |
| 2. a) what      | b) which        | c) that         | d) who         |
| 3. a) Its       | b) It's         | c) Eats         | d) —           |
| 4. a) they      | b) there        | c) their        | d) those       |
| 5. a) then      | b) than         | c) that         | d) as          |
| 6.              |                 |                 |                |
| a) unbelievable | b) unbelievable | c) unbelievable | d) unbelieving |
| 7. a) agreeing  | b) agreement    | c) disagreement | d) disagreeing |

8. a) short

b) big

c) small

d) long

9. a) on

b) at

c) to

d) for

10.

a) is dependable

b) is depending

c) is depended

d) depends

**WRITING**

**You've got a letter from your pen-friend Mary. Write her a letter and answer her three questions.**

*... When I was in London this summer, I went to the Dungeon. It's an unforgettable experience. Have you ever been to a dungeon? What are your impressions (if you were there) and would you like to see one (if not)? What other mysterious places have you visited? ...*

**Write 100–120 words.**

**MODULE 5****READING**

**1. Match the titles (1–8) to the texts (A–G). There is one extra title.**

- 1.** Expensive wear
- 2.** Different opinions
- 3.** Helpers in learning
- 4.** Unchanged element
- 5.** Exclusive rights
- 6.** Colourful clothes
- 7.** Keeping the tradition
- 8.** Saving time

**A.** Do you wear a uniform to school? Would you like to wear one? These are questions for debate and discussion. Like in lots of things there are two sides in this problem. Some people say that all schools should have uniforms. Others are sure that school uniforms are not comfortable and old-fashioned. Well, both arguments have experts on their side. There is no clear answer. And what is your opinion?

**B.** Christ's Hospital is one of the oldest schools in Britain. They have an unusual uniform which dates back to the time when the school was founded. And that was in 1552! Boys and girls wear a long blue coat, knee trousers, and yellow socks. And today students don't change their habits. They still wear the same uniform. There were some talks about making the

uniform more modern. But it was decided to continue wearing the old uniform.

- C.** Many school teachers and parents believe that uniforms create a better learning environment at school. Children stop paying much attention to bright clothes and fashion labels, which distract their attention. Instead they spend more time on studying and learn to concentrate better on classes. As a result their attention improves and they get higher marks. Different studies in the UK prove that.
- D.** Harrow is a prestigious boys' school in northern London with a strict uniform tradition. You can easily recognize a Harrow student by the hat, which is part of the uniform. All boys have to wear their hats every day when they go to classes or return from them. Some students are allowed to wear a different scarf, tie or jumper. But the hat should always be there. Students must wear it no matter what happens.
- E.** Many parents complain that their children spend a lot of time planning and choosing what clothes to wear to school every day. Instead they could sleep an extra hour. However, if children wear uniforms at schools, they don't worry about what to wear every day. And they may have an extra hour or half an hour every morning. Sounds nice, doesn't it?
- F.** Eton College is one of the best and most prestigious schools in Britain. The uniform is very strict: black jacket and a waistcoat, a white collar and dark

trousers. Only a small group of students can slightly change their uniform. They are members of an important school club called the Pop. They can wear any waistcoat they please. Prince William, when he was at Eton, wore a waistcoat designed like a British national flag.

- G.** School uniforms are not always cheap for parents, especially if there are two or more children in a family and they are all students. Parents can't buy any clothes they want. They can't shop at sales, either. What is more, many schools have several uniforms such as everyday uniforms, formal uniforms for special events and another uniform for P.E. classes. And children grow fast. So parents have to spend more money every year.

Text	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Title							

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

People often ask which language is the most difficult to learn. That's a very tricky question! When we learn our native language, we do it naturally and we pay no attention to difficulties. To us all the forms of the words are natural. But when we start learning a foreign language, the situation changes. And here we start talking about the difficulties. In this case we should take into consideration a lot of factors.



A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn. The reason is that Portuguese is very similar to Spanish. This includes pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar. At the same time learning Japanese may be much more difficult for a Spaniard, because Japanese greatly differs from Spanish. So the first language can influence learning a second language. It can make it easier or harder.

Some people seem to learn languages easily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role. And surely a learner's motivation for learning is highly important. If you are eager to learn a language, you will do it easier and quicker. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they also do it faster.

One of the most difficult languages in the world is Navajo. It is spoken by the Navajo people in the north-west of the United States. What makes it so hard to learn? Well, firstly, it has a lot of sounds which don't exist in English. Secondly, it has a lot of prefixes that change the meaning of words. The way you say a word is important. For example, if you pronounce a word in a high voice, it has one meaning. If you say the same word in a low voice, it has an absolutely different meaning. Probably because of its difficulty Navajo was used as a code language. It happened during World War II in the battles on the Pacific front. Navajo speakers sent secret messages over the radio. The Japanese tried hard to break

the code and understand Navajo. However, they did not succeed.

Among European languages the most difficult one is Hungarian. Like English, it uses the Roman alphabet for writing. However, reading Hungarian will be a hard task. What's more, each noun has thirty-five different forms. Imagine that! Hungarian is also full of very expressive idioms and lots of suffixes. All in all, it's not an easy task to learn it.

Actually, no language is easy to learn. And learning a foreign language is a huge challenge. At the same time it's interesting, as any foreign language opens the door to a new unknown culture.

1. People generally learn their native language easily.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Portuguese is easier in grammar than Chinese.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. A native language can't help you in learning a foreign one.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. If you're interested in learning a language, you'll do it faster.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Teachers learn foreign languages faster than others.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. In Navajo pronunciation of words does not matter.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Navajo was used as a secret language during the war.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Hungarian and Navajo have a lot of suffixes.

\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Read the statements (1–6) and match them to the speakers (A–E). There is one extra statement.**

1. The speaker describes how students may cheat in class.
2. The speaker explains that cheating has its advantages.
3. The speaker says what is done to prevent cheating.
4. The speaker remembers an unsuccessful cheating experience.
5. The speaker says that cheating is your personal responsibility.
6. The speaker explains why students cheat in class.

**Speaker A**

Well, to be honest I don't like cheating. I have tried to cheat on a test in French last year. I talked to my friend and we decided to write the vocabulary words for the test on the palms of our hands. Of course, this was a simple way to cheat. I think everybody has done it once. The test started alright. But then the teacher noticed something. She didn't do anything at first. But when I tried to look up a word again, she came up to me and saw that I was cheating. I was given a zero. I haven't cheated since then.

**Speaker B**

I may sound rude, sorry, but I'll say that. Students cheat because they're stupid and they didn't do the classwork

and homework to learn what they need to know for the test. At the same time they want to get good results. But they don't want to do anything for that. Cheating is a sign of lazy students. I know some teenagers who cheat because they say they have other important things to do. Like, going to parties and discos, hanging out with friends and so on. They say they have no time for homework, that's why they cheat on tests.

### **Speaker C**

I think I'm an expert on cheating. I don't cheat myself, I've never done it. I just like studying the ways students cheat. The easiest way is to write the answers on the desk, on your hand or in an open notebook. I know students who try to sit behind someone who will pass the test successfully. However, some students are more creative. They work with their classmates and make systems of signs. They use fingers to give the answers. They agree what sign will mean that the answer is A, B, C and so on. It's like a real code language.

### **Speaker D**

I can say in a way in my school teachers pay no attention to cheating. In a way. During tests they don't walk along the desks watching us. They say that if you're cheating, you're lying to yourself. And I totally agree. If you choose to cheat and not to learn, it's your decision. You should be ready to answer for your actions. To me, honesty is the best policy, I hate lies. Anyway, truth will always come out in the end. Others will see that you've lied.

**Speaker E**

My school is very strict about cheating. Some of my teachers hand out a different test or quiz to every person in class. There, all the questions are different or they are all mixed in each test. If it is end of the term test, we put our bags and everything at the front of the room. We can't use any electronic devices at all. All our mobile phones stay in bags. Then each of us takes a separate desk, so that there's no one sitting next to you. And most teachers walk around and watch everyone take the test. If they catch us cheating, they automatically give us a zero.

