

Приложение № 2

Фонд оценочных средств

Английский язык

Критерии оценивания предметных результатов

ФГОС ООО

Формы контроля:

- письменные задания в учебнике, обобщающие изученный материал
 - устные задания в учебнике, обобщающие изученный материал
 - задания в учебнике, направленные на самооценку и самоконтроль знаний материала
 - тесты из сборника контрольных заданий
- Выполнение письменных заданий.

Основные письменные задания:

1. Открытка (30-40 слов)
2. Личное письмо (100 – 110 слов)
3. Написание развернутого высказывания (100 – 110 слов)

<i>Оценка</i>	<i>Содержание</i>	<i>Организация текста</i>	<i>Лексическое оформление речи</i>	<i>Грамматическое оформление речи</i>	<i>Орфография и пунктуация</i>
«5»	Задание выполнено полностью; содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании; стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно с учетом цели высказывания и адресата; соблюдены принятые в языке нормы вежливости	Высказывание логично; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст разделен на абзацы; оформление текста соответствует нормам, принятым в стране изучаемого языка.	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче; практически нет нарушений в использовании лексики	Используются грамматические структуры в соответствии с поставленной задачей. Практически отсутствуют ошибки.	Высказывание логично; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст разделен на абзацы; оформление текста соответствует нормам принятым в стране изучаемого языка. Используемые лексические и грамматические структуры соответствуют поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Лексические, грамматические и орфографические ошибки отсутствуют
					орфографические ошибки отсутствуют

«4»	Задание выполнено: некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании раскрыты не полностью; имеются отдельные нарушения стилового оформления речи; в основном соблюдены принятые в языке нормы вежливости.	Высказывание в основном логично; имеются отдельные недостатки при использовании средств логической связи; имеются отдельные недостатки при делении текста на абзацы; имеются отдельные нарушения в оформлении текста.	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче, однако встречаются отдельные неточности в употреблении слов, либо словарный запас ограничен, но лексика использована правильно.	Имеется ряд грамматических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимание текста.	Орфографические ошибки практически отсутствуют. Текст разделен на предложения с правильным пунктуационным оформлением.
«3»	Задание выполнено не полностью: содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании; нарушение стилового оформления речи встречаются достаточно часто; в основном не соблюдены принятые в языке нормы вежливости.	Высказывание не всегда логично; имеются многочисленные ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, их выбор ограничен; деление текста на абзацы отсутствует; имеются многочисленные ошибки в оформлении текста.	Использован неоправданно ограниченный словарный запас; часто встречаются нарушения в использовании лексики, некоторые из них могут затруднять понимание текста.	Либо часто встречаются ошибки элементарного уровня, либо ошибки немногочисленные, но затрудняют понимание текста	Имеется ряд орфографических и/или пунктуационных ошибок, которые не значительно затрудняют понимание текста.
«2»	Задание не выполнено: содержание не отражает те аспекты, которые указаны в задании, или не соответствуют требуемому объему.	Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания; текст не оформлен.	Крайне ограниченный словарный запас не позволяет выполнить поставленную задачу.	Грамматические правила не соблюдаются	Правила орфографии и пунктуации не соблюдаются.

**Выполнение задания по говорению. Монологическое
высказывание (8 – 10 фраз).**

оценка	Решение коммуникативной задачи	Лексико – грамматическое оформление	Организация	Произносительная сторона речи
«5»	Задание полностью выполнено: тема раскрыта в заданном объеме (все перечисленные в задании аспекты были раскрыты в высказывании). Социокультурные знания использованы в соответствии с ситуацией.	Используемый лексикограмматический материал соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Учащийся демонстрирует большой словарный запас и владение разнообразными грамматическими структурами. Допущены отдельные ошибки, которые не затрудняют понимание	Логичность высказывания соблюдена: вступление, основная информация, заключение. Средства логической связи адекватны поставленной задаче и разнообразны.	Речь обучающегося понятна: не допускает фонематических ошибок, практически все звуки в потоке речи произносятся правильно, соблюдается правильный интонационный рисунок. Социокультурные знания использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения.
«4»	Задание выполнено частично: тема раскрыта не в полном объеме. Социокультурные знания в основном использованы в соответствии с ситуацией.	Используемый лексико-грамматический материал в целом соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Но учащийся делает языковые ошибки или допускает языковые ошибки,	Логичность высказывания вполне соблюдена: вступление, основная информация, заключение. Средства логической связи адекватны поставленной задаче, но однообразны.	Речь понятна: допускаются фонематические ошибки; практически все звуки в потоке речи произносятся правильно; соблюдается правильный интонационный рисунок
		затрудняющие понимание.		

«3»	Задание выполнено частично: тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме, социокультурные знания мало использованы.	Демонстрирует ограниченный словарный запас, в некоторых случаях недостаточный для выполнения поставленной задачи.	Логичность высказывания не вполне соблюдена: вступление, основная информация, заключение. Средства логической связи неадекватны поставленной задаче и однообразны.	В основном речь понятна: не допускает грубых фонематических ошибок; звуки в потоке речи в большинстве случаев произносятся правильно, интонационный рисунок в основном правильный
«2»	Задание не выполнено: тема не раскрыта.	Используемый лексикограмматический материал не позволяет выполнить поставленную коммуникативную задачу	Логичность высказывания не соблюдена: вступление, основная информация, заключение. Средства логической связи неадекватны поставленной задаче и однообразны.	Речь плохо воспринимается на слух из-за большого количества фонематических ошибок и неправильного произнесения звуков

Диалогическая речь (3-5 реплик)

Оценка	Решение коммуникативной задачи	Взаимодействие с собеседником	Лексико – грамматическое оформление	Организация	Произносительная сторона речи
«5»	Задание полностью выполнено: цель общения достигнута, тема раскрыта в заданном объеме (все перечисленные в задании аспекты были)	Демонстрирует способность логично и связно вести беседу: начинает при необходимости и поддерживает ее с соблюдением очередности	Используемый лексикограмматический материал соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Учащийся демонстрирует большой	Обучающийся умеет начать, поддержать и закончить общение, соблюдает очередность реплик.	Речь обучающегося понятна: не допускает фонематических ошибок, практически все звуки в потоке

	<p>раскрыты в высказывании). Социокультурные знания использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения</p>	<p>при обмене репликами, проявляет инициативу при смене темы, восстанавливает беседу в случае сбоя.</p>	<p>словарный запас и владение разнообразным и грамматически миструктурами. Допущены отдельные ошибки, которые не затрудняют понимание</p>		<p>речи произносятся правильно, соблюдается правильный интонационный рисунок. Социокультурные знания использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения.</p>
«4»	<p>Задание выполнено частично: цель общения достигнута, но тема раскрыта не в полном объеме. Социокультурные знания в основном использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения</p>	<p>Учащийся демонстрирует хорошие навыки и умения речевого взаимодействия с партнером: умеет начать, поддержать и закончить беседу; соблюдает очередность при обмене репликами</p>	<p>Используемый лексико-грамматический материал в целом соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Но учащийся делает многочисленные языковые ошибки или допускает языковые ошибки, затрудняющие понимание</p>	<p>Обучающийся умеет начать, поддержать и закончить общение, соблюдает очередность реплик, но тратит достаточно много времени на обдумывание своих слов.</p>	<p>Речь понятна: не допускаются фонематические ошибки; практически все звуки в потоке речи произносятся правильно; соблюдается правильный интонационный рисунок</p>
«3»	<p>Задание выполнено частично: цель общения достигнута не полностью, тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме. Социокультурные знания мало использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения</p>	<p>Демонстрирует неспособность логично и связно вести беседу: не начинает и не стремится поддерживать ее, не проявляет инициативы при смене темы, передает наиболее общие идеи в ограниченном контексте; в значительной</p>	<p>Демонстрирует ограниченный словарный запас, в некоторых случаях недостаточный для выполнения поставленной задачи. Делает многочисленные ошибки или допускает затрудняющие понимание.</p>	<p>Обучающийся умеет начать, поддержать и закончить общение, соблюдает очередность реплик, но не проявляет инициативы, тратит много времени на обдумывание своих слов.</p>	<p>В основном речь понятна: не допускает грубых фонематических ошибок; звуки в потоке речи в большинстве случаев произносятся правильно, интонационный рисунок в основном правильный</p>

		степени зависит от помощи со стороны собеседника.			
«2»	Задание не выполнено: цель общения не достигнута.	Учащийся демонстрирует плохо сформированные навыки и умения речевого взаимодействия с партнером: имеет большие проблемы в понимании собеседника; не умеет поддержать беседу; затрудняется запрашивать информацию; не соблюдает очередность реплик	Используемый лексикограмматический материал не позволяет выполнить поставленную коммуникативную задачу	Обучающийся не умеет вести общение, не соблюдает очередность реплик, не проявляет инициативы, не знает, что ответить.	Речь плохо воспринимается на слух из-за большого количества фонематических ошибок и неправильного произнесения многих звуков

Выполнение заданий по чтению.

Чтение с пониманием основного содержания осуществляется на несложных аутентичных текстах с ориентацией на выделенное в программе предметное содержание, включающих некоторое количество незнакомых слов. Объем текстов для чтения – 600-700 слов.

Чтение с выборочным пониманием нужной или интересующей информации осуществляется на несложных аутентичных текстах разных жанров и предполагает умение просмотреть текст или несколько коротких текстов и выбрать информацию, которая необходима или представляет интерес для учащихся. Объем текста для чтения — около 350 слов.

Чтение с полным пониманием осуществляется на несложных аутентичных текстах, построенных в основном на изученном языковом материале, с использованием различных приемов смысловой переработки текста (языковой догадки, выборочного перевода) и оценки полученной информации. Объем текста для чтения - около 500 слов.

оценка	Навыки чтения (скорость, произношение)	Понимание содержание текста	Выход на говорение
«5»	Ученик умеет выявить буквенно-звуковые соответствия в языке, узнает устные с образцы слов в тексте. Чтение выразительное (достаточно беглое, быстрое, правильное произношение) Отсутствовали ошибки, искажающие смысл и	Обучающийся понял содержание текста (согласно вида чтения), успешно выполняет все задания, направленные на проверку понимания содержания текста. У него развита языковая догадка, и он не затрудняется в понимании некоторых	Ученик может ответить на дополнительные вопросы учителя, высказать и подтвердить свою точку зрения согласно теме текста, используя

		незнакомых слов и не	
	понимание слов, или они были незначительны (1-4)	испытывает необходимость обращаться к словарю (1-2 раза)	дополнительные факты.
«4»	Ученик умеет выявить буквенно-звуковые соответствия в языке, узнает устные с образцы слов в тексте. Чтение выразительное, но недостаточно беглое, быстрое, правильное произношение) Допускаются ошибки, не искажающие смысл и понимание слов (5-8)	Обучающийся понял содержание текста (согласно вида чтения) за исключением деталей и частных, не влияющих на понимание содержания всего текста, выполняет задания, направленные на проверку понимания содержания текста, используя сам текст. У него недостаточно развита языковая догадка, и он затрудняется в понимании некоторых незнакомых слов и испытывает необходимость обращаться к словарю.	Ученик может ответить на дополнительные вопросы учителя, но недостаточно логично высказать свою точку зрения согласно теме текста, используя факты текста и свои примеры.
«3»	Ученик умеет выявить буквенно-звуковые соответствия в языке, узнает устные с образцы слов в тексте. Чтение не выразительное, недостаточно беглое, быстрое, правильное произношение. Допускаются ошибки, среди которых встречались и такие, которые искажают смысл и понимание слов (9-13)	Обучающийся неточно понял содержание текста (согласно вида чтения), сумел выделить небольшое количество фактов, выполняет не все задания, направленные на проверку понимания содержания текста, только с опорой на текст. У него совсем не развита языковая догадка, и он не сумел догадаться о значении некоторых незнакомых слов и многократно обращается к словарю.	Ученик может ответить на дополнительные вопросы учителя, но нелогично высказывает свою точку зрения согласно теме текста, не может ее подтвердить фактами.

«2»	Ученик не может прочитать предложенный отрывок текста. При попытке чтения допускаются грубые многочисленные ошибки (свыше 15), нарушающие смысл и понимание слов. Чтение текста производится только при посторонней помощи.	Обучающейся не понял содержание текста, не может ориентироваться в тексте и выделять факты, подробности для выполнения заданий по проверке понимания содержания текста.	Ученик не может ответить на дополнительные вопросы учителя, не высказывает свою точку зрения согласно теме текста.
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Выполнение заданий по аудированию.

Аудирование с полным пониманием содержания осуществляется на несложных текстах, построенных на полностью знакомом учащимся языковом материале. Время звучания текстов для аудирования — до 1 мин.

Аудирование с пониманием основного содержания текста осуществляется на аутентичном материале, содержащем наряду с изученными и некоторое количество незнакомых языковых явлений. Время звучания текстов для аудирования – до 2 мин.

Аудирование с выборочным пониманием нужной или интересующей информации предполагает умение выделить значимую информацию в одном или нескольких аутентичных коротких текстах прагматического характера, опуская избыточную информацию. Время звучания текстов для аудирования — до 1,5 мин.

Оценка	Понимание содержания	Выход на говорение
«5»	Ученик полностью понимает основное содержание, умеет выделить отдельную, значимую для себя информацию, догадывается о значении незнакомых слов по контексту, умеет использовать информацию для решения поставленной задачи.	Ученик может ответить на дополнительные вопросы учителя, высказать и подтвердить свою точку зрения согласно теме текста, используя дополнительные факты и факты из текста.
«4»	Ученик не полностью понимает основное содержание, но умеет выделить отдельную, значимую для себя информацию, догадывается о значении части незнакомых слов по контексту, умеет использовать информацию для решения поставленной задачи.	Ученик может ответить на дополнительные вопросы учителя, но недостаточно логично высказать свою точку зрения согласно теме текста, используя факты текста и свои примеры.
«3»	Ученик не полностью понимает основное содержание, не может выделить отдельные факты из текста, догадывается о значении 50% незнакомых слов по контексту, полученную информацию для решения поставленной задачи может использовать только при	Ученик может ответить на дополнительные вопросы учителя, но нелогично высказывает свою точку зрения согласно теме текста, не может ее подтвердить фактами.

	посторонней помощи.	
«2»	Ученик понимает менее 50% текста, не может выделить отдельные факты из текста, не может догадаться о значении незнакомых слов по контексту, выполнить поставленные задачи не может.	Ученик не может ответить на дополнительные вопросы учителя, не высказывает свою точку зрения согласно теме текста.

Выполнение заданий по лексике и грамматике.

Выполнение заданий в тестовой форме.

