

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Кафедра английской филологии

STEPS TO SUCCESS

*Допущено УМО по классическому университетскому образованию для
студентов высших учебных заведений в качестве учебного пособия
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Пособие состоит из трех частей, содержит многочисленные аутентичные англоязычные тексты и лексико-грамматические задания, сложность которых постепенно возрастает. Весь комплекс заданий и упражнений предполагает увеличение словообразовательного потенциала и словарного запаса, а также формирование и развитие умений рационального подхода к самостоятельной работе с экзаменационными материалами в тестовом режиме. Формат заданий во многом повторяет традиционные модели инструкций, которые сопровождают международные экзаменационные материалы (FCE, IELTS и т. п.).

Задания на перевод с русского языка на английский формируют комплексный навык переключения с родного языка на иностранный. Пособие позволяет совершенствовать коммуникативные компетенции в процессе выполнения лексико-грамматических заданий и овладеть стратегией самостоятельного решения коммуникативных задач.

Предназначено для самостоятельных и аудиторных занятий бакалавров младших и старших курсов, продолжающих изучение английского языка.

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Материалы пособия адресованы тем, кто хотел бы овладеть стратегией самостоятельного решения задач, направленных на совершенствование коммуникативных компетенций в процессе выполнения лексико-грамматических заданий, а также заданий по чтению и письму.

Цель пособия – усовершенствовать знания лексики, грамматики, понимание аутентичных текстов, активизировать навыки письма. Пособие предназначено для использования в качестве дополнительного материала к любому базовому учебнику, поскольку в нем содержится большое количество практических заданий, ориентированных на активизацию ключевых грамматических структур и лексических единиц в комбинированном формате. Авторы полагают, что структурное единообразие разделов пособия позволит студентам в ходе выполнения многочисленных упражнений сформировать механизм самопроверки основных проблемных разделов лексики и грамматики современного английского языка, что обеспечит повышение уровня владения соответствующим программным материалом.

В каждом разделе содержатся упражнения, позволяющие студенту оценить собственный уровень владения навыками и умениями в области устной и письменной речи на английском языке, чему способствуют задания, охватывающие широкий спектр грамматических явлений, начиная с элементарных конструкций и тех, которые традиционно предусмотрены на продвинутом этапе обучения. Упражнения ориентированы на тщательную отработку видо-временных форм английского глагола, различных форм других частей речи в контексте их реального функционирования, что позволяет расширить словообразовательный потенциал современного английского языка, с одной стороны, и корректно использовать синонимические и антонимические резервы словарного состава современного английского языка – с другой.

Значительное внимание в упражнениях уделяется тем аспектам грамматики и лексики, которые присутствуют в тестовых заданиях, сформулированных в ЕГЭ и FCE. Тексты малого формата, предлагаемые в настоящей работе, сопровождаются разнообразными по сложности и форме упражнениями (подбор заголовка к параграфам текста, поиск информации о действиях, характеристиках и переживаниях отдельных персонажей, задания на трансформацию предложений). Упражнения на множественный выбор, которые традиционно предлагаются в экзаменационных материалах международного формата, насыщены заданиями на овладение идиоматическим фондом современного английского языка (фразовыми глаголами, пословицами и поговорками).

Представленные в пособии материалы тематически связаны с содержанием школьных и вузовских программ, базирующихся на действующих спецификациях Госстандартов, что позволяет организовать обучение с учетом уровня языковой подготовки. Наряду с вопросами инноваций в сфере образования, экологической проблематики и ролью новых информационных технологий в развитии познавательной деятельности человека в пособии уделяется внимание работе с языковыми единицами тематического

вокабуляра по таким традиционным разделам как путешествие, туризм, развлечения, спорт, искусство.

Пособие отличается достаточно простым композиционным решением: оно состоит из трёх частей, каждая из которых предназначена для последовательной работы на 1, 2 и 3 курсах. Усложнение заданий по овладению языковым материалом сопровождается увеличением объемов учебных текстов, насыщенных сложными грамматическими конструкциями и разнообразным в стилистическом отношении вокабуляром. Самостоятельная работа студентов обеспечивается набором специальных заданий и использованием ключей для самопроверки, что позволяет студентам самостоятельно выбрать алгоритм работы с материалами пособия с учетом уровня языковой компетенции.