Speaker	A	B	C	D	E
Statement					

**VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

A children's charity fund, ChildFund, did an interesting experiment. It was called "Small Voices, Big Dreams". They 1. \_\_\_\_\_ a list of 6 questions for children, and asked children in 47 countries around the world about their hopes, dreams and fears.

It was discovered that education, food and the environment were their biggest 2. \_\_\_\_\_. For example, the children

**MAKE****WORRY**

3. \_\_\_\_\_ the question: "If you were president or leader of your country, what (you) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ to improve the lives of children in your country?" Most said they would pay more attention to education.

A ChildFund representative was happy that the children 5. \_\_\_\_\_ the link between education and a better future. She said: "I'm surprised to see how clever and wise 6. \_\_\_\_\_ children are. And now I'm very proud of them."

The children also answered the question: "What are you 7. \_\_\_\_\_ of?" Over 25% said their 8. \_\_\_\_\_ fear was dangerous animals and insects. The children also cared much for the environment. Nearly half of them said they 9. \_\_\_\_\_ more trees to help improve the planet and stop littering.

**ASK**

**DO**

**SEE**

**WE**

**AFRAID  
GREAT**

**PLANT**

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

In September, a school in England started a new policy for students. So far it's the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ and the only school to do such a thing. So what exactly did they do?

**ONE**

They decided to start classes  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ so that students can sleep in  
 the mornings. The school's head teacher  
 said that the new hours 3. \_\_\_\_\_ stu-  
 dents get higher marks. He added: "We  
 want students to get quality sleep so that  
 their 4. \_\_\_\_\_ and minds function well.  
 If a student 5. \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning,  
 they are better organized all day."

**LATE****HELP****BODY  
SLEEP****BASE****NOT/HELP  
HE****NOT/HEAR**

This decision 6. \_\_\_\_\_ on a re-  
 search by Oxford University. Researcher  
 Dr. Kelley says an alarm clock normally  
 7. \_\_\_\_\_ people work better. Here  
 is 8. \_\_\_\_\_ explanation: "You can't  
 train your body to get up at a particular  
 time. Maybe you 9. \_\_\_\_\_ of that,  
 but it's true. People get ill if they try  
 and change their body's natural, biologi-  
 cal rhythm because they have no control  
 over things like their heartbeat."

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

During my summertime I like reading.  
 I'm a French language student and I always  
 try to read at least one French book each  
 summer. When I finish the book, I feel I  
 1. \_\_\_\_\_ something useful!

**DO**



For example, last summer I decided to read *The Little Prince* (*Le Petit Prince*). I **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ so many great things from my teachers before! Well, I found it really difficult. And at **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ I was ready to give up. But I continued reading and finished the book. I **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ so proud of myself! And my French became much **5.** \_\_\_\_\_.

Reading in another language can be exciting and also quite difficult. As for **6.** \_\_\_\_\_, I always have a dictionary nearby to help me. If a word **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ many times, I look up the translation.

Foreign language books open a new world that I've never known before. Some **8.** \_\_\_\_\_ may prefer the works of Shakespeare, others may enjoy more modern books, plays or poetry. No matter what you prefer, I'm sure you **9.** \_\_\_\_\_ something for you.

**HEAR**

**ONE**

**FEEL**

**GOOD**

**I  
REPEAT**

**PERSON**

**FIND**

## 4. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Games and playing are very important for children. They use creativity and **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ on the playground. Kids also learn social skills there.

**IMAGINE**

So breaks between classes play a  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ important role in kids' education.

Scientists say having little play time is 3. \_\_\_\_\_ for children. They studied more than 10,000 elementary school children in the US. The results are: if children play less than 15 minutes during the day, their 4. \_\_\_\_\_ becomes worse. What's more, they have poorer marks in 5. \_\_\_\_\_ tests.

But 6. \_\_\_\_\_ in most schools more attention is paid to classes and results, not games.

**REAL****HARM****BEHAVE****NATIONAL  
FORTUNATELY**

**5. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.**

More and more families choose to teach their children at home. They  
1. \_\_\_\_\_ with what is taught in schools and think that homeschooling better fits their lifestyles.

For example, Lisa Mazzoni and her family live in California and Florida. The Mazzonis own a boat company, and so  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ they travel a lot. Lisa's mother says, "It's just 3. \_\_\_\_\_ to

**AGREE****NORMAL  
WONDER**

have homeschooling. For us it's an excellent choice."

At the same time we shouldn't forget that private teachers are **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ : about \$70 to \$110 an hour. One **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ of homeschooling says that its main advantage is the flexible timetable. However, others believe that if children study at home, it's difficult for them to build a **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ or develop social skills. Group lessons, such as ballet or sports, may help, but the results aren't clear.

**EXPENSE****SUPPORT****FRIEND**

**6. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.**

People learn languages all of the time and for many different reasons. But have you ever thought about creating an **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ new language?

There has been a boom in made-up languages because of The Lord of the Rings and other fantasy movies and books. There are websites and **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ boards that teach people how to create a language. However, it takes a lot of time and energy to develop it.

**ABSOLUTE****DISCUSS**

A **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ has to think about lots of things like grammar rules, vocabulary, and word order. Then there are **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ verbs, rhythm and intonation, and so on. Even a simple language can take years to develop.

Yet the new languages don't have the same power as real ones like English, French, or **5.** \_\_\_\_\_. Only Esperanto is the exception, because it has about two million speakers. It was created in the 19th century as a language for **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ communication.

**CREATE****REGULAR****JAPAN****NATIONAL**

## 7. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

The University of Glasgow is one of my favourite places of all time. People **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ to me, "In the future you could live in Paris, or Madrid or somewhere where the sun **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ and the cuisine is great!" However, I always reply, "No, I want to live in Glasgow." They think it is a strange **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ as they can't understand why I would choose a windy and rainy place!

For me, Glasgow is such a **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ city. One of the most beautiful buildings is the University of Glasgow. The main building is a big, castle-like structure. It **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ very much like Hogwarts! It has many great halls, spiral staircases and even its own museum! Last year the university **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ its 563rd birthday.

So it's the 4th **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ university in the English-speaking world. That is pretty old! It **8.** \_\_\_\_\_ in 1451 at the request of King James II.

The University **9.** \_\_\_\_\_ is a beautiful area with many second-hand shops, bars, cafés and the botanical gardens. It has special cobbled streets and there is always something new to **10.** \_\_\_\_\_. As a place to study Glasgow is definitely at the top of my list of places to go!

- |                         |                         |                       |                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>1. a)</b> tell       | <b>b)</b> say           | <b>c)</b> speak       | <b>d)</b> state     |
| <b>2. a)</b> shines     | <b>b)</b> brights       | <b>c)</b> lights      | <b>d)</b> flashes   |
| <b>3. a)</b> choice     | <b>b)</b> selection     | <b>c)</b> sort        | <b>d)</b> choose    |
| <b>4. a)</b> magicious  | <b>b)</b> magician      | <b>c)</b> magic       | <b>d)</b> magical   |
| <b>5. a)</b> watches    | <b>b)</b> sees          | <b>c)</b> looks       | <b>d)</b> views     |
| <b>6. a)</b> celebrated | <b>b)</b> congratulated | <b>c)</b> remembered  | <b>d)</b> holidayed |
| <b>7. a)</b> oldest     | <b>b)</b> eldest        | <b>c)</b> elderly     | <b>d)</b> older     |
| <b>8. a)</b> was found  | <b>b)</b> found         | <b>c)</b> was founded | <b>d)</b> founded   |
| <b>9. a)</b> region     | <b>b)</b> district      | <b>c)</b> state       | <b>d)</b> country   |
| <b>10. a)</b> open      | <b>b)</b> recognize     | <b>c)</b> realize     | <b>d)</b> discover  |

## 8. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

School uniforms are an important part of the British education system. And it doesn't matter if students like it or not. My first uniform consisted **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ a grey skirt, white shirt, green and white tie and a green jumper — I was four years old. I **2.** \_\_\_\_\_, I didn't

like wearing it at the time. But now I think it's a good thing.