Контрольные работы

процент выполненных задач	оценка
100 – 91 % работы	«5»
90 - 70 % работы	«4»
69 – 50 % работы	«3»
менее 50 %	«2»

Самостоятельные работы, словарные диктанты

процент выполненных задач	оценка
100 – 95 % работы	«5»
94 - 75 % работы	«4»
74 – 60 % работы	«3»
менее 60 %	«2»

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

оценка	лексика	грамматика	фонетика и интонация	правописание
«5»	Ученик использует лексику и простые структуры отлично, также использует сложные семантические структуры.	Учащийся допускает грамматические ошибки.	Ученик демонстрирует правильное и понятное произношение ударение.	Ученик не допускает ошибки в правописании.

«4»	Ученик использует лексику и простые структуры правильно, допускает ошибки при использовании сложных семантических структуры.	Учащийся редко допускает грамматические ошибки.	Ученик демонстрирует правильное и понятное произношение ударение некоторыми ошибками, которые редко мешают пониманию.	Ученик редко допускает ошибки в правописании, которые не мешают пониманию.
«3»	Ученик использует лексику и простые структуры в основном правильно.	Учащийся допускает некоторые грамматические ошибки.	Ученик демонстрирует часто неправильное и непонятное произношение и ударение, которые иногда мешают пониманию.	Ученик допускает ошибки в правописании, которые иногда мешают пониманию.
«2»	Ученик использует ограниченную лексику, соответствующую уровню знания языка, допускает ошибки.	Учащийся часто допускает грамматические ошибки.	Ученик демонстрирует неправильное и непонятное произношение и ударение, которые мешают пониманию.	Ученик допускает ошибки в правописании, которые мешают пониманию.

Progress check

Part 1

LISTENING

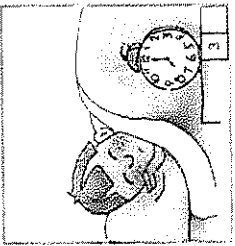
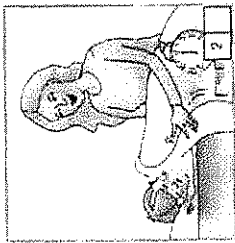
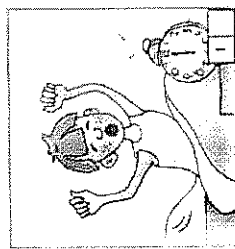
Задание 1. Послушай четыре рассказа детей о летних каникулах. Установи соответствие между каждым рассказом и местом, где прошла каникула. Записи свои отметь в таблице: английскими буквами.

- A. In the city
- B. At camp
- C. At the seaside
- D. In the country

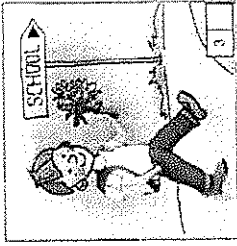
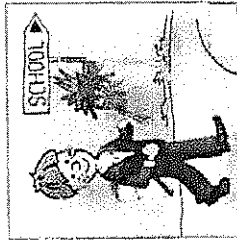
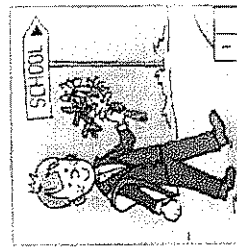
Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4

Задание 2. Прослушай разговор Керри и Дана. Отметь (✓) картинку, которая соответствует их рассказу. Ты услышишь текст дважды.

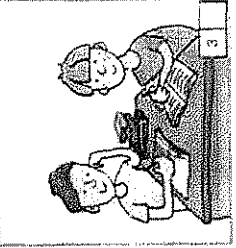
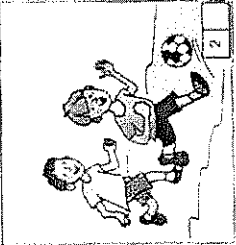
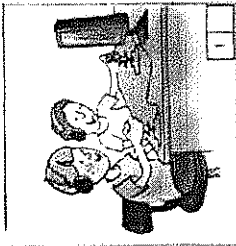
A. When did Dan get up on his first day at school?



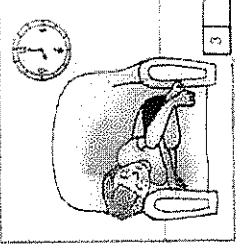
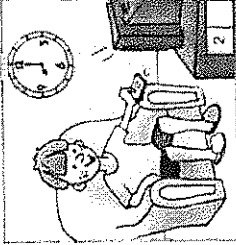
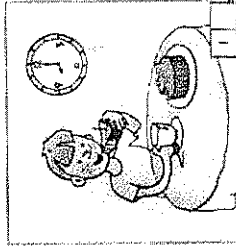
B. What did Dan wear on his first day at school?



C. What did Dan do after the lessons on his first day at school?



D. Where did Dan fall asleep on his first day at school?



READING

Прочитай текст и выполни задания 3, 4, 5.

Singing Club

Travellers' Club

Nature Club

Tennis Club

Musicians' Club

One day Little Richard woke up and asked his parents what he was going to be when he was a grown-up. Dad said: "You have a lot of clubs at school. Find out about them and choose the one you like best!" And Little Richard said: "OK, Dad. I like singing so maybe I will be a singer. I'll go to the Singing Club and find out!" And it was a wonderful day. All day he and his friends were singing and laughing. "I'm going to be a singer, I'm sure," Little Richard told his parents that day. And they smiled.

The next day a Science teacher came to the class. All day he spoke about nature, plants, and animals, and told the children how to take care of nature. In the evening Little Richard said to his parents: "I want to join the Nature Studies Club now. I don't want to be a singer anymore. I want to be a scientist!" And the parents smiled.

School Theatre

Chess Club

Computer Club

Drawing Club

Dancing Club

On Friday Little Richard went to the swimming pool. "The water is wonderful!" he cried. "I'd like to be a sportsman now — a famous swimmer!" And the parents smiled.

At the weekend Little Richard went to the theatre. The actors were so amazing that at that moment he decided to become an actor!

That evening Little Richard was very sad and so he said to his parents: "It's so difficult to make a choice! I like to sing, to swim, and to take care of plants and animals. But today I decided to become an actor. How can I be all of these things?"

"Don't be in a hurry, son!" said his father. "You are too young to make just one choice! Wait and you will find the one you like best," said his mum.

"OK, I'll think about it when I am a grown-up!" said Little Richard.

выбрать

Задание 3. Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос. Ответы соответствующую букву.

What is this text about?

- A. Little Richard and his school.
- B. Little Richard and his friends.
- C. Little Richard and his interests.

Задание 4. Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос. Ответы соответствующую букву.

What was Little Richard's final choice?

- A. He decided to become a singer.
- B. He decided to study plants and pets.
- C. He decided to make his choice later.

Задание 5. Прочитай предложения. Ответы предложения, которые соответствуют тексту, — T (true), и предложения, которые не соответствуют тексту, — F (false).

- A. One day Little Richard woke up and asked his parents about his past.
- B. A Science teacher told him about nature, plants and animals.
- C. Little Richard cried: "The swimming pool is the worst thing in the world!"
- D. At the weekend Little Richard decided to become an actor.
- E. One evening Little Richard was very sad: "It's so difficult to make a choice!"
- F. His parents told Little Richard that it was too late to make a choice.

WRITING

Задание 6. Заполни анкету для поступления в школьный кружок.

SCHOOL CLUBS

Name _____
 Surname _____
 Form (Class) _____
 School _____
 What is your favourite subject? _____
 What do you like to do? _____
 What days of the week would you like to do a club? _____
 What clubs did you join last year? _____

Part II

SPEAKING

Задание 7. Выбери одну карточку. Дай устный ответ.

Card 1

Talk about your last summer holidays. Say:

- where you spent your summer holidays;
- what you liked doing during your summer holidays.

Card 2

Talk about your first day at school. Say:

- what you did the first morning;
- what you did after the lessons.

Card 3

Talk about your favourite school club. Say:

- what clubs you have got at your school;
- what club(s) you joined and what you do in your club.

Progress check

Part I

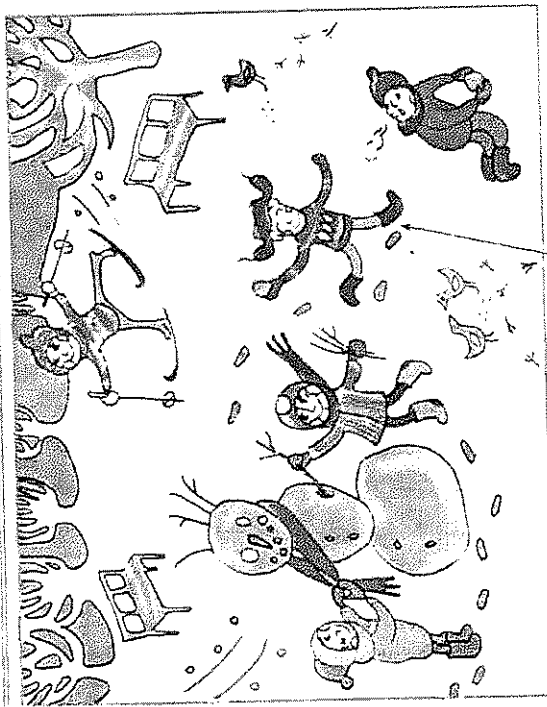
LISTENING

Задание 1. Послушай рассказы детей о том, как они провели свой выходной день. Установи соответствие между каждым рассказом и местом, где они побывали в выходной день. Записи ответы в таблицу: обрати соответствующую букву. Ты услышишь рассказы дважды.

- A. in the cinema
- B. at the theatre club
- C. at home
- D. at the birthday party

Daniela	John	Mary	Peter

Задание 2. Посмотри на картинку. Послушай разговор Бетси и Нола. Найди на картинке друзей Нола. Соедини стрелками их имена и изображения. Ты услышишь разговор дважды.



Carol Alice Barry Tim Dan

READING

Прочитай текст и выполни задания 3, 4, 5.

Read this letter from our English correspondent, Diana Right, who wanted to write you about a mysterious land called Antarctica. You can learn more about Antarctica from our magazine "Young Scientist".

Dear Kids,

Here is the story I promised to write to you. Imagine a lot of snow, ice, sun and cold all in one place. It's called Antarctica! And it is the coldest part of the world. It is also the highest and the windiest. There are a lot of mountains and icebergs in Antarctica. Do you know what icebergs are like? They are large and beautiful pieces of ice like mountains made from glass and snow.

Scientists from different countries stay here for short periods of time. Usually they live in special stations.

There are some unusual birds that live in Antarctica. They are called penguins. They are quite big birds but they can't fly at all. But they are excellent swimmers and divers. While the penguins' mums spend the winter at sea, their dads take care of the eggs for nine weeks. During this time they don't eat or drink. For extra warmth these brave and strong birds live in big groups. Together they try to keep their children out of the cold air and wind.

The blue whale lives in Antarctica too. It is the largest animal in the world. But I will write you about them in my next story.

Send your letters to our magazine. Ask me as many questions as you can and I'll try to answer them all.

Diana Right
Correspondent for the children's magazine "Young Scientist"

Задание 3. Выбери правильный ответ на вопрос. Обведи соответствующую букву.

What is this text about?

- A. an English correspondent
- B. young scientists
- C. an unusual land

Задание 4. Замени предложение, выбрав правильный вариант из предложенных. Обведи соответствующую букву.

- 1. Antarctica is the coldest and...
 - A. all the year round.
 - B. for a short period of time.
 - C. for a long period of time.
- 2. Scientists live in Antarctica...
 - A. the wettest place in the world.
 - B. the windiest place in the world.
 - C. the sunniest place in the world.

3. In penguin families...

- A. the mums look after the eggs.
- B. the dads look after the eggs.
- C. the mums and dads look after the eggs together.

Задание 5. Прочитай предложения. Отметь предложения, которые соответствуют тексту. Т (true), и предложения, которые не соответствуют тексту. — F (false).

1. Diana wrote a letter to the children about an unusual land. ...
2. You can't see any mountains or hills in Antarctica. ...
3. The largest animal in the world lives in Antarctica. ...
4. Penguins can't swim but they can fly. ...

WRITING

Задание 6. Напиши письмо своему другу по переписке. Поздравь его / ее с наступающим праздником. Расскажи, как ты собираешься проводить зимние каникулы.

Part II

SPEAKING

Задание 7. Выбери одну из карточек. Дай устный ответ.

Card 1

Talk about your last weekend. Say:

- where you spent the weekend
- what you did at the weekend.

Card 2

Talk about a collection at home. Say:

- what you collect and how many things you have got
- why you began to collect these things.

Card 3

Talk about your favourite holiday. Say:

- what holiday you like best and why
- how you usually spend this holiday.

Progress check

Part I

LISTENING

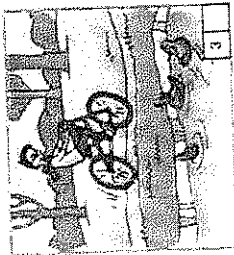
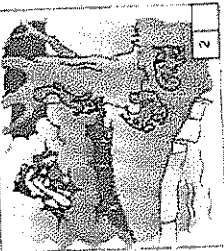
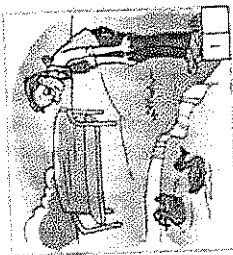
Задание 1. Прослушай четыре диалога. Определи, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Запись свои ответы в таблицу: впиши соответствующую букву. Ты услышишь диалог дважды.

- A. In the café
- B. At the zoo
- C. In the museum
- D. In the street

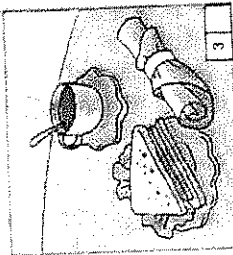
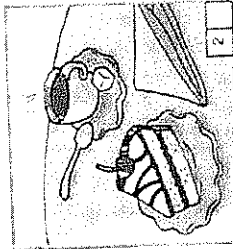
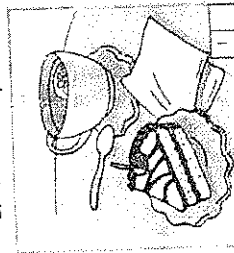
Dialogue 1	Dialogue 2	Dialogue 3	Dialogue 4

Задание 2. Прослушай рассказ Стефана. Отметь (✓) картины, которые соответствуют его рассказу. Ты услышишь рассказ дважды.

A. What did Stéphane do in the morning?



B. What did Stéphane have for breakfast?



Задание 3. Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос. Обведи соответствующую букву.

What is this story about?

- A. Granny Marcel and her house.
- B. Granny Marcel and her animals.
- C. Granny Marcel and her flowers.

Задание 4. Закончи предложения, выбрав правильный вариант из предложенных. Обведи соответствующую букву.

