

VOCABULARY AND READING

1 Arrange the letters to make character adjectives and match them with the definitions.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C	1) laleribe	_____ reliable _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	2) sivsitene	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	3) neshot	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	4) lipeot	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	5) fecaftetiona	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	6) zayl	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	7) bsyso	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	8) elfissh	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	9) agimveinati	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	10) ealsjou	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	11) ensegrou	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	12) tpuualnc	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	13) gedrey	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	14) iouaitmbs	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	15) syh	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	16) tmisitopic	_____

- A) hopeful and confident about the future;
- B) nervous or timid in the company of other people;
- C) able to be trusted;
- D) feeling or showing fondness or tenderness;
- E) doing something at the agreed or proper time;
- F) having or showing a strong desire and determination to succeed;
- G) fond of giving people orders;
- H) having or showing behaviour that is respectful and considerate towards other people;
- I) easily able to think of or create new or exciting things;
- J) unwilling to work or use energy;
- K) willing to have more of something such as food or money than is necessary or fair;
- L) feeling angry or bitter because they think that another person is trying to take a lover or friend, or a possession, away from them;
- M) showing understanding and awareness of other people's needs, problems, or feelings;
- N) showing readiness to give more of something, especially money, than is strictly necessary or expected;
- O) free of deceit; truthful and sincere;
- P) caring only about himself or herself, and not about other people.

2 How would you characterize the people described below?

- 1) Jane never does any work. lazy
- 2) Kelly is the person you can really trust. _____
- 3) He's always on time for meetings. _____
- 4) Jim never bought me a present in three years! _____
- 5) Peter always tells people what he really thinks. _____
- 6) I know he wants to be a top manager of our company. _____
- 7) Kate finds it difficult to meet new people and talk to strangers. _____
- 8) Sam always sees the better side of life. _____
- 9) Poor Amanda! She always feels miserable when others have what she does not have herself! _____
- 10) I want this architect to design our cottage — he is very imaginative and has lots of unusual and creative ideas. _____

3 A) Match the opposites.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) ambitious | A) unmotivated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) honest | B) greedy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) unselfish | C) lazy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) outgoing | D) dishonest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) sensitive | E) dependent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) independent | F) unimaginative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) nervous | G) inconsiderate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8) optimistic | H) calm |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9) talkative | I) reserved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10) generous | J) pessimistic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11) open-minded | K) shy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12) reliable | L) inexact |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 13) punctual | M) unreliable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 14) imaginative | N) quiet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15) hardworking | O) self-centered |

B) Which of the opposites from part A have the same roots? What prefixes are used to form an adjective with the opposite meaning?

Write down three examples of opposites with the prefixes *in-*, *un-*, *dis-*.

C) Make up sentences with the opposite meaning as in the example; change the adverbs if necessary.

- 1) Richard is very generous, he likes to give or share things with others.
Richard is rather greedy, he doesn't like to give or share things with others.
- 2) Sheila is an honest person, she always tells the truth.
- 3) Ron is usually punctual; he is always on time for classes.
- 4) Nick is really ambitious, he has a strong desire to succeed in everything!
- 5) Rita is so talkative, never tell her a secret, she can't keep it.
- 6) Nobody likes Larry as he is inconsiderate; he does not think about other people's feelings and often hurts his friends.
- 7) Mathew comes up to me with new and original ideas so often; he's really imaginative!
- 8) Joe likes parties and discos, he is very outgoing.

④ What nouns can be formed from the following adjectives? Use a dictionary.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| polite — | kind — |
| generous — | optimistic — |
| jealous — | punctual — |
| greedy — | lazy — |
| shy — | confident — |
| honest — | ambitious — |

5 A) Read the text below. Match choices (1—10) to (A—J).**WHAT IS THE PERSONALITY?**

The «personality» is the typical pattern of thinking, feeling, and behaviours that make a person unique.

When we say that someone has a «good personality» we mean that they are likeable, interesting and pleasant to be with.

Everyone wants to be attractive to others. To that end, having a good personality is vital — probably even more so than good looks. In fact, approximately 85 per cent of your success and happiness will be a result of how well you interact with others. Ultimately, it is your personality that determines whether people are attracted to, or shy away from you.

While we can only enhance our looks to a certain extent, we have the ability to improve the personality as much as we want. We can develop or integrate any trait we consider fitting and agreeable.

Here are some ways we can accomplish this:

1) G

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was considered one of the most charming women in the world because she cultivated the skill of being an exceptional listener. She was known for the way she would look a person in the eyes, hang on their every word, and make them feel important. There is nothing more appealing than having someone listen to you intently making you feel like you're the only person in the world.

2) _____

The more you read and cultivate new interests, the more interesting you are to others. When you meet new people it gives you the opportunity to share what you know and to exchange your views with them.

3) _____

This relates to how much you read and know. Once you have much to contribute, learn how to talk about it with others. No one can read about or know everything, so it's refreshing to learn from others those things we don't have the time to read about ourselves. If you happen to be shy, join a group like Toastmasters that encourages you to talk about what you know.

4) _____

There is nothing more tiresome than trying to talk to someone who has no opinion on anything. A conversation has nowhere to go if you have nothing to expound on. If, however, you have an uncommon point of view or differing opinion, you are more interesting and stimulating to be with socially (unless you're a know-it-all, of course). A unique outlook expands everyone's perspective.

5) _____

Make the effort to meet new people especially those unlike you. It not only exposes you to different cultures and alternative ways of doing things, it also broadens your horizons.

6) _____

The next most tiresome thing after having no opinions is trying to be something you're not. Molding yourself in order to fit in, or be accepted, usually backfires. Since each of us is unique, expressing that uniqueness is what makes us interesting. Attempting to be a carbon copy of someone else not only falls flat, but reveals a lack of authenticity.

7) _____

Who wants to be around people who are negative, complain a lot, or have nothing good to say? In fact, most of us run when we see them coming. Instead, be the kind of upbeat person who lights up a room with your energy when you enter it. Do it by looking for the best in people and things. Smile warmly, spread good cheer, and enliven others by your presence.

8) _____

Everyone enjoys the company of someone who makes them laugh, or smile, so look for the humorous, quirky side in a situation — there always is one. Comic relief is more welcome and needs diversion at times.

When you can add fun and lightheartedness to an otherwise dull, or gloomy setting, others will naturally be attracted to you, not to mention grateful.

9) _____

Being supportive is probably the most endearing quality you can integrate into your personality. Just as you yourself welcome it, be the support for others when they need it. We all love a cheerleader in our corner; someone who is encouraging, believes in us and helps to pick us up when we're down.

10) _____

Being honest and true to your word will bring you admiration, respect and gratitude of others. Nothing improves a person's personality more than integrity and respect — respect for others, as well as respect for yourself.

We humans have the power and ability to shape our personalities however we wish. When we develop ourselves to be all that we can be, we contribute to our own happiness, as well as the happiness of others.

- A) Be fun and see the humorous side of life.
- B) Have a positive outlook and attitude.
- C) Be yourself.
- D) Be a good conversationalist.
- E) Be supportive of others.
- F) Treat people with respect.
- G) Be a better listener.
- H) Have an opinion.
- I) Meet new people.
- J) Read more and expand your interests.

B) Write down answers to the following questions.

1) What is the «personality»?

2) What do we usually mean when we say that someone has a «good personality»?

3) What can one do to improve his or her personality?

4) Which of the recommendations do you consider useful? Which are not really good for you?

5) Describe a person who you think has a good personality.

6 Answer the questions about your best friend. Then match the questions with the features of character they describe.

A) hardworking;

B) optimistic;

C) sensitive;

D) moody;

E) trustworthy;

F) impatient;

G) generous;

H) easygoing;

I) ambitious;

J) cheerful;

K) sociable;

L) indecisive;

M) reserved;

N) lazy;

O) attentive.

- ☒ 1) Is your friend usually in a good mood?
- ☐ 2) Is it important for your friend to be successful in whatever he/she does?
- ☐ 3) Does your friend notice your feelings?
- ☐ 4) Does your friend often give presents, or pay for lunch or a coffee?
- ☐ 5) Does your friend work hard?
- ☐ 6) Does your friend become angry or annoyed if he/she has to wait for something or someone?
- ☐ 7) Can you trust your friend with a secret?
- ☐ 8) Does your friend listen well when you speak?
- ☐ 9) Does your friend keep his/her feelings to him/herself?
- ☐ 10) Is your friend usually not worried by things, no matter what happens?
- ☐ 11) Does your friend think the future will be good?
- ☐ 12) Does your friend often change his/her opinion about things?

- ☐ 13) Does your friend often postpone things he/she has to do?
- ☐ 14) Is your friend happy at one moment and then sad the next?
- ☐ 15) Does your friend like to be with people?

7 Complete the following sentences with your own ideas.

- 1) I like someone who is _____ because _____.
- 2) I enjoy being with people who are _____ because _____.
- 3) I can't stand people who are _____ because _____.

8 Answer the questions.

- 1) What five words can describe your personality?

- 2) Is there any quality you don't have but would like to have?

- 3) What, in your opinion, is the worst quality of a person? Explain your answer.

- 4) Which person would you choose as a friend — someone who is intelligent, someone who has a sense of humor, or someone who is reliable? Which characteristics are the most important to you? Use reasons and specific examples to explain your choice.

9 Read the first sentence in each pair. Is the second sentence true or false? Mark them with *T* if the second sentence is true, and *F* if it is false.

- ____ *F* 1) George is very sensitive. He doesn't care if he hurts people.
- _____ 2) My classmate Rita is very ambitious. She doesn't think about her future career.
- _____ 3) My cousin Kathy is optimistic. She usually believes that good things will happen.

_____ 4) My boss is really punctual. He is often late for work.

_____ 5) Mark is dishonest. He often tells lies.

10 Think about the character adjectives which can be used to complete the following sentences.

1) My roommate likes meeting new people. He is very sociable and always makes newcomers feel comfortable at a party.

2) If I were more _____, I think I would try mountain climbing.

3) To be honest, my father can't stand coworkers who are _____ and won't consider new ideas or ways of doing things.

4) Kate is very _____ and always gives her time and resources to help those who are in need.

5) I really like people who are _____ because they always believe that things will work out in spite of difficult challenges.

11 Complete the famous people's quotations with the words from the box. Comment on some of them using the experience of your own.

talent

wise

power

braver

self-discipline

miserable

rule

effort

1) A man's as miserable as he thinks he is. (Seneca)

2) With _____ most anything is possible. (Theodore Roosevelt)

3) Rule your mind or it will _____ you. (Horace)

4) We all have dreams. But in order to make dreams come into reality, it takes an awful lot of determination, dedication, self-discipline, and _____. (Jesse Owens)

5) Mastering others is strength. Mastering yourself is true _____. (Lao Tzu)

6) _____ without discipline is like an octopus on roller skates. There's plenty of movement, but you never know if it's going to be forward, backwards, or sideways. (H. Jackson Brown Jr.)

7) I count him _____ who overcomes his desires than him who conquers his enemies; for the hardest victory is over self. (Aristotle)

8) Be happy. It's one way of being _____. (Colette, French actress)

GRAMMAR

12 Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1) He used to meet her after school every day and see her home.

Did he use to meet her after school every day and see her home?

He did not use to meet her after school every day and see her home.

2) I used to help him a lot with his essays.

3) She used to have long hair but she cut it some time ago.

4) The theatre used to be in the centre of the town.

5) There used to be five cinemas in the town.

6) We used to go to Turkey every summer.

13 Rewrite the sentences below correcting the mistakes in them.

1) I used buy chips but it's a waste of money, you know.

I used to buy chips but it's a waste of money, you know.

2) Did you used to sing or play an instrument?

3) He don't use to snore.

4) This road used to be a dirt track.

5) I used to give him lifts home.

6) I didn't use to like mushrooms in my childhood.

14 Complete the sentences with *used to* and a suitable verb from the box.

like	cook	travel	spend	have	be	go	smoke
------	------	-------------------	-------	------	----	----	-------

1) Alice used to travel a lot. She has been to many countries of Europe and once she even visited China!

2) I never liked opera. Now I love it!

3) Mum used to go swimming once a week, but she never does it now.

4) Nick used to smoke, but he gave it up.

5) Paula loves horses because she used to have one as a child.

6) Jerry used to cook dinner for himself, but now his wife does it.

7) They used to spend Christmas with us every year until we moved.

8) I used to be fat, but I lost a lot of weight in high school.

15 Use the following word combinations to make up sentences about what people used to do or didn't use to do 200 years ago.

Have mobile phones, wash by hand, play computer games, write letters, send e-mails, bake bread, type on a manual typewriter, dance waltz, watch TV, surf the Internet, drive cars, travel in horse-drawn carriages.

1) 200 years ago people didn't use to have mobile phones.

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

8) _____

9) _____

10) _____

11) _____

- 16 Complete your profile on one of the social networking websites.**

MY PROFILE	
My Photo	First name _____
	Last name _____
	Gender _____
E-mail _____	
Born on _____	
Studied at _____	
My hometown _____	
Country _____	
The languages I know _____	
My interests _____	
Status: <i>What's on your mind?</i> _____	

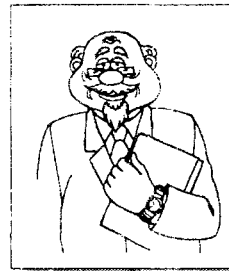
- 17** Write an e-mail introducing yourself to your penfriend. Write what kind of a person you are; ask your friend questions to find out more about him/her.

[illegible]

- 13 Some people trust their first impressions about a person's character because they believe these judgements are generally correct. Other people do not judge a person's character quickly because they believe their first impressions are often wrong. Compare the two attitudes. Which attitude do you agree with? Support your choice with specific examples.

VOCABULARY AND READING

- 1 Use the suffixes *-er, -or, -ist, -ian* to form nouns denoting professions. Then use the prompts to write what the people's occupation is. Which of the professions can you see in the pictures below?



1) to write — writer
 (write books) A writer writes books.

- 2) science — _____
(study natural or physical sciences) _____
- 3) library — _____
(be in charge of a library) _____
- 4) law — _____
(practise or study law) _____
- 5) to conduct — _____
(direct the performance of an orchestra or choir) _____
- 6) electricity — _____
(install and repair electrical equipment) _____
- 7) psychology — _____
(study or practise psychology) _____
- 8) to act — _____
(act in plays or films) _____
- 9) music — _____
(perform music) _____
- 10) to plumb — _____
(connect and repair things such as water and drainage pipes, baths, and toilets) _____
- 11) politics — _____
(professionally involved in politics) _____
- 12) to manage — _____
(control an organization or a group of staff) _____
- 13) art — _____
(create paintings or drawings) _____
- 14) to teach — _____
(teach children) _____
- 15) economics — _____
(be an expert in economics) _____
- 16) to drive — _____
(drive a vehicle) _____

2 Match the professions with the workplaces and duties and choose one of the character qualities from the list. Then make up sentences as in the example.

Professions	Workplaces	Duties
1) travel agent	A) hospital	a) perform operations on the body
2) hairdresser	B) hairdresser's	b) act
3) surgeon	C) movie/theatre	c) arrange travel plans
4) receptionist	D) newspaper	d) cut and style hair
5) actor	E) office or hotel	e) greet visitors
6) editor	F) travel bureau	f) take care of patients
7) nurse	G) restaurant/café	g) serve food
8) waiter	H) hospital	h) find and correct mistakes in others' writings

Traits of Character: realistic, imaginative, enthusiastic, creative, qualified, diplomatic, caring, patient, active, tactful, talented, hardworking, skilled, energetic, attentive, reliable, experienced, cooperative, intelligent, friendly.