Авторы-составители

PART I . WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE

UNIT 1

I. Read the text and choose from the list (A-H) the sentence which best summarizes each part (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

WHAT MAKES THEM BLOW

- A Some people ignored the warnings and died.*
- B If the flow is not fast the volcano is not usually dangerous.*
- C The earth's plates collide and the friction melts the rock.*
- D The majority of these dangerous volcanoes are in a specific area.*
- E An ancient, sleeping giant suddenly woke up and exploded.*
- F Signs of approaching disaster can be interpreted by scientists.*
- G Because of scientists' increased capabilities, many lives were saved.*
- H Larger populations mean increased danger but scientists can help.*

0 *E*

When 15 000 worried Americans were ordered to leave Clark Air Base in the Philippines not long ago, they didn't know what to think. Were they in real danger or were they victims of a false alarm? Within 48 hours, they had the answer. Nearby Mount Pinatubo, an active volcano, which had been resting quietly for more than 800 years, suddenly erupted in a series of explosions that sent steam and ash 30 kilometres into the sky.

1

Pieces of rock and ash rained down on the surrounding countryside and a giant mushroom cloud was visible 100 kilometres away. Thanks to advance warnings, there were very few casualties but, fearing bigger explosions, tens of thousands of people had to leave their homes. The speedy action of the government showed the improving ability of scientists to detect whether volcanoes are about to erupt.

2

A week before Mount Pinatubo exploded, Mount Unzen in Japan had erupted. This time more people were killed, but they were mostly journalists and scientists drawn to the mountain by the warnings of the eruption. Residents in the surrounding areas had been taken to safety. They may have to stay away for a long time as Mount Unzen continues to erupt.

3

Both Pinatubo and Unzen lie along what is known as the Ring of Fire. This is a half-circle that runs around the rim of the Pacific Ocean through Asia, North America and South America. This ring contains three quarters of the earth's 540 active volcanoes.

4

The number of eruptions these days is not abnormal, but human populations near these active mountains have been growing rapidly. The volcanoes now are becoming a serious threat to people. Some scientists believe that Mount Fuji has entered a period of activity, bringing with it the worrying thought of a giant eruption only 100 kilometres from Tokyo. But scientists are hopeful that they will be able to predict most major eruptions, and their record is increasingly impressive.

5

Since 1980, Mount St. Helens in America has erupted 22 times, and 19 of those were predicted by scientists. There had also been warnings before eruptions of the Redoubt Volcano in Alaska, which roared into life in 1989. Unlike earthquakes which often happen without warning, approaching volcanic eruptions generally signal their activity. Before an explosion, instruments can detect a series of tremors in the mountain which tells scientists that liquid rock, called magma, is coming up from deep inside the earth.

6

The magma rises slowly, forcing open cracks that serve as pipelines to the surface. If the magma is fairly liquid, it produces a gentle, low-speed flow that is rarely a threat to humans. The Ring of Fire volcanoes are much more dangerous because they tend to explode violently. Scientists, therefore, keep a very watchful eye on them.

II. Use the verb in brackets in the appropriate form.

I (1. **come**) from Switzerland. I (2. **arrive**) in London six months ago to learn English. I (3. **not meet**) many English people yet, only my teachers. I (4. **start**) learning English at school in Switzerland when I was eleven, so I (5. **learn**) it nearly for ten years. At first in London I (6. **not understand**) anything, but now my English constantly (7. **improve**). I just (8. **take**) my exam. If I (9. **pass**), I (10. **move**) into the next class. I (11. **excite**) today because my parents (12. **come**) tomorrow to stay with me for a few days and I (13. **not see**) them for a long time. They never (14. **be**) to England and they (15. **not speak**) English.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets. (0) is given as an example.

Tips for Travellers

To make sure you have a (0. **marvel**) ... *marvellous* ... holiday, take some time before you go to avoid (1. **signify**) ... problems by making careful (2. **arrange**) If you are catching a (3. **fly**) ... to your destination, we recommend you arrange for a friend to drive you to the airport. If the car breaks down on the way, don't (4. **desperate**) ... , just take a taxi! Pack some basics in a small bag, because luggage is (5. **occasion**) ... sent to a different destination, and in this way your holiday will not be (6. **total**) ... spoilt. Finally, don't forget your (7. **seasick**) ... pills and be well equipped with sun cream so you can (8. **bath**) ... in the hot sand for as long as you like!