1. Granny Marcel moved to the city because...
 - A. she wanted to live in the flat.
 - B. she was old and in poor health.
 - C. she was unhappy in the country.
2. One day granny Marcel...
 - A. went back to her house again.
 - B. brought her cow into the flat.
 - C. made a farm on the balcony.

3. At first granny Marcel was unhappy in the city because...

- A. she missed her animals.
- B. she missed her friends.
- C. she missed her grandson.

Задание 5. Прочитай предложения. Отметь предложения, которые соответствуют тексту. — Т (true), и предложения, которые не соответствуют тексту. — F (false).

1. Granny Marcel lived with her family in the country.
2. One day her animals fell seriously ill.
3. When granny Marcel left, the other farmers agreed to take care of all her animals.
4. Her grandson helped her to look after her animals on the balcony.

WRITING

Задание 6. Ты в Лондоне. Напиши открытку своему другу по переписке. Расскажи, как ты проводишь время.

Dear _____

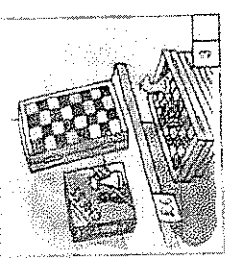
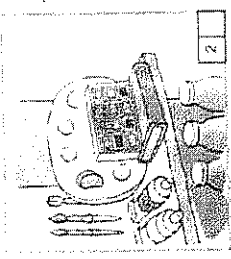
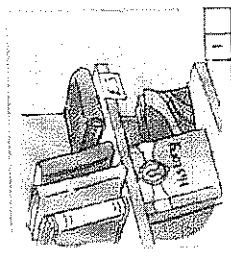
It's great here in London.

I have already _____

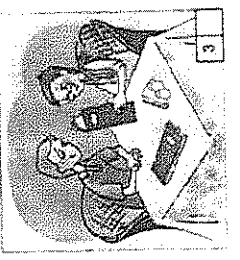
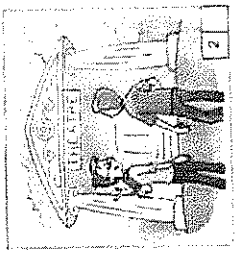
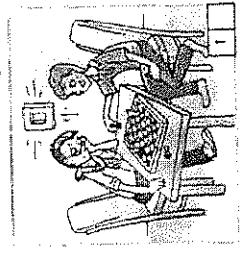
Tomorrow _____

See you soon.

C. What did Stéphane buy in the shop?



D. Where did Stéphane spend the evening?



READING

Прочитай текст и выполни задания 3, 4, 5.

I would like to tell you a story about my granny. She's really the most fantastic old lady in the world! Her real name is Marceline, but I call her granny Marcel! Before she moved to the city, she lived in the country. Round her nice farmhouse there was green grass and beautiful flowers. Granny Marcel lived alone in her house. My parents and I couldn't visit her very often. So I was always so happy to spend my summer holidays in granny's house.

Granny Marcel didn't feel lonely because she had so many animals to take care of: a cow, five hens, two sheep and a cat. But one day granny Marcel fell ill. She was not very seriously ill but my father said to her: "You should move into the city and live with us." Granny Marcel thought about it and agreed with my dad. "All right!" she said suddenly. "I'll move to the city".

It was very difficult for her to say goodbye to her animals. But the kind people from the next farm over promised to take care of them.

After just a few days, granny Marcel wasn't too happy in the city in our flat. One day she went to our balcony. It was big and got a lot of sun. She liked it very much and decided to grow some flowers there. But soon she looked very unhappy again. "Are you missing your animals, granny?" She nodded. "Why don't you go to the country and bring them all back here?" I suggested. And granny Marcel smiled.

She came back in a day or two with her cat, five hens and a sheep. I helped her to feed them all and get them onto the balcony.

Nowadays granny Marcel is much happier with her flowers and her animals on the balcony. But there is still one question: "How is she going to get her cow into the flat?"

Progress check

Part II
SPEAKING

Задание 7. Выбери одну из карточек. Дай устный ответ.

Card 1

Talk about your favourite London sight. Say:

- what it is famous for.
- why you would like to visit it.

Card 2

Talk about any museum you have visited. Say:

- what you can see in the museum.
- why it is worth visiting.

Card 3

Talk about your favourite book. Say:

- what this book is about.
- why you like it.

Задание 7. Реализуй диалог со своим одноклассником.

Dialogue 1

Card 1

Ask your classmate:
 • whether he / she likes reading
 • who his / her favourite writer is
 Answer his / her questions.
 (You begin the conversation.)

Card 2

Your classmate is fond of reading. Answer your classmate's questions. Ask him / her:
 • what kind of books he / she likes to read
 • what his / her favourite character is, and why

Dialogue 2

Card 1

You are about to get your school lunch.
 • Ask your classmate what he / she would like to have for lunch.
 • Agree to have lunch together.
 Answer his / her questions.
 (You begin the conversation.)

Card 2

You are about to get your school lunch. Answer your classmate's questions.
 • Ask him / her what his / her favourite food is.
 • Invite him / her to have lunch together.

Project "Welcome to our town!"

- Read the instructions and do the project in your Workbook.

Part I

LISTENING

Задание 1. Послушай рассказы детей и догадайся, кем они хотят стать. Заполни таблицу: напиши соответствующий номер говорящего. Ты услышишь каждый рассказ дважды.

police officer	computer programmer	librarian	doctor
----------------	---------------------	-----------	--------

Задание 2. Послушай беседу корреспондента с Джейн. Выбери и отметь (✓) правильные ответы на вопросы. Ты услышишь беседу дважды.

A. What languages does Jane speak very well?	German	Spanish	French
B. What is Jane's hobby?	taking photos	collecting	travelling
C. What is Jane going to be?	doctor	dancer	teacher
D. Has Jane got any brothers or sisters?	a sister	a brother	a sister and a brother

READING

Прочитай текст и выполни задания 3, 4, 5.

Cambridge, GB
20th August

Dear Michael,

I am writing my first letter in English to you from Cambridge, as I have promised you. There are many students from all over the world living and studying here. I will be studying at the English Language School for a whole school year. I can't believe it! My days are unforgettable. I am learning so much every moment. Things are going very well for me here.

In your letter you asked me to describe my host family, my new friends and many other things. Well, I hope to describe some of them in this letter.

As for my host family, they are really very nice and hospitable! Their names are Jennifer and Christian, and they've got a son John. Jennifer is a housewife and, as our mum, she takes care of the family. She is very understanding and loving. Christian is a mechanic. He repairs both old and modern cars. He is serious about his work and polite. But he has a very good sense of humour. John is a nice boy. He is only four but next September he'll become a pupil. They are very kind and friendly. They made me feel like part of the family. It is easy for me to get on well with them.

I've made some good new friends at school too. All the students are very friendly. I am having a really good time. It is very interesting for me to practise English. I love to speak and learn new English words.

Mickey, you will come to visit me at winter holidays, won't you? Cambridge is wonderful but I miss my family and Spain.

We are going to have a party tomorrow in our language school. Next weekend we are going to London. I am looking forward to this trip. In my next letter I'll write you more about my new school.

Kisses and hugs to you all.

Best wishes from your brother,

Raul

Задание 3. Выбери правильный ответ на вопрос. Обведи соответствующую букву.

What is this story about?

- A. It's about the life of a Spanish student.
- B. It's about the life of an English family.
- C. It's about the life of an English student.

Задание 4. Прочитай предложения. Отметь предложения, которые соответствуют тексту. — T (true), и предложения, которые не соответствуют тексту. — F (false).

- 1. Raul is studying a foreign language in Cambridge.
- 2. There are four people in his host family.
- 3. Raul likes his host family.
- 4. Raul has no friends in his language school.

Задание 5. Соедини стрелками начало и конец предложения.

Raul is going to	come to Great Britain for winter holidays.
Sim is going to	visit London next weekend.
Michael is going to	study at a school next autumn.

WRITING

Задание 6. Прочитай отрывок из письма. Напиши ответ своему другу по переноске. Ответь на его вопросы.

... I have got a lot of pets. In my house, there are two cats, a dog, three hamsters and a parrot. I take care of them every day. My mum helps me feed them all. When I grow up, I want to be a vet and take care of animals. Have you got any pets? What hobbies do you have? What do you want to be when you grow up?

Best wishes,
Tom

Part II

SPEAKING

Задание 7. Выбери одну из карточек. Лай устный ответ.

Card 1

Talk about your family. Describe:

- the members of your family.
- what you like to do together.

5 класс. Контрольная работа №4 по теме: «Я и моё окружение»

Card 2
Talk about your hobby. Say: • what hobbies the members of your family have • what you like to do in your free time.
Card 3
Talk about your future job. Say: • what you want to be when you grow up. • why you like this job.

Задание 8. Разыграй диалог со своим одноклассником.

Card 1	Card 2
Ask your classmate about his / her best friend. Ask him / her about: • what kind of person his / her friend is • what they like to do together Answer his / her questions. (You begin the conversation.)	Answer your classmate's questions. Ask him / her about his / her best friend. Ask about: • whether they get on well with each other • his / her hobbies

Card 1	Card 2
Ask your classmate about his / her family. Ask: • if he / she has any special family traditions • whether members of his / her family get on well with each other Answer his / her questions. (You begin the conversation.)	Answer your classmate's questions. Ask him / her about his / her family. Ask: • what they like to do together • what hobbies members of his / her family have

Project 4 "Let's act out the story!"

- Read the instructions and do the project in your Workbook.

6 класс. Контрольная работа № 1 по теме «Добро пожаловать в международный клуб исследователей»

Progress check

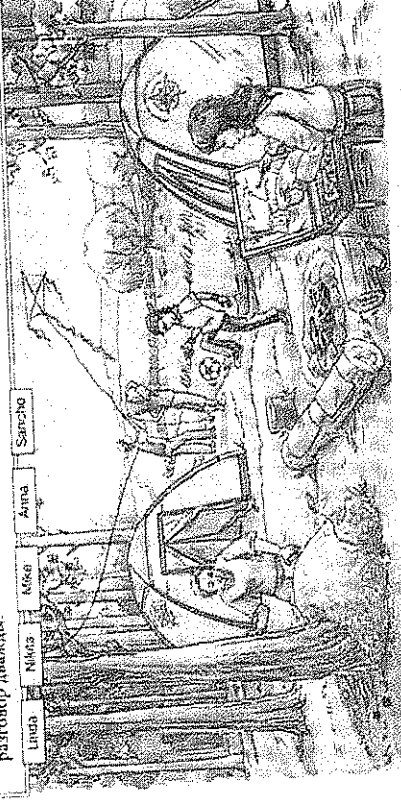
Part 1 LISTENING

Задание 1. Послушай четыре рассказа. Установи соответствие между рассказом каждого из говорящего и видами путешествий. В задании указан один лишний вид путешествия. Ты услышишь рассказы дважды. Заполни свои ответы в таблицу.

- A. Travelling by plane B. Travelling by car C. Travelling by train
 D. A hiking trip E. A cycling trip

Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4
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Задание 2. Посмотри на картинку. Послушай разговор Идиры и Марка. Набуди на картинке друзей Идиры. Соедини стрелками их имена и изображения. Ты услышишь разговор дважды.



READING

Прочитай текст и выполни задания 3, 4, 5.

London
 Great Britain
 October 17th

Dear Ann,
 Thank you for your letter. It was great to get some news from you. I have already been at home for a week because of the flu. I can't say that I am having a good time, but I'm trying to enjoy myself.

6 класс. Контрольная работа № 1 по теме «Добро пожаловать в международный клуб исследователей»

- 2) Fisher's dream came true after _____.
- many years of hard work.
 - after a tour round the world.
 - a visit to a museum.
 - discovery of the book.
- 3) Mel Fisher became famous because _____.
- he wrote *Treasure Island*.
 - he went round the world.
 - he found some old ships.
 - he opened a museum.

Задание 5. Прочитай предложения. Отметь предложения, которые соответствуют тексту. — F (false), T (true), и предложения, которые не соответствуют тексту. — F (false).

- The adventure books played an important role in Fisher's life.
- Mel Fisher was the captain of two big Spanish ships.
- Mel Fisher looked for treasure alone.
- You can see some of Fisher's treasure in a museum.

WRITING

Задание 6. Заполни анкету для поступления в международный клуб путешественников.

MEMBERSHIP FORM

International Explorers' Club

Name _____

Surname _____

Age _____

Country _____

Languages you speak _____

Hobbies _____

Favourite subjects _____

Countries (places) you would like to visit _____

Part II
SPEAKING

Задание 7. Выбери одну карточку. Дай устный ответ.

Card 1

Give a talk about your last trip. Say:

- where you went
- what you did there
- whether you enjoyed your last trip and why

6 класс. Контрольная работа № 1 по теме «Добро пожаловать в международный клуб исследователей»

I'm reading an interesting book about Mel Fisher. Have you ever heard of him? He was an explorer and a treasure hunter¹. When he was a boy, his favourite book was *Treasure Island*. Mel dreamed about travelling round the world, exciting adventures and treasure².

When Mel grew up, he didn't forget about his dream. It took him 16 years of hard work. He looked for treasure from the *Nuestra Señora de Atocha* and the *Santa Margarita*. Spanish ships which had sunk³ in 1662, near Florida. Every day Mel said, "Today is the day!" But only in 1985 Mel and his team found over 40 tons of silver and gold. There were Spanish coins, gold bars, wonderful decorations, royal plates and dishes and other historical things.

Mel gave part of the found treasure to a museum which was then named the Mel Fisher's Treasure Museum. Nowadays this museum in Florida is very popular among children and teenagers who like stories about pirates and their treasure.

Later Mel Fisher found some more ships, which were full of different historical works of art and so he has become a famous person. Nobody else has found so many fantastic and valuable things.

Would you like to find treasure? What would you do with the treasure you found? I would like to take part in the expedition of treasure hunters and find a bag full of treasure. But I haven't decided what I would do with the treasure.

Have you got a dream? Do you believe that it can come true? The book about Mel Fisher says it's possible.

Sorry, but I have to finish the letter. The doctor has come.

Write back, please.

Best wishes,

Andrew

¹ treasure hunter — охотник за сокровищами
² treasure — сокровище, клад
³ had sunk — утонул

Задание 3. Найди и отметь верный ответ на вопрос. Обведи соответствующую букву.

- What is the text about?
- An unusual museum
 - A famous explorer
 - A well-known writer
 - A Spanish ship

Задание 4. Закончи предложения, набрав правильный вариант из предложенных. Обведи соответствующую букву.

- 1) In his childhood Mel Fisher wanted _____.
- to become a writer.
 - to build a ship.
 - to find treasure.
 - to open a shop.

READING

Прочитай текст и выполни задания 3, 4, 5.

Australia, the smallest continent in the world, is a very interesting country. There are many things to see, from deserts to beautiful beaches from historical old houses to modern buildings, from unusual trees and plants to unique wildlife.