In my opinion, a uniform gives us a **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ of community. I mean, **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ we wear a uniform we feel like a team or a big family. It's like in any football club. Of course, there is **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ you can change in your uniform. Players experiment with their football boots. Students can **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ to have colourful bags or change their hairstyles.

What I like most about uniforms is that they're very **7.** \_\_\_\_\_. From a teacher's point of view, it's easier to see us in crowded areas on school **8.** \_\_\_\_\_. It is also easier for them to recognize us in the classroom, as we wear the **9.** \_\_\_\_\_ clothes every day. From a student's point of view, we can stay in bed a little longer in the mornings as we don't have to **10.** \_\_\_\_\_ about what to put on.

- |                 |                |                |                  |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) from      | b) in          | c) of          | d) for           |
| 2. a) recognize | b) remember    | c) remind      | d) mind          |
| 3. a) sense     | b) impression  | c) feel        | d) emotion       |
| 4. a) why       | b) when        | c) where       | d) who           |
| 5. a) little    | b) few         | c) many        | d) small         |
| 6. a) come      | b) take        | c) choose      | d) go            |
| 7. a) practical | b) realistic   | c) practically | d) realistically |
| 8. a) voyages   | b) expeditions | c) journeys    | d) trips         |
| 9. a) same      | b) similar     | c) identical   | d) like          |
| 10. a) irritate | b) suffer      | c) depress     | d) worry         |

### WRITING

**You've got a letter from your pen-friend John. Write him a letter and answer his three questions.**

*... You know, if a month ago you asked me what I thought about history, I'd say it's boring. But not anymore! We have a wonderful new teacher. With her, history has become interesting. It's now my favourite school subject. What are your favourite school subjects? What do you like about them? What new subjects would you like to have, and why? ...*

**Write 100–120 words.**

## MODULE 6

## READING

**1. Match the questions (1—8) to the answers (A—G).  
There is one extra question.**

1. What's your brother like?
2. What's your dad like?
3. What are your parents like?
4. What's his girlfriend like?
5. What's your granny like?
6. What's her new boyfriend like?
7. What's your sister like?
8. What's her ex-boyfriend like?

- A.** He's all right, but sometimes he can be really strict. He wants to know where I am; besides, he often makes me come home before eight o'clock — even at weekends.
- B.** He's usually so fussy about things! He won't eat any meat, for example, except pork. If you suggest dining out, he never wants to. And he is so difficult to please, too. He is young.
- C.** She is OK. She is eighty-eight and she is very independent, but she is so religious and has always been! She keeps on saying I'll end up in hell unless I go to church.
- D.** They are great! I'm really lucky because they are quite liberal and understanding. They very often let



me do whatever I like. And they are not so old, either!

- E.** I adore him! He's really good-looking! Actually, I do think he looks like a film star, but he is so shy, it's just incredible! He doesn't really say anything.
- F.** He's awful! I've no idea what she sees in him. He's showing off all the time saying how smart he is. And he is so mean, too. Do you know what he gave her as a birthday present? A small box of chocolates!
- G.** She is really nice, very chatty and outgoing. It's very easy to get on with her. She is also fit and sporty. She even plays football. She should be with me, not with him!

Answer	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Question							

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

**A Self-Made Woman**

Della Hariti is now one of the richest women in the Philippines, which is not at all bad for a person who was born into a large poor family on a very small island. Mrs. Hariti runs a business of her own, importing machinery from North and South America and selling it all over the country. She employs about two hundred people and lives in a big villa on a nice green island not far from the one where Manila, the capital of the country, is situated.

Della Hariti is considered to be a self-made woman who has built her business up from nothing through her own hard work. She comes from a very poor family and has ten younger brothers and sisters. Della's parents died when she was sixteen and she had to go out to work to support her family. She first worked as a waitress in small cafés and fast food restaurants, then started selling ice-cream and pizza. About two years later she began traveling around the islands selling different things to people and slowly realized what kind of products different markets wanted, and she started making contacts. When she was twenty-two, she moved to Manila to set up her own business — selling different equipment for boats, since there is a huge market for that: the country consists of lots of small and big islands.

She had to work really hard, and more than often she didn't have enough money to make her business go, but fortunately she had a few friends in high places who helped her a lot. At last time came when business was booming and she could finally afford to get married and have children. But that wasn't the end of the story.

She had to face some other problems typical of any business: she had to pay taxes and wage bills, meet deadlines, deal with officials and employees. Besides, the past years hadn't been stable, they had had high inflation and the value of their local currency had dropped drastically. That didn't bring much money.

Anyway, nowadays she is a wealthy woman with a loving husband and two lovely daughters.

## MODULE 6

1. In her business D. Hariti sells different equipment to firms in America. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Della was the youngest in the family. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She works on the Philippines' boat market. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Her friends in high places lent Della money to help her. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Della got married at the age of twenty. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Della's husband is her partner in the business. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Della has got two children. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

#### A Fitness Centre

I saw this photo and the article in one of the local newspapers. "Bill Green Opens Fitness Centre." I turned to my wife and said, "That fellow looks familiar." But only a bit later I realized why his name and face were familiar to me. Bill and I had been in the same football team at school, and I hadn't seen him since boyhood.

This fitness centre had been written about in the papers a lot in the previous few weeks. Our town had always lacked in sports facilities, and everyone was excited about this good news. But the publicity had made the fitness centre the only topic of conversation in town and I was beginning to feel bored.

However, I myself wanted to work there. I had sent in my CV and had been full of hopes. But I never even got

an interview. I believe the owner thought it was strange that a bank manager wanted to become a manager in a fitness centre.

From the photo, though, I had to admit Bill looked much more like a fitness centre manager than me. He did look great — fit, muscular and tanned! He had hardly changed since we went to school together. This made me change my life. I had gained a lot of weight. When I saw Bill's photo, I made up my mind to get back into shape again!

I decided I would pop into the fitness centre and say hello to Bill. I also wondered if my friend Sam had also spotted Bill's picture. By the way, Sam was the only person from school who I was still in contact with. So, I thought it would be great for the three of us to get together.

In the end it was exactly what the three of us did and we had a good time catching up on each other's lives. That was three years ago. Nowadays we often see each other, organize picnics and days out with our families. And we have been spending a lot of time at the fitness centre. I'm so happy I picked up and read that newspaper!

1. When the author first saw Bill's photo in the newspaper, he
  - a) thought he was someone else.
  - b) couldn't remember who he was.
  - c) recognized him at once.

## MODULE 6

2. The author said that the fitness centre
  - a) was the best building in town.
  - b) had received some bad publicity.
  - c) was being talked about too much.
3. The way Bill looked in the photo made the author feel
  - a) jealous.
  - b) motivated.
  - c) discouraged.
4. The author wondered whether his friend Sam
  - a) probably had seen the photo of Bill.
  - b) was still in contact with Bill.
  - c) had been the best footballer at school.
5. After the three friends met again, they
  - a) remained good friends.
  - b) met occasionally at the fitness centre.
  - c) went into business together.

### VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Newton and the Apple</b></p> <p>There is a story that, one autumn afternoon, Newton was sitting in his garden at Woolsthorpe. Suddenly he</p> <p>1. _____ an apple fall from one of the 2. _____ to the ground. He began to think why the apple 3. _____. What was the force which had pulled it to-</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SEE TREE FALL</b></p>
--	---

wards the ground? Gradually he came to the conclusion that the force which pulled the apple to the ground **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ the same as the force which kept the Moon **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth. This led Newton to formulate the universal law of gravitation, according to which every particle of matter **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ every other particle with a force which becomes **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ with increasing distance.