Example:

- 1) A travel agent is a person who arranges travel plans for clients.
He works in a travel bureau.
He has to be cooperative and realistic.
- 2) _____

- 3) _____

- 4) _____

- 5) _____

- 6) _____

- 7) _____

8) _____

3 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

experience	qualification	qualities	required	requirement
staff	earns	provided	desirable	fluent

- 1) Hard work will be required of students in this course.
- 2) He has the right _____ to be a politician.
- 3) She joined the _____ as an editor.
- 4) It is _____ to check that nothing has been forgotten.
- 5) John _____ his living as a lorry driver.
- 6) She has 10 years _____ in the job.
- 7) She was _____ in French when she was five.
- 8) Graduate status is the minimum _____ for entry to the teaching profession.
- 9) We were _____ with a map of the area.
- 10) This engineer has outstanding _____ in constructing bridges.

4 A) Read the texts below. Match choices (A—G) to (1—7).

1) Music Journalist

An established and leading music magazine publisher seeks for a music writer who understands the latest trends.

The ideal applicant will be an experienced music journalist looking for his/her next career step, though a journalist who is looking to specialise can suit. The person we seek for must have a strong feature in writing and news skills.

An attractive salary is offered and will correspond to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant.

Apply NOW by emailing or posting your resume to:

Media Positions

PO Box 555

Hawthorn VIC 3122

media@musicmag.com

If you want to apply for this job D

2) Project Architects — Black, Smith & Partners

Immediate opportunities exist for experienced Project Architects within the Perth office of our industry-leading architectural practice. You will be working on a secured portfolio of commercial, retail and institutional projects.

You must be dynamic, hardworking and passionate about the industry.

If you have a minimum of five years solid industry experience, perfect technical and computer skills, excellent working knowledge of contracts administration, and the ability to take the lead on multiple projects, then this is an ideal opportunity to use the qualities to best effect with a business that rewards its employees financially and professionally.

We offer an attractive salary package comparable to the experience.

Please send enquiries and applications to Greg Adams, HR Coordinator: g.adams@example.com.ua

If you want to apply for this job _____

3) Audit Manager

This is a great opportunity for a talented individual to join our audit division as an audit manager.

- Excellent working conditions in an autonomous role;
- complex and varied assignments;
- long-term career opportunity.

Requirements:

You must have outstanding communication skills, both verbal and written, with a self-motivated and professional work ethic.

To apply please send your resume and cover letter to Mark Axel: maxel@axelauditing.com

If you want to apply for this job _____

4) Chef — Cape Bay

- Passionate about food
- Experienced
- Reliable
- Hardworking

Does this sound like you? Then we want to hear from you!

We are looking for an enthusiastic, creative and fully-qualified chef to assist in running our large and busy restaurant kitchen. Attention to detail is a must, as is demonstrated culinary expertise. We want someone with creativity and passion to help us to produce innovative dishes and enhance the overall dining experience for our customers.

If you possess all of the above, please send a resume and cover letter to:

Kaitlin Forster (Restaurant Manager) kait@email.com

If you want to apply for this job _____

5) Experienced Nanny Wanted

We are a professional couple looking for a caring, responsible and experienced nanny to care for our two young children — a three-year-old boy and a five-month-old girl.

You must love children and be mature, reliable, trustworthy, punctual and well-presented. You will be required to work weekdays from 9 a.m.—4 p.m., with occasional evenings/weekends for which you will be paid overtime. We are a non-smoking household and would prefer a non-smoker.

Your responsibilities will include:

- Preparing meals and snacks for the children
- Putting the children down for naps
- Changing nappies and clothing, as well as washing and drying clothes as required
- Bathing the children
- Playing with the kids and taking them for walks in the stroller
- Reading to the children
- Some cleaning and general housekeeping

In return, you will be well treated and will receive a good wage and meals, have full use of the house, and be treated as one of the family.

Please email an extensive current resume with details of your previous nanny/aupair experience, a covering letter and written references to Ginny Mackay at g.mackay@email.com

If you want to apply for this job _____

6) Tour Guide: Aussie Getaways

Aussie Getaways offers a diverse range of exhilarating experiences for adventurous travellers of all ages. We provide premium quality touring holidays, day tours, accommodated guided tours, coach camping tours and adventure safaris.

As a tour guide with Aussie Getaways, you will be responsible for leading up to 25 guests on day trips through the Australian outback (uninhabited inland regions of Australia) to deliver the experience of a lifetime.

The responsibilities include:

- Taking clients on the Crater Canyon day walk;
- Explaining the history, geography, culture and fauna of the outback;
- Working with Aussie Getaways to plan new trips and improve services;
- Organising accommodation and helping clients with transfers.

If you are a mature, highly motivated, organised, outgoing and adventurous person with excellent communication and leadership skills, we want to speak with you!

Apply now by sending your resume and cover letter to Philip Simons at psimons@com.ua

If you want to apply for this job _____

7) Senior Mechanic – Luxury Car Garage

Our luxury car garage in Grangeville requires an experienced mechanic with proven ability to work with a range of vehicles according to best-practice standards. The right candidate will manage the small workshop team to ensure all activities are carried out on time and at an exceptional standard to maintain staff-client relations.

We offer rewarding conditions of employment including:

- paid overtime;
- family-friendly policies;
- four weeks annual leave;
- long service leave;
- a commitment to learning and development.

For more information, call Luke Jenkins, owner, on (09) 4334 4444 or send your resume and cover letter to jj@email.com

If you want to apply for this job _____

- A) you should be ethical and sociable.
- B) remember that you'll have to do the changing of the kids' nappies and clothing.
- C) good technical and computer skills are necessary.
- D) you should understand the latest trends in music.
- E) you must be attentive to details.
- F) you have to be an expert in repairing different means of transportation.
- G) you should be ready to plan new trips through the Australian outback.

B) Ask questions concerning the details of each of these jobs.

1) What sort of music does your magazine focus on? _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

5) Complete the sentences with the words *career, job, occupation, industry, profession*.

1) Parachuting is a dangerous _____ occupation _____.

2) She began her _____ as a journalist.

3) She's a lawyer by _____.

4) Kate wants to be left alone to get on with the _____.

5) Electronic _____ suffers from insufficient investment in research.

6 Look at the information below. Match the professions with the corresponding word combinations and complete the text.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) Father — General Practitioner | A) to be responsible for the company's personnel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Mother — HR manager | B) to design new buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Brother — architect | C) to treat people |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Uncle — stockbroker | D) to buy and sell stocks and shares |

Everyone in my family has a different type of job. My father is a General Practitioner and he _____ in the local medical centre. My mother works as an _____ and _____. My elder brother trained to be an _____. He _____ in the place we live. I also have an uncle who lives in London and works as a _____. His job is _____. As for me, I'm still at school and I want to be a journalist.

7 A) Read the text and write down the names of professions from it.

I'm Charles Barton and I'm an owner of a newspaper. I'm often asked why I decided to start a new newspaper. Well, I've been a news reporter for many years working for different TV channels in this country and abroad. I've always dreamt of starting my own newspaper, not because I want to be rich but because I want to do something different. And now I've done it! It is different from other newspapers and I'm sure it's going to be successful.

So what's the newspaper like? I should explain that it's a local newspaper that comes out each Monday — it's the same size as the local weekly newspaper and in fact looks very similar, but it doesn't carry many pictures or advertisements, my newspaper is rather informative, I should say. I think this is the important difference. You can buy it in all the usual places where you would buy your local newspaper.

The newspaper itself is divided into two main parts — the first half is a «what's on» guide which contains information about everything that's happening in the city over a seven-day period. There are music and film reviews, and information about special events, so you can decide what's worth spending your time on. And it's also got local bus timetables and useful phone numbers.

That's one half of the newspaper, the other half is the articles. We want to write about the lives of local people. They may be famous politicians, actors, TV presenters or may have all done something interesting such as developing a new business. There are several famous artists in the city, like Robert Sanders who has talked to us about his life in the first issue. We hope to interview a wide variety of people.

I'm really happy because there are some fantastic journalists living in the area, many of them are busy writing for national papers, and they're supporting the new newspaper by writing for it. The journalists are happy because the newspaper has room for longer articles so they have more space to give their opinions.

B) For (1—5) put *T* if the statement is true according to the text, and *F* if it is false.

- 1) Charles Barton owns a shop at present. F
- 2) Charles Barton used to work for TV companies.
- 3) Charles Barton's newspaper has more advertisements than other local newspapers.
- 4) One of the focuses of Charles Barton's newspaper is the life of local people.
- 5) Charles Barton is satisfied with the work of the journalists writing for his newspaper.

GRAMMAR

8 Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.

- 1) At the restaurant yesterday, we ... a delicious French onion soup.
A) have **B) had** C) have had
- 2) ... a rainbow?
A) Have you ever seen
B) Had you ever seen
C) Did you ever see
- 3) I can't go jogging with you, I ... my leg.
A) hurt B) hurted C) have hurt
- 4) She ... her ankle last month in a car accident.
A) has broken B) has been broken C) broke
- 5) — Why are you so wet? — We ... in the rain.
A) were walking B) walked C) have been walking
- 6) I'm sorry, sir, but your train ...
A) has just left. B) just left. C) has just been leaving.
- 7) How long ... at the door?
A) did you knock
B) have you been knocking
C) have you knocked
- 8) When Lisa saw a big spider, she ... screaming.
A) started
B) has started
C) been starting
- 9) I ... this movie about a dozen times already.
A) saw B) have seen C) had seen

- 10) I ... oysters in my life.
A) have never tried
B) never tried
C) am never tried

9 Use the prompts to make up sentences in the Present Perfect Progressive Tense.

- 1) for hours/we/in the mountains/walk.
We have been walking in the mountains for hours.
- 2) a poem/write/she/since morning.

- 3) he/not/his rooms/clean/for weeks!

- 4) for a year/Linda and Jane/a room/share.

- 5) the dog/run around/how long?

10 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.

- 1) The secretary _____ has been typing _____ (to type) letters since 10 a.m.
- 2) The Mauna Loa volcano in Hawaii _____ (to erupt) 16 times since 1900.
- 3) I'm not going to watch this comedy again. I _____ (to see/ already) it several times.
- 4) Recently, Sam _____ (to think) about going on holiday.
- 5) Five years ago Tom and Harry _____ (to climb) Mount Everest.
- 6) I'm so tired, I _____ (to work) in the garden for hours!
- 7) My father _____ (to start) his career when he was just 17 years old.

WRITING

11 Imagine you are applying for the job of a tour guide. Fill in the form.

First Name _____

Last Name _____

Date of Birth (day/month/year) _____

Signature _____

If money weren't a problem for you, what job would you prefer to have?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

13 A) Look at the letter of application and find the following items there:

- 1) contact information;
- 2) address;
- 3) email address;
- 4) date;
- 5) salutation;
- 6) the position Benjamin Collins is applying for;
- 7) what Benjamin Collins does at present;
- 8) what skills are necessary for the position he has;
- 9) what languages he speaks;
- 10) why he wants to apply for a job at Will And Lim Consulting.

Benjamin Collins
Room 354, Campus 6
Gateshead Polytechnic University
Gateshead, UK
Phone: 24862893
Mobile: 95427415
E-mail: wwm654@hkinternet.com
11 July 2011

Mr William Marlow
Personnel Manager
Will And Lim Consulting
PO NJ 583

Dear Mr Marlow,

I am writing to apply for the post of Management Trainee, which was advertised on the Student Affairs Office notice board of the Gateshead Polytechnic University on 11 July 2011.

My working experience at Lucky Star Garment Manufactory Limited improved my leadership skills, communication skills and ability to work in a team environment. I also have fluent spoken and written French and Italian, and can therefore work in Italy and France.

Currently I am studying a BA in Management at the Gateshead Polytechnic University, graduating in 2012. Subjects which I am studying that are relevant to the post of Management Trainee include Operations Management, Human Resources Management, Accounting, Marketing and Strategic Management.

My final year project is entitled Knowledge Management Practices in the UK. Carrying out this project has improved my communication skills, my leadership skills and my ability to lead and supervise subordinates effectively. I have also learned how to run a project from the planning stage to its completion.

Working for Will And Lim Consulting appeals to me because it has a good reputation and it provides excellent training. Your organisation provides a high-quality service, and I can contribute to this with my leadership skills and my ability to work under pressure.

I am available for interview at any time. I can be contacted most easily on the mobile phone number given above. I look forward to meeting you.

Yours sincerely,
Benjamin Collins
Encl: Resume

[illegible]

VOCABULARY AND READING

- ① A) Read some of the pupils' opinions about school and match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.



1) «School is good, because I know I am learning a lot. If I didn't go, I would not have a great knowledge on technology. Also it is a good place to hang out with my friends. It can be extremely stressful at times, but I like to think it is preparing me once I leave school and get into the workforce. All in all, I enjoy the challenges I face at school and without it, my life would be so boring.»

This person's main point is that H.



2) «School's alright. It's not very challenging to me, which is good.»

This person's main point is that _____.



3) «I get up to go to school because I have to. However, school can be fun, but I would much rather hang out with my friends outside of school without so many rules.»

This person's main point is that _____.



4) «The things that motivated me most at school is connectedness and the respect of my teachers. By connectedness, I mean, for example, when I could connect my theater studies with things I was learning in history — all that got me really excited. And as for respect — when teachers clearly have high expectations of you, you want to meet them.»

This person's main point is that _____.



5) «If you are a truly ambitious and intelligent person, school won't cause you to succeed. It may help, true — however school can be much more negative to a person's creativity.»

This person's main point is that _____.

- A) he/she doesn't feel comfortable about some of the school restrictions.
- B) success doesn't depend on the school where you get your education.
- C) school curriculum is rather challenging nowadays.
- D) many teachers have no patience and respect for students.
- E) studying at school is not really difficult.
- F) he/she is inspired by the teachers' respectful attitude to students.
- G) studying at school can help in developing students' creativity.
- H) although school is sometimes tense, however, it's a good place to get new knowledge.

B) What is your opinion about school? Write answers to the following questions.

1) What is the best and the worst thing about school?

2) What do you miss about school during your holidays?

3) Has it ever happened to you that you did not want to go to school? If so, why?

4) If you could change your school, what would do to make it better?

2 Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.

1) I managed to ... all the books I needed.

- A) require **B) acquire** C) enquire

2) If you are not certain about something, you do not have definite ... about it.

- A) studies B) subjects C) knowledge

3) Good language ... are a prerequisite for the job.

- A) skills B) skillful C) skilled

4) One of the keys to ... business is careful planning.

- A) an advanced B) a successful C) an obligatory

5) English is the compulsory foreign language on the school

- A) graduate B) curriculum C) grade

4 A) Match the parts of the sentences concerning education in Britain.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) Schooling in Britain is compulsory for | A) «comprehensive» schools. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) In Britain children enter infant school at the age of 5, moving on to | B) selective — entrance is based on a test of ability, usually at 11 years old. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) About 90 per cent of children receive their secondary education at | C) take examinations in a range of subjects at the level of the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) A comprehensive school is | D) 12 years, for all children aged from 5 to 16. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Grammar schools are | E) of the National Curriculum are English, Mathematics and Science. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) Grammar schools are single- | F) a state school that admits pupils of all abilities, and therefore without any academic selection procedure. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) The core subjects | G) sexed schools. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8) After five years of secondary education, students | H) may leave secondary school. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9) After taking GCSEs, students | I) required for university entrance in the UK. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10) Following two years of study, students may take A-Level (short for Advanced Level) examinations, which are | J) junior school at the age of 7, and then on to secondary school at the age of 11. |

B) Fill in the table: write the ages for each of the stages of schooling.