One of the most amazing animals of the world is the koala. It lives only in Australia and on some of the nearby islands.

Though koalas look like teddy bears they are not bears. The koala is the relative of the kangaroo, which is the symbol of Australia. Koala mothers also have small pockets where the tiny baby koalas grow like kangaroos. After a baby has been in the pocket for 6-7 months, it leaves the pocket and starts to eat the leaves of the eucalyptus tree.

Koalas have nice large ears, big dark eyes and black noses. Koalas also have thick fur which protects them from hot and cold weather and which is also a raincoat for them. Koalas spend as many as 18 hours a day sleeping and resting in the trees they live in. Sometimes they come down to the ground to look for another tree, but they seldom jump from one tree to the next. Koalas live in the forest with other koalas, but each koala has its own trees which the other koalas don't visit.

The word "koala" means "doesn't drink". Of course, koalas drink when necessary, but they get most of their water from the eucalyptus leaves which they eat. There are many kinds of eucalyptus trees in Australia, but koalas only eat the young leaves of some eucalyptus trees; they practically never eat anything else.

Koalas are endangered animals. Many years ago people killed the animals for their fur. Now strict laws protect koalas from hunters, but people have cut down many forests with eucalyptus trees. Now they are trying to save the rare forests with their wonderful trees and small teddy bear-like animals.



eucalyptus tree [ju:kə'lipʌs tri:] — эвкалиптовое дерево
fur [fɜ:] — мех

Задание 3. Выбери правильный ответ на вопрос. Обведи соответствующую букву.

What is this text about?

- A. The kangaroo which is the symbol of Australia.
- B. The koala which is a relative of the kangaroo.
- C. The eucalyptus trees which grow in Australia.
- D. The endangered animals which live in Australia.

Expressions and word combinations

- all over the world
- be a success
- be lucky
- fall asleep
- go on rides
- natural world
- school events
- school year
- wildlife park

Adjectives

- delicious
- endangered
- kind
- previous
- primary
- rare
- secondary
- tropical
- various

Adverbs

- although
- inside
- in spite (of)
- instead (of)
- plenty (of)

Nouns

- wildlife
- world
- apricot
- biscuit
- cartoon
- event
- insect
- kind (of)
- meal
- pudding
- rain forest
- recipe
- strawberry
- takeaway
- way (to do sth)

Verbs

- cut down (trees)
- encourage
- follow
- have to
- join
- need / needn't
- protect
- save

Part I

LISTENING

Задание 1. Послушай четыре коротких диалога. Определи, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. В задании указано одно лишнее место действия. Записи своих ответов в таблицу. Ты услышишь диалоги дважды.

- A. In the zoo
- B. In a shop
- C. In a sports club
- D. In the street
- E. At school

Dialogue 1	Dialogue 2	Dialogue 3	Dialogue 4
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Задание 2. Послушай разговор мамы и Джеммы. Выполни задания. Заполни предложение, выбрав правильный вариант из трех предложенных. Обведи соответствующую букву. Ты услышишь диалог дважды.

- 1) Jim wanted to spend the weekend.
 - A. at home.
 - B. in a museum.
 - C. in the park.
- 2) Jim's mother
 - A. agreed with Jim's weekend plan.
 - B. wanted to spend the day outdoors.
 - C. was against staying at home.
- 3) Jim's dad is going to
 - A. stay at home at the weekend.
 - B. join his wife and his children.
 - C. spend the weekend at the seaside.
- 4) Jim's grandparents
 - A. are busy this weekend.
 - B. will be glad to see their grandchildren.
 - C. are going to visit their grandchildren.

Задание 4. Заполни предложения, выбрав правильный вариант из предложенных. Ответи соответствующую букву.

Koalas are NOT afraid of bad weather because
 A. it is warm in Australia.
 B. they have thick fur.
 C. they live in trees.
 D. they like bad weather.

Koalas live in trees because
 A. they hide from the people.
 B. they like to climb trees.
 C. they are afraid of other koalas.
 D. they eat the leaves of the trees.

Задание 5. Прочитай предложения. Отметь предложения, которые соответствуют тексту. — T (true), и предложения, которые не соответствуют тексту. — F (false).

- A. Koalas live in Australia, Asia, North and South America. _____
- B. Like kangaroos koalas have a special pocket for their babies. _____
- C. Koalas are friendly, they often visit the trees of other koalas. _____
- D. Koalas are in danger because there are few eucalyptus forests in Australia now. _____

WRITING

Задание 6. Прочитай отрывок из письма. Напиши ответ своему другу по перемиске. Ответь на его вопросы.

My parents are busy and my mum always asks me to help her about the house. I have to set the table and put the plates into the dishwasher. Clean my room and the sitting room. I also have to take our dog for a walk in the morning. I think I spend too much time on my home duties. What do you have to do at home? Do you share your home duties with your brother or sister? What do you do after school?

Write back soon
 With best wishes,
 Jason

.....

Progress check

Part I LISTENING

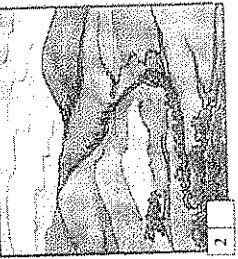
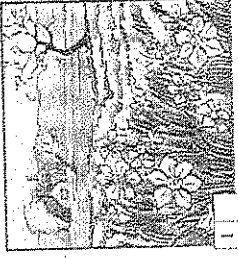
Задание 1. Прослушай четыре рассказа юных путешественников. Установи соответствие между рассказом каждого говорящего и названием его увлечения. В задании дано одно лишнее название. Ты услышишь каждый рассказ дважды. Занеси свои ответы в таблицу.

- A. Learning a language
- B. Travelling
- C. Doing sport
- D. Dancing
- E. Reading

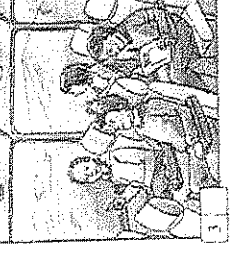
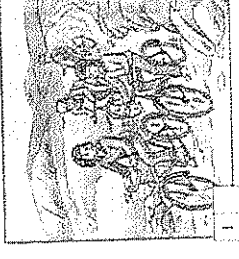
Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4

Задание 2. Прослушай разговор Эндрю и Джессики. Отметь картинки, которые соответствуют рассказу Джессики. Ты услышишь разговор дважды.

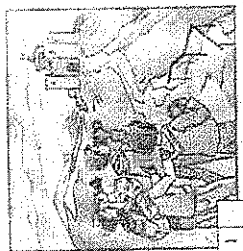
A. In Wales, Jessica liked ... most of all.



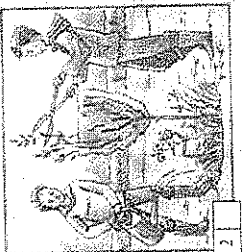
B. In Scotland, Jessica and her friends...



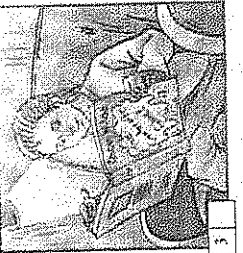
C. Jessica thought that Northern Ireland is a nice place for people who like...



1

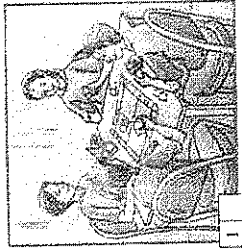


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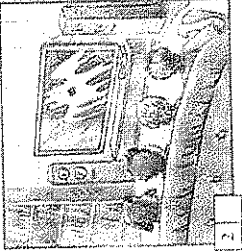


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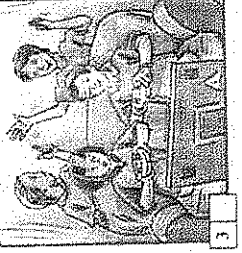
D. In the evening in England, Jessica and her friends...



1



2



3

READING

Прочитай текст и выполни задания 3, 4, 5.

Cornwall
Great Britain
May, 17th

Dear Katie,

I am writing to you from an ancient castle on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. This castle is in the west of Great Britain, in a place, which is called "Cornwall". It is different from the other parts of England. You won't find any national parks or royal palaces here.

Cornwall has been always famous for its fish. Yesterday, I visited an old fishing village called "Mousehole", which has got its own legend. Once upon a time, there was a terrible storm in the ocean which lasted for many days and just wouldn't stop. Huge waves destroyed the village and its boats. Local people were dying from the cold and hunger. But one smart cat changed everything. An old fisherman tried to catch some fish for the village and the cat went with his old master. When they got into his boat the cat started

purring' to the ocean. The ocean liked it very much and the storm stopped. The old fisherman and the cat caught lots of fish so they saved the people of the village. The people were happy and made a tasty pie with a whole fish. It is called "Sargazy Pie".

Cornwall is a great place for tourists; it is rich in sandy beaches, the ocean is quite warm and the rocks are beautiful. There is a lot of sea food in the restaurants and you can explore hidden paths, ride a bike, or go surfing.

I like this place very much, but I miss you, too. How are you? I've bought a lot of souvenirs for you: nice seashells and a starfish. And, of course, a toy legendary Mousehole cat. I think this place is a real wonder. You should come and see it yourself.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Best wishes,

Barney

started purring — стал мурлыкать

Задание 3. Выбери правильный ответ на вопрос. Обведи соответствующую букву.

What is this letter about?

- A. A royal castle on the coast.
- B. An old English fishing village.
- C. A place in the west of Britain.
- D. A special whole fish pie.

Задание 4. Закончи предложения, выбрав правильный вариант из предложенных. Обведи соответствующую букву.

- 1) According to the legend the storm was stopped thanks to (благодаря)
 - A. an old fisherman.
 - B. a special fish pie.
 - C. a brave mouse.
 - D. a cunning cat.
- 2) According to the legend, when the heroes returned to the village, people
 - A. caught lots of mice for the cat.
 - B. made a special fish pie.
 - C. built a fish restaurant.
 - D. made plenty of toy cats.
- 3) Cornwall is worth visiting because there are many
 - A. parks and palaces.
 - B. old fishing villages.
 - C. ancient castles.
 - D. beautiful beaches.

Progress check

Part I
LISTENING

Задание 1. Послушай четыре рассказа юных путешественников. Установи соответствие между рассказом говорящего и названием праздника. В задании дано одно лишнее название праздника. Ты услышишь каждый рассказ дважды. Записи свои ответы в таблицу.

- A. St Valentine's Day
- B. Pancake Day
- C. Mother's Day
- D. Bonfire Night
- E. Christmas Day

Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4

Задание 2. Послушай разговор Линды и Тома. Выполни задание. Закончи предложение, выбрав правильный вариант из трех предложенных. Обведи соответствующую букву. Ты услышишь разговор дважды.

- 1) Linda
 - A. has already bought a present.
 - B. has no idea what present to buy.
 - C. wants to buy a small turtle.
- 2) Travelling underwater is
 - A. an interesting novel.
 - B. a computer game.
 - C. an adventure film.
- 3) Their friend, Sam, likes
 - A. taking colourful photos.
 - B. going fishing in the sea.
 - C. studying the underwater world.
- 4) Tom decides to buy
 - A. a computer game.
 - B. some exotic fish.
 - C. an adventure book.

READING

Прочитай текст и выполни задания 3, 4, 5.

Laura and Catherine didn't want to go camping. They didn't want to sleep in a tent, or eat roots or drink dirty water from a river. All they wanted was to be home in their nice warm beds, with no bugs, wild animals, or dirt on the ground. But they had to walk along the forest path together with their mum and dad. They had crossed a river and now their socks and shoes were

wet. It was terrible! They were so tired, they wanted to eat and sleep.

At last, they stopped for the night. Dad set up the tents and made a fire, then he caught some fish in the river for supper. The sisters didn't like fish very much but they had to eat it because they were very hungry. After supper, the girls pulled their wet clothes off, and put on their nice clean pyjamas.

Задание 5. Прочитай предложения. Отметь предложения, которые соответствуют тексту, — T (true), и предложения, которые не соответствуют тексту, — F (false).

- A. In his letter, Barney told his friend a legend about a cat.
- B. Cornwall is rich in green parks and royal palaces.
- C. Tourists come to Cornwall to swim and sunbathe.
- D. Barney has brought a legendary fish pie for his friend.

WRITING

Задание 6. Прочитай отрывок из письма. Напиши ответ своему другу по цепочке. Ответь на его вопросы.

...My family isn't big. There are four of us: my mum, my dad, my younger sister, Linda, and I. I get on well with my parents, but I often argue with my sister. I have to share a room with her. Linda is only six and she likes to take my things. It makes me crazy, but my mum always defends her. Do you get on well with the members of your family? Have you got any problems? How do you spend your free time? Please, write me soon.

All the best,
Ann

Part II

SPEAKING

Задание 7. Выбери одну карточку. Дай устный ответ.

Card 1

Talk about the country of the United Kingdom you would most like to visit. Say:

- where it is situated
- what its symbols are
- what it is famous for

Задание 5. Прочитай предложения. Отметь предложения, которые соответствуют тексту. — T (true), и предложения, которые не соответствуют тексту. — F (false).

- A. The sisters were happy to go hiking with their parents. —
- B. Though they were hungry, they didn't eat fish for supper. —
- C. The sisters were afraid of the forest's night noises. —
- D. The sisters couldn't fall asleep during the second night, either. —

WRITING

Задание 6. Прочитай отрывок из письма. Напиши ответ своему другу по переписке. Ответь на его вопросы.

...Yesterday, our class got an unusual piece of homework. We have to write about the holidays which people celebrate both in Britain and in other countries. Each student got a holiday to describe. Could you help me, please? I need some information about a holiday which is similar to our Fancast Day. Have you got a similar holiday in Russia? How do you celebrate it? Do you like this holiday and why?
Best wishes,
Jim

Part 1

SPEAKING

Задание 7. Выбери одну карточку. Давай устный ответ.

- Card 1
- what the capital of the country is
 - what you know about the geography of the country
 - what the country is famous for

"Mum, it's uncomfortable to sleep in a tent," said Laura.
The girls wanted to fall asleep but they couldn't.
"What's that noise?" Catherine asked.
"HOO! HOO! HOO!"
"EEEEEE!" screamed the two sisters. Mum and Dad jumped out of their tent.
"There's a monster in that tree!" screamed Laura.
Dad laughed. "It's only an owl. Now go back to sleep, please!"
"CROAK! CROAK! CROAK!"
"EEEEEE!" screamed the girls.
"That's just a frog. It won't hurt you. Please go to sleep, girls!" Mum said.
Later that night, Laura woke up again. She looked outside the tent and saw a big shadow. She screamed again. "EEEEEE! Dad! Help!"

Задание 3. Выбери правильный ответ на вопрос. Обведи соответствующую букву.