IV. Read the text. Some lines have a word which shouldn't be there. Put a tick (✓) by the correct lines and underline the word which is unnecessary in other lines.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 0. The invention who I couldn't live without is my Walkman. | _____ <i>who</i> _____ |
| 00. This was developed in Japan by Akio Morita who worked | _____ ✓ _____ |
| 1. for the Sony. He was a keen golfer and lover of music | _____ |
| 2. and because he wanted a light, compact machine so that he | _____ |
| 3. could play and listen to at the same time. In 1979 his | _____ |
| 4. company brought out a machine but they were by no means | _____ |
| 5. convinced it would not sell them as it was unable to record. | _____ |
| 6. They were also very worried about buyers would find the | _____ |
| 7. headphones too annoying. However the Walkman was a | _____ |
| 8. success and over 100 million they have been sold world-wide | _____ |
| 9. and not all to the golfers! | _____ |

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. You have supper at 8, ... you?

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| a. do | b. don't |
| c. have | d. haven't |

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Когда делегация уезжает из Самары? – Не знаю. Билеты еще не куплены.
2. Мы сможем встретиться завтра, если вам это будет удобно.
3. Они пригласили его к себе домой, но он не принял предложения.
4. Туристы выглядели усталыми и с нетерпением ожидали ужина.
5. Полицейский спросил, видел ли Ричард, что произошло.
6. Вчера мы весь день чинили крышу. Мы сможем переехать в дом через два дня.
7. Он прибывает в Лондон завтра. Он позвонит, как только самолет приземлится.
8. В это время на следующей неделе они будут отдыхать у моря.
9. Брауны жили в большом городе пять лет, пока их дети не окончили школу.
10. Я люблю гулять в такую холодную погоду. – Я тоже.

UNIT 2

- I. Read the text. Choose from the sentences (A-H), removed from the magazine article, the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.**

VOLUNTEERS ABROAD

<i>A As local health care at those countries is likely to be extremely basic, and in some places non-existent, you are also advised to take out insurance to cover illness and accidents.</i>
<i>B When you eventually arrive at your destination you are likely to meet many different types of people, from all kinds of backgrounds.</i>
<i>C You will be given training in this language as soon as you arrive in the country.</i>
<i>D These few days may be quite demanding physically and mentally, and will help to show who is and who isn't suitable for work.</i>
<i>E Some, however, such as Voluntary Service Overseas, have a minimum age limit of 20 and for many jobs they also expect you to have relevant qualifications.</i>
<i>F Other projects may concentrate more on conservation or environmental protection.</i>
<i>G Either way you are likely to be going to a developing country in Africa, Latin America or Asia.</i>
<i>H Many choose to spend these twelve months working in poor countries.</i>

More and more people are doing voluntary work abroad. The wide variety of jobs and destinations available is making it an increasingly attractive option for

those who have just left school and have a year free before university. **0 ... H...** There they will earn little or no money, but they will be doing something useful and enjoying the experience.

The work may consist of helping local communities, for example, by helping to build new roads or provide water supplies to isolated rural villages. **1** Whatever kind of job it is, though, it is certain to be challenging and worthwhile, and an experience that will never be forgotten.

So what are the requirements if you want to volunteer? For many organizations, you should be at least 17, although in exceptional cases 16-year-olds will be accepted. **2** The majority, though, do not require any particular skills.

What you might have to do, however, is go on a short assessment course before they consider sending you anywhere. **3** It will also give some idea of who is capable of working well with others in situations that can be stressful.

Provided you successfully come through the introduction to life as a volunteer, the next stage is the choice of destination. With some organizations you can decide where you want to go, with others you can't. **4**

This will probably mean that you will need to have inoculations against malaria, hepatitis, and so on. **5** You should make sure, too, that you take with you an adequate supply of any special medicines you might need as these may not be so easy to obtain in the country you are about to go to.

6 There may be volunteer bricklayers and labourers, nurses and doctors, civil engineers and scientists. You will live within the community, and get to know the people, the country and its history. You will also quickly become familiar with the economic, social and environmental problems there, and the experience might well change your whole outlook on life.

II. Use the verb in brackets in the appropriate form.

A Tramp and a Duck

One hot, sunny day in July a tramp (**1. walk**) along a country road. He (**2. chew**) a piece of grass because he felt hungry. Suddenly, on the other side of the hedge, he (**3. see**) a pond with a large white duck (**4. swim**) round and round on it.

The tramp had a good idea. Immediately he (**5. jump**) over the hedge and (**6. run**) towards the duck. Soon he (**7. sit**) by the pond with a large pile of white feathers beside him. Just then he (**8. hear**) a shout and (**9. see**) a farmer (**10. run**) across the field. The farmer (**11. wave**) his arms violently. Hurriedly, the tramp (**12. throw**) the duck back into the water.

The farmer was very angry. He (**13. point**) to the pond and (**14. shout**), 'What (**15. happen**) to my duck?'