Stage	Age
infant school	
junior school	
secondary school	
taking GCSE examinations	
taking A-Level examinations	

C) Make up sentences comparing schooling in Britain and in Ukraine.

- At the age of 5 British children enter infant school while most Ukrainian kids when they are 5 attend kindergartens.
-
-

4)

5) _____

WHY DO SOME KIDS DISLIKE SCHOOL?

worry

If you have any problems, it's a good idea to 5) _____ to someone about them. Your mum, dad, relative, teacher, or school 6) _____ can help you. Try not to let the problems go on too long. It's easier to catch up on one chapter than the whole book!

B) Describe (in 4—6 sentences) a situation when you had a problem at school and how you solved it.

[illegible]

6 A) Match the school and education idioms with their explanations.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) as easy as ABC | A) to move fast or work hard to reach someone or something that is ahead of you |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) a bookworm | B) someone who reads a lot |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) to brainstorm (something) | C) to waste time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) to catch up to (someone or something) | D) very easy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) a copycat | E) to try to develop an idea or think of new ideas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) to cut class | F) to do something to someone in order to punish them for their bad behaviour |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) to get through (a course or set of material) | G) to begin to study hard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8) to goof off | H) the three basic skills for a basic education — reading, (w)riting, and (a)rithmetic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9) to have one's nose in a book | I) to finish (a course or set of material) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10) to hit the books | J) to be reading a book |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11) to make the grade | K) someone who copies the work of another person |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12) to meet the requirements (for something) | L) to fulfil the requirements (for something) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 13) to teach someone a lesson | M) not to go to the class |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 14) the three R's | N) to be satisfactory and of an expected level |

B) Complete the sentences with the idioms from part A.

- 1) The students got into groups to brainstorm ideas for the school play.
- 2) My sister spent most of the week _____ and was not prepared for her test.
- 3) My final assignment didn't _____ and I was forced to do it again.
- 4) My father studied at a small country school where they studied _____ and almost nothing else.
- 5) My friend was always late so I _____ to her and left our meeting place before she had arrived.
- 6) After my illness I had to study very hard to _____ to the rest of the class.
- 7) I decided to _____ in order to study for my geography test.
- 8) The boy was a very good student and quickly _____ every course that he started.
- 9) Learning how to use a computer was _____ for the children.
- 10) The children called the girl a _____ when they discovered that she had copied part of the test from another student.
- 11) My sister is a _____ and is always reading a book.

- 12) The boy loves to read and always _____.
- 13) A young woman was unable to _____ to enter medical school.
- 14) After playing all the weekend I had to _____ on Sunday evening.

7 A) Read the text below. Choose and circle the correct words in *italics*.

At the age of 15, Min Yehn seems to have everything a teenager could dream of — a computer, x-box, beautiful clothes and even a piano. Min Yehn, however, has little time to play/study, with a mountain of homework to do. Like most other Chinese schoolchildren of her age, Min Yehn has to go to school from Monday to Friday, nine hours a day — an hour more than her parents spend at work. At the *weekdays/weekend*, unlike her parents, she has to get up early for piano lessons on Saturday and Sunday morning, followed by private Maths and English classes in the afternoon. As a reward for her hard work, Min Yehn's parents let her play video and computer games for one hour on Saturday and Sunday evening.

Min Yehn is not alone. According to a new study, more and more children in large cities across the country are experiencing *joyless/careless* childhoods. On average, China's children spend 8.6 hours a day at school, with some spending 12 hours a day in the classroom. The majority of children spend longer hours at school than their parents spend at work.

As for Min Yehn, her mother, An Hau, knows well that her daughter doesn't get enough sleep or playtime, «We have no other *job/choice*», she said, «if she gives up now and doesn't study hard, she will regret it as her future will be lost. She will complain to us more then». «This is the reality of China», An sighed.

B) Choose and circle the correct answer.

- 1) The text tells about ...
- ☒ A) the life of schoolchildren in China.
 - ☐ B) clubs in Chinese schools.
 - ☐ C) subjects children study in different countries.
 - ☐ D) schooling in Britain.
- 2) Min Yehn has to study ...
- ☐ A) more hours than her parents spend at work.
 - ☐ B) less time than her parents work.
 - ☐ C) half a day, and then she has her private time.
 - ☐ D) on Saturday and Sunday evening.
- 3) What is true according to the text?
- ☐ A) All the Chinese children spend 12 hours a day in the classroom.
 - ☐ B) Many children in large cities have too little time for joy.
 - ☐ C) Min Yehn is one of the few children who study so hard.
 - ☐ D) Children in China prefer to study on Saturday and Sunday.
- 4) Min Yehn's mother ...
- ☐ A) doesn't know that her daughter has not enough time for a sleep or play.
 - ☐ B) doesn't worry about her daughter.
 - ☐ C) thinks that her daughter's future will be lost.
 - ☐ D) says that hard work at school is necessary for a successful future.

GRAMMAR

8 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1) ☒ If Ann is back in town, she'll come to visit us.
☐ If Ann will be back in town, she'll come to visit us.
- 2) ☐ If I come home late, my parents are very angry.
☐ If I come home late, my parents will be very angry.
- 3) ☐ If you'll have a complaint, write to the director.
☐ If you have a complaint, write to the director.
- 4) ☐ If you like, I put in a word for you.
☐ If you like, I'll put in a word for you.
- 5) ☐ You'll pay higher insurance if you buy a sports car.
☐ You'll pay higher insurance if you'll buy a sports car.
- 6) ☐ If you eat fruit every day, you'll be very healthy.
☐ If you'll eat fruit every day, you'll be very healthy.

9 Complete the sentences with the correct form (positive or negative) of the verbs from the box.

study	cook	look	eat	put	become	go
-------	------	------	-----	-----	--------	----

- 1) She _____ will look _____ completely different if she cuts her hair.
- 2) You won't pass the course if you _____ hard.
- 3) If a goat gets into your garden, it _____ all your plants.
- 4) If I _____ out without her, she will get nasty.
- 5) If people don't protect whales, they _____ extinct.
- 6) If I _____ some eggs, how many will you eat?
- 7) If you _____ so much sugar in your coffee, you'll gain weight!

10 Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.

- 1) If he ..., I will be disappointed. I have been waiting for him all day long.

A) comes B) will come C) doesn't come D) won't come

2) Mary ... harder if the teacher tells her to.

- A) work B) works C) will work D) would work

3) Your father will lend you his car if you ... him.

- A) ask B) will ask C) asks D) won't ask

4) If she ... better tomorrow, she will see a doctor.

- A) feel B) feels C) doesn't feel D) won't feel

5) I will only dance if they ... my favourite song.

- A) play B) playing C) will play D) will be playing

11 What will you do if you visit the following countries? Make up sentences as in the example.

1) Australia — go whale-watching.

If I go to Australia, I will go whale-watching.

2) France — have my portrait painted at Montmartre.

3) Italy — ride a gondola along the canals in Venice.

4) Spain — go to see corrida.

5) Britain — have a ride on the London Eye.

6) Egypt — climb the Moses mountain.

7) Greece — sunbathe on the black sand of Santorini island.

8) Germany — visit the BMW museum in Munich.

12 A) Use the following prompts to make up logical assumptions in Conditional I.

1) work hard/get good knowledge

If I work hard, I'll get good knowledge.

2) get good knowledge/pass the exams successfully

3) pass the exams successfully/enter university

- 4) enter university/get a broad education
- 5) get a broad education/have a well-paid job

B) Now make up logical assumptions of your own in Conditional I.

WRITING

13 Write an e-mail to your penfriend about your school.

Write about: why you have chosen this school to study; the teachers; the classmates; the classrooms; the equipment; the sports and recreational facilities; the school traditions.

Edit Mail Message

Message Edit Search Format Utilities Spell Checker Privacy View Options

To:

CC:

Subject:

From:

Plain Text (MicroEd) Cyrillic (Windows)

14 Imagine you are applying for a course in Britain. Fill in the application form below.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION AS A STUDY-ABROAD STUDENT

Instructions: it is important to read the instructions at the end of this form before attempting to complete this application. This form will be photocopied; please use black ink if it is not typed. Please check each box that applies to you.

1) Personal Details

First name _____

Last name _____

Title ☐ Mr ☐ Ms ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss

Gender ☐ M ☐ F

Birthplace _____ Date of birth (dd/mm/yy) _____

Marital status ☐ Single ☐ Married

Permanent address (if different from correspondence address) _____

Tel. No. _____

E-mail address _____

Address for correspondence _____

Legal nationality _____

Country of permanent residence _____

Passport No. (for visa letter) _____

2) Proposed Course of Study

Which programme are you applying for?

☐ Term 1 only (September start)

☐ Term 2&3 only (January start)

☐ Full year (September—June)

List your five preferred courses.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

Who will be paying your fees?

☐ Yourself ☐ Parents

☐ Home School/College ☐ Other

Signature _____

Date _____

Send the completed form and any necessary attachments, references and transcript(s)

directly to:

Study Abroad

Student Recruitment Office

SOAS, The University of London

Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square

London, WC1H 0XG

The United Kingdom

VOCABULARY, READING AND WRITING

1 Match the following words with the pictures and definitions below.

I

1) custard

5) gravy

9) ice cream

2) bacon rashers

6) sausages

10) Brussels sprouts

3) cauliflower

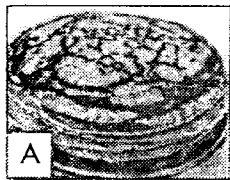
7) Yorkshire pudding

11) pancake

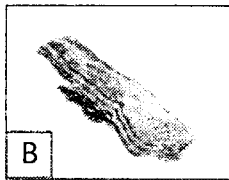
4) mustard

8) trifle

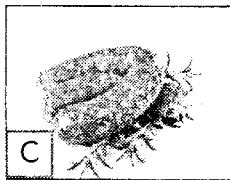
12) chop



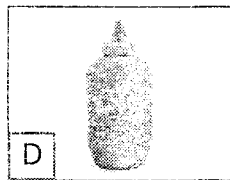
A



B



C



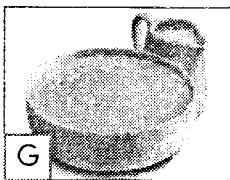
D



E



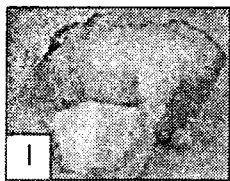
F



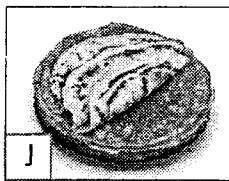
G



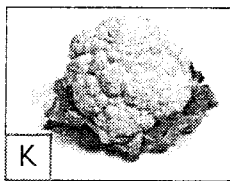
H



I



J



K



L

- ☐ 1) This food is soft and it tastes sweet. It is made from cream, sugar and fruit or chocolate. It is eaten very cold, usually in summer.
- ☐ 2) A sweet, yellow sauce which is served hot.
- ☐ 3) Slices of pork which are often included in a traditional English breakfast.
- ☐ 4) A white, broccoli-like vegetable with a mild flavour. Sometimes served with a cheese sauce.
- ☐ 5) A thick slice of pork or lamb, on the bone.

- ☐ 6) A hot (spicy), yellow, thick condiment, usually eaten with meat.
- ☐ 7) Cylinder-shaped portions of minced meat, which are usually made of pork.
- ☐ 8) A brown, savoury sauce for meat. Served hot.
- ☐ 9) A small, savoury «cake» made of batter and baked in an oven. Usually eaten with roast beef.
- ☐ 10) A dessert made of cake, custard and cream. Sometimes contains sherry (fortified wine).
- ☐ 11) Small, round, green, cabbage-like vegetables.
- ☐ 12) A thin, flat «cake» made of batter and fried. Can be folded or rolled up and served with either sweet or savoury fillings.

2 Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.

- 1) If something is tasty, you
 - A) don't really enjoy eating it
 - B) hate eating it
 - ☒ C) think it tastes good
 - D) only eat it for breakfast
- 2) Spicy food includes
 - A) milk
 - B) chilli peppers
 - C) lemons
 - D) bananas
- 3) If milk is sour, it is
 - A) delicious
 - B) too fresh
 - C) too old
 - D) from a coconut
- 4) Light food is the opposite of
 - A) heavy food
 - B) bland food
 - C) rich food
 - D) junk food
- 5) A beverage is
 - A) something red
 - B) any drink
 - C) a dessert
 - D) normally crunchy
- 6) All of these are bitter except
 - A) black coffee
 - B) unsweetened chocolate
 - C) strong tea without sugar or milk.
 - D) onion
- 7) Sweet foods don't include
 - A) cake
 - B) ice cream
 - C) pickles
 - D) candy
- 8) Lemons taste
 - A) bland
 - B) bitter
 - C) sour
 - D) crunchy
- 9) Potato chips are not
 - A) crisp
 - B) junk food
 - C) salty
 - D) juicy

- 10) Smooth foods don't include
A) crackers
B) pudding
C) ice cream
D) avocado
- 11) In a restaurant, people normally eat an appetizer
A) after the entrée
B) first
C) just before dessert
D) only if they are not very hungry
- 12) Rich food is always
A) salty
B) fattening
C) dessert
D) expensive

3 Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1—7) choose the correct variant (A, B, C or D).

FISH AND CHIPS

Fish and chips is the traditional take-away 1) _____ of England, long before McDonalds the British had the fish and chip shop. Fresh cod is the most common 2) _____ for their traditional fish and chips, other types of fish used include haddock, huss, and plaice. Fresh fish is dipped into flour and then dipped in batter and deeply fried, it is then 3) _____ with chips (fresh, not frozen), and usually you will be asked if you want salt and vinegar added. Sometimes people order 4) _____ sauce (yellow sauce that tastes nothing like real curry), mushy 5) _____ (well, they are green anyway) or pickled eggs (yes, pickled). Traditionally fish and chips were served up 6) _____ in old newspaper. Nowadays (thanks to hygiene laws) they are wrapped in greaseproof paper and sometimes paper that has been specially printed to look like newspaper. You often get a small wooden or plastic 7) _____ to eat them with too, although it is quite ok to use your fingers.

	A	B	C	D
1)	drink	food	dessert	seasoning
2)	fish	meat	fruit	vegetable
3)	served	stewed	boiled	salted
4)	gravy	tomato	white	curry
5)	pease	piece	peas	pies
6)	wrap	wrapped	wrapping	wrapper
7)	spoon	tea spoon	fork	knife

4 A) Complete these «cooking» verbs with the vowels. Then match them with the definitions.

- 1) p E E I B 3) m _ _ x _____
- 2) ch _ _ p _____ 4) b _ _ k _ _____

- A) cut products into pieces with strong downward movements of a knife;
- B) remove (the outer covering or skin) from a fruit or vegetable;
- C) cook, for example, fish in gently boiling water or other liquid;
- D) cook food using very strong heat directly above or below it;
- E) cook (food) in hot fat or oil, typically in a shallow pan;
- F) heat and cook food in a very hot water;
- G) prepare (food, a dish, or a meal) by mixing, combining, and heating the ingredients;
- H) use an electric microwave oven to heat or cook food;
- I) cook food in an oven;
- J) combine ingredients together so that the result cannot be separated into its original parts.