- What is this text about?
- A. A family who went for a walk in the forest.
 - B. A family who went on a cross-country camping trip.
 - C. A family who lived in a big forest.
 - D. A family who hated hiking and camping.

Задание 4. Закончи предложения, выбрав правильный вариант из предложенных. Обведи соответствующую букву.

- 1) The sisters wanted to stay at home because they did NOT like
- A. long cross-country trips.
 - B. cold wet weather.
 - C. setting up tents.
 - D. fish for supper every day.
- 2) The first night was terrible for the girls because
- A. they were hungry.
 - B. they were alone.
 - C. they were scared.
 - D. they were cold.
- 3) During the second night, the sisters
- A. slept well in their tent.
 - B. went fishing in the river.
 - C. sat next to the fire with their father.
 - D. cried and screamed again.

Progress check

1 Fill in the blanks with the following words. Use only one word in each space.

part, world, chance, luck, have, in, with, million, take, round, worth, prize, competition, miss

«Oh, Mike!

I am in Australia. It's great. A lot of sunshine and fresh air, parrots and other fantastic birds, warm water and beaches. You are surprised to get my message, aren't you? As you know last summer I tried my ... and took ... in the World Teenagers' Competition. It was a chance in a ... But it was ... trying to ... something for nothing. I was ... luck and won the ... Now I and 49 other ... winners will travel ... the world. I enjoy visiting new places and finding new friends all over the ... I will send you postcards from the countries which we are going to visit. But you also ... a chance to visit them. Take part in the same ... next year. Don't ... your chance.

Good ...
Best wishes,
Pete

2 Make all the changes and additions necessary to create sentences from the following sets of words and word combinations. Be careful with grammar cases.

1. They're going to / not / take part / in the competition — They aren't going to take part in the competition.
2. We're out of luck / yesterday and / lose the game.
3. Her elder sister is 13. But / she / not / believe in ... superstitions.
4. She / try / her chance / next year?
5. The girl / already / phone / the hospital.
6. The students / be going to / use the Internet?

Vocabulary

Nouns:

- Africa
- Asia
- area
- award
- continent
- Europe
- knowledge
- luck
- nationality
- North America
- population
- pumpkin
- South America
- success
- underground
- USB flash drive

Verbs:

- award
- collect
- found
- lose
- rate
- win
- exciting
- foreign
- official
- successful
- unforgettable

Adjectives:

- exciting
- foreign
- official
- successful
- unforgettable

Adverbs:

- twice

Expressions and word combinations:

- be awarded a prize
- collect oneself / do smth
- collect smth from smb
- first / second language
- international words
- long distance communication
- means of transport
- mother tongue
- on foot
- round-the-world tour
- rush hours
- to be situated
- travel by / go by

Progress check

1 Complete each sentence with one of the word combinations below.

- official languages, by boat, is situated, be successful success, round Europe, was awarded, collected his thoughts, the rush hours, the only, foreign languages, collect
- 1. He can speak three ... English, German and Spanish.
- 2. India ... in Asia.
- 3. If you work hard, you'll ... in your career.
- 4. There are 15 ... in India and thousands of different dialects.
- 5. English is ... solution to this communication problem.
- 6. The famous scientist ... a Nobel Prize in 1930.
- 7. He ... and began his report.
- 8. Last summer their family travelled ... by bus.
- 9. Try to get to the office before ... or you'll be late for the meeting.
- 10. The winners will travel ... from Australia to New Zealand.
- 11. Will you ... the books from Ann, please?

2 Fill in the blanks with the suitable words. India is situated in Asia. This large country is for its ancient culture and outstanding people is the birthplace of four world religions.

The ... of the country is New Delhi. Its has grown to 1,000 million people. There are official ... in India and thousands of different dialects. People from different parts of the country do not speak ... language. English is a solution (*penetration*) to this communication problem. Children ... English at primary and school and then at the university.

3 These sentences are the answers to the questions. Write down the questions. Begin your questions with "How?"

- Example: Martin is ten years old. — How old is Martin?
1. It takes him 20 minutes to get to school.
2. Sir John Bouring (1792–1872) could speak 28 languages.
3. Everest is 8848 metres high. It's the highest mountain in the world.
4. The Thames is 334 kilometres long.
5. This nice dress is only 25 dollars.
6. They have 6 lessons on Monday.

7 класс. Контрольная работа № 2 по теме «Приветствуем победителей международного конкурса!»

4) The word in capitals above each of the following sentences can be used to form a word that fits in the blank space. Fill each blank in this way.

Example: IMPRESS
Her dance made a great ... on my friends. —
Her dance made a great impression on my friends.

- TRANSLATE
The girl was awarded a prize for her English ... of the poem.
- DISCUSS
The ... has already begun.
- DEVELOP
Hong Kong is famous for its quick economic ...
- WIN
At the award ceremony the ... collected a gold medal for his excellent Russian ...
- PERFORM
Her last ... in the theatre was successful.
- TOUR
The National Park is visited by thousands of ... every summer.
- MEET
We'll discuss this important question at the ... tomorrow.

5)6 Look back at the letters in Ex. 121 on page 89. Find the sentences conveying similar ideas. Write them down.

- Nobody understands me.
- I'm tired of my friends.
- I don't feel good about it.
- My friends work on the weekends.
- My friends believe that smoking makes them look better.
- It's wrong.
- I'm forbidden by my mother to get a job.

57 Do Ex. 128 on page 90 in written form.

58 Write a short summary of the text in Ex. 132 on page 91.

Firstly, I'd like to say that...
Secondly, I know that smoking...
In fact, statistics show that...
Happily...

Project's check

1 Complete each sentence with one of the words below.

- trouble, education, attend, allowed, have, punish, private, punishment, behaves

In Russia education is compulsory between ages of 6-7 and 15 years. There are different types of secondary schools in the country. Most of them are state schools where ... is free.

But some parents want their children to attend ... schools which aren't free.

Children have to ... school from Monday till Friday; in some schools they ... to wear uniform. In others they are ... to wear what they want.

The discipline isn't very strict. But if a pupil ... badly the teacher can ... the child. Of course, the ... isn't severe. The teachers want their pupils to stay out of ... and always do their best.

2 Complete the sentences using the prepositions in, of, for, at, on.

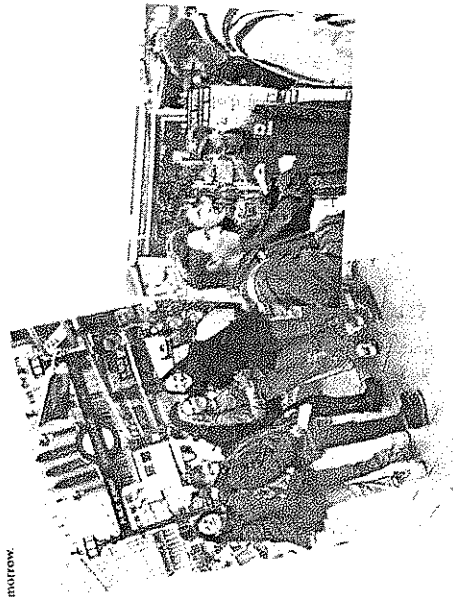
- Steven is very proud ... his new bicycle.
- Hello, can I speak ... Ann, please?
- Are you going to arrange a picnic at the weekend? ... I would like to but it depends ... the weather.
- "What are you looking ...?" — "I've lost my pen."
- She always laughs ... his silly jokes.

3 Write a sentence with the same meaning using the Passive Voice

- Example: The old man punished the naughty boy. — The naughty boy was punished by the old man.
- Students use computers at their lessons.
 - The teacher explained the rules of the game to the students.
 - Ann cooks a special dinner on the 21st of May.
 - They arranged a nice picnic last month.
 - The little boy drew these funny pictures.

Key vocabulary

- Nouns: argument, behaviour, education, punishment, trouble, troublemaker
- Verbs: agree, allow, attend, behave, educate, expect, punish, trouble
- Adjectives: compulsory, depressed, higher, private, quiet, secondary, state
- Expressions and word combinations: be in trouble / have a trouble, get into / stay out of trouble, it takes me ... to do smth, look troubled, trouble for / about



5. There is a modern sports centre ... our school. (near / nearby)
 6. The athlete can jump very ... (high / highly)
 7. I haven't visited my old granny ... (late / lately)
 8. He is a ... skilled engineer. (high / highly)

4. Complete the sentences: put the adjectives or adverbs in brackets in appropriate form.
 Which of you can cycle best?
 1. Yesterday, she danced ... than usual. She had a terrible backache. (bad)
 2. I hope they'll come ... tomorrow morning than today. (early)
 3. He works ... at English than his friend. (hard)
 4. He swims ... than the Canadian sportsman. (fast)
 5. You should play ... than yesterday. (carefully)
 6. Steve and Sam did ... in the last game. (badly)

1. Put in the missing words.
 -- What's the matter with you, Sam?
 -- I ... had. I've got a ... nose and a ...
 -- Have you ... a cough?
 -- No, only ... throat.
 -- Well, my dear, I think you've got ... Stay to bed, take ... and you'll feel ... in a few days.
 -- Shall I go ... school tomorrow?
 -- No, you should ... in bed for two or three days.
 -- It's great. Tomorrow the Olympic Games will begin and I can ... sports from morning till night.
 -- Oh, you are a ... fan, aren't you?
 -- Yes, but I'm not just a ... I'm good ... football and basketball.

2. Complete the sentences:
 1. Re ... Can she run ...? (quick / quickly) -- Can she run quickly?
 1. Re ...! Don't break the mirror. (careful / carefully)
 2. Look! That young sportsman is swimming very ... (quick / quickly)
 3. His new manager is (body) and ... (energetic / energetically)
 4. Now I ... skate four times a week. (usual / usually)
 5. The girl was ... at jumping and running. (good / well)
 6. What's the matter with you? -- I feel ... (bad / badly)

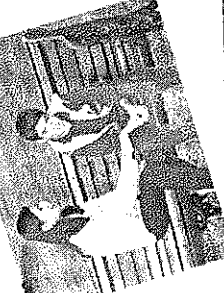
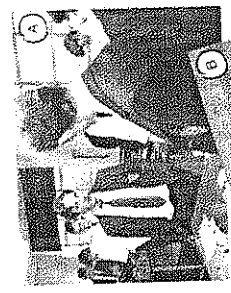
3. Complete the sentences:
 1. The boy works ... at his English. (hard / hardly)
 2. Oh, it's too ...! I should leave. (late / lately)
 3. It takes me ... 40 minutes to get to the swimming pool. (near / nearby)
 4. The sportsman was tired and could ... speak. (hard / hardly)

3. Invite your friend to do some sports with you. Give your reasons on why you've chosen a certain sport.

6. Speak about the advantages of doing sports. Use the information from the unit.



7. Choose one of the pictures and act out the dialogue with your partner.



4. Complete the sentences.
 Example: If Mike ... (do) his best at school, his parents would be happy with his marks. -- If Mike did his best at school, his parents would be happy with his marks.
 1. If my parents ... (allow) me to get a Saturday job, I would buy a new computer game.
 2. If he didn't do sports, he often ... (fall) ill.
 3. If she were in trouble, she ... (phone) me.
 4. If she ... (be) more energetic, she ... (try) her chance.
 5. If I ... (be) you, I ... (try) to explain the problem to my parents.

5. Choose the correct translation of the sentences:
 1. Her behaviour is getting worse and worse, we must do something.
 a) Ее поведение становится все хуже и хуже, вероятно, нам следует что-то предпринять.
 b) Ее поведение становится все хуже и хуже, вероятно, нам следует что-то предпринять.
 c) Ее поведение становится все хуже и хуже, мы должны что-то предпринять.
 2. She has to go to school early tomorrow.
 a) Завтра она пойдет в школу рано.
 b) Ей нужно пойти в школу рано завтра.
 c) Желательно, чтобы завтра она пошла в школу рано.
 3. You should go to the doctor immediately.
 a) Вы должны обратиться к врачу немедленно.
 b) Вам следует немедленно обратиться к врачу.
 c) Обратитесь к врачу.

6. Choose the correct pronoun:
 1. His parents want ... to behave well at school.
 a) him b) he c) his
 2. I want ... to pay attention to your grammar.
 a) your b) you c) yours
 3. They expect ... to arrange a party.
 a) I b) my c) me
 4. Our teacher expects ... to think of our future.
 a) ours b) us c) we
 5. Would you like ... to stay out of trouble?
 a) they b) their c) them

Progress check

1 Underline the word with the same or similar meaning.

1. to destroy
 a) to kill b) to break c) to fight
 1. to change
 a) to be out of luck b) to hurt
 c) to be in trouble
 2. a disaster
 a) danger b) trouble c) luck
 3. research
 a) an experiment b) an achievement
 c) an exploration
 4. awful
 a) terrible b) hard c) exciting
 5. busy
 a) stormy b) foggy c) rainy

2 Choose the correct word. Complete the sentences. Underline the word you have chosen.

- Example: I'm sure that one day the scientists will ... most of medical problems.
 a) take b) solve c) explore
- The famous actor was shaking ... laugh.
 a) with b) from c) to
 - Why is the little girl crying? ... She has dropped her cup and ... it.
 a) broke b) brought c) destroyed
 - He was ... hurt during the earthquake.
 a) taken b) flown c) launched
 - A modern spaceship was ... 3 days ago.
 a) quickly b) badly c) well
 - Where is she doing her research ... this serious problem?
 a) at b) on c) in
 - The hurricane has done a lot of ... to the town.
 a) damage b) disasters c) problems

3 Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits suitably in the blank space. Fill in each blank in this way:

- Example: DISASTER
 More than 200 people were killed during the disastrous hurricane in 1992.
1. RESEARCH
 The young ... has received a grant to continue his exploration.

EXPLORE

1 Have you read his article about space?

2. LOVE
 He's a ... day, isn't he?
 1. NATURAL
 disasters, such as tornadoes and hurricanes, can damage houses and hurt people.
 3. BOSS
 He sits at home. I hate ... talking on a ... day.
 6. OFF
 The spaceship climbed into his space and soon he was in ... space

4 Create sentences from the following sets of words and phrases. Be careful with grammar tenses (the past continuous and the past simple).

- Example: The children / play / tennis / for two hours / yesterday → The children played tennis for two hours yesterday.
- The little girl / cry / the whole evening / yesterday.
 - It / snow / all day long / yesterday.
 - What / you / do / at 4 pm / yesterday?
 - He / look / at the sky / when / the boy / touch / him.
 - The old lady / watch / TV / when / the telephone / ring.
 - Where / you / stand / when / you / hear / this terrible sound?