**BE****CIRCLE****ATTRACT****WEAK**

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

**Giants**

Most of the **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ are proud of their own tales of giants. Giants are big and strong, much **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ and **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ than ordinary humans. In some civilizations they are kind, while in others cruel. English giants, for example, could be very evil.

But a question may arise — are giants just fairytale characters? There **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ evidence that giants **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ on our planet about half a million years ago. Gigantic skulls and

**CIVILIZATION****BIG  
STRONG****BE  
LIVE**

## MODULE 6

huge jaws have been found. Besides, many **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ believe there is a huge human-like creature, the Yeti, **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ in the Himalayas.

**PERSON**

**LIVE**

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

#### I'm Different Now

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_ don't believe it when they **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ pictures of **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ when I was much **4.** \_\_\_\_\_, as I used to look really different. I used to have quite long hair and to dress quite differently, too. I liked loud clothes and bright colours. I would go **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ every night drinking and dancing. I used to play bass in a band and we thought we **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ famous. We even made a few records, which nobody **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ now.

When I was that age, I used to feel much angrier and far more confused about life. I'm different now!

**PERSON  
SHOW, I  
YOUNG**

**CLUB**

**BE**

**REMEMBER**

### 4. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

**Arthur Conan Doyle**

Arthur Conan Doyle was born in the middle of the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ century in the 2. \_\_\_\_\_ capital, where later he graduated from the medical faculty of Edinburgh University. In 1887, he published his first detective story with Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson as the main characters. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ liked the Sherlock Holmes stories very much and asked for more and more.

In 1891, Arthur Conan Doyle gave up his 4. \_\_\_\_\_ work and devoted all his time to his literary activity. Besides detective stories, he wrote 5. \_\_\_\_\_ novels and war books. His two 6. \_\_\_\_\_ stories were 7. \_\_\_\_\_, too.

**NINETEEN  
SCOTLAND**

**READ**

**MEDICINE**

**HISTORY  
FANTASY  
SUCCESS**

**5. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.**

**Elizabeth I**

Elizabeth I, Queen of England and Ireland, daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, succeeded her half-sister to the great delight of the people.



## MODULE 6

After the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ of Princess Elizabeth's mother, she was declared illegitimate. She spent her 2. \_\_\_\_\_ in 3. \_\_\_\_\_, and only sometimes enjoyed the company of her brother Edward. Elizabeth was a well-educated, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ woman, who had endured the 5. \_\_\_\_\_ of her 6. \_\_\_\_\_ and succeeded to a 7. \_\_\_\_\_ heritage.

**EXECUTE**

**CHILD  
LONELY**

**REMARK  
HARD  
YOUNG  
DANGER**

### 6. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

#### The Great Chemist

Dmitry Mendeleev, the great 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_, the father of the Periodic Table of Elements, was born in Tobolsk in 1834 into the family of the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ of a town school. At the age of 16 he finished school and went to Petersburg where he entered the Teachers' Training Institute and graduated from it in 1855.

After graduation he worked as a 4. \_\_\_\_\_ for two years, got his Master's Degree and went abroad on a two-year commission, taking part in the World Chemical Congress in Germany. On 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to Russia he was elected

**RUSSIA  
SCIENCE**

**DIRECT**

**TEACH**

**RETURN**

professor at Petersburg Technological Institute and then Petersburg University, where he carried on his **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ and pedagogical activities for twenty-three years. His lectures on chemistry were always **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ and the students listened to him with great interest and attention. Besides lectures D. Mendeleev made a lot of experiments in his laboratory.

He described and analyzed more than 60 elements and in 1869 published his Periodic Table.

SCIENCE

INTEREST

## 7. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

### Being Famous

Many young **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ now say they want to become famous — probably an actor or an actress, a singer, a **2.** \_\_\_\_\_. They would like to be public figures. Of course, the life of a celebrity is fantastic, but there are **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ negative aspects, too.

Firstly, a celebrity's life usually brings a lot of great **4.** \_\_\_\_\_. You may travel all over the world **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ in luxury five-star hotels. You may meet interesting people. Besides, famous people earn **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ more money **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ most people do and can afford things that might seem incredible for others.

But of course, there are some obvious disadvantages of being well-known. You are recognized everywhere you

go. You can't **8.** \_\_\_\_\_ go out without being followed and taken pictures of by the media and your fans, which is most irritating. To make things even **9.** \_\_\_\_\_, the media often print unpleasant stories about you, which are often lies. And lastly, some famous people think that fame and wealth don't make them feel happy any longer and they tend to suffer from such problems as depression, for example.

As **10.** \_\_\_\_\_ me, I wouldn't like to be famous!

- |                 |                  |                  |              |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. a) man       | b) woman         | c) people        | d) persons   |
| 2. a) politic   | b) politician    | c) policeman     | d) politican |
| 3. a) few       | b) some          | c) no            | d) any       |
| 4. a) abilities | b) possibilities | c) opportunities | d) chance    |
| 5. a) living    | b) leaving       | c) staying       | d) standing  |
| 6. a) far       | b) a lot of      | c) by far        | d) many      |
| 7. a) than      | b) then          | c) as            | d) —         |
| 8. a) no longer | b) no long       | c) any longer    | d) any long  |
| 9. a) better    | b) worse         | c) bad           | d) bed       |
| 10. a) to       | b) about         | c) for           | d) by        |

## **8. Read the text and choose the correct answer.**

### **The Meeting**

When I saw Tim on the news, I couldn't **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ him. He looked very thin and his hair **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ falling out. When I heard the reporter **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ his name, I looked at him a little bit more closely, and only

then did I realize it was him! I burst out **4.** \_\_\_\_\_, I was surprised, as we never **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ close friends at school. He was born into a very poor family and his dad had been in prison. **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ it was because he was looking for some attention, but I remember he could sometimes really be loud in class and we were very different. But to see him now, looking so lost and lonely! He was begging on the street! It was so **7.** \_\_\_\_\_. It did break my heart.

What I did next was ring the TV station which had shown the report. They **8.** \_\_\_\_\_ me the address of a hostel for the homeless. I went there. It was filthy, and I was depressed. **9.** \_\_\_\_\_ the people there were either mad or drunk. I was shown to where Tim was sleeping. He recognized me at **10.** \_\_\_\_\_. His voice sounded so sad and weak! Strange, but I felt something pulling us together!

- |                            |                     |                      |                        |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| <b>1. a)</b> learn         | <b>b)</b> recognize | <b>c)</b> remember   | <b>d)</b> memorize     |
| <b>2. a)</b> are           | <b>b)</b> is        | <b>c)</b> were       | <b>d)</b> was          |
| <b>3. a)</b> say           | <b>b)</b> to say    | <b>c)</b> tell       | <b>d)</b> to tell      |
| <b>4. a)</b> cry           | <b>b)</b> to cry    | <b>c)</b> crying     | <b>d)</b> cried        |
| <b>5. a)</b> have ... been | <b>b)</b> were      | <b>c)</b> was        | <b>d)</b> would ... be |
| <b>6. a)</b> May be        | <b>b)</b> Maybe     | <b>c)</b> Must be    | <b>d)</b> Could be     |
| <b>7. a)</b> upset         | <b>b)</b> set up    | <b>c)</b> upsetting  | <b>d)</b> setting up   |
| <b>8. a)</b> gave          | <b>b)</b> took      | <b>c)</b> have given | <b>d)</b> had taken    |
| <b>9. a)</b> Most of       | <b>b)</b> Most      | <b>c)</b> Many       | <b>d)</b> Much         |
| <b>10. a)</b> one          | <b>b)</b> once      | <b>c)</b> ones       | <b>d)</b> one's        |

### WRITING

**You've got a letter from your pen-friend Sandra. Write her a letter and answer her three questions.**

*... I'm in my final year at school and we're working on a project about the famous Russian writers of the 20th century. Could you help me? ... Do you know anyone really famous? What do they write about? Have you read any of their books? ...*

**Write 100–120 words.**

## REVISION

Complete each second sentence using the word in brackets so that it has a meaning similar to the meaning of the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

## Variant 1

1. We got here two hours ago. **(have)**  
We ... two hours.
2. They arrived in Moscow a week ago. **(been)**  
They ... for a week.
3. Bill got married at the age of twenty. **(since)**  
Bill ... age of twenty.
4. I've never seen such a show before. **(seen)**  
This is the first time ... such a show.
5. It's the first good meal I have had for ages! **(never)**  
I ... such a good meal before!
6. My friend isn't keen on travelling. **(like)**  
My friend ... travelling.
7. We began writing essays half an hour ago. **(for)**  
We ... half an hour.
8. I'm tired because of running. **(have)**  
I'm tired, I ... .
9. I'll finish my job and then I'll let you know. **(soon)**  
I'll let you know ... my job.
10. He might come or not — I don't know. **(whether)**  
I don't know ... he will come.
11. Jack is a regular reader of *The Times*. **(reads)**  
Jack ... .