- 1) Oil and water don't mix.
- 2) Steam or _____ vegetables until they become tender.
- 3) _____ salmon in white wine.
- 4) _____ meat for 20 minutes each side.
- 5) We'll _____ them a nice Italian meal.
- 6) The water has been _____ away for ten minutes.
- 7) _____ the onions very finely.
- 8) Put half a dozen steaks to _____ in a pan.
- 9) As you _____ away the onion skin, you find another skin underneath.
- 10) They _____ their own bread and cakes.

butter ~~ingredients~~ cut over stir served frozen

3/4 cup packed brown sugar

- 1 1/2 teaspoons ground cinnamon
- 1/3 cup unsifted allpurpose flour
- 1/8 teaspoon salt
- 5 tablespoons butter
- 1/3 cup porridge

Directions:

Preheat the oven to 375 °F (190 °C).

3) _____ a baking dish.

In a large bowl, add apples, berries, brown sugar, cinnamon, salt and toss to blend.

Pour apple-berry mixture into the prepared dish.

In a medium-sized bowl combine flour, salt, brown sugar and cinnamon.

With a pastry blender or a knife, 4) _____ the butter until it's crumbly.

Next 5) _____ in the porridge.

Sprinkle the porridge mixture 6) _____ the apples and bake 40 to 45 minutes or until apples are tender and the topping is crisp and golden.

A classic American dessert which is especially good 7) _____ warm with a scoop of vanilla ice cream!

B) Use the information in part A as an example and write the recipe of one of your favourite dishes.

6 A) Match the parts of the word combinations and write them down.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) full | A) with milk | <u>full English breakfast</u> |
| 2) hot | B) a snack | _____ |
| 3) main | C) and butter | _____ |
| 4) fruit | D) chocolate milk | _____ |
| 5) bread | E) English breakfast | _____ |
| 6) bacon | F) and eggs | _____ |
| 7) cornflakes | G) course | _____ |
| 8) eat | H) juice | _____ |

B) Use the word combinations from part A to complete the text.

WHAT DO ENGLISH SCHOOLCHILDREN EAT?

In England most schoolchildren don't eat a 1) full English breakfast of 2) _____ every day. They eat cereallike 3) _____. Some families like to eat porridge especially on cold winter days.

At about 11 o'clock many children 4) _____ or some fruit. Lunch is at about half past twelve. There are usually two courses. The 5) _____ is meat or fish with vegetables.

After the main course, they eat a dessert. The dessert is usually sweet. Children in England don't drink wine or beer. They usually drink water or 6) _____. When children come home from school, they have tea. They eat 7) _____ with jam. They eat dinner in the evening at about 8 o'clock. Dinner is usually a main course and a dessert. Children often drink 8) _____ before they go to bed.

7 Read about some of the traditional dishes of the UK. Then complete the table: put a tick (✓) into the correct column.

- 1) Black Pudding: Invented in Stornoway, Isle of Lewis black pudding is often served as part of a traditional full English breakfast.
- 2) Cock-a-Leekie: This Scottish specialty can be classified as a soup or a stew. It combines beef, chicken, leeks, and prunes to unusual and spectacular ends.
- 3) Crown Roast Lamb: The crown roast encircles a stuffing of apples, bread crumbs, onion, celery, and lemon.
- 4) Irish Stew: An Irish stew always has a common base of lamb, potatoes, and onion. It could contain any number of other ingredients, depending on the cook.
- 5) Likky Pie Leeks: pork, and cream baked in puff pastry.
- 6) Mulligatawny Soup: contains chicken or meat or vegetable stock mixed with yogurt or cheese or coconut milk and is seasoned with curry and various other spices. It is sometimes served with a separate bowl of rice.
- 7) Trifle: Layers of alcohol-soaked sponge cake alternated with fruit, custard and whipped cream, some people add jelly, but that's for kids.
- 8) Welsh Rabbit (or Rarebit): Cheese is grated and melted with milk or ale. Pepper, salt, butter, and mustard are then added. The mix is spread over toast and baked until «the cheese bubbles and becomes brown in appetizing-looking splashes».
- 9) Westmoreland Pepper Cake: Fruitcake that gets a distinctive kick from lots of black pepper. Other ingredients include honey, cloves, ginger, and walnuts.

Dish Name	This dish...					
	...is a sweet course	...is a kind of a soup	...can be served for breakfast	...is a kind of a pie with stuffing	...contains meat	...is served with vegetables
Black Pudding			✓			
Cock-a-Leekie						
Crown Roast Lamb						
Irish Stew						
Likky Pie Leeks						
Mulligatawny Soup						
Trifle						
Welsh Rabbit						
Westmoreland Pepper Cake						

8 Describe a national Ukrainian/British dish. Mention: what ingredients are necessary for it; how to cook it; if this dish is good for a healthy diet.

9 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1) British food is _____.
- 2) The best cuisine in the world is _____.
- 3) The most delicious dessert is _____.
- 4) Egg and bacon ice cream sounds _____.
- 5) Microwave dinners are _____.

- 6) Vegetarian food is _____.
- 7) The best drink to have with a meal is _____.
- 8) Dining out is _____.
- 9) McDonalds' hamburgers are _____.
- 10) Life without restaurants would be _____.

10 A) Read the text below. Match choices (1—8) to (A—H).

WHAT SHOULD I DO OR NOT DO WHEN I AM EATING IN BRITAIN?

The British generally pay a lot of attention to good table manners. Even little children are expected to eat properly with a knife and a fork.

In Britain people eat most of their food with cutlery. The foods they don't eat with a knife, fork or spoon include sandwiches, crisps, corncobs on the cob, and fruit.

If you cannot eat a certain type of food or have some special needs, 1) D.

If you are a guest, it is polite to wait until 2) _____. It shows consideration.

Always chew and swallow all the food in your mouth 3) _____. Always say «thank you» when you are served with something. It shows appreciation.

You may eat chicken and pizza 4) _____ if you are at a barbecue, finger buffet or very informal setting. Otherwise always use a knife and a fork.

5) _____, break off a piece of bread before buttering. Eating it whole looks tacky.

On formal dining occasions it is a good manner to take some butter from the butter dish with your bread knife and 6) _____. Then butter pieces of the roll using this butter. This prevents the butter in the dish from getting full of bread crumbs as it is passed around.

In a restaurant, it is normal to pay for your food 7) _____ the bill comes on.

When you have finished eating, and to let others know that you have, place 8) _____, with the prongs (tines) on the fork facing upwards, on your plate.

- A) When eating rolls
- B) by putting your money on the plate
- C) your knife and fork together
- D) tell your host several days before the dinner party
- E) with your fingers
- F) your host starts eating or indicates you should do so
- G) before taking more or taking a drink
- H) put it on your side plate (for the roll)

B) Make up five sentences about table manners in Ukraine.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

11 A) Match the parts of the proverbs and quotations about food.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) Part of the success in life is | A) what you eat. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) When diet is wrong, medicine is of no use.
When diet is correct | B) the best sauce in the world. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) An apple a day | C) to eat what you like and let the food
fight it out inside. (Mark Twain) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) You are | D) keeps the doctor away. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Hunger is | E) medicine is of no need. |

B) Make up sentences illustrating one of the proverbs.

12 A) Match the food idioms with their explanations.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) apple of his/her eye | A) promising to reward or punish someone at the same time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) big cheese | B) calm, not nervous or anxious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) bread and butter | C) take back something one has said, admit something is not true |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) butter up | D) an important person, a leader |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) carrot and stick | E) flatter someone to try to get their favour or friendship |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) cool as a cucumber | F) someone or something that one likes a lot |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) couch potato | |

- B) Complete the sentences with the idioms from part A.**

- 1) He is a real _____ couch potato _____ and just sits around watching TV and staying indoors all day.
- 2) Don't _____. The past is past and you can't do anything to change it.
- 3) The voters are worried about _____ issues like jobs and taxes.
- 4) I told my boss that I would be leaving but later I had to _____ and tell him that I wanted to stay.
- 5) The government took a _____ approach to the people who were illegally protesting against the construction of the dam.
- 6) She is really _____ now. She told her boss that she was ill but he saw her downtown shopping.
- 7) He is a very nice man but he acts strangely sometimes and I often think that he is _____.
- 8) He is always _____ and never worries about anything.
- 9) Going to art galleries is not my _____ so I think that I will stay home this evening and won't go with you.

- 10) The little girl is the _____.
- 11) He is a _____ in his company so you should be very nice to him.
- 12) He always tries to have _____ so that he can control everything.
- 13) She is _____ tonight and doesn't want to stop talking.
- 14) He has a _____ idea about starting a new business but most of us think that it will fail.
- 15) The issue of building the nuclear power plant is a real _____ for the local town council.
- 16) He is the one who caused the problem for himself and is now being forced to _____.
- 17) We went to the meeting and they told us _____ what would be happening to everyone next year.
- 18) She quit the job because of some small problems but she has jumped _____ because now her problems are much worse.
- 19) The new CD has only been released for about a week but it is already _____.
- 20) Please don't _____ about my plans to quit working and go back to school next year.
- 21) He spends most of his free time trying to _____ his boss so that he won't have to work so hard.

GRAMMAR

13 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form for the Conditional II.

- 1) If I _____ had _____ (to have) an American visa, I _____ would go _____ (to go) to New York this summer.
- 2) If I _____ (to be) at the seaside now, I _____ (to lie) in the sun.
- 3) If you _____ (to lend) me some money, I _____ (to give) you back tomorrow.
- 4) I _____ (to do) more exercises if I _____ (to be) you. You're getting fat.
- 5) If it _____ (to rain) tomorrow, we _____ (to go) on a picnic.

- 6) Only if he _____ (to be) the last person in the world, I _____ (to ask) him for help.
- 7) We _____ (to help) you if we _____ (to know) how (but we don't!).
- 8) My brother _____ (to buy) a sports car if he _____ (to have) the money.
- 9) If you _____ (to go) by bicycle more often, you _____ (to be/not) so flabby.
- 10) If we _____ (to have) a yacht, we _____ (to sail) the seven seas.
- 11) If he _____ (to have) more time, he _____ (to learn) karate.
- 12) If they _____ (to tell) their father, he _____ (to be) very angry.

14 Use the following prompts to make the Conditional II sentences.

- 1) study harder — pass the exam
If I studied harder, I would pass the exam.
- 2) have the money — buy a new iPod

- 3) drive more carefully — (not) have an accident

- 4) play a little better — win the game

- 5) be there — help you never

- 6) do that — be in your shoes

- 7) public transport/be free — less people/use cars

- 8) be rich — travel all over the world

15 Write answers to the following questions.

- 1) What would you like to do in the future?

2) What would you do if you were rich?

3) What would you do if you were poor?

4) What would you do if you were the principal of your school?

5) What would you do if you could speak English fluently all of a sudden?

6) What would you do if you won a lottery?

VOCABULARY AND READING

1 Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.

1) What does the abbreviation PC stand for?

- A) A private computer.
- B) A pre-computer.
- ☒ C) A personal computer.
- D) A portable computer.

2) Which of the following is a handheld computer?

- A) A subnotebook.
- B) A palmtop.
- C) An embedded computer.
- D) A floppy disk.

3) How do we call a computer found inside a machine?

- A) A personal computer.
- B) A laptop.
- C) A mechanical device.
- D) An embedded computer.

4) Which of the following is the smallest computer?

- A) A subnotebook.
- B) A laptop.
- C) A desktop.
- D) A notebook.

- 2 A) Divide the following sentences into two groups: reasons to approve of and reasons to disapprove of computers (put the number of the sentence into the corresponding column).**

- 1) They can help in study.
- 2) They are a menace to children's education.
- 3) They are detrimental to our eyesight.
- 4) They are a wonderful means of entertainment.
- 5) They can be a comfort to lonely people.
- 6) They are economically beneficial to the companies that make them.
- 7) They help to prevent crimes.
- 8) They are useful for office workers.
- 9) They are a time-saver for designers.
- 10) They can be a time-waster.
- 11) They are a priceless source of information.
- 12) They are harmful to the environment.
- 13) They encourage young people to be violent.
- 14) They are a better alternative to using a typewriter.
- 15) They wreck personal communication.

[illegible]

B) Make up sentences using the ideas from part A. Start like this:

I approve of computers because _____

I disapprove of computers because _____

3 A) Write down five different words you associate with communicational technologies.

B) Which of these means of communication are the most important to you? Rank them in order of importance (1 — for the most important).

☐ ICQ

☐ Skype

☐ mobile phone

☐ SMS

☐ chat

☐ e-mail

☐ telephone answering machine

☐ web cam

☐ envelopes and stamps

☐ fax

☐ walkie-talkie

C) Make up three sentences about communication devices which hold the first three positions in your list.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4 Read the text and complete the table.

For a long time, we've been able to pride ourselves on the fact that we're smarter than our primitive ancestors. Sure, they made fire and the wheel and invented language, or whatever, but we brought technology.

It turns out a lot of our most technologically sophisticated inventions were already found long before the world appreciated them. For example:

1) iPod

Believed to have been invented in 1997, after Steve Jobs found out that people would pay twice as much to hear their pirated songs on the bus, or look through the photo or video files. Actually invented in 1979. Kane Kramer and his friend, James Campbell, came up with the idea of a portable music player the size of a cigarette box. The music player called «the IXI System» stored music digitally in a chip and had a display screen and buttons to navigate it.

They even built five prototypes they showed potential investors. So they sold it, and everybody listened to ABBA songs they downloaded with their Ataris, right? Well, no, obviously not.

The IXI had one big problem: It only had enough memory for three and a half minutes of music! As almost nobody had computers those days, Kramer suggested putting terminals in music stores, connected via telephone with a central music server so users could buy and download their music at the store. Keep in mind we're talking about 1979 phone modems, which means Kramer's idea also involved people bringing their own tent and enough food for camping for two months while they downloaded their favourite songs.

2) The Automobile

Believed to have been invented in late 19th century or early 20th century.

Actually invented in 1769 by a French inventor named Nicolas Joseph Cugnot.

Back when most people were blaming their diseases on fairies and the evil eye, Cugnot had one great idea: a horse carriage minus the foolish, smelly horse. In 1769, he finally finished his horseless carriage; a steam-engine-powered automobile.

It could carry four tons while travelling at the speed of two and a half miles per hour.

Why did we never read about Napoleon's mechanized, steam-powered army trampling England under their godless robotic wheels? Well, the inventions had problems. While testing his vehicle in 1771, Cugnot lost control and discovered the unique sensation we've come to know as «crashing into a brick wall». You might think that you could laugh off such a crash at five miles an hour, but try it while sitting in one of these vehicles.

Despite being an undeniably revolutionary invention, it was still slow, heavy and horrible to drive. Cugnot ran out of money to improve his invention, and while the French government was interested in continuing with the idea, a little uprising of people called the French Revolution put an end to that.

Cugnot escaped to Belgium where he lived in poverty. Fun fact: there were about 600—700 million people on earth when Cugnot was born. That's also how many cars there are now.