5 Complete the sentences. Be careful with grammar tenses (the past perfect and the past simple).

1. I'm sorry. The girl ... never (hear) his name before the concert. ... The girl had never heard his name before the concert.
 1. The terrible hurricane ... (destroy) all the houses by that time.
 2. The pilot ... (finish) his flight by 3 pm yesterday.
 3. When the professor ... (come) the students ... already ... (collect) their thoughts (phone) her.
 4. She ... (find) already you the documents when they ... (come)?
 5. What ... (be) Steve ... before he ... (change) his mind?

6 Choose the correct answer. Underline it.

- He ... troubled yesterday.
 a) looked b) is looking c) had looked
- They ... football from 7 pm till 5 pm yesterday.
 a) played b) were playing c) had played
- He ... his work by that time.
 a) finished b) was finishing c) had finished
- What ... you ... at 7 pm yesterday?
 a) did ... do b) were ... doing c) had ... done
- Where ... you ... your summer holidays?
 a) did ... spend b) were ... spending c) had ... spent
- How many countries ... they ... by that time?
 a) did ... visit b) were ... visiting c) had ... visited

7 Read an article about Antarctica. For questions 1–3, choose an answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

What is Antarctica?

Antarctica is a continent that is right at the southern tip of the planet. If you try to find it on a globe, you will see that it is at the bottom and is covered with a blanket of ice that can be 1,500 thick metres. The South Pole is right in the middle of Antarctica.

Antarctica is the coldest continent, as well as the driest, the highest and the windiest. Very few people live there all year round. Scientists stay there for short periods, living in specially built research stations.

Summer in Antarctica is between October and March. During this time there is non-stop daylight. In winter, April to September, the opposite happens and Antarctica is dropped into six months of constant darkness.

In Antarctica it is colder than you can possibly imagine, even in the summer! The South Pole is the coldest part of Antarctica. The average temperature for January, the middle of the summer, is minus 28 degrees Celsius (-28 °C).

In winter, April to September, the average temperature at the South Pole can be as cold as -89 °C. When it is that cold, a mug of boiling water thrown in the air would freeze before it hit the ice. Sometimes the scientists have to use fridges to keep their samples warm.

sample – образца

1. Antarctica is the coldest place on the Earth. What other records does it hold?

- Why do most people who visit Antarctica choose not to go there between April and September?

- Why do the scientists have to use fridges to keep their samples warm?

8 Write a letter inviting your English pen friend to come to your home town. Write about what your place is famous for. Describe the weather and climate in your area. Use the following guidelines:

Dear ...
 I live in ...
 I live in ...

9 Listen and find out what weather will be like in the capitals of the English-speaking countries tomorrow. Fill in the table.

Capitals	Weather	Temperature, °C
London		
Washington		
Ottawa		
Canberra		
Wellington		

10 a) Imagine that you are the winner of the TV show. You spent thirty days on an island in the Pacific Ocean on your own. Tell about one of your days there. Say:

- what you did there
 - what you ate there
 - what you dreamt about
- b) Discuss the weather with your partner. Make up "a weather dialogue", using the phrases and expressions from Unit one.

Project book

1 Match the words (and phrases) which have opposite meanings.

- 1. to prohibit
- 2. to protect
- 3. to pollute
- 4. to throw
- 5. to drop litter
- 6. to be in danger
- 7. to avoid doing something

- a) to damage
- b) to clean rubbish away
- c) to be safe from danger
- d) to allow
- e) to enjoy doing something
- f) to clean
- g) to catch

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2 Complete each sentence with one of the words or phrases below.

- pollution, rubbish, cans, environment,
 - packaging, protect, is thrown, in danger,
 - prohibited, pollute, bins, clearing up
- People get a lot of food from the sea. But we have made the sea a very dirty place. We are not careful. ... will kill many of the animals and plants in the sea.
- A lot of rubbish ... into the sea. Sea animals, fish and birds are ... Some animals try to eat the ... But the ... Oil (coming) from big ships, ferries and ... into the sea and kill whales and dolphins, fish and sea birds.
- Luckily many people realize now that we must look after the sea and ... if they see polluting the sea should be strictly ... groups of people can see about the ... spend their free time ... from the beaches. People collect ... bottles and ... and put them into different ... for further recycling.

3 Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits suitably in the blank space. Fill in each blank in this way.

- 1. only a RECYCLE
- After "the clear up day" in the park the students took the rubbish to the local recycling centre.
- 1. POLLUTE
 - 2. PROTECT
- ... source of the most serious and critical world's problems of our day.
- 2. PROTECT
- The young woman didn't know where to look for ...
- 3. ENVIRONMENT
- Some of the best ... organizations in the world started in Britain.
- 4. DANGER
- It was a very ... journey.
- 5. USE
- When the young people first came to Ireland, they weren't ... to cold weather.
- 6. PROHIBIT
- Smoking is strictly ... in the office.

4 Fill in the definite article "the" if needed.

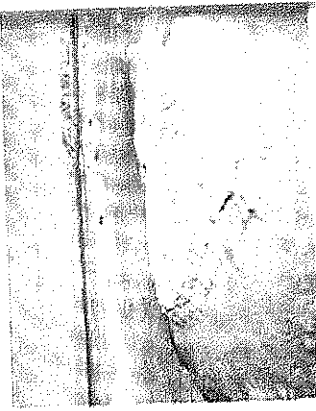
- The official name of the country is ... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland. The country is situated in ... British Isles. The two main islands are: ... Great Britain (on which are ... England, Wales and Scotland) and Ireland. ... United Kingdom is not far from ... Europe.
- UK is washed by ... Atlantic Ocean in the east and by ... North Sea in the west. The highest mountains are in ... Scotland and ... Wales.
- Ben Nevis (1,343 metres) and ... Snowdon (1,085 metres) are the longest rivers are Severn (345 kilometres) and ... River Thames (148 kilometres).
- UK is one of the world's smallest countries in its size. It is half the size of ... France or ... Spain. The largest cities of ... Great Britain are London, ... Birmingham and ... Glasgow.

5 Complete the sentences, using Conditional II and III.

- 1. If people ... (throw away) less rubbish, our planet would be nicer and cleaner ... If we threw away less rubbish, our planet would be nicer and cleaner.
- 2. If people ... (take) bottles, newspapers and cans to special bins, they could be recycled.
- 3. If I ... (be) you, I would join Greenpeace.
- 4. If we didn't pollute our seas, they ... (be) full of fish.
- 5. If you had read these books, you ... (know) more about this environmental problem.
- 6. If we had protected the environment ... seriously, our planet ... (be) out of danger.
- 7. If people ... (avoid) dumping nature, many species of animals wouldn't have disappeared.
- 8. If she ... (hear) the conversation, she wouldn't have ... (come) there.

6 Choose the correct translation of the sentences.

- 1. If you took the medicine, you would feel better.
 - a) Если бы вы приняли лекарство, то почувствовали бы себя лучше (верно).
 - b) Если бы вы не приняли лекарство, то почувствовали бы себя лучше.
 - c) Если бы вы приняли лекарство, то не почувствовали бы себя лучше (верно).
- 2. If people had thought about their future, they wouldn't have cut down forests.
 - a) Если бы люди думали о своем будущем, то они не упустили бы леса (верно).
 - b) Если бы люди не думали о своем будущем, то они не упустили бы леса.
 - c) Если бы люди думали о своем будущем, то они не упустили бы леса.



The Dead Sea is located at the lowest point of the Earth, almost 400 metres below sea level. It is 50 kilometres long. In 40 years ago it stretched 80 kilometres in length.

One of the main reasons for the sea's shrinking is lack of water - 90% of the waters that flow from the Jordan River, which traditionally flows into the Dead Sea, is taken for drinking and agriculture in Israel and Jordan.

Besides, local industry adds to the Dead Sea's problems. They use the water for getting necessary minerals. It's a real disaster for the Sea.

Now hundreds of thousands of tourists come to the Dead Sea every year. Its water is so salty that a man can read a newspaper comfortably while lying on his back on the water. The water contains a lot of sulphur ... and the thick black mud ... that is found at the sea's beach is very useful for people with skin diseases. Tourists treat their bodies with the black mud, but they don't think about the Dead Sea's troubles.

It can be saved ... But time is running out.

- ... drinking ... environmental
- ... sulphur ... extra
- ... mud ... up to

1 Where is the Dead Sea located?

- a) At the highest point of the Earth
- b) At the hottest place of the Earth
- c) At the lowest point of the Earth
- d) At the coldest place of the Earth

2 According to the text how long is the Dead Sea now?

- a) 400 metres
- b) 50 kilometres
- c) 80 kilometres
- d) 40 kilometres

7 Read the text. For the questions 1), 2), 4) choose the answer (a, b, c or d) which you think fits best according to the text. For the questions 3), 5) write a short answer.

Dead Sea in Danger

The Dead Sea, the saltiest body of water of the Earth and a wonderful natural treasure, is becoming smaller and smaller because of decisions by people to use part of its water.

Project sheet

1 Match the words and phrases which have similar meanings.

- a. to quit doing something
- b. to approve
- c. to borrow
- d. to explain
- e. a headline
- f. wisdom
- g. a title
- h. to take out
- i. knowledge
- j. to be pleased with something
- k. to stop doing something
- l. to describe

1	2	3	4	5	6
	d				

2 Complete each sentence with one of the words and phrases below.

- information, wisdom, greatest, borrow, encyclopedias, find, in the combasam, adventure, whatever, are proved to, advance, article, however, novels
- It is difficult to write about British literature in a small ... After all, this is the country's contribution to the world's culture ... else is wrong with Britain, it has produced a large number of plays, poems and ... that are worth reading. Publishing and selling books ... be a very good business. ... public libraries are also an important part of British libraries. 40% of people come to libraries to find out the ... of the ancient ... books and audio cassettes, students need ... and handbooks.
- These days, many libraries have videos, CDs, ROMs, and the Internet. It isn't difficult for anyone to ... necessary ... But comparing computer technologies and books, most people agree ... that libraries are still necessary. They are more pleasant to use, for example, you can ask a friendly assistant for help or ... you can walk a little as you work.

9 Listen to the interviews with Dawn and Roy about 2005. Write in the spaces below who files zoon and who does not. Then listen again and write down four reasons each person gives. The first one has been done for you.

- Dawn ... 2005
Reasons why:
1. *people can sit zoon, fantastic animals*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
- Roy ... 2005
Reasons why:
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

10 a) Tell your friend about vital environmental problems. Imagine that your friend knows very little about them.
b) Discuss with your friend a plan for a clean up day in your town / in your district.

1 Find and write down the sentence that says why the Dead Sea is dangerous.

- 1. What are two main reasons for rising off part of the Dead Sea's water?
 - a) Thousands of tourists come to the Sea to treat their diseases, the Dead Sea's water is used by local industry.
 - b) People take water from the Jordan River for their needs; they use the Dead Sea's water for getting necessary minerals.
 - c) Local industry uses its black mud; people take the Sea's water for agriculture and drinking.
 - d) 90% of the Jordan water is taken for drinking and agriculture in Israel and Jordan; thousands of tourists come to the Sea for treating.
- 2 Why does the text finish with the words: 'It can be saved' - but time is running out? Explain your answer.

3 Everyone in your town is talking about the Local Animals Project. Local animals will live there and perform for the public. American partners are going to invest money in the Local Animals Project. Decide whether you are for or against the project. Write a letter to American partners. Use the letter below as a model.

Dear Sir,
There are plans to launch a Local Animals Project in our town and I am writing to explain why I am for/against the project.
First of all, I think that ...
Secondly, ...
I hope you'll pay attention to my opinion. Many people in our town ...
I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

3 Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits suitably into the blank space. Fill in each blank in this way.
Example: MANAGE
He is the manager of a popular singer.

- 1. BROADCAST
BBC is a well-known ... company.
- 2. EXPLAIN
She would give me ... to the police.
- 3. CONCLUDE
In ... I'd like to thank my friends and colleagues for their help.
- 4. NATION
The 4th of July is the ... Independence Day of the United States.
- 5. WISDOM
It proved to be a very ... decision.
- 6. CELEBRATE
Could you tell me about Christmas in your town?

4 Complete the sentences. Choose the correct variant.
Example: She has never taken his ... (advise / advice). — She has never taken his advice.

- 1. The Times generally gives lots of (informative/information) about events happening in London.
- 2. Where's the ... (money/money)? — It is in my bag.
- 3. I've got a lot of ... (work/works) to do but the weekend.
- 4. Is there anything interesting on ... (TV-TV)?
- 5. Have you heard any ... (new/news) from our reporter lately?
- 6. They have never listened to his ... (music/musics) before?

5 Complete the sentences.

- Example: He has always dreamed of ... (work/working) for the BBC. — He has always dreamed of working for the BBC.
- 1. Suddenly the strange woman quit ... (talk/talking) and left the room.
- 2. My mother disapproved of ... (read/reading) thrillers.
- 3. However, the handbook proved ... (to be/being) useful.

4. He confessed that he had **swindled** (swindled) some of those unpleasant letters.
5. His skills have always **thrived** (thrived) on working hard.
6. Soon the boy managed **to** (to) find the lost article.
7. My grandfather enjoys **reading** (reading) newspapers and handbooks.

6 Read the anecdotes. Change all phrases in direct speech into reported speech. Use some verbs: said, told, asked, answered, explained, replied.

1. Teacher: Do you know the ABC?
Pupil: Yes, I do.
Teacher: Which letter goes after 'A'?
Pupil: All the others.
Teacher: Mum, Alice and I want to play today, we are going to be monkeys at the zoo. And you can help us a lot.
Mother: What can I do?
Tom: You can be the woman who gives monkeys bananas and sweets.
2. Peter: I'm very wary but I got a "two" in Maths today.
Father: Why? Did you understand the teacher's question?
Peter: Of course I did. He didn't understand my answer.

7 Write the following statements in reported speech. Use the verbs: explained, suggested, thought, offered, advised, reminded, asked, apologized.

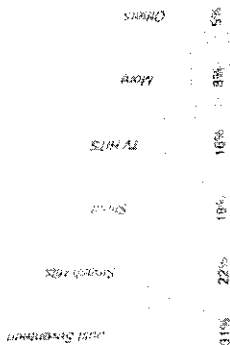
- Example: My mother said: "Don't forget your umbrella. It will rain tonight." → My mother reminded me to take my umbrella. She thought that it would rain that night.
- "Steve would you like a cup of tea now?" → Linda.
 - Aun said to me: "You must leave this terrible home today."
 - Tom said to us: "The book is worth reading. It proved to be full of ancient wisdom."
 - Angela said: "I'm too tired today. Let's book the tickets tomorrow."
 - Martin said: "We had a wonderful party yesterday."
 - The girl said: "I'm sorry. It's late."
 - My elder sister said: "Help me to set the table, please."

8 Read the text and do the tasks.

There are thousands of weekly and monthly magazines in Britain. They can be divided into four main groups: specialist magazines, such as the computer magazine PC World, general magazines, such as the magazine Radio Times, women's magazines and teenage magazines.