12. Jane was in the shower when the phone rang. **(taking)**

Jane ... when the phone rang.

13. Would you like to smoke outside? **(have)**

Would you like to ... outside?

14. As soon as we got to the cinema, the movie began. **(just)**

We ... the cinema when the movie began.

15. I worked at the factory for twenty years and then retired. **(working)**

I ... factory for twenty years before I retired.

16. What's her age? **(is)**

How ... she?

17. What were you doing in my office? **(me)**

Can you tell ... in my office?

18. Someone has scratched my car on the door! **(been)**

My car ... on the door!

19. They sent for the doctor a few minutes ago. **(doctor)**

... a few minutes ago.

20. This is a book you can read on a train. **(be)**

This is a book ... on a train.

21. They explained to me how to get to the airport. **(was)**

It ... how to get to the airport.

22. "I had Helen and Bill over for dinner last night," said Liz. **(before)**

Liz said that ... had Helen and Bill over for dinner.

23. "I'll buy these as they are so cheap!" said Teddy. **(going)**

Teddy said he ... them as they were so cheap.

24. "Do you love me, Gloria?" Fred remembered asking her a month ago. **(if)**  
Fred remembered asking Gloria a month ago ... him.
25. A car collided with a lorry. Everyone saw it. **(collide)**  
Everyone saw ... a lorry.
26. The children were playing in the yard. Dad watched them. **(playing)**  
Dad ... in the yard.
27. I will not allow you to go out late at night. **(let)**  
I will not ... late at night.
28. You are very young and won't understand it. **(too)**  
You are ... it.
29. The wind was very strong. It uprooted most of the trees here. **(as)**  
The wind was ... most of the trees here.
30. Do you mind if I smoke in here? **(my)**  
Do you mind ... in here?
31. I am really eager to go on the cruise. **(forward)**  
I am looking ... on the cruise.
32. They decided not to go to Bill's party. **(going)**  
They decided ... to Bill's party.
33. On the way home we stopped and bought some bread. **(buy)**  
On the way home we ... some bread.
34. We were sitting on the sofa and watching TV. **(sat)**  
We ... TV.
35. The children were lying on the floor and playing with toys. **(lay)**  
The children ... with toys.



36. A lady was slowly getting out of the car. We noticed it. **(out)**  
We noticed ... of the car slowly.
37. I don't believe Jane has called on us today! **(have)**  
Jane couldn't ... on us today!
38. I strongly doubt that it is Jack swimming so far out in the sea. **(can't)**  
Jack ... so far out in the sea.
39. Is it possible that he did that yesterday? **(have)**  
Could ... yesterday?
40. The patient is alive! The surgeon has operated on him. **(died)**  
The patient ... if the surgeon hadn't operated on him!

### Variant 2

1. We got acquainted a year ago. **(each)**  
We ... other for a year.
2. They started restoring the palace a year ago. **(under)**  
The palace ... for a year.
3. Bill is unaware of what has happened. **(know)**  
Bill ... what has happened.
4. Jane isn't in the mood for going out tonight. **(feel)**  
Jane ... like going out tonight.
5. Take your umbrella, it might rain later today. **(case)**  
Take your umbrella ... today.
6. Jack is a heavy smoker. **(smokes)**  
Jack ... .
7. Mary is a friendly girl. **(friendly)**  
Mary behaves ... .

8. No sooner had we arrived than the lights went out.  
(hardly)  
... the lights went out.
9. It has been snowing since morning. (to)  
It ... the morning.
10. What was the price of the tickets? (much)  
How ... ?
11. What's the distance between London and York? (it)  
How ... London to York?
12. Jimmy is having an operation right now. (being)  
Jimmy ... right now.
13. Shakespeare probably wrote this sonnet in the 1580s.  
(written)  
This sonnet ... Shakespeare in the 1580s.
14. They have been using this for over 25 years now. (use)  
This ... for over 25 years now!
15. You have to stir the soup every five minutes. (stirred)  
The soup ... every five minutes.
16. These carrots came from our garden! (grown)  
These carrots ... our garden!
17. Barry told Sam to come over to him the day after.  
(come)  
Barry said, "Sam, ... ."
18. Julian wondered whether he could see Jill that night.  
(Jill)  
"Can ... ?" asked Julian.
19. The head teacher made the pupil wait outside her door. (made)  
The pupil ... outside the head teacher's door.

20. I wonder who can get you to do that. **(make)**  
I wonder who can ... that.
21. My mum makes me do my room every morning. **(am)**  
Every morning ... my room by my mum.
22. It is high time we went to bed. **(go)**  
It's time ... to bed.
23. Are you thinking of buying a new mobile? **(planning)**  
Are you ... a new mobile?
24. If you take the job, you'll have to do a lot more travelling. **(mean)**  
Taking the job will ... a lot more travelling.
25. We will always remember the time we went to school.  
**(going)**  
We'll ... school.
26. I wish I hadn't said that to Tim. **(regret)**  
I ... that to Tim.
27. I'm sorry, but your credit card has been cancelled.  
**(regret)**  
I ... that your credit card has been cancelled.
28. They will repair our garage. **(have)**  
We will ... .
29. As it was built on top of the hill, the castle was clearly seen from afar. **(built)**  
... hill, the castle was clearly seen from afar.
30. The lights are on. I'm sure Mom is at home.  
**(must)**  
Mom ... as the lights are on.
31. I see you did everything at home! **(done)**  
You must ... everything at home!

- 32.** She must be there awaiting you! **(for)**  
She ... you there!
- 33.** People walked more some thirty years ago than now.  
**(used)**  
Some thirty years ago, ... than now.
- 34.** The sky is cloudy. It is going to snow soon. **(likely)**  
The sky is cloudy. It ... soon.
- 35.** I am not rich and I can't afford to go abroad twice a year. **(richer)**  
If ... afford to go abroad twice a year.
- 36.** I can't swim, so I'm not going scuba diving with Jim.  
**(go)**  
If I could ... scuba diving with Jim.
- 37.** I don't live alone and I don't get lonely! **(alone)**  
If ... get lonely!
- 38.** Russia won 33 medals in the 2014 Olympics, and I was happy! **(not)**  
I wouldn't have been happy if Russia ... 33 medals in the 2014 Olympics!
- 39.** I don't want you to go there alone. **(rather)**  
I'd ... there alone.
- 40.** It's time you went to bed. **(for)**  
It's time ... to bed.

### Variant 3

- 1.** This is my first experience of driving a car. **(time)**  
It is the ... a car.
- 2.** She has never been in a recording studio before. **(first)**  
It is the ... in a recording studio.