3) The Computer

Believed to have been invented in some time around World War II, by Alan Turing or by Konrad Zuse, depending on whether you ask Alan Turing or Konrad Zuse.

Actually invented in some time around 1833. Charles Babbage was a man who hated errors. Mistakes and mathematical untidiness upset him so much he decided to build a ridiculously complex machine just to stop idiots from not doing maths right.

In 1822, Babbage proposed the idea of building a mechanical calculator to tabulate polynomial functions. The British government, or those officials who didn't fall asleep while Babbage explained the idea, gave him a huge bag of money with a pound sign painted on it and sent him to work on it. 10 years later they finally figured out Babbage was never going to finish the machine because he had such an angry temper that he quarrelled with everyone who tried to help him.

By that time Charles had already moved on to bigger things. He looked at his strange polynomial functions tabulator and thought, «You know what's more cool than polynomial functions? A machine you could program to do all different kinds of maths!» He asked the British Association for the Advancement of Science for funds, and was surely denied.

The last version of his machine read programs and data from punch cards and had a memory capable of storing 1,000 numbers with 50 decimal digits each, which roughly translated to 20.7 Kb. Only a partial model was finished, when Babbage died in 1878 while still trying to perfect the design.

Invention	Believed to Be Invented in	Actually Invented in	The Inventor(s)' Name(s)	Difficulties of Use

5 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

software accessed ~~website~~ online data
attachment hardware

- 1) A website is a set of data and information about a particular subject which is available on the Internet.
- 2) If you are _____, your computer is connected to the Internet. Surfing the Internet is fun, but it's also a time waster.
- 3) You can refer to information as _____, especially when it is in the form of facts or statistics that you can analyse.

- 4) In computer systems, _____ refers to the machines themselves as opposed to the programs which tell the machines what to do.
- 5) _____ is the programs and other operating information used by a computer.
- 6) You've illegally _____ and misused confidential security files.
- 7) When you send an e-mail you can also send a file as an _____ and that file can be a graphic, a program, a sound or whatever.

6 Choose and circle the correct words in italics.

- 1) *Downloading/Surfing* means looking at a variety of things casually, especially while browsing the Internet or television channels.
- 2) *File transfer/Uploading* is the process of transferring data files or programs from a computer or device to a server — usually on the World Wide Web.
- 3) *Java/Vlog* is a general-purpose programming language developed by Sun® Microsystems.
- 4) *Memory/ROM* is the working space used by the computer to hold the program that is currently running, along with the data it needs, and to run programs and process data.
- 5) *Program/Network* is a group of interconnected computers, including the hardware and software used to connect them.
- 6) *Vlog/DVD* is an online video blog.
- 7) *Motherboard/Google™* is the most popular search engine on the Internet.
- 8) A *DVD/Floppy Disc* is an optical storage medium which has greater capacity and bandwidth than a CD.
- 9) *Operating system/The Internet* is the worldwide information highway, comprised of thousands of interconnected computer networks, that reaches millions of people in countries around the globe.
- 10) *Virus/Java* is a program that infects a computer by attaching itself to another program which then spreads when that program is run.
- 11) *ROM/RAM* is the memory that can be read but not changed.
- 12) *Downloading/Surfing* is the process of transferring data or programs from a server or host computer to one's own computer or device.

7 Read the text. Choose and circle the correct words.

E-MAIL LETTERS

Sending electronic mails, called *blogs/e-mails*, is one of the most popular uses of the Internet. How does an e-mail get from one computer to another? An e-mail message has a delivery *site/address*, just like any mail. The Internet has special computer *processors/devices* called routers that can «read» the e-mail *address/letter* telling the routers where the e-mail should be sent on the Internet. An e-mail/SMS message travels very fast *through/on* the Internet. The person who receives the e-mail message may reply to it, forward it, delete it *and/or* store it.

<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1) Browse	<input type="radio"/> 10) Recycle Bin
<input type="radio"/> 2) Icon	<input type="radio"/> 11) Document
<input type="radio"/> 3) Clipboard	<input type="radio"/> 12) Destination Folder
<input type="radio"/> 4) Diskette	<input type="radio"/> 13) Active Window
<input type="radio"/> 5) HTML	<input type="radio"/> 14) Double-Click
<input type="radio"/> 6) Search Engine	<input type="radio"/> 15) Virus
<input type="radio"/> 7) Desktop	<input type="radio"/> 16) Close Button
<input type="radio"/> 8) Minimize	<input type="radio"/> 17) Click
<input type="radio"/> 9) Spam	

- A) A portable storage disk used to store and retrieve data files. Also called a floppy.
- B) A programming language that tells browsers how to display Web pages.
- C) To press the left mouse button to select an icon or a command.
- D) The main screen that appears after the computer boots.
- E) To make a window as small as possible.
- F) The electronic version of junk mail.
- G) A trash can that holds files a user wants to delete.
- H) To press the left mouse button twice in a row without moving the mouse to execute an action.
- I) A computer code that can damage or destroy computer files.
- J) The small button on the right end of a Windows title bar marked with an «X».
- K) A file that includes information you can type, edit, view, or save.
- L) The folder that files are being moved to.
- M) The window that is currently being used.
- N) A Web site that allows the user to search the Web for sites that relate to a certain subject.
- O) To view the content of files, folders, and/or pages.
- P) A picture that represents an application, file, or device.
- Q) An area of computer memory used to temporarily store cut or copied text or graphics.

Much have been said about 1) C. The truth is however, according to new research, communication technology is 2) _____. A study by the Pew Internet and American Life Project found family members keep in regular contact today

more than ever before. And this is all down to e-mail, chat, our cell phones and SMS messaging. It makes sense. Years ago, it took a long time 3) _____, then find an envelope and go to the post office to buy a stamp and post it. Today we write mails while we wait for our change in a store and 4) _____. Having free Internet telephone calls also helps us to stay in touch more often and for longer. Everyone's at it, from five-year-olds to tech-savvy grandparents.

According to the Pew survey, technology has a very positive effect on communication 5) _____. Researchers asked 2,252 adults whether new technologies had increased the quality of communication with their family. Fifty-three percent said it had increased communication with family members 6) _____, two per cent said technology decreased this. Numbers were similar for those living in the same house as their family. The project director Lee Rainey said: «There's a new kind of connectedness being built inside of families 7) _____». Survey co-author Barry Wellman agreed: «It used to be that husbands went off to work, wives went off to a different job or else stayed home... and the kids went off to school... 8) _____,» he said.

- A) with these technologies
- B) bringing people closer together
- C) how anti-social the Internet and mobile phones are
- D) they did not live with
- E) to write a letter
- F) and not until 5:30, 6 o'clock did they ever connect
- G) they are sent in an instant
- H) within families

B) Read the text in part A and write down the names for communicational technology devices.

C) Write your ideas (3—5 sentences) on whether the development of technology helps people in communication.

10 Many people use emoticons every day in e-mails and Internet chats. Do you know what these emoticons mean? Match each of the emoticons with its meaning.

- A

1) :)

2) : - P

3) : - D

4) : - C

5) ; -)

6) (@ @)

7) : - "

A) smile

B) tongue out

C) angry

D) laughing

E) whistling

F) winking

G) dizzy

GRAMMAR

11 A) Match the verbs with the prepositions.

- C

1) dreamed

2) gave

3) insist

4) afraid

5) be pleased

6) looking

A) on

B) forward

C) about

D) up

E) of

F) with

B) Use the phrasal verbs from part A to complete the sentences.

- 1) After the accident George _____ gave up _____ riding a motor-bike.
- 2) I'm _____ to sending my children to the country for the holidays.
- 3) I've always _____ being rich.
- 4) I don't _____ meeting me at the airport.
- 5) He _____ spiders.
- 6) Will you _____ going to the theatre tonight?

12 Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs.

- A) log out
- B) zooms in
- C) hacks into
- D) drop in
- E) put off
- F) looking after
- G) check out
- H) pick up
- I) get along
- J) looking forward
- K) cheered up
- L) give up
- M) broken down
- N) brought up
- O) ran into

- 1) Of course we can go there together. What time should I pick you up ?
- 2) Laura was shopping near her friend, Lynn, and decided to _____ and see her.
- 3) Don't forget to take your room key back to the front desk when you _____ of the hotel.
- 4) If a camera _____ on something that is being filmed or photographed, it gives a close-up picture of it.
- 5) If someone _____ a computer system, they break into the system, especially in order to get secret information.
- 6) She's really busy — she's _____ the kids.
- 7) Never _____ till tomorrow what you can do today.
- 8) They seem to _____ pretty well.
- 9) If a computer user fails to _____, the system will be accessible to all.

- 10) I was on my way to work when I _____ Jeremy Thomas.
- 11) Jack was feeling unhappy, but he _____ when he heard that he had passed his exam.
- 12) I've decided to _____ smoking.
- 13) I'm really _____ to a vacation. I can't wait for it to begin!
- 14) His car has _____.
- 15) She _____ the children by herself.

12 Write answers to the following questions.

- 1) Do you ever show up late for class?

- 2) Who do you get along well with?

- 3) What will happen if you talk back to your teacher?

- 4) Have you ever put off doing a very important homework assignment until the last minute?

- 5) Where can you look up somebody's telephone number?

- 6) Do your friends ever drop in uninvited?

- 7) Do you ever have to take care of one of your relatives?

- 8) How often do you eat out?

- 9) Do you know anybody who has dropped out of school?

- 10) Have you ever run into your teacher out of school?

- 11) What do you think you should cut down on?

WRITING

14 Use the plan below to write a for-and-against essay (100—130 words) about whether children should use the Internet.

Plan

Introduction

State the topic.

Main body

Points for children using the Internet.

Points against children using the Internet.

Conclusion

Sum up the advantages and disadvantages.

15 If you could invent some new device for communication, what product would you develop? Use specific details to explain why this invention is needed.

16 Imagine you are meeting your friend tonight, but you want to change the time or place of your meeting. Write an SMS about it.

VOCABULARY AND READING

1 Solve the crossword puzzle.

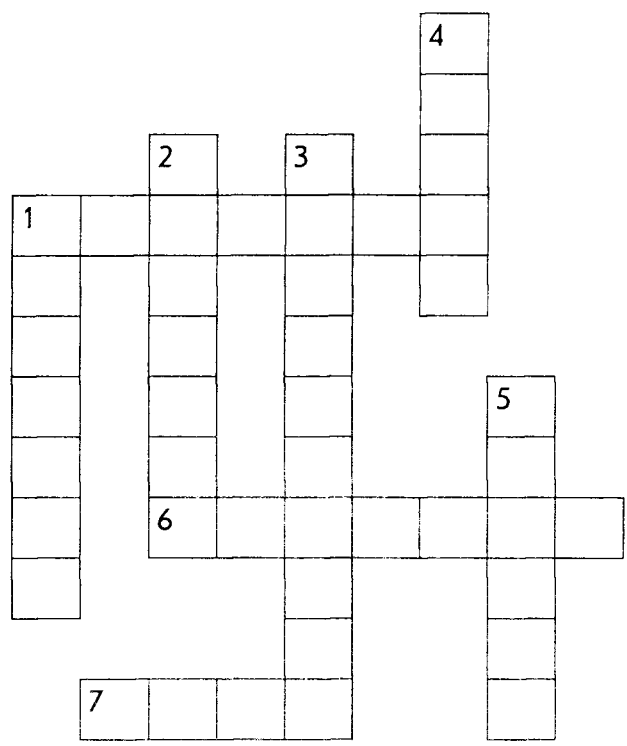
DOWN

- 1) A tropical storm in the region of the Indian or the western Pacific Oceans.
- 2) A long period of time during which no rain falls.
- 3) A sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.
- 4) An overflow of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits, especially over what is normally dry land.
- 5) An extreme scarcity of food.

ACROSS

- 1) A violent wind storm consisting of a tall column of air which spins round very fast and causes a lot of damage.

- 6) A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.
- 7) A destructive burning of something.



2 A) Which of the following disasters is the scariest? Why? Rank them from 1 to 10. Put the scariest at the top.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> famine | <input type="checkbox"/> tsunami |
| <input type="checkbox"/> earthquake | <input type="checkbox"/> hurricane/typhoon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> war | <input type="checkbox"/> avalanche |
| <input type="checkbox"/> wildfires | <input type="checkbox"/> volcanic eruption |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nuclear disaster | <input type="checkbox"/> flood |

B) Make up sentences about the three top disasters from your list.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

3 A) Read the text.

THE DEADLIEST NATURAL DISASTERS

A natural disaster is a disaster caused by nature, such as floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, avalanches, lahars (volcanic mudslides), landslides, blizzards, droughts, hailstorms, heat waves, hurricanes, tropical storms, typhoons, Ice Ages, tornadoes, and wildfires.

Some disasters are on the edge of natural and non-natural. Famines, the chronic lack of food, are the deadliest natural disasters; they killed 70 million people during the 20th century alone, with 30 million dying during the famine of 1958—61 in China. In the former USSR there were several man-made famines that killed millions, blamed on the collectivist policies of Stalin, the leader of the country at that time.

The other form of the deadliest natural disasters is epidemics — diseases affecting a very large number of people. For example, the Spanish flu of 1918—1919, which killed 50 million — more than World War I, which had occurred just before. The virus is believed to have killed its victims primarily through overactivating the immune system in a process called a cytokine storm.

Historically, volcanoes — mountains from which hot melted rock, gas, steam, and ash from inside the earth sometimes burst — may have been the biggest type of natural disaster. They are usually caused by the tectonic plates movement. Some scientists believe that the eruption of Mt Toba in Indonesia over 73,000 years ago may have killed off most of the human species, leaving behind only 1,000—10,000 breeding pairs. This phenomenon, called a population bottleneck, has been confirmed through genetic analysis.

An avalanche is any swift movement of snow, ice, mud, or rock down a mountainside or slope. Avalanches, which are natural forms of erosion, can reach speeds of more than 200 miles per hour. They are triggered by such events as earthquake tremors, human-made disturbances, or excessive rainfall.

Destruction from avalanches results both from the avalanche wind (the air pushed ahead of the mass) and from the actual impact of the avalanche material.

B) Write down definitions for the following words.

- 1) A natural disaster is _____
- 2) Famines are _____
- 3) Epidemics are _____
- 4) A volcano is _____
- 5) An avalanche is _____

C) In the text, find the words which correspond to the following descriptions.

- 1) A period of time lasting many thousands of years, during which a lot of the earth's surface was covered with ice.
Ice Age
- 2) A severe snowstorm with high winds.

- 3) An extremely violent wind or storm.

- 4) A very violent tropical storm.

- 5) A fire that starts, usually by itself, in a wild area.

- 6) A collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.

- 7) A destructive mudflow on the slopes of a volcano.

- 8) A storm during which it hails.

- 9) A prolonged period of abnormally hot weather.

- 10) A localized, very intense low-pressure wind system, forming over tropical oceans and with winds of hurricane force.

D) Match the parts of the word combinations; make up your own sentences using the word combinations.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F | 1) volcanic | A) rainfall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) heat | B) flu |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3) tropical | C) waves |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) Spanish | D) tremors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5) earthquake | E) storms |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6) excessive | F) eruptions |
- 1) _____
- _____

- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

E) Match the disasters and their causes, then make up sentences as in the example.