'Ah!' said the tramp quietly, 'It (**16. go**) for a swim, and I (**17. look**) after its clothes at the moment'.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in bold type.

My First Flat

I moved into a flat with two other (0) ... *students* ... , when I went to university. I felt (1) ... to find somewhere to live so quickly, but it soon became clear to my (2) ... and me that we had made a mistake. First there was a (3) ... for three months' rent in advance, which I thought was (4)Then the landlord refused to fix the heating, even though we were freezing. We offered to repair it ourselves, but he said that was a (5) ... act. There seemed little chance of an (6) ... , so one dark night we packed up all our (7) ... and left him a note saying we would never return to that (8) ... place!

- STUDY**
- FORTUNE**
- COMPANY**
- REQUIRE**
- EXCESS**
- FORBID**
- IMPROVE**
- BELONG**
- HORROR**

IV. Read the text. Some lines have a word which shouldn't be there. Put a tick (✓) by the correct lines and underline the word which is unnecessary in other lines.

An Evening Out

- 0. A few weeks ago some friends of mine they decided to go _____ they _____
- 00. and see a new film which was on at the local cinema. _____ ✓ _____
- 1. It was a film which we all of us had been looking _____
- 2. forward to be seeing for ages. We left the house with plenty _____
- 3. of time to reach at the cinema before the film began. We had _____
- 4. to catch the bus into the center of the town and luckily it arrived _____
- 5. on its time. We arrived at the cinema with _____
- 6. time to spare but soon realized that many other people _____
- 7. had had the same idea. There it was a queue all the way _____
- 8. around the cinema. We decided to join in the queue and wait _____
- 9. to see what would happen. We had stood there nearly for an _____
- 10. hour and finally we were right at the front, standing by _____
- 11. the door. The manager he was just about to let us go in when _____
- 12. someone who whispered in his ear. He looked back at us, _____
- 13. shook his head and shut the door. There were no seats _____
- 14. left at all for seeing that performance. Every one of the tickets had _____
- 15. been sold up. We had no choice but to go back home. _____

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

- 1. The text is on ... page ten.
 - a. a
 - b. the
 - c. –
- 2. What's the music ... to? It sounds sweet.
 - a. you are listening
 - b. are you listening
 - c. you listen
 - d. do you listen
- 3. Come and see us some day, ... you?
 - a. do
 - b. will
 - c. don't
 - d. won't

UNIT 3

- I. Read the interview with a TV manager. The questions are in the right order but his answers are not. Decide which answer (A-H) matches which question (1-8).**

QUESTIONS TO MR TURNER

- 1. Is America near the point where the best programs – the most original and creative – will be mainly on pay TV?*
- 2. What will happen to the three big commercial networks? Will only the rich watch cable TV, and the poor, who cannot afford to pay for it, watch the Big Three?*
- 3. How many homes in the United States will have cable TV in the near few years?*
- 4. Will there be more original programs on cable TV in future than there are today?*
- 5. What kind of programs will there be more on cable TV?*
- 6. Will there be more sexually oriented programs such as Playboy Channel?*
- 7. What will happen to live entertainment if cable TV expands more? Will more and more people stay at home and watch cable TV instead of going out to concerts and movies?*
- 8. Over all, is this country going to profit or suffer from the home entertainment boom?*

A You will see more of the things you see on it now: 24-hour music channels, 24-hour news channels, 24-hour informational programs, 24-hour sports channels, 24-hour movie channels.

B 60 to 70 per cent, we hope, and another 10 or 15 per cent will be able to watch satellite TV. I think that in 5 or 8 years about two thirds of all homes will use some form of pay television.

C Perhaps but morals of the country may not accept them.

D It's really a question of what people choose to watch. There is no great difference here. There is trash on cable TV, and there is trash on commercial television. If the people watch more trash, it will be bad for them. But there are also a lot of better, informative programs on cable TV – certainly more than there are on the three commercial networks. If the people watch more of these, then they will profit.

E I don't think so. From the standpoint of quality, it's hard to be better than the Public Broadcasting Service. But there will be more programs as soon as we have got more channels, and this will make cable TV more interesting for the majority of people.

F Many people have done that since television first came along. Some people will, and some won't. Perhaps more people will stay at home in the future because the price of gasoline and transport is going to rise to the point where it will be too expensive for people to go out as much as they did in the past.

G I don't think that will happen. Cable TV is so cheap that at the moment as many low-income people watch it as those with high incomes. For many low-income people TV is their only entertainment, and I hope cable TV will never cost them more than it does now – the price of two movie tickets a month.