3. She is not a very good singer. **(sing)**  
She ... very well.
4. I began doing the exercise twenty minutes ago. **(doing)**  
I ... for twenty minutes already.
5. It started raining two hours ago. **(been)**  
It ... for two hours.
6. He won't make any progress if he doesn't work hard.  
**(unless)**  
He won't make any progress ... hard.
7. David has always been a perfect teacher of English.  
**(taught)**  
David ... .
8. I ran ten miles and then my trainer told me to do twenty push-ups. **(run)**  
When my trainer told me to do twenty push-ups, I ... miles.
9. The guests left and we remained alone in the house.  
**(had)**  
We remained alone in the house, the ... .
10. Do you have any spare rooms now? **(know)**  
I would like to ... any spare rooms now.
11. Does Jack know the truth? **(if)**  
I wonder ... the truth.
12. Did Sam pass his exam? **(passed)**  
Do you know ... his exam?
13. People say that Bali is a paradise. **(is)**  
It ... is a paradise.
14. This book is easy to read. **(reads)**  
This book ... .

15. Only English is spoken here! **(English)**  
You must only ... here!
16. They are going to repair our roof. **(get)**  
We are going to ... .
17. "We'll be travelling around Europe next month," said Dick. **(following)**  
Dick said that ... be travelling around Europe.
18. "I think you may be coming down with flu," Jim said to me. **(thought)**  
Jim said that ... be coming down with flu.
19. "Has Dorian always had to wear a suit to work?" I asked Mrs. Green. **(if)**  
I asked Mrs. Green ... to wear a suit to work.
20. Children are not allowed to run along the corridors in the school. **(to)**  
They don't allow children ... along the corridors in the school.
21. They don't let us smoke at work now. **(allowed)**  
We ... at work now.
22. He is a smart boy. Everyone knows that. **(be)**  
Everyone ... a smart boy.
23. They say he used to be a popular singer in the 50s. **(to)**  
He ... a popular singer in the 50s.
24. I really don't feel like going out tonight. **(want)**  
I don't really ... tonight.
25. I don't have enough money to buy this car. **(afford)**  
I can't ... this car.

26. Would you like to continue talking? **(go)**  
Would you like to ... ?
27. Did you know that Carol played basketball for her country? **(used)**  
Did you know that Carol ... basketball for her country?
28. He looked at her and couldn't conceal his admiration. **(without)**  
He looked at her ... his admiration.
29. He pushed me aside rudely and didn't even feel sorry. **(having)**  
... rudely, he didn't even feel sorry.
30. She gave me back the money and thanked me. **(given)**  
... the money, she thanked me.
31. Shakespeare's plays translated by Pasternak are popular in Russia. **(which)**  
Shakespeare's plays ... by Pasternak are popular in Russia.
32. Why did I worry so much about Bill's present? He did love it! **(needn't)**  
I ... so much about Bill's present! He did love it!
33. It didn't rain and we didn't have to take our umbrellas. **(need)**  
It didn't rain and we ... to take our umbrellas.
34. You needn't go shopping, we've got everything. **(to)**  
You ... go shopping, we've got everything.
35. My car is broken down. I don't think we can start it. **(won't)**  
My car is broken down. It ... .

36. Why didn't you come to yesterday's show? **(present)**  
I ... at yesterday's show!
37. How I wish it were spring now! **(only)**  
If ... now!
38. Don't look at me in such a way. I see you understand everything. **(didn't)**  
Don't look at me ... understand anything!
39. Thank you. You helped me and I found the way! **(found)**  
Thank you. But for your help ... the way!
40. He must fail to know where she lives. **(can't)**  
He ... where she lives.

#### Variant 4

1. It's only his second time abroad. **(been)**  
He ... abroad once before.
2. He is bad at cooking. **(cook)**  
He ... well.
3. Dad started to work in the morning and is still working. **(since)**  
Dad ... morning.
4. We'll come home and then we'll arrange everything. **(when)**  
We'll arrange everything ... home.
5. My dad is a very good driver. **(well)**  
My dad ... .
6. Nick is in the bath now. **(a bath)**  
Nick ... now.



7. Before we had gone out it started raining. **(had)**  
No sooner ... it started raining.
8. We have been working for an hour already. **(ago)**  
We ... .
9. I have been writing this for hours and it's still not right.  
**(started)**  
I ... and it's still not right.
10. I wonder if you know where Helen went last night.  
**(go)**  
Where ... last night?
11. I would like to know who offered you this job. **(to)**  
Who ... you by?
12. A friend gave this cookery book to my sister. **(to)**  
This cookery book ... by a friend.
13. Has Fiona invited you to her party? **(Fiona's)**  
Have you ... ?
14. We were offered a menu by the waiter. **(to)**  
A menu ... the waiter.
15. We expect that the company will lose money this year. **(to)**  
The company ... money this year.
16. They say he was a good actor. **(said)**  
He ... a good actor.
17. Dick asked Sue who she had gone out with the week-end before. **(go)**  
Dick asked Sue, "Who did ... weekend?"
18. You are expected to come back at about five.  
**(expect)**  
We ... back at about five.

19. Nick is very tall and he can touch the ceiling.  
**(enough)**  
Nick is ... the ceiling.
20. I've bought you some books. You can read them on the train. **(to)**  
I've bought you some books ... on the train.
21. These are the exercises you should do at home.  
**(for)**  
These are the ... at home.
22. Are you against going there? **(object)**  
Do you ... there?
23. Remember to wipe your feet before you come in.  
**(coming)**  
Remember to wipe your feet ... .
24. We are planning to move house. **(of)**  
We are ... moving house.
25. I don't want to go there at all. **(like)**  
I don't ... going there at all.
26. I'll never forgive her: she has lied to me. **(for)**  
I'll never forgive her ... to me.
27. He should have taken the medicine, but he didn't remember. **(forgot)**  
He ... the medicine.
28. You will get it hot if you stay up till late and I see that! **(catch)**  
You will get it hot if I ... staying up till late!
29. I couldn't inform him of the changes. I didn't know the address. **(knowing)**  
Not ... address I couldn't inform him of the changes.

30. Please, don't take any steps now. Consult me first.  
**(consulting)**  
Please, don't take any steps now ...
31. She was so obstinate. She didn't want to show us her present. **(would)**  
She was so obstinate. She ... us her present.
32. I am sure they will come in the evening. **(sure)**  
They ... come in the evening.
33. It might rain! **(like)**  
It ... rain!
34. You couldn't have understood me right! **(misunderstood)**  
You ... me!
35. I am sure, you took the wrong bus. **(right)**  
You couldn't ... bus.
36. The summer was rainy and we had to stay indoors.  
**(if)**  
... been rainy, we wouldn't have had to stay indoors.
37. If only I listened to Brian then! **(listened)**  
I wish ... to Brian then!
38. It's a pity I don't know her address! **(wish)**  
I ... her address!
39. Remember, you must switch off the light before leaving. **(to)**  
Remember ... before leaving.
40. You should give up smoking! **(stop)**  
You should ... !