- C

1) famine
- 2) epidemics
- 3) volcano eruption
- 4) avalanches
- A) tectonic plates movement
- B) earthquake tremors, human-made disturbances, or excessive rainfall
- C) man-made (e.g. collectivist policies in the former USSR)
- D) viruses (e.g. the Spanish flu of 1918—1919)

- 1) Famines can be either natural or man-made such as the collectivist policies in the former USSR.
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

4 Do the Natural Disaster Quiz, then check your answers with the keys.

Question 1: Which island has been nearly destroyed by its currently active volcano, wiping out the capital and forcing thousands to evacuate?

- A) Krakatau, Indonesia.
- B) Montserrat, West Indies.
- C) Mindanao, the Philippines.

Question 2: The last voyage of this luxury liner ended at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. It was described as a floating museum and guaranteed to be unsinkable. Fifty-two passengers drowned, yet even today the ship continues to claim victims — more than ten hapless fortune seekers have lost their lives hunting for sunken treasure aboard the ship.

- A) Andrea Doria.
- B) Queen Mary.
- C) Titanic.

Question 3: In 1923, a massive earthquake struck Tokyo, killing 99,000 people. The quake, however, was not directly responsible for most of the deaths. What was?

- A) A huge tsunami in the wake of the quake.
- B) A monsoon that blew in immediately afterwards.
- C) Firestorms immediately after the quake.

Question 4: The explosion of which of the following volcanoes in 1669 caused a local war?

- A) Mount Etna.
- B) Stromboli volcano.
- C) Bezymianny volcano.

Question 5: Where did the worst quake disaster in terms of death and destruction ever recorded take place?

- A) Anchorage, Alaska.
- B) Shenshi Province, China.
- C) Tokyo, Japan.

Question 6: Tsunamis (tidal waves) can crest at more than how many feet?

- A) 100 feet.
- B) 200 feet.
- C) 300 feet.

Question 7: Where did the largest known tsunami take place?

- A) Honolulu, Hawaii.
- B) Ishigaki-shima in the Ryukyu Island chain.
- C) Manila, the Philippines.

Question 8: In what year did the island of Krakatau explode?

- A) 1617.
- B) 1883.
- C) 2004.

Question 9: In 1953 a commercial airliner was almost brought down by ash from an erupting volcano.

- A) True.
- B) False.

Question 10: A hurricane releases as much energy as four hundred 20-megaton H-bombs every minute.

- A) True.
- B) False.

⑤ Read the text and make up questions to it.

TSUNAMI IN JAPAN

Japan was hit by an enormous earthquake on March 11, 2011, that triggered a deadly 23-foot tsunami in the country's north. The giant waves deluged cities and rural areas alike, sweeping

away cars, homes, buildings, trains, and boats, leaving a path of death and devastation in its wake. Video footage showed cars racing away from surging waves. The United States Geological Survey reported the earthquake and on Monday revised its magnitude from 8.9 to 9.0, which is the largest in Japan's history. The earthquake struck about 230 miles northeast of Tokyo. The Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre issued warnings for Russia, Taiwan, Hawaii, Indonesia, the Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Australia, and the west coasts of the US, Mexico, Central America, and South America. As of June, tens of thousands of people were still in temporary shelters and over 24,000 were confirmed dead or missing.

When _____?

What _____?

What magnitude _____?

How far _____?

What countries _____?

How many people _____?

6 Choose the correct answers to the following questions and check them with the keys.

TEST YOURSELF: ARE YOU READY FOR A THUNDERSTORM?

- 1) Which of the following indicates that you are in danger from lightning?
 - A) When lightning and thunder occur very close together.
 - B) You feel your hair stand on end.
 - C) Both of the above; when lightning and thunder occur very close together and you feel your hair stand on end.
- 2) If you hear a thunderstorm coming, what should you do?
 - A) Stand under a tree for protection.
 - B) Go inside a safe building or car.
 - C) Lay down flat on the ground.
- 3) Which of the following occurs with ALL thunderstorms?
 - A) Lightning.
 - B) Tornadoes.
 - C) Hail.
- 4) When are thunderstorms most likely to happen?
 - A) During the winter months in the early afternoon hours.
 - B) During the spring and summer months in the afternoon and evening hours.
 - C) During the fall months in the morning hours.
- 5) If you can't get inside during a thunderstorm, what should you do?
 - A) Find a low spot away from trees, fences, and poles.
 - B) Crouch down on the balls of your feet, place your hands on your knees, and lower your head.
 - C) Both answers are correct.

shortage	melting	energy	glaciers
greenhouse	of water	warming	effect
climate	crisis	acid	change
global	population	explosion	rain

greenhouse effect,

- 1) The greenhouse effect is the problem caused by increased quantities of gases such as carbon dioxide in the air. These gases trap the heat from the sun, and cause a gradual rise in the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere.
- 2) In fact, many of the environmental problems that have received the most public attention are even worse than we thought — from destruction of the rain forest to _____ in the Arctic.
- 3) The main cause of the _____ is the industrial burning of coal and other fossil fuels, the waste gases from which contain sulphur and nitrogen oxides which combine with atmospheric water to form acids.
- 4) _____ is a long-term, significant change in the climate of an area or of the earth, usually seen as a result of human activity.
- 5) People have been looking for alternative sources of energy in order to avoid global _____.

- 1) Because of the damages caused by the cyclone, there will be massive ... of food.
A) shortcomings B) shortages
- 2) We can conserve water by not letting it ... when we are not using it.
A) run B) pollute
- 3) The gradual increase of the Earth's temperature (warmer weather) and the temperature of the oceans is known as «global ...».
A) warmth B) warming
- 4) Exhaust fumes cause a lot of ..., especially in big cities.
A) recycling B) pollution
- 5) ... is much healthier than driving, and it doesn't pollute the air.
A) Flying by plane B) Biking

- 6) ..., which is partly caused by exhaust fumes from cars, is a very big problem in many big cities across the world.
A) Smog B) Smoke
- 7) Thick forest in tropical part of the world is known as
A) woods B) rainforest
- 8) Warming of the atmosphere that occurs when certain gases absorb part of the solar radiation reflected by the Earth is called
A) acid rain B) greenhouse effect
- 9) ... rain occurs when pollution in the air is absorbed by water droplets in clouds.
A) Dirty B) Acid
- 10) Global warming is seen by many as a ... to humanity.
A) threat B) treat
- 11) Forests, farmland, and oceans are known as «natural ...».
A) research B) resources
- 12) One way to reduce the amount of garbage is by This way, a plastic bottle can be melted to create other plastic bottles, a glass bottle can be used to make other glass bottles, etc.
A) resizing B) recycling
- 13) When you recycle, you have to ... paper, plastic, and other types of garbage.
A) separate B) sever
- 14) No longer existing animal species are called
A) habitat B) extinct
- 15) The presence in the atmosphere of large quantities of particles or gases produced by human activity which are harmful to both animal and plant life is known as ...
A) greenhouse effect B) air pollution

GRAMMAR**9 Choose and circle the correct verb *in italics*.**

- 1) If I ~~have~~/**had** a lot of money, I would travel all over the world.
2) I would help you unless I ~~was~~/**were** busy.
3) If you ~~see~~/**saw** this film, you should know what it is about.
4) I ~~will~~/**would** invite Peter to visit us if he were free.

- 5) What *will/would* you have done if it had rained?
- 6) If you *came/come* in time, we wouldn't miss the train.
- 7) If I *knew/know* the answer!

10 Finish the sentences.

- 1) If I saw somebody throwing an empty packet on the street, I would _____

- 2) If I discovered the factory I worked in was secretly polluting the environment, I would _____

- 3) If I had to live without using a perfume / deodorant, I would _____

- 4) If I were a hunter, I would _____

- 5) If I lived on an island, I would _____

- 6) If they tried to build a nuclear power station near my house, I would _____

- 7) If I lived in a jungle, I would _____

- 8) If I were an endangered species, I would _____

- 9) If I had to light my fire with either coal or wood, I would _____

- 10) If I had to travel to school by car or by public transport, I would _____

- 11) If I wanted to dump a box of rubbish, but I could not find a bin, I would _____

WRITING

11 Write answers to the following questions.

1) Do you think that ecology and people's health are connected? How?

2) Do you think that our planet needs protection? Why?

3) Do you agree that our weather is changing? Can you explain why?

4) Do tornadoes, floods and earthquakes happen more often nowadays than they used to in the past?

5) Why are some species of animals becoming extinct nowadays?

6) Do you think that a water shortage is a serious problem today? Why does this problem exist? How can it be solved?

7) How can the problem of food shortage be solved?

8) Why are forests on our planet disappearing fast?

9) Is there depletion of the ozone layer in the atmosphere above the territory of our country? Where?

10) How can we personally take part in clearing up our planet? What would you advise?

12 Have you damaged the environment in any way? Have you ever done anything from the list below? Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) next to the items and make up sentences on how environmentally friendly you are.

- ☐ Leaving trash in an isolated place in a park or forest;
- ☐ Washing dishes in a river (while camping);
- ☐ Using non-environmentally-friendly liquid for washing-up;
- ☐ Throwing batteries away;
- ☐ Using sprays, although I did not realise their noxious effects;
- ☐ Using non-energy-saving light bulbs.

I have never left trash in a park or a forest, however I sometimes use non-energy-saving light bulbs.

13 What can you personally do in order to help to save the environment, or at least to reduce the damaging effect?

I can

VOCABULARY AND READING

1 A) Find and circle the words denoting painting genres (9).

F	D	T	Y	P	W	E	R	T	U	U	I	O	P	L
O	S	K	J	O	V	F	R	C	X	A	E	X	Z	C
L	I	M	P	R	E	S	S	I	O	N	I	S	M	L
K	O	K	F	T	A	N	A	I	N	T	I	H	N	F
O	H	B	P	R	N	K	I	C	X	S	E	P	M	U
V	F	R	C	A	V	F	R	C	X	S	L	F	R	T
B	O	M	F	I	A	C	L	J	P	L	V	S	M	U
A	V	A	N	T	—	G	A	R	D	E	M	E	T	R
R	B	F	G	.	K	N	N	O	M	F	A	P	O	I
O	M	F	A	P	B	T	D	K	V	X	S	A	Q	S
Q	V	X	S	A	R	S	S	Z	B	V	F	R	C	M
U	I	N	T	I	L	K	C	R	C	A	V	O	R	C
E	A	N	M	N	S	Q	A	Z	L	A	Q	F	R	C
J	V	F	R	T	K	Z	P	L	I	M	P	L	E	A
K	P	O	X	I	B	R	E	A	L	I	S	M	Z	H
L	I	C	O	N	.	P	A	I	N	T	I	N	G	X
C	L	I	M	G	V	F	R	C	X	A	E	X	V	F

B) Use the words you have found to complete the sentences.

- 1) _____ art, music, theatre, and literature are very modern and experimental.
- 2) _____ is a devotional painting of Christ or another holy figure, typically executed on wood.
- 3) _____ is a painting which shows a scene in the countryside.
- 4) If things and people are presented with _____ in paintings, stories, or films, they are presented in a way that is like real life; the term is specifically applied to a late 19th-century movement in French painting and literature represented by Gustave Courbet in the former and Balzac, Stendhal, and Flaubert in the latter.
- 5) Caravaggio and Rubens are important _____ artists.

- 6) _____ is a style of painting developed in France between 1870 and 1900 which concentrated on showing the effects of light on things rather than on clear and exact detail.
- 7) _____ art is an art which is traditional or typical of a particular community or nation.
- 8) _____ is an artistic movement begun in Italy in 1909, which strongly rejected traditional forms and embraced the energy and dynamism of modern technology.
- 9) Rembrandt was particularly influential in the development of Dutch _____; Rembrandt is especially identified with the series of more than sixty self-portraits painted from 1629 to 1669.

2 Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

1) **William Joseph Turner** (1774—1851) was the greatest English romantic, landscape and marine painter. His water-colours were exhibited at the Royal Academy when he was only 15. At 18 he started his own studio and received a commission to make drawings for magazines. During his life Turner created some hundreds of paintings and some thousands of water-colours and drawings. After his death his own entire collection of paintings and drawings was willed to the nation. They are exhibited at the National and Tate Galleries in London. Some of his famous pictures are: «The Fighting Téméraire», «Rain, Steam and Speed», «Light and Colour», «Fisherman at Sea» and others.

This English painter _____ D _____

2) **Sir Anthony Van Dyck** (1599—1641), who married the daughter of an English Lord and who died in London is considered to be the father of the English portrait school. He worked at the court of Karl I, was an extremely hardworking painter. His most famous works are: his self-portrait, «Portrait of the Man» and «Karl I».

This English painter _____

3) **John Constable** (1776—1837) is one of the most outstanding painters, who developed his own style of painting. He considered sketch, made directly from nature, to be the first task of a landscape painter. He introduced green into his painting: the green of trees, the green of summer, and all the greens which until then other painters had refused to see. He made quick sketches based on his first impressions of natural beauties. John Constable used broken touches of colour. His work is important as the beginning of the impressionist school.

This English painter _____

4) **Sir Joshua Reynolds** (1723—1792) is one of the outstanding British portraitists, who had an important influence on his contemporaries. Within a short period of time he achieved a considerable success. In 1755, at the highest point of his career, he painted 120 portraits. When,

in 1768, the Royal Academy of Arts was founded, he naturally became its first president.

This English painter _____

5) Thomas Gainsborough (1727—1788) succeeded brilliantly as a portrait painter. He created a national type of the English portrait. His manner of painting differs from Reynolds'. Thomas Gainsborough's portraits of actors, actresses and his close friends are famous. One of his greatest friends was Richard Sheridan, the dramatist, whose portrait belongs to one of the best pictures of this painter. Even in his portraits Thomas Gainsborough is an out-of-door painter. The backgrounds of his portraits are often well-observed country scenes.

This English painter _____

6) Thomas Lawrence (1768—1839) was the painter of kings, princes, great diplomats and generals. All these are presented in large, full-dressed portraits, painted with elegance. His portrait of Vorontsov (1821) is an example of the brilliant official portrait. Landscape is another glory of English art because in it English art also rose to supreme highs.

This English painter _____

- A) developed a style characterized by light, fresh colours and indistinct, subtle outlines. In his later works he concentrated on the human, especially female, form.
- B) is considered to be the father of the English portrait school.
- C) became the first president of the Royal Academy of Arts.
- D) is a romantic artist who painted landscapes, seascapes and water-colours.
- E) is famous for using broken touches of colour and introducing green into his painting.
- F) created a national type of the English portrait at the backgrounds of which country scenes can be observed.
- G) used non-naturalistic colour which led him to be regarded as a leader of the fauvists.
- H) created elegant, large, official, full-dressed portraits.

3) Arrange the replies in the dialogue in the correct order. Then act the dialogue out in pairs.

- ☐ — You think so?
- ☐ — You see, colours and shades on your painting may pass into one another inconspicuously, gradually. Nevertheless the flash of this woman's arms should be distinguished from the background but it melts into it.
- ☐ — Yes, just look here! Add a couple of strokes and the picture shall be the focus of the exhibition.
- ☐ — Most likely. OK, I'll try that.
- ☒ 1 — How do you like my new painting, Liz?
- ☐ — If I were you, I'd make these lines more distinct, Pete.
- ☐ — But, Lizzie, you ignore the fact that it's not a drawing. It's a painting!