Young people below the age of 18 do not usually buy newspapers, but they do buy magazines. The 15-year-old magazines of 15-year-olds are shown in the chart *and (compare)*. Many more girls than boys buy magazines. Their main interests are books, clothes and make-up. Teenage girls like to read magazines which are for older age groups. *and (compare)* is not only the most popular magazine for 15-year-olds, it is also popular with 13-year-olds.

Favourite Magazines of 15-year-olds



1 Choose the title which fits the text best.

- Do You Like Reading Newspapers?
- British Magazines for Teenagers and Grown-ups
- Teenage Magazines and Newspapers
- How to Read Magazines

2 Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- A lot of different magazines are published in Great Britain.
- There are four main groups of magazines: specialist magazines, general magazines, women's magazines and men's magazines.
- Young people buy both newspapers and magazines.
- Many more boys than girls buy magazines.

- Teenage girls are interested in books, newspapers, clothes and make-up. Teenage boys enjoy reading magazines which are for a teenage age group. Show us a favourite magazine of 15-year-olds.

9 Write down the answers. Use the chart.
What is a favourite magazine of 15-year-olds?
What is the best teenage magazine of 15-year-olds?

- 10 What does the word "general" mean in the phrase "general magazine"?**
a. newspaper
b. magazine
c. newspaper
d. newspaper

11 Write a letter to your pen friend in Australia. Tell your pen friend about the book you've just read. Use the letter as a model.

Dear Helen,
Thank you very much for your letter. It was great to hear from you. You asked me about the books teenagers read in Russia. Well, write soon and tell me about the books and magazines you like to read. Best wishes.

10 Listen to the recording. On the recording you'll hear the person talking about public libraries in Britain. As you listen to his comments, complete the following sentences. The first letters of the missing words will help you.

- Public libraries are f... .
- 40 per cent of people use p... libraries.
- Librarians encourage people to b... as well as b... books.
- H... for most people's purposes, the library is still the... and best place to...
- These days, many l... have CD-ROMs, computer games, DVDs, films and the I...

11 a) Talk about any programme or TV show you have watched on TV or heard on the radio recently.

b) Reading or watching TV advantages and disadvantages. Discuss with your partner.

Progress check

- 1 Underline the word with the same or similar meaning.
- 1 example to defend
 a) to care b) to protect c) to help
- 1 threat
 a) bullying b) argument c) warning
- 2 to be ashamed
 a) to be unable b) to be shy c) to be surprised
- 3 to succeed in
 a) to be out of luck b) to win c) to manage
- 4 mad
 a) ambitious b) clever c) care
- 5 tolerant
 a) patient b) kind c) ambitious
- 6 to argue
 a) to ask b) to disagree c) to trouble

- 2 Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits suitably in the blank space. Fill in each blank in this way.
- 1 complete: AMBITIOUS
 I'm sure that he'll succeed in politics. He is bright and ambitious.
- 1 THREAT
 He has got the third ... letter from the stranger.
- 2 COURAGE
 Her mother ... her to try her luck in the competition.
- 3 GAINS
 Now you are the ... of this wonderful house.
- 4 SUCCESS
 Our country is proud of these ... people.
- 5 DEFEND
 On July 11th, 1776 the American colonists declared their ... from Britain.
- 6 BULLY
 Students and teachers should always try to prevent ...

- 3 Complete each sentence with one of the words or phrases below.
- Under the threat of, was kind of, made him great wisdom, quit, lack of, patient, succeeded in, had to, was full of.

... was a man of the greatest men in the history of science. He was born in a small village in England. His father, a poor farmer, died when Isaac was only 14. Newton had to go to school. The family suffered from a ... money. His mother ... to help on the farm. However, Isaac didn't like farming. He ... poetry and mathematics. So he was sent back to school. He ... in his studies and entered Cambridge University after a short time. In autumn 1666 ... plague (epidemic) Cambridge University was closed. Isaac Newton ... return to his village and stay in his village for a year and a half. At home he went on with his studies. He was ... and hardworking. He believed in science and ... ideas. When he was 21, Newton created the binomial theorem (*binomial formula*).

Isaac Newton was a man of ... He died in 1727. There is a monument to Isaac Newton in Cambridge with the words "Newton. Who Surpassed Expectation: All Men of Science".

- 4 Complete the sentences. Fill in *do* or *make* in the right form.
- 1 I always ... Have you ... your homework? — Not yet.
 yet ... Have you done your homework? — Not yet.
- 2 She has ... 3 grammar mistakes in her test.
- 3 The boys got up at 6 am ... their beds and ... me many exercises.
- 4 Mike has gone into town to ... some shopping.
- 5 ... of homework is ... by women.
- 6 The car was ... in Germany.
- 7 Don't worry, just ... your best.
- 8 I've ... some coffee for you.
- 9 Last summer they ... him of him because he was wearing a strange hat.
- 10 Mr Black ... a lot of money as a lawyer.
- 11 Have you ... friends with your new classmates yet?

- 5 Complete the sentences. Fill in *to* if necessary.
- 1 I ... I want you ... have lunch with us.
 I want you ... have lunch with us.
- 2 What makes you ... think so?
- 3 She asked to ... be late.
- 4 His mother told him ... come back at 10.
- 5 She made her son ... read the letter.
- 6 My ... with our organization.
- 7 Hot weather makes me ... feel sick.
- 8 Don't make any ... laugh.

6 Read the text and do the tasks.

Leonardo da Vinci

When they hear the name Leonardo da Vinci, most people think of his famous painting, *Mona Lisa*. This picture is in an art gallery in Paris, and it is visited by millions of tourists every year. But Leonardo wasn't just a painter. He was also a talented inventor, engineer, architect and sculptor. He was full of new and exciting ideas.

Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 at his father's country home near the town of Vinci in Italy. He spent his childhood surrounded by the wonders of nature, perhaps watching animals and insects that were all around him.

Leonardo was hungry for knowledge. He studied the world around him and drew the things he saw. He read everything he could find, listened to other people's ideas, and made notes of the things he learned. Some of his notebooks were as large as wall posters, and others were small enough to carry in his pocket. Many have been lost, but some of them were published in the 1800s and can be seen today.

Although he was full of new ideas, Leonardo didn't build many of his inventions. One of his notebooks includes a drawing of a person with a parachute. Only 300 years later, in 1783, a Frenchman became the first person who made and used a parachute.

Leonardo did lots of drawings of arms and legs and other parts of the body and he designed a mechanical man — a robot! This robot could sit up, wave its arms, move its head and open and close its mouth.

Leonardo da Vinci died in 1519. He was truly a man ahead of his time.

- 1 What kind of text have you just read?
 a) a fairy tale
 b) a biography
 c) an adventure story
 d) science fiction
- 2 Which of these would be the best as a different title?
 a) Leonardo da Vinci — a famous painter
 b) Leonardo da Vinci — a man who invented a parachute
 c) Leonardo da Vinci — a man who studied the world around him.

- 9 a) Tell your friend about a self-made person whom you know, have read about, have seen a film about.
 b) Read the problems below and decide what advice you would give to each person. Act out the imaginary conversation with your partner.
- Maria: "I'm worried about my best friend. She doesn't eat breakfast or lunch any more and she is getting very thin. When I talk to her about this, she says she is fat! What should I do to help her?"
 Steve: "All my friends have forgotten about me! They make fun of me because I've got a Sunday job. What should I do?"

- 3 Leonardo da Vinci ... a man ahead of his time.
- 4 I agree the sentence which is not true ...
 a) Leonardo da Vinci is a world famous painter
 b) Leonardo da Vinci wanted to learn as much as he could about the world around him.
 c) Leonardo da Vinci made notes of the things he learnt.
 d) Leonardo da Vinci was the first man who made a parachute jump.
- 5 Leonardo da Vinci designed a robot.
 The article says that Leonardo da Vinci was hungry for knowledge. Find in the text and underline the sentences which prove it.
- 6 What do the words "a man ahead of his time" mean?
 a) someone, usually a man, who presents new ideas or new inventions
 b) someone who presents new ideas, inventions or new inventions
 c) someone, usually a man, who presents new ideas, inventions or new inventions

- 7 Write a postcard to your pen friend from the English-speaking country and send greetings to him/her on a holiday (New Year, Christmas, birthday etc).
- 8 Listen to two teenagers talking about their jobs. Fill in the table.
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Where does she/he work? | Wendy | David |
| How much is she/he paid? | | |
| What do they spend their money on? | | |

- 9 a) Tell your friend about a self-made person whom you know, have read about, have seen a film about.
 b) Read the problems below and decide what advice you would give to each person. Act out the imaginary conversation with your partner.
- Maria: "I'm worried about my best friend. She doesn't eat breakfast or lunch any more and she is getting very thin. When I talk to her about this, she says she is fat! What should I do to help her?"
 Steve: "All my friends have forgotten about me! They make fun of me because I've got a Sunday job. What should I do?"

Progress Check

1 a) Listen to the text about the book fair. Read the sentences and tick the correct ones.

- This text is a police report on stolen antique books and fine arts.
- The book fair is held in the city every year.
- Visitors can buy books there and can win them as prizes in different competitions.
- Buying books is the only entertainment at the exhibition.
- The exhibition is the wrong place for young children because they get bored there.

Points /9

2 Read the text and do the tasks below.

When I was as old as my daughter is now, my parents were not happy with my behaviour. I argued with them, ignored their orders and didn't appreciate their care. Now I see how wrong I was; they wished me only good. Now I have a teenage daughter myself. I think that the main thing with teenagers is not to overcontrol their lives and not to take care of them too much. It sounds strange, doesn't it? But I mean that parents shouldn't check if their children's schoolbags have been packed or their school uniforms are clean and tidy. I never tell my daughter Sarah that she shouldn't drop her school blazer in the corridor and or that she should go to bed on time. I accept that she can plan her day and can keep her school uniform wherever she likes: on the floor or under the bed or in her own schoolbag. But she should look tidy at school and shouldn't make a fuss in the morning if she is late and her dress doesn't look right.

I don't support the idea of prohibiting something without a good reason. Last month Sarah declared that she was grown up enough to arrange home parties for her friends. I didn't object to it but explained to Sarah that her responsibility was not only to make up the list of the guests but to manage the whole event: to arrange the time that fits the plans of the family; to think about snacks and drinks beforehand; to make up a scenario for the party and to find time to tidy up the flat before and after the party. I asked her to make up a kind of a business plan for the event and if everything was OK, there was really no reason to prohibit it, was there? Sarah put off the party several times. She did it, not because I didn't let her invite the friends, but because she, herself, couldn't prepare everything on time. She acted like a grown-up, not a naughtily demanding child.

I'm sure that my tactic works with my daughter. She understands now why I don't allow her certain things. She sees the reason behind it instead of a parent's wish to treat her as a child. She often asks for my advice and appreciates it when I give it to her. In her turn, she tries to support me in difficult situations. She understands that it's not easy to be adult and independent and to manage life as best as you can.



1 Choose the best ending to the sentence. Sarah's mother thinks that the best way to treat teenagers is...

- a) to prohibit everything.
- b) to let them do whatever they like.
- c) to make them realise responsibility for their actions.
- d) to make them do what their parents tell them to do.

Points /3

2 Find the sentence that is NOT true.

- a) Sarah had to put off the party because her mother didn't let her invite the friends she wanted.
- b) Sarah thought that she was grown up enough to arrange a party.
- c) Sarah accepted that arranging the party is not only making a list of the guests.
- d) It took Sarah a lot of time to arrange everything necessary for the party.

3 Look at the text again. Notice the lines in bold. Choose what Sarah's mother means there.

- a) Sarah keeps her blazer under her bed and I can do nothing about it.

Points /2

3 Do you think that Sarah's mother is right when she says that parents should NOT take too much care of teenagers? Give your reasons.

Points /2

4 Sum up how Sarah's mother prevents problems and conflicts with her daughter. Do you share her point of view or not? Explain why.

Points /2

5 Choose the right option and fill in the gaps.

- 1 His essay is very good. It ... the top mark. I believe.
- 2 I don't think anybody can help me in this situation, but I ... your offer to help anyway.
- 3 You shouldn't be rude to people who are trying to help you. ... their advice if you don't like it, but behave yourself.
- 4 I've known Tommy since our early childhood. He is a true friend. I can ... him in any situation.
- 5 Nobody except us knew about the plan. It means that the person who ... is here in this room.
- 6 I envy her because she is so good at languages. She ... Italian for only a year and can already speak it perfectly.
- 7 When the fire began, I found out that the door was locked. It was my roommate who ... me from the fire.
- 8 My roommate is a real chatterbox. If she doesn't stop talking in a minute, we ... again. I'm afraid.

- 1 a) appreciates b) deserves c) relies d) supports
- 2 a) rescue b) envy c) betray d) appreciate
- 3 a) ignore b) deserve c) confess d) follow
- 4 a) is relying on b) rely at c) has relied on d) rely on
- 5 a) had betrayed b) betray c) has betrayed d) was betrayed
- 6 a) have been learning b) had learnt c) has been learning d) was learning
- 7 a) rescued b) has rescued c) had been rescuing d) rescues
- 8 a) have quarrelled b) will quarrel c) quarrel d) are quarrelling

Points /8

Progress check

1 Listen to the conversation and choose the correct sentence. Listen again and correct any mistakes.

- 1 a) Allan was at Heathrow Airport on time and the plane took off on time.
- b) Allan was at Heathrow Airport on time but the flight was delayed.
- c) Allan was at Heathrow Airport on time, but he had some problems getting through customs and had to wait for the next flight.
- 2 a) Allan forgot his suitcase somewhere in the airport in Moscow.
- b) Allan was late because it took him two hours to collect his luggage from the baggage reclaim.
- c) Allan took someone else's suitcase and had to go back to the airport.

3 a) The suitcases were confused because they were very much alike and didn't have any labels.

- b) The suitcases were confused despite the fact that they were different colours.
- c) The suitcases were confused despite the fact that they had labels with their owners' contact information.
- 4 a) Allan didn't manage to find his suitcase because he didn't know how to contact the person who had taken it.
- b) Allan was lucky to get his suitcase back since the person who had taken it returned to the airport.
- c) Allan returned to the airport and managed to find his suitcase at the baggage reclaim.
- 5 a) Allan had forgotten to label his suitcase before going to the airport.
- b) Allan said that he had never stuck any labels on his luggage and was not going to.
- c) Allan had never labelled his luggage before but promised to do it in the future.