## MODULE 1

### READING

1. A—7; B—8; C—1; D—6; E—4; F—5; G—2
2. A—3; B—5; C—1; D—4
3. 1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. c; 5. b; 6. b

### VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. 1. most serious; 2. had; 3. those/Those; 4. seventeenth; 5. were; 6. was needed; 7. have celebrated/have been celebrating; 8. activities; 9. their
2. 1. them; 2. would go; 3. sixth; 4. worst; 5. flew; 6. to stay; 7. teeth; 8. were covered; 9. arrived/had arrived
3. 1. has been; 2. better; 3. were taken; 4. to enjoy; 5. sank; 6. first; 7. women; 8. will collapse; 9. its
4. 1. reporter; 2. mostly; 3. windy; 4. unusually; 5. government; 6. dangerous
5. 1. completely; 2. powerful; 3. researcher; 4. protection; 5. freezing; 6. unexpected
6. 1. impossible; 2. difficulty; 3. valuable; 4. endless; 5. simply; 6. inventive
7. 1. a; 2. c; 3. d; 4. a; 5. d; 6. b; 7. c; 8. c; 9. a; 10. b
8. 1. a; 2. b; 3. c; 4. d; 5. a; 6. d; 7. c; 8. b; 9. a; 10. b

## MODULE 2

### READING

1. A—6; B—7; C—2; D—4; E—1; F—5
2. 1. False; 2. True; 3. False; 4. False; 5. True; 6. Not Stated; 7. True
3. 1. a; 2. c; 3. a; 4. b; 5. c

### VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. 1. is; 2. mistakes; 3. them; 4. first; 5. had; 6. don't keep; 7. programmes
2. 1. seems; 2. made/to be made; 3. bigger; 4. surgeons; 5. going; 6. are/have been; 7. will help
3. 1. was; 2. would save/saved; 3. was helping; 4. came; 5. had left; 6. was left/had been left; 7. not having
4. 1. environmental; 2. making; 3. consumers; 4. recyclable; 5. efficient; 6. buying; 7. difference
5. 1. British; 2. baker's; 3. extremely; 4. convenient; 5. shopper; 6. shopping; 7. impossible
6. 1. basically; 2. personal; 3. different; 4. disadvantage; 5. employer; 6. extremely; 7. addictive
7. 1. b; 2. c; 3. c; 4. a; 5. a; 6. b; 7. b; 8. c; 9. b; 10. d
8. 1. b; 2. b; 3. c; 4. b; 5. d; 6. b; 7. a; 8. d; 9. b; 10. c

## MODULE 3

### READING

1. A—6; B—2; C—5; D—1; E—3
2. 1. True; 2. False; 3. Not Stated; 4. True; 5. True; 6. False; 7. Not Stated
3. 1. a; 2. c; 3. c; 4. b; 5. b; 6. a

### VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. 1. first; 2. our; 3. used; 4. was made; 5. smaller; 6. will pay; 7. are not/aren't; 8. cities; 9. have bought/'ve bought/have been buying/'ve been buying
2. 1. charities; 2. their; 3. men; 4. became; 5. harder; 6. was done/had been done; 7. seventh; 8. could not/couldn't; 9. will have
3. 1. them; 2. was left/had been left; 3. will close/'ll close/are closing; 4. have wanted; 5. got; 6. is; 7. more; 8. companies; 9. first
4. 1. disagree; 2. useful; 3. healthy; 4. usually; 5. difference; 6. recycle
5. 1. unusual; 2. researcher; 3. depression; 4. helpful; 5. activity; 6. happiness
6. 1. environmental; 2. famous; 3. reporter; 4. impressive; 5. historically; 6. disappear
7. 1. a; 2. d; 3. b; 4. a; 5. a; 6. c; 7. b; 8. c; 9. a; 10. d
8. 1. a; 2. a; 3. c; 4. b; 5. b; 6. d; 7. a; 8. c; 9. c; 10. b



## MODULE 4

### READING

1. A—3; B—9; C—5; D—6; E—4; F—7; G—2; H—8
2. 1. True; 2. Not Stated; 3. False; 4. True; 5. True; 6. False; 7. True
3. 1. a; 2. a; 3. b; 4. c; 5. b; 6. c; 7. a

### VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. 1. first; 2. was built; 3. thousands; 4. disappeared; 5. have been built; 6. places; 7. is made
2. 1. was; 2. people; 3. were thrown; 4. years; 5. might; 6. have been caused; 7. Astronomers
3. 1. entered; 2. stopped; 3. looked; 4. Puzzled; 5. had realized; 6. to be fed; 7. Her
4. 1. childhood; 2. beautiful; 3. mysterious; 4. flooding; 5. enthusiasts; 6. feeding; 7. unforgettable
5. 1. scientists; 2. different; 3. action; 4. elected; 5. your; 6. learning/to learn; 7. English
6. 1. magicians; 2. professionally; 3. performer; 4. assistant; 5. mainly; 6. famous; 7. incredible
7. 1. b; 2. c; 3. b; 4. a; 5. b; 6. b; 7. d; 8. b; 9. c; 10. c
8. 1. c; 2. b; 3. a; 4. b; 5. b; 6. a; 7. b; 8. d; 9. c; 10. d

## MODULE 5

### READING

1. A—2; B—7; C—3; D—4; E—8; F—5; G—1
2. 1. True; 2. Not Stated; 3. False; 4. True; 5. Not Stated; 6. False; 7. True; 8. True
3. A—4; B—6; C—1; D—5; E—3

### VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. 1. made; 2. worries; 3. were asked; 4. would you do; 5. saw; 6. our; 7. afraid; 8. greatest; 9. would plant
2. 1. first; 2. later; 3. would help; 4. bodies; 5. sleeps; 6. is based/was based; 7. doesn't help; 8. his; 9. haven't heard
3. 1. have done; 2. had heard; 3. first; 4. felt; 5. better; 6. me; 7. is repeated; 8. people; 9. will find
4. 1. imagination; 2. really; 3. harmful; 4. behaviour/behavior; 5. international; 6. unfortunately
5. 1. disagree; 2. normally; 3. wonderful; 4. expensive; 5. supporter; 6. friendship
6. 1. absolutely; 2. discussion; 3. creator; 4. irregular; 5. Japanese; 6. international
7. 1. b; 2. a; 3. a; 4. d; 5. c; 6. a; 7. a; 8. c; 9. b; 10. d
8. 1. c; 2. b; 3. a; 4. b; 5. a; 6. c; 7. a; 8. d; 9. a; 10. d



**MODULE 6**

**READING**

**1.**

A—2; B—1; C—5; D—3; E—8; F—6; G—4

**2.**

1. False; 2. False; 3. True; 4. Not Stated; 5. False; 6. Not Stated; 7. True

**3.**

1. b; 2. c; 3. b; 4. a; 5. a

**VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**1.**

1. saw; 2. trees; 3. had fallen; 4. was; 5. circling; 6. attracts; 7. weaker

**2.**

1. civilizations; 2. bigger; 3. stronger; 4. is; 5. lived; 6. people; 7. living

**3.**

1. People; 2. are shown; 3. me; 4. younger; 5. clubbing; 6. were; 7. remembers

**4.**

1. nineteenth; 2. Scottish; 3. Readers; 4. medical; 5. historical; 6. fantastic; 7. successful

**5.**

1. execution; 2. childhood; 3. loneliness; 4. remarkable; 5. hardships; 6. youth; 7. dangerous

**6.**

1. Russian; 2. scientist; 3. director; 4. teacher; 5. returning; 6. scientific; 7. interesting

**7.**

1. c; 2. b; 3. b; 4. c; 5. c; 6. a; 7. a; 8. c; 9. b; 10. c

**8.**

1. b; 2. d; 3. a; 4. c; 5. b; 6. b; 7. c; 8. a; 9. a; 10. b

## REVISION

### Variant 1

1. We **have been here for** two hours.
2. They **have been in Moscow** for a week.
3. Bill **has been married since the** age of twenty.
4. This is the first time I **have seen** such a show.
5. I **have never had** such a good meal before!
6. My friend **doesn't like** travelling.
7. We **have been writing essays for** half an hour.
8. I'm tired, I **have been running**.
9. I'll let you know **as soon as I finish** my job.
10. I don't know **whether or not** he will come.
11. Jack **reads *The Times* regularly**.
12. Jane **was taking a shower** when the phone rang.
13. Would you like to **have a smoke** outside?
14. We **had just got to** the cinema when the movie began.
15. I **had been working at the** factory for twenty years before I retired.
16. How **old is** she?
17. Can you tell **me what you were doing** in my office?
18. My car **has been scratched** on the door!
19. **The doctor was sent for** a few minutes ago.
20. This is a book **to be read** on a train.
21. It **was explained to me** how to get to the airport.
22. Liz said that **the night before she had** had Helen and Bill over for dinner.
23. Teddy said he **was going to buy** them as they were so cheap.
24. Fred remembered asking Gloria a month ago **if she loved** him.