4 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) A fresco is | A) a painting or photograph of a scene at sea. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) A seascape is | B) a painting, drawing, or photograph of a particular person. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) A still life is | C) a picture that is painted on a plastered wall when the plaster is still wet. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) A portrait is | D) everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) A sitter is | E) a person who sits, especially for a portrait. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) A landscape is | F) a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects such as flowers or fruit. |

5 Read the text. Choose and circle the correct words in *italics*. Then write answers to the questions.

IMPRESSIONISM

Impressionism is a style or movement in painting/literature originating in France in the 1860s, characterized by showing the visual impression of the moment, especially in terms of the shifting effect of light and *sound/colour*. The Impressionist painters denied both the precise academic style and the emotional concerns of Romanticism, and their interest in objective representation, especially of *fresco/landscape*, was influenced by early photography. Impressionism met at first with *respect/scorn*, but soon became highly influential. Its chief *painters/composers* included Monet, Renoir, Pissarro, Cezanne, and Degas.

- 1) When did Impressionism as a painting style appear?

- 2) What country did it originate in?

- 3) What is Impressionism characterized by?

- 4) What did the Impressionist painters deny?

- 5) Name some of the Impressionist painters.

6 Arrange the words in the sentences in the correct order. Then act the dialogue out in pairs.

at / Aivazovskyi / this / seascape / Look / by / ! / do / it / you / How / find?
— Look at this seascape by Aivazovskyi! How do you find it?
realistically / Wonderful, / though / is / depicted / I / the boat's rolling / think / that / too.
— _____

you/«Too realistically»/say/?/undoubtedly/the/canvas/strongest/But/that/is/of/the/point!

can/tell/You/never/!/high/it/seas/that/I/It/resembles/feel/so/much/seasick/I/
look/each/time/at.

7 A) Read the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1—12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

The British Museum is the 1) _____ C _____, and one of the largest museums in the world. Where else can you 2) _____ some of the greatest treasures of all time under one roof? Here you can see at first hand The Elgin Marbles, The Portland Vase, The Lewis Chessmen, The Sutton Hoo Treasure, — to name only a few of the 3) _____ collections awaiting you. You 4) _____ fascinated by the Egyptian mummies, and 5) _____ by the superb exhibition of prints and drawings which changes several times a year. Allow plenty of time for your visit — the British Museum is a vast storehouse of treasures. Better still, why not 6) _____ several times, concentrating on just one exhibit each time?

In 1753 an act of Parliament 7) _____ the British Museum as the world's first public museum. The Cottonian Library was immediately 8) _____ to the collection.

Another major change to the museum 9) _____ place when it was decided to remove the British Library to new purpose-built premises at St Pancras. This enormous undertaking begun in the 1970s was not completed until 1998.

Today, the British Museum is home to no less than six and a half million objects and has ninety four permanent and temporary exhibition galleries. An Education Department 10) _____ a wide range of services for adults and children. Other departments are Coins and Medals, Ancient Egypt and Sudan, Africa, Oceania and the Americas, Greek and Roman Antiquities, Asia, Prehistory and Europe, Prints and Drawings, and Middle Eastern Antiquities. If you want to visit the British Museum you should remember the following information. Please, note there are two entrances: the main entrance is at Great Russell Street — this is where the information desk 11) _____ and where you may obtain a free floor plan. The other entrance is 12) _____ the north side of the building in Montague Place.

	A	B	C	D
1)	old	older	oldest	eldest
2)	see	to see	saw	seeing
3)	wonder	wondered	wonderful	wondering

	A	B	C	D
4)	be	to be	being	will be
5)	inspire	inspired	inspiring	inspires
6)	visit	to visit	visited	visiting
7)	establish	established	establishing	establishment
8)	add	to add	added	adding
9)	take	took	taking	taken
10)	provide	provides	providing	provision
11)	situate	being situate	situates	is situated
12)	in	to	on	for

B) In the text of part A, find answers to the questions.

- 1) What collections can we see in the British Museum?

- 2) Why is it recommended to «allow plenty of time for your visit» or even visit it several times?

- 3) What has changed in the museum since an act of Parliament of 1753 established it as the world's first public museum?

- 4) How many exhibits are there in the British Museum at present?

- 5) What are some of the museum's departments?

- 6) What should you remember if you want to visit the British Museum?

8 Match the questions with the answers in the dialogue. Then rewrite the phrases in the dialogue in the correct order and act the dialogue out in pairs.

- ☒ C 1) — Excuse me. What time does the museum open today?

☐ 2) — Do you have a tour?

☐ 3) — When does the tour start?

☐ 4) — How much is the admission?

☐ 5) — What time does the next tour begin?

☐ 6) — Is a Ukrainian guide available?

☐ 7) — Are there any special exhibitions today?

☐ 8) — Can I take pictures?

☐ 9) — How much is the brochure?

☐ 10) — Can I join a tour?

☐ 11) — How long do they last?

A) — About an hour and a half.

B) — It starts in an hour.

C) — It opens at 10:00.

D) — \$3.50.

E) — Yes, there is a Renoir exhibition on.

F) — Yes, we do.

G) — Certainly.

H) — It begins at 10:00.

I) — It's free of charge.

J) — I'm afraid not.

K) — No, sir. Taking pictures is prohibited.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

9 A) Read the text and complete the table below: put a tick (✓) in the correct column.

PLACES OF ART IN PARIS

In Paris there are lots of places which are inspired with the atmosphere of art. The most fascinating of them are the Louvre Museum, the Musée d’Orsay, the Centre Pompidou and Montmartre.

The Louvre Museum. Originally built as a 12th-century fortress, it was converted into a royal palace in the 14th century. And only at the end of the 18th century the Louvre became a public museum.

There are about 35,000 objects on display spread out over three wings of the former palace. The museum has a diverse collection ranging from the antiquity up to the mid 19th century. Some of the most famous works of art in the museum are the Venus, the Nike of Samothrake, the Dying Slave by Michelangelo and of course Leonardo da Vinci’s Mona Lisa.

The Musée d’Orsay is a museum housed in a grand railway station built in 1900. Located across the Louvre Museum on the Seine River left bank, the station was spectacularly renovated from 1977 to 1986 to host the Orsay Museum collections.

Home to many sculptures and impressionist paintings, it has become one of Paris’s most popular museums. When it opened the museum contained some 2300 paintings, 1500 sculptures and 1000 other objects. Most of these works of art came from other museums such as the Musée du Luxembourg. Over time the collection has expanded significantly mainly due to acquisitions and gifts. It covers a period from the mid 19th century up to 1914 and contains works of Degas, Rodin, Monet, Manet, Renoir, Cezanne, van Gogh and others.

The Centre Pompidou is home to one of the world’s most important museums of modern art, the MNAM, but it also contains a very popular library, a bookshop, a movie theatre and a panoramic terrace. The Public Information Library or BPI boasts a collection of 450,000 books, 2,600 magazines and a large number of new media items.

The library occupies the first three floors of the building, while the museum’s permanent collection is located on floors 4 and 5. The first and top floors are used for large expositions. The museum has one of the most important collections of modern art. Its more than 59,000 works cover a broad spectrum of 20th-century arts. The 4th floor contains works from 1905 to 1965 and covers art movements such as fauvism, abstract art, surrealism and cubist art. Some of the featured artists include Matisse, Kandinsky, Miro and Picasso.

Montmartre. Montmartre is located to the north of downtown Paris and is known for its many artists who have been omnipresent since 1880. The name Montmartre is said to be derived from either Mount of Martyrs or from Mount of Mars. Until 1873, when the Sacré-Coeur was built on top of the hill, Montmartre was a small village, inhabited by a mostly farming community. At present the Sacré-Coeur Basilica located on the top of the Montmartre hill is one of Paris’s major tourist draws.

Information About The Place	The Louvre	The Musée d'Orsay	The Centre Pompidou	Montmartre
There you can see works of Degas, Rodin, Monet, Manet, Renoir, Cezanne, van Gogh and others.				
There are about 35,000 objects on display there.				
Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa is exposed there.				
It is home to many sculptures and impressionist paintings.				
It is known for its many artists who have been omnipresent since 1880.				
It was originally a fortress.				
It used to be a small village.				
Its 4 th floor covers art movements such as fauvism, abstract art, surrealism and cubist art.				
It is located to the north of downtown Paris.				
It is located in a grand railway station built in 1900.				
It is home to one of the world's most important museums of modern art.				
The first and top floors there are used for large expositions.				
Its name is said to be derived from either Mount of Martyrs or from Mount of Mars.				
It contains a museum, a very popular library, a bookshop, a movie theatre and a panoramic terrace.				
The Sacré-Coeur was built on the top of this place.				
The collection in this museum covers a period from the mid 19 th century up to 1914.				

B) Write down which of the places mentioned in part A you'd like to visit; motivate your choice.

[illegible]

⑩ Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.

- 1) He was exhausted as he ... all day long.
A) was working
B) has been working
C) had been working

- 2) Yesterday after I ... a nice programme on TV, I started doing my home exercises.
 - A) have seen
 - B) had seen
 - C) had been seeing
- 3) The bus wasn't there. It ... already.
 - A) had been left
 - B) had left
 - C) has left
- 4) How long ... each other when they got married?
 - A) had they known
 - B) have they known
 - C) did they know
- 5) George ... many cars before he received his mechanic's licence.
 - A) has repaired
 - B) had repaired
 - C) had been repairing
- 6) Chef Jones ... the restaurant's fantastic dinners for two years before he moved to Paris.
 - A) has been preparing
 - B) had prepared
 - C) had been preparing
- 7) Christine ... to an Art Gallery before yesterday.
 - A) has never been
 - B) had never been
 - C) never was
- 8) Nick ... good French because he had been studying this language for several years.
 - A) spoke
 - B) had spoken
 - C) has spoken
- 9) Shakespeare would be famous even if he ... «To be or not to be...».
 - A) had not written
 - B) had not been writing
 - C) has not written
- 10) When I met them yesterday they were wet as they ... in the rain.
 - A) were walking
 - B) have been walking
 - C) had been walking

① Rewrite the sentences in the Past Perfect Continuous Tense as in the example. Add necessary information.

- 1) Jane has been preparing for her exam in History for several hours.
After Jane had been preparing for her exam in History for some hours, she decided to have a rest.
- 2) Sue and Steve have been playing badminton for half an hour.

- 3) We have been staying in Italy for a week already.

- 4) Hanna has been learning Spanish for two years.

- 5) They have been travelling around the country for a month.

- 6) Andrew has been waiting for a train for some time.

WRITING

⑫ Write answers to the following questions.

- 1) What kind of art do you like — paintings, sculpture, ceramics, etc.?

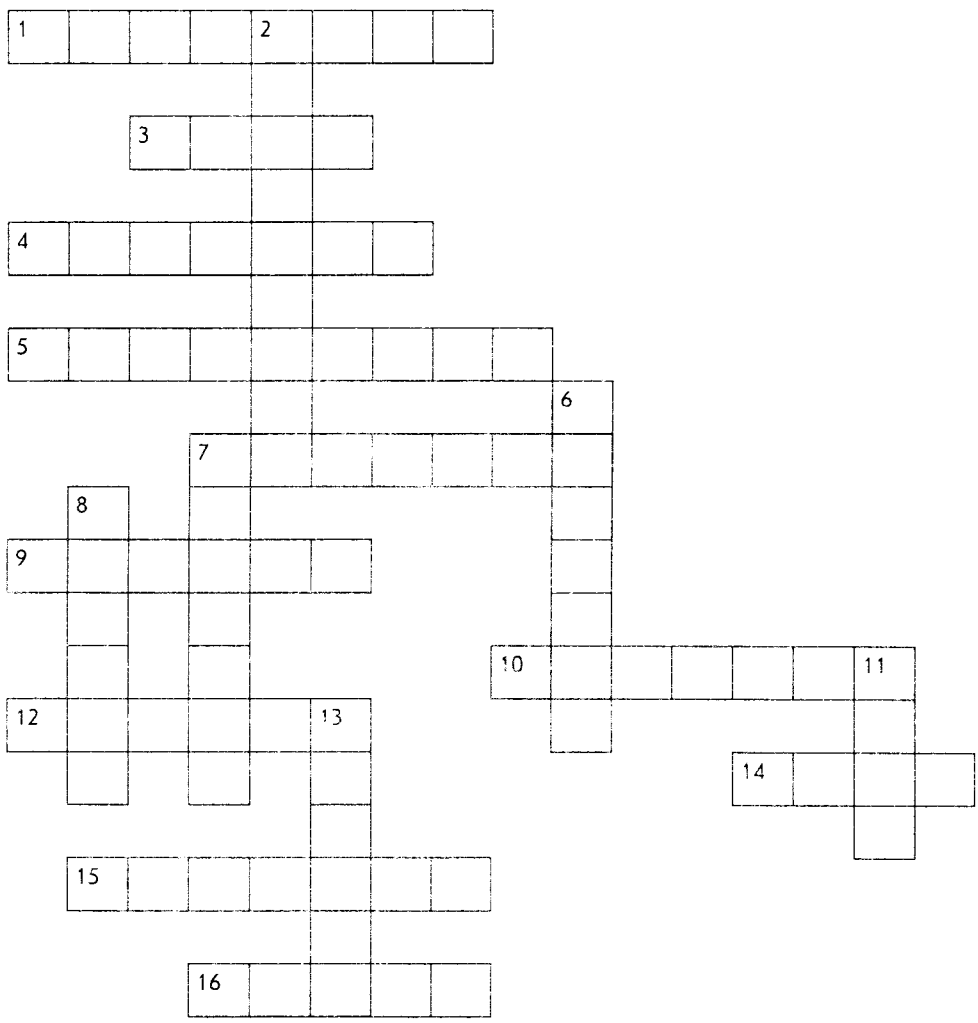
- 2) What kind of art is Ukraine famous for?

- 3) What Ukrainian artists do you know?

[illegible]

VOCABULARY AND READING

1 A) Solve the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

- 1) This is a game played by two teams of eleven players using a round ball. Players kick the ball to each other and try to score goals by kicking the ball into a large net.
- 3) The sport of unarmed combat derived from ju-jitsu and intended to train the body and mind. It involves using holds and leverage to unbalance the opponent.
- 4) Players roll a large black or brown ball as close as possible to a smaller white ball.
- 5) The sport or activity of grappling with an opponent and trying to throw or hold him down on the ground, typically according to a code of rules.
- 7) This is a game involving balls on a large table. The players use a long stick to hit a white ball, and score points by knocking coloured balls into the pockets at the sides of the table.
- 9) Two competitors fight by hitting each other with their hands.
- 10) The sport of fighting with long thin swords.
- 12) Two or four people hit a small ball over a net.
- 14) Two teams ride horses and carry long wooden hammers with which they hit a small hard ball.

- 15) The sport of trying to catch fish with a fishing rod.
16) Two teams try to carry an oval ball across a particular line or kick it between an H-shaped set of posts.

DOWN

- 2) Two or four people hit a shuttlecock over a high net.
6) Two, three or four people use mallets to hit wooden balls through small metal hoops.
7) The sport of racing wind-powered boats.
8) Two teams of six players try to put a small hard disc (puck) into the other team's goal using a curved stick.
11) A game played outside on the grass in which each player tries to hit a small ball into a series of nine or 18 small holes, using a long thin stick.
13) Using flat narrow pieces of wood or plastic to move quickly and easily over snow.