Points / 5

2 Read the text and choose the correct number to fill in the gap.

People ... (1) for thousands of years. A lot of books are ... (2) about courageous travellers and their adventures. Travelling was rather dangerous in the old days and merchants (sytinus) who ... (3) their ships off on long trading voyages never knew how many of them ... (4). It's much easier to travel nowadays. A lot of people, business people especially, prefer travelling by air ... (5) travelling by cars or trains. It saves time, and time is money. As for me, I try to avoid travelling by plane since I get ... (6). I also don't like ... (7) by sea. The train is the one means of transport I really enjoy. Two years ago, we went to Vladivostok and it was a pretty long trip, but I enjoyed it very much. We passed many different regions, and the passengers ... (8) enjoy beautiful views. When the train stopped at the little stations, we ... (9) some local food: berries, fish, pies, and some ... (10) tasty boiled potatoes.

- 1 a) were travelling b) travelled c) have been travelling d) had been travelling
- 2 a) written b) writing c) wrote d) write
- 3 a) send b) sent c) was sending d) was sent
- 4 a) will return b) should return c) can return d) would return
- 5 a) ... b) and c) to d) rather than
- 6 a) air afraid b) flight sick c) seasick d) air sick
- 7 a) travel b) have travelled c) travelling d) travelled
- 8 a) could b) should c) may d) were able to
- 9 a) are offered b) had been offered c) were offered d) offered
- 10 a) unbelievably b) unbelievably c) believe d) unbelieving

Points / 10

3 Read the text and find the sentences that reflect the ideas of the text in the most accurate way.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

There is an unusual monument in London. It is in the centre of London on the bank of the Thames, not far from Trafalgar Square, and it is called Cleopatra's Needle. It is an obelisk made of red granite (гранит). Its height is 20.87 metres and it weighs about 187 tons. The obelisk is covered with hieroglyphs (иероглифы) that tell us about the war victories of the pharaohs of Ancient Egypt. But how did the obelisk that has the name of a beautiful queen appear in London? Is it possible that Cleopatra herself ever visited the misty banks of the Thames?

The obelisk was cut from granite in Egypt in the 15th century BC. There were only several obelisks of that kind in Heliopolis. A thousand years later, two of them were transported to Alexandria. After a couple of centuries, one of the two fell in an earthquake. Much later, in 1819, the last one was given as a present to the British nation by Mahommed Ali, the ruler of Egypt. It was not easy to transport it from Egypt to England. A special metal container was made. The Needle was put into it and then taken aboard a ship. It was a dangerous and tragic voyage. Six sailors died, and the obelisk was nearly lost at sea. In spite of all the problems, it arrived in London and in 1879 was put on the pedestal near the Thames.

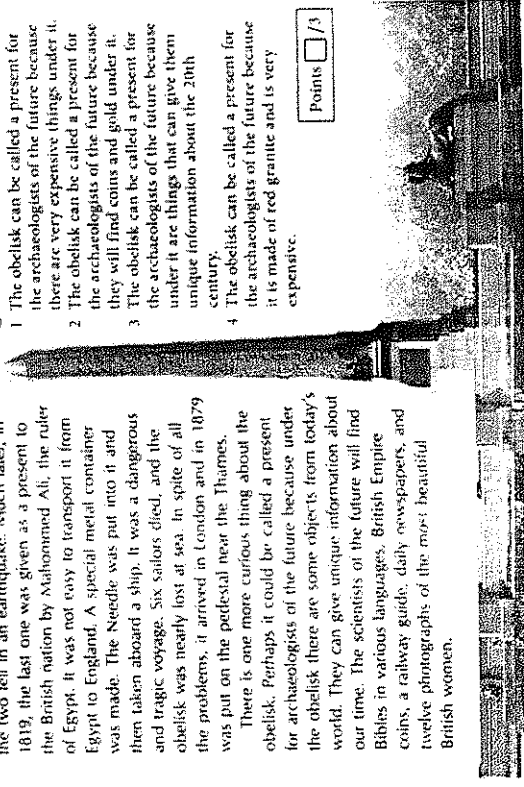
There is one more curious thing about the obelisk. Perhaps it could be called a present for archaeologists of the future because under the obelisk there are some objects from today's world. They can give unique information about our time. The scientists of the future will find Bibles in various languages, British Empire coins, a railway guide, daily newspapers, and twelve photographs of the most beautiful British women.

- A
 - 1 The obelisk Cleopatra's Needle tells us about the victories of British sailors.
 - 2 The obelisk is made of red granite and nothing is written on it.
 - 3 The obelisk tells us about the war victories of the pharaohs of Ancient Egypt.
 - 4 The obelisk tells us about the victories of the Greek pharaohs over the British.
- B
 - 1 The obelisk was cut in Heliopolis, then it was transported to Alexandria, and only in the nineteenth century did it appear in London.
 - 2 The obelisk was made in Heliopolis and then Cleopatra gave it to the British nation as a present.
 - 3 The obelisk was given to the British people because Cleopatra herself wanted it to be sent to Britain.
 - 4 The obelisk was cut in Britain from a block of red granite that had been transported from Alexandria.

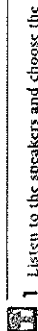
C

- 1 The obelisk can be called a present for the archaeologists of the future because there are very expensive things under it.
- 2 The obelisk can be called a present for the archaeologists of the future because they will find coins and gold under it.
- 3 The obelisk can be called a present for the archaeologists of the future because under it are things that can give them unique information about the 20th century.
- 4 The obelisk can be called a present for the archaeologists of the future because it is made of red granite and is very expensive.

Points / 3



Progress Check



1 Listen to the speakers and choose the sentences that reflect the feelings of the people in the most accurate way.

- a)
- Richard enjoys family reunion parties though some of his relatives are boring and he doesn't get along with them.
 - Richard hates family reunion parties because some of his relatives are boring and he can't get along with them.
 - Richard doesn't care about family reunion parties as he believes that people of different ages and characters can't have fun together.
- b)
- Eddie enjoys family reunion parties because they give him an opportunity to demonstrate his success in languages.

Points /3

- Eddie feels negative about family reunion parties because he hates speaking in public but his father makes him recite poems in French, German and Spanish.
 - Family reunion parties give him the creeps because he has had serious conflicts with some of his relatives.
- c)
- Eddie's relatives truly enjoy his reciting because they are good at languages as well.
 - Eddie's relatives do not enjoy his reciting because they don't like Eddie.
 - Eddie's relatives evidently like his reciting even though they don't understand anything he says.

2 Complete the sentences with the word on the right in its appropriate form.

1 ... movements have caused a lot of serious military conflicts in different parts of the world.	separate
2 If people say that their race is better than others, they are called ...	racism
3 In all civilized countries, any ... against people of other nationalities is prohibited by law.	discriminate
4 The President ... that he would use all possible means to prevent an ethnic conflict in the country.	declamation
5 The constitution guarantees the ... of people of different ethnic groups in the eyes of the law.	equal
6 Religious ... led to numerous religious wars in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.	tolerance

Points /6

3 Read the text. Then mark the sentences as true (T) or false (F).



Start Smiling Now

The United Nations was founded to bring peace, human rights and solidarity to people of the world. Now the organisation includes 185 Member States and its aim is to prevent discrimination, armed conflicts and terrorism. To achieve it, the UN is publishing books that encourage people to resolve racial, religious or territorial conflicts without using arms. One of these books is called *Peace Museums Worldwide*. Most of the peace museums that exist in the world appeared after World War II.

According to the authors of the book, peace museums can be of two kinds. Some of them concentrate on the past. They demonstrate historical events, such as wars, violence and terrorism. For example, if you visit the museums in Hiroshima and Nagasaki (founded in 1955), you will see pictures of the nuclear bombing in Japan in 1945. The aim of these museums is to prevent a tragedy like this in the future.

There are also museums that aim to educate people about peace. They organise different art exhibitions, as art helps people of different nations and nationalities understand each other. One of the most famous museums of this kind is the International Museum of Peace and Solidarity in Samarkand. Its collection includes over 20,000 examples from more than 100 countries of the world, including drawings, paintings, flags, books, stamps and records. The museum is proud of its wonderful collection of photographs, letters and articles, many signed by peacemakers from all the continents of the world.

In recent years, the Museum of Peace and Solidarity has organised exhibitions of children's artwork from many countries both within the museum and in other museums internationally. Many of these children suffered disease, violence and crime in wartime conditions.

Every year the museum holds a special Children's Peace Festival. The slogan of the festival is: "War is not a game. Why play with military toys? Peace starts with me." At the festival, children are invited to exchange their military toys for peaceful, non-violent and educational toys. Children who have no military toys can bring along a poem or a drawing and exchange it for a creative game, a pencil, a ball and so on.

The museum has got another wonderful collection: a worldwide collection of smiles. The smiles have come and are still coming in all different forms, including photographs, paintings, drawings, computer graphics, poems and jokes. The museum is planning to open a special Hall of Smiles. So start smiling now! Come on, today... right now.

Вопросы

- 1 The main aim of the United Nations is to prevent discrimination, armed conflicts and terrorism.
- 2 The UN believes that publishing books cannot help prevent wars and acts of terrorism.
- 3 The book *Peace Museums Worldwide* tells people about the most famous peacemakers from different countries.
- 4 According to the book, peace museums can be of two kinds:
- a) educational museums that exhibit different collections of art and
 - b) the museums that demonstrate different armed conflicts of the past and their results.
- 5 The Museum of Peace in Samarkand exhibits a large collection of arms which have been used in different armed conflicts.
- 6 At an annual Children's Peace Festival, children can come to the museum and buy educational toys and creative games.
- 7 The Museum of Peace has opened a special Hall of Smiles where smiles in the form of photos, paintings, computer graphics, poems and jokes are exhibited.
- 8 People from any country can send their smiles in different forms and they can be included in the museum's collection of smiles.

Points / 8



4 Write what you think can cause conflict and misunderstanding between:

- parents and teenagers
- teachers and teenagers

a) Generally speaking, my parents and I get on very well with each other, but sometimes we can't avoid conflicts. Usually these conflicts happen when...

It would be ideal not to have any conflicts at all, but if they happen, it's important to resolve them as soon as possible. The most effective way to a family conflict resolution is...

Points / 2

b) I believe that the most common reason for conflicts between teachers and students is...

We can avoid this conflict if...

If you haven't managed to avoid the conflict, you should try to resolve it as soon as possible. The most effective way to a teacher-student conflict resolution is...

Points / 2

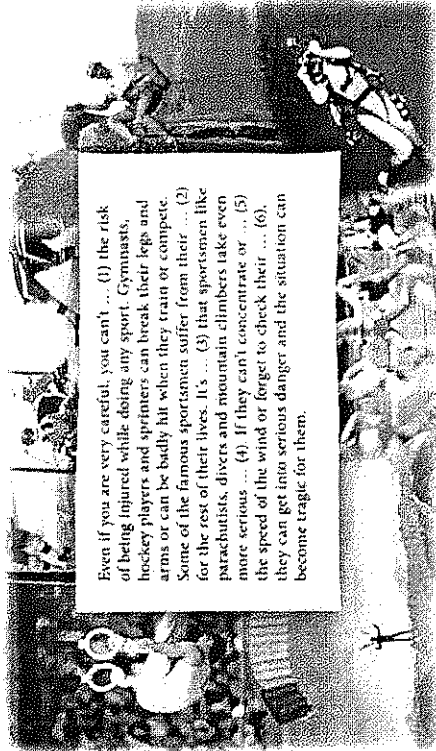
Вопросы

1 Listen to the people speaking about their future careers. Match the number of each speaker (1, 2, 3) with the sentence (a, b, c, d, e) that reflects his or her idea most accurately.

- a) I haven't decided what to do after leaving school yet; I'll concentrate on my studies and choose my career later.
- b) I don't want to think about my future career or my studies at school. I don't want to think about any problems. I just want to have fun!
- c) I want to take up my father's job and become a famous surgeon.
- d) I'll take up my father's job and will try to develop the family business.
- e) I don't think that I'm suitable for the profession that my family has chosen for me, but I know what career to choose.

Points / 3

2 Complete the paragraph. Choose the right word below.



Even if you are very careful, you can't ... (1) the risk of being injured while doing any sport. Gymnasts, hockey players and sprinters can break their legs and arms or can be badly hit when they train or compete. Some of the famous sportsmen suffer from their ... (2) for the rest of their lives. It's ... (3) that sportsmen like parachutists, divers and mountain climbers take even more serious ... (4). If they can't concentrate or ... (5) the speed of the wind or forget to check their ... (6), they can get into serious danger and the situation can become tragic for them.

- 1 a) avoid b) take c) face d) escape
- 2 a) dangers b) victories c) injuries d) discoveries
- 3 a) exotic b) evident c) unbelievable d) eccentric
- 4 a) danger b) risks c) chance d) part
- 5 a) misunderstand b) miscalculate c) mistake d) miscalculate
- 6 a) equipment b) things c) passport d) feelings

Points / 6

9 класс. Контрольная работа № 4 по теме «Выбор профессии»

3 Read the dialogue. Then mark the sentences as true (T) or false (F).

A: Hi, Ben! How were your exams?
 B: Nice of you to ask about them. Everything's all right! Thanks.
 A: Is it? You look worried. Is there anything wrong?
 B: No, everything's all right, but when we were waiting for the results of the exam, we spoke about our future and our career plans. You know, I was the only one who hadn't decided yet.
 A: Well, let's try to find out what kind of job could be suitable for you. I've got a special test that might give us the answer. All you need to do is to answer some questions. The first one is: "Would you like to work in an office or be out and about during working hours?"
 B: It depends... But no, I think I would rather work inside. It could be difficult to be outside if the weather is bad. But I want to have the opportunity to be out in good weather, too.
 A: Are good working conditions, job satisfaction and stability important to you?
 B: Yes, I want my job to be exciting but not very stressful. Stability is very important to me, too. But I don't want to work at the weekend or in summer.
 A: And how about job satisfaction?
 B: To me, job satisfaction isn't just a quick promotion or good money. I want to feel useful.
 A: Would you prefer working with machines or with people?
 B: When I was little, I enjoyed taking things apart to see how they worked. But now communicating with people is much more important to me. I want to work with nice and friendly people.
 A: OK. That's enough. Let's have a look at the test results. Well, there is a long list of jobs which meet your requirements. And the job of babysitter is at the top of the list.
 B: Babysitter?! I have never thought about babysitting, but I don't mind working with children. I'm very good at sports and the job of a coach has a lot of advantages. I'll definitely try to learn more about it.

1 Ben looks worried because he failed his exams.	
2 Ben has passed his exams.	
3 Ben decided everything about his career when he was little.	
4 Ben has no career plans and it worries him.	
5 Ben wants to have any job that allows him to work outside in any weather because he hates being in an office.	
6 Ben doesn't care about stability in a job.	
7 Ben doesn't mind if the job is stressful and he doesn't mind working at the weekend.	
8 Job satisfaction for Ben means only good money and promotion opportunities.	
9 Ben discovers that a job as a coach might be suitable for him.	

Points / 9