## Answer key — REVISION

25. Everyone saw **a car collide with** a lorry.
26. Dad **watched the children playing** in the yard.
27. I will not **let you go out** late at night.
28. You are **too young to understand** it.
29. The wind was **so strong as to uproot/such as to uproot** most of the trees here.
30. Do you mind **my smoking** in here?
31. I am looking **forward to going** on the cruise.
32. They decided **against going** to Bill's party.
33. On the way home we **stopped to buy** some bread.
34. We **sat on the sofa watching** TV.
35. The children **lay on the floor playing** with toys.
36. We noticed **a lady getting out** of the car slowly.
37. Jane couldn't **have called** on us today!
38. Jack **can't be swimming** so far out in the sea.
39. Could **he have done that** yesterday?
40. The patient **would/could have died** if the surgeon hadn't operated on him!

### Variant 2

1. We **have known each** other for a year.
2. The palace **has been under restoration** for a year.
3. Bill **doesn't know** what has happened.
4. Jane **doesn't feel** like going out tonight.
5. Take your umbrella **in case it rains later** today.
6. Jack **smokes heavily**.
7. Mary behaves **in a friendly way/manner**.
8. **Hardly had we arrived when** the lights went out.
9. It **started/began to snow in** the morning.
10. How **much did the tickets cost/much were the tickets?**

11. How **far is it from** London to York?
12. Jimmy **is being operated on** right now.
13. This sonnet **was probably written by** Shakespeare in the 1580s.
14. This **has been in use** for over 25 years now!
15. The soup **has to be stirred** every five minutes.
16. These carrots **were grown in** our garden!
17. Barry said, "Sam, **come over to me tomorrow.**"
18. "Can I **see Jill tonight?**" asked Julian.
19. The pupil **was made to wait** outside the head teacher's door.
20. I wonder who can **make you do** that.
21. Every morning I **am made to do** my room by my mum.
22. It's time **(for us) to go** to bed.
23. Are you **planning to buy** a new mobile?
24. Taking the job will **mean having to do** a lot more travelling.
25. We'll **always remember going to** school.
26. I **regret saying** that to Tim.
27. I **regret to say** that your credit card has been cancelled.
28. We will **have our garage repaired.**
29. **Built on top of the** hill, the castle was clearly seen from afar.
30. Mom **must be at home** as the lights are on.
31. You must **have done** everything at home!
32. She **must be waiting for** you there.
33. Some thirty years ago, **people used to walk more** than now.
34. The sky is cloudy. It **is likely to snow** soon.
35. If I **were/was richer, I could** afford to go abroad twice a year.
36. If I could **swim, I would go** scuba diving with Jim.
37. If I **lived alone, I would** get lonely!
38. I wouldn't have been happy if Russia **had not won** 33 medals in the 2014 Olympics!



## Answer key — REVISION

39. I'd **rather you didn't go** there alone.  
40. It's time **for you to go** to bed.

### Variant 3

1. It is the **first time I have driven** a car.
2. It is the **first time she has been** in a recording studio.
3. She **doesn't/can't sing** very well.
4. I **have been doing the exercise** for twenty minutes already.
5. It **has been raining** for two hours.
6. He won't make any progress, **unless he works** hard.
7. David **has always taught English perfectly**.
8. When my trainer told me to do twenty push-ups, I **had run ten** miles.
9. We remained alone in the house, the **guests had left**.
10. I would like to **know if/whether you have** any spare rooms now.
11. I wonder **if Jack knows** the truth.
12. Do you know **if/whether Sam passed** his exam?
13. It **is said (that) Bali** is a paradise.
14. This book **reads easily**.
15. You must only **speak English** here!
16. We are going to **get our roof repaired**.
17. Dick said that **the following month they would** be travelling round Europe.
18. Jim said that **he thought I might** be coming down with flu.
19. I asked Mrs. Green **if Dorian had always had** to wear a suit to work.
20. They don't allow children **to run** along the corridors in the school.

21. We **aren't allowed to smoke** at work now.
22. Everyone **knows him to be** a smart boy.
23. He **is said to have been** a popular singer in the 50s.
24. I don't really **want to go out** tonight.
25. I can't **afford to buy** this car.
26. Would you like to **go on talking**?
27. Did you know that Carol **used to play** basketball for her country?
28. He looked at her **without concealing** his admiration.
29. **Having pushed me aside** rudely, he didn't even feel sorry.
30. **Having given me back** the money, she thanked me.
31. Shakespeare's plays **which were translated** by Pasternak are popular in Russia.
32. I **needn't have worried** so much about Bill's present! He did love it!
33. It didn't rain and we **didn't need** to take our umbrellas.
34. You **don't have/need to** go shopping, we've got everything.
35. My car is broken down. It **won't start**.
36. I **wish I had been present** at yesterday's show!
37. If **only it were/was spring** now!
38. Don't look at me **as if/though you didn't** understand anything!
39. Thank you. But for your help I **wouldn't have found** the way!
40. He **can't know** where she lives.

### Variant 4

1. He **has only been** abroad once before.
2. He **doesn't/can't cook** well.
3. Dad **has been working since** morning.
4. We'll arrange everything **when we (have) come** home.



## Answer key — REVISION

5. My dad **drives very well**.
6. Nick **is having/taking a bath** now.
7. No sooner **had we gone out than** it started raining.
8. We **started/began working an hour ago**.
9. I **started writing this hours ago** and it's still not right.
10. Where **did Helen go** last night?
11. Who **was this job offered to** you by?
12. This cookery book **was given to my sister** by a friend.
13. Have you **been invited to Fiona's party**?
14. A menu **was offered to us by** the waiter.
15. The company **is expected to lose** money this year.
16. He **is said to have been** a good actor.
17. Dick asked Sue, "Who did **you go out with last week-**  
**end?**"
18. We **expect you to come** back at about five.
19. Nick is **tall enough to touch** the ceiling.
20. I've bought you some books **to read** on the train.
21. These are the **exercises for you to do** at home.
22. Do you **object to going** there?
23. Remember to wipe your feet **before coming in**.
24. We are **thinking of** moving house.
25. I don't **feel like** going there at all.
26. I'll never forgive her **for lying/having lied** to me.
27. He **forgot to take** the medicine.
28. You will get it hot if I **catch you** staying up till late!
29. Not **knowing the** address I couldn't inform him of the changes.
30. Please, don't take any steps now **without consulting me first**.
31. She was so obstinate. She **wouldn't show** us her present.

## Answer key — REVISION

- 32. They **are sure to** come in the evening.
- 33. It **looks like** rain!
- 34. You **must have misunderstood** me!
- 35. You couldn't **have taken the right** bus.
- 36. **If the summer hadn't** been rainy, we wouldn't have had to stay indoors.
- 37. I wish I **had listened** to Brian then!
- 38. I **wish I knew** her address!
- 39. Remember **to switch off the light** before leaving.
- 40. You should **stop smoking**!







9785784709116S-8221-60050064355

Учебное издание

Серия «Звёздный английский»

**Комиссаров Константин Вячеславович**

**Кирдяева Ольга Ивановна**

## **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

Тренировочные упражнения в формате ОГЭ (ГИА)

**8 класс**

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и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка

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Техническое редактирование и компьютерная вёрстка Н. А. Разворотневой

Корректор В. П. Кастылева

Налоговая льгота — Общероссийский классификатор продукции ОК 005-93—953000. Изд. лиц. Серия ИД № 05824 от 12.09.01. Подписано в печать 16.08.17. Формат 70×90<sup>1/16</sup>. Бумага типографская. Гарнитура PragmaticaC. Печать офсетная. Уч.-изд. л. 4,66. Тираж 3000 экз. Заказ № 3453.

Акционерное общество «Издательство «Просвещение».

127521, Москва, 3-й проезд Марьиной рощи, 41.

Отпечатано в ООО «Тульская типография».

300026, г. Тула, пр-т Ленина, 109.