B) Write which of the sports mentioned in part A are:

- 1) outdoor sports _____
2) played by two teams _____
3) contact sports _____
4) water sports _____
5) individual sports _____
6) summer sports _____
7) popular in Ukraine _____
8) invented in Britain _____

2 Choose and circle the correct sports equipment item.

- 1) This sport equipment resembles a wide ski, with the ability to glide on snow.
A) Skate **B) Snowboard** C) Frisbee
- 2) This is an oval-shaped bat with strings across it. It is used in tennis, squash, and badminton. It is used for striking a ball in such games as squash, tennis, and badminton.
A) Racquet B) Court C) Club
- 3) This is the place where the game of tennis is played. It is a firm rectangular surface with a low net stretched across the centre.
A) Ring B) Pool C) Court
- 4) This is a disc used in various games serving the same functions as a ball does in ball games. The best-known use of this equipment is in ice hockey, a major international sport.
A) Puck B) Bat C) Frisbee

- 5) They are disc-shaped gliders, which are generally plastic and roughly 20 to 25 centimetres in diameter, with a lip.
A) Frisbees B) Sticks C) Shuttlecocks
- 6) This is a long, flat device worn on the feet and designed to help the wearer slide smoothly over snow.
A) Skate B) Ski C) Bicycle
- 7) This is a smooth wooden or metal club used e.g. in the game of baseball to hit the ball after the ball is thrown by the pitcher.
A) Puck B) Racquet C) Bat
- 8) This equipment is used in the sport of badminton; it has an open conical shape: the cone is formed from sixteen goose feathers embedded into a rounded cork base. The cork is covered with thin leather.
A) Ball B) Baseball C) Shuttlecock
- 9) This is a pedal-driven, human-powered, single-track vehicle, having two wheels attached to a frame, one behind the other.
A) Scooter B) Bicycle C) Roller-skates
- 10) This is a piece of equipment used in field hockey, ice hockey or roller hockey to move the ball or puck.
A) Hockey stick B) Hockey club C) Ice skate
- 11) This is usually an artificially constructed container filled with water intended for swimming or water-based recreation.
A) Court B) Pool C) Gym
- 12) They are boots with blades attached to the bottom, used to propel oneself across a sheet of ice.
A) Skis B) Ice skates C) Roller-skates

3 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) If you want to play badminton, you need | A) a ball, a mitt and a bat. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) For scuba diving you need | B) skates. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) For table tennis you need | C) flippers. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) For ice hockey you need | D) a racquet and a shuttlecock. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) For baseball you need | E) a racquet and a ball. |

4 Complete the sentences with *do*, *play* or *go*, using the necessary form of the verbs.

- 1) He used to _____ go _____ jogging every day when he was at university.
- 2) I love _____ a good game of chess from time to time.

- 3) She _____ gymnastics for over five years now.
- 4) This summer we _____ windsurfing every day on our vacation.
- 5) He's quite an athlete. He _____ basketball, baseball and hockey, too.
- 6) My sister _____ horse riding twice a week.
- 7) Why don't we _____ a set of tennis?
- 8) Some people think that _____ aerobics four times a week is the best possible way of keeping fit.
- 9) His idea of the perfect summer holiday is to rent a sailboat and _____ sailing between the islands of the Tuscan archipelago.
- 10) He _____ athletics at his local track club.

5 A) Read the text below. Match choices (1—8) with (A—H).

- A) «It's a boy thing»
- B) «I don't want muscles»
- C) «I'd rather play with the computer or watch TV or talk to my mates»
- D) «I'm overweight/skinny/have a disability»
- E) «It's not cool»
- F) «It's sore/uncomfortable/sweaty»
- G) «I don't like joining teams»
- H) «None of my friends or family does it»

It seems fewer and fewer young people are interested in playing sport or getting involved in other physical activities — and there's a battery of excuses for avoiding it. It's true the thought of exercise doesn't make everyone jump for joy, but no one was born with a «rubbish-at-sport» gene so, however hopeless you think you are, there's an activity out there to suit you.

The excuses for avoiding sport and fitness are the following:

- 1) E. Try telling David Beckham, Andy Murray and Ellen MacArthur. All right, we can't all reach the very top, but we can all get a lot out of being fitter. People who tell you it's not cool are usually the ones who couldn't run to catch a bus if their lives depended on it.
- 2) _____. Be a pioneer. They might be inspired by your example. If your friends and family make fun of fit folk it might actually be because they're jealous.
- 3) _____. It's true, more boys than girls do exercise, but that's not because girls are no good at sport. Many girls don't find the activities at school suit them, but there are things to try outside school, such as dance or martial arts.
- 4) _____. It should never be sore for long, or uncomfortable, and feeling a bit stiff after any activity is natural. Yes, activity does make you sweat, but if you're enjoying yourself, you probably won't notice — and everyone else gets sweaty too.

5) _____. Being fit and having bulging muscles don't necessarily go together. To get big muscles you have to do a programme of specific exercises.

6) _____. Don't worry about what you think you look like — get in there and enjoy yourself. If you're genuinely very overweight, not just a stone or less, talk to your doctor and tell him what you want to do. If you've got a disability, don't let yourself be cut out of the action — getting fit benefits everyone.

7) _____. Fine. If teams leave you cold, check out activities you can do by yourself or with a friend.

8) _____. It doesn't have to be either or — you can do both. Once you've got over worrying about looking silly or getting sweaty, think about all the positive reasons for being physically active.

Apart from the health benefits people of all ages get from exercise, it's also an opportunity to meet up with friends or make new ones, it can provide a fun break from the stresses of school and exams, and it can give you a real sense of achievement — you might discover a talent you never knew you had.

B) For questions (1—5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

1) What is the main idea of the text?

- A) There are some reasonable excuses for not going in for sports or doing fitness.
- ☒ B) One shouldn't look for excuses for not going in for sports or doing fitness.
- C) Most young people are physically active.
- D) Very few young people exercise regularly.

2) Sport and physical activity ...

- A) is becoming more and more popular among young people.
- B) is becoming less and less popular among young people.
- C) is good only for those with a «rubbish-at-sport» gene.
- D) makes everyone jump for joy.

3) What is the advice for those whose friends or family don't do any sport?

- A) Encourage friends with your example.
- B) Make fun of fitness together with your friends and family.
- C) Leave alone the idea of sport and physical activity.
- D) Be jealous of those who are fit.

4) Which of the following is true?

- A) Girls are usually no good at sports.
- B) Sport is generally rather uncomfortable.
- C) One never feels stiff after physical activity.
- D) Pleasure from sport can minimize or eliminate any discomfort.

5) Getting fit ...

- A) doesn't benefit you if you're overweight.
- B) isn't very useful for unable people.
- C) is generally a team activity.
- D) is good for everyone.

6 Write answers to the questions.

- 1) What sports are you good at?

- 2) Do you think everybody should practise sports?

- 3) Do you think that parents are too involved in their children's sports activities?

- 4) Have you ever been to a football/basketball etc. match?

- 5) Is it good that professional sport is so commercial nowadays?

- 6) What do you think the top five most watched sports in the world are?

- 7) What is the most dangerous sport?

- 8) What is the most expensive sport?

- 9) What is the most popular sport in Ukraine?

7 A) Match the sports idioms with their meaning.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) To play a lone hand. | A) To act in a fair or honest way. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Fun and games. | B) He depends only on himself. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) To play the game. | C) To have the hope to win. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) To be in the race. | D) To act on one's own. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) He paddles his own canoe. | E) To cooperate. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) To play the ball. | F) To behave irresponsibly and immorally. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) To play fast and loose. | G) Enjoyable activities. |

B) Make up sentences to illustrate three of the idioms from part A.

- 1) _____

- 2) _____

3) _____

⑧ What equipment is necessary for each of the sports? Match (1—5) to (A—E). Then match the activities listed below with the comments and write the equipment for the sports below.

Sports	Equipment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E 1) surfing	A) a golf club
<input type="checkbox"/> 2) skiing	B) a helmet
<input type="checkbox"/> 3) weightlifting	C) skis
<input type="checkbox"/> 4) motor racing	D) weights
<input type="checkbox"/> 5) golf	E) a surfboard

- 1) It's really exciting to rush down a snowy mountain. But be careful — it's a rather dangerous activity.
Sport: _____
Necessary Equipment: _____
- 2) For me this is the most exciting watersport. If you do try it, you'll find muscles you never knew you had; and you'll have a lot of fun!
Sport: _____
Necessary Equipment: _____
- 3) It's not certainly a sweated sport, but hitting a ball around the course is really relaxing and it's nice to be out in the open air.
Sport: _____
Necessary Equipment: _____
- 4) It's a real thrill to go around the track at the highest speed you can imagine, but of course this sport is for those who like danger.
Sport: _____
Necessary Equipment: _____
- 5) I started this sport five years ago, and I guess I'm much stronger now; besides I've gained two kilos of pure muscles.
Sport: _____
Necessary Equipment: _____

GRAMMAR

⑨ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

FOOTBALL JOKE — SEAT IN STAND?

Bernie and Eddie 1) _____ were _____ (to be) fortunate enough to have a season ticket to watch Manchester United. They 2) _____ (can) not help noticing that there was always a spare seat (K37) next to them and they had a friend who 3) _____ (to love) to buy a season ticket, especially if all three could have seats together. So the friends 4) _____ (to go) to the ticket office and asked if they could buy the season ticket for K37. The official said that unfortunately the ticket 5) _____ (to be sold). Nevertheless, week after week the seat was still empty. Then on Boxing Day, much to Bernie and Eddie's amazement the seat 6) _____ (to be taken) for the first time that season. Eddie could not resist asking the newcomer where he 7) _____ (to be) all the season. «Don't ask», the newcomer said. And he told how his wife 8) _____ (to buy) him the season ticket the previous summer, and 9) _____ (to keep) it for a surprise Christmas present.

⑩ Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.

1) Janine is a daydreamer. She imagines what ... if she won the lottery.

- A) happened
- B) will happen
- ☒ C) would happen
- D) would have happened

2) That's the phone — I ... it.

- A) answer
- B) answering
- C) would answer
- D) will answer

3) How long ... Spanish before you moved to Madrid?

- A) have you been studying
- B) had you studying
- C) had you been studying
- D) would you been studying

4) I ... him long before he became a famous politician.

- A) knew
- B) have known
- C) had known
- D) had been knowing

- 5) This time next week we ... to Rome.
A) will fly
B) will be flying
C) will have flown
D) are flying
- 6) The tourists jumped into the pool as soon as they ... their suitcases.
A) unpacked
B) were unpacking
C) have unpacked
D) had unpacked
- 7) Last night I woke up as I heard that somebody ... at the door of my house.
A) was knocking
B) had been knocking
C) had knocked
D) knocked
- 8) Last time we ... our holidays in autumn when all the heat had gone.
A) had taken
B) had been taking
C) took
D) take
- 9) Take your umbrella. It ... when you return.
A) will be raining
B) would be raining
C) will have raining
D) had been raining
- 10) Please give me back the CDs which I ... you.
A) lend
B) lent
C) was lending
D) had lent
- 11) I ... for you when your bus arrives.
A) am waiting
B) would be waiting
C) will be waiting
D) be waiting
- 12) When Ben arrived, they ... loudly.
A) were arguing
B) had been arguing
C) had argued
D) argued

- 13) If you look at this map, you ... where the islands are.
A) see
B) 'll see
C) 'd see
D) saw
- 14) He ... the car after he'd got his new job.
A) buy
B) bought
C) has bought
D) had bought
- 15) While I was writing the email, the computer suddenly ... off.
A) go
B) went
C) gone
D) had gone
- 16) I heard that Mr Williams ... to be our new manager.
A) is going
B) was going
C) were going
D) been going
- 17) — Tea or coffee? — I ... have tea, please.
A) am
B) will
C) did
D) had
- 18) She ... as an accountant for 30 years before she retired.
A) was working
B) has been working
C) had been working
D) worked

WRITING

- ❶ Describe a sport you like. Write about: the rules; the equipment; the famous athletes in the sport.

② Write a for-and-against essay. Choose one of the topics below. Use some of the linking phrases (*To start with...; First of all...; In my opinion...; As for me...; I see nothing exciting in...; Thus...; However...; In fact...; As a result...; In other words...; In summary...; In conclusion... etc.*).

- 1) My Attitude to Extreme Sports.
- 2) Fishing — a Sport, an Occupation or a Hobby?
- 3) Gambling on Sporting Events — Ethical or Not?
- 4) The Sport I Would Do Away With.
- 5) Importance of the Olympics.

THE KEYS

No4, p. 64:

- 1) Montserrat, West Indies.
- 2) Andrea Doria.
- 3) Firestorms immediately after the quake.

The earthquake set off several fires as it brought down power cables and shattered gas mains. Hundreds of other fires started when family cooking stoves fell to the ground, igniting the wood and paper from which most of the houses were built. Almost half the city was destroyed but almost all of the damage was caused by fire.

- 4) Mount Etna.

An attempt to divert the lava flow after an eruption on Mount Etna in Sicily in 1669 caused the citizens of nearby Catania to try to save their city by forcing the lava flow in a different direction. However, they were attacked by the citizens of Paterno, a village threatened by the lava's new course. The Catanians were routed and the lava flowed back on its original course. It destroyed the western half of Catania.

- 5) Shenshi Province, China.

An earthquake devastated China's densely populated Shenshi Province in 1556, killing an estimated 830,000 people in the worst quake disaster ever recorded. Many victims were buried alive when their cave homes collapsed, and the others perished from the famine and disease that followed.

- 6) 200.

Tsunamis can build in shallow water into crests that can be more than 200 feet high, with speeds of up to 490 mph. As they approach the land, they suck back the sea, beaching ships in harbours. The giant waves then crash into shores, causing enormous destruction.

- 7) Ishigaki-shima in the Ryukyu island chain.

In April, 1971, the wave roared past Ishigaki-shima, the largest island in the Ryukyu Island chain in the western Pacific Ocean. It was not known to cause any damage and dissipated its power in the open sea. Astonishingly, the largest wave known was NOT a tsunami, it was caused by a landslide that sent some 100 million tons of rock crashing into Lituya Bay in Alaska in 1958. The slide produced a single immense crest which swamped the hills on the opposite side of the bay to a height of nearly 1,700 feet and then raced harmlessly out to the sea.

- 8) 1883.

Surprisingly, the explosion of the volcano itself killed nobody. Tsunamis which followed the violent explosion (which was heard as far as 3,000 miles away) killed 36,000 people.

- 9) True.

On January 21, 1951, a Qantas airliner being flown over Mount Lamington in Papua New Guinea was prevented from being «shot down» by fine ash from the erupting volcano (until then dormant) by a skilful pilot who kept control and flew the aircraft out of the danger zone. However, almost 3,000 people died near Mount Lamington from the ash blast of the volcano.

- 10) True.

No6, p. 66:

1C, 2B, 3A, 4B, 5C.

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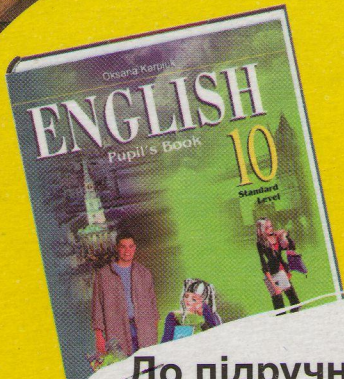
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С. В. Мясоедова

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА 10



До підручника
О. Д. Карп'юк



Робочий зошит

НОВА 11-річна
ШКОЛА

ВИДАВНИЦТВО
РАНОК