H There are lots and lots of original programs on cable TV. We've got tons of original programs. Our 24-hour news networks are all original programs.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

A Fishy Story

James Dodds, a sales representative from Colchester, **(1. get)** a fishy surprise yesterday. He **(2. drive)** through open countryside near Ipswich in a heavy rainstorm, when a large trout **(3. fall)** onto the bonnet of his car. The fish **(4. be)** still alive. The fall **(5. result)** in a few cracks on the bonnet. There **(6. not seem)** to be a simple explanation for the incident, although falls of fish following tropical rainstorms **(7. report)** in the past. A large number of fish **(8. pour)** on some areas of Singapore in 1861 following the earthquake. In 1959 in Townsville, the Australian residents **(9. watch)** fish **(10. fall)** onto their roofs for some minutes. Such incidents still **(11. remain)** a mystery. Mr. Dodds **(12. take)** the fish home. He **(13. photograph)** it before his wife **(14. cook)** it for dinner. While **(15. treat)** himself to the aromatic dish, Mr. Dodds said, "It **(16. taste)** excellent. It certainly **(17. give)** a new meaning to the old expression, "It's raining cats and dogs".

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in bold type.

Hurricanes

<p>A hurricane is the most (0) ... destructive ... and (1) of all storms. It's a kind of a storm that most (2) occurs in the Atlantic Ocean. Hurricanes gather speed and (3) over water before they hit the coastal land so (4) There are not many (5) between one hurricane and another but one (6) they all share is the 'eye' of the storm. (7) , the centre of the hurricane is always calm. Many (8) of hurricanes have stories to tell – of ships that have (9) in the (10) never to be seen again.</p>	<p>DESTRUCTIVE VIOLENCE FREQUENT STRONG SEVERE SIMILAR CHARACTER SURPRISE SURVIVE APPEAR DISTANT</p>
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IV. Read the text and decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

Living in the UK

When you first arrive in suburban Britain, you will find that (0) ... **B** ... anyone lives in a flat. The typical house is (1) ... , which means it is joined to the next house on one side only. There is usually a lawn, often with a hedge or fence dividing it from the next-door (2) ... garden. Some of these houses are (3) ... , but most have two (4) ... , or storeys. When you go in, you pass through the hall to the living room, the dining room, the kitchen and possibly other (5) ... rooms. When you go upstairs you will find yourself on the (6) ... , which leads to the bedrooms and bathrooms. Modern houses often have central heating, but on the (7) ... older ones do not. You might also discover that cold water comes out of both hot and cold (8) ... , unless you switch on the water heater. This takes (9) ... half an hour to heat up enough for a bath. After weeks of British baths, you will probably be looking (10) ... to a good hot shower when you get home!

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0. A nearly | B hardly | C almost | B about |
| 1. A detached | B terraced | C fastened | D semi-detached |
| 2. A neighbour's | B tenant's | C flatmate's | D lodger's |
| 3. A gateways | B bungalows | C stalls | D bedsits |
| 4. A stages | B grades | C floors | D apartments |
| 5. A down | B low | C downtown | D downstairs |
| 6. A cupboard | B mattress | C landing | D pavement |
| 7. A main | B general | C whole | D majority |
| 8. A taps | B drips | C sips | D rims |
| 9. A sharply | B largely | C roughly | D closely |
| 10. A for | B forward | C after | D out |

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. We didn't want them ... us.

- a. to help b. help
c. helping d. that they helped

2. He likes ... onions ... carrots though they are useful.

- a. and ... and... b. both ... and...
c. either ... or... d. neither ... nor...

3. What did his choice depend ...?

- a. from b. of
c. on d. with

4. Sarah is much ... than her industrious sister.

- a. lazier b. more lazy
c. more lazier d. the laziest

5. Which of you plays ... violin?

- a. the b. a c. –

6. Speak well of your friends, of your enemies ... nothing. (English proverb)

- a. speak b. say
c. talk d. tell

7. They have no relatives in this city. -

- a. I don't too b. I haven't too
c. Neither do I d. So have I

8. The plane ... at 12.15 but then the flight was delayed till 15.00.

- a. had to leave b. was to leave
c. must have left d. should have left

9. Take off your dirty clothes, I'll get

- a. it cleaned b. cleaned them
c. to clean it d. them cleaned

10. This Persian cat leaves its ... all over the floor.

- a. hair b. hairs
c. wool d. wools

11. Mathematics ... an easy subject for me.

- a. is always b. were always
c. has always been d. have always been

12. We live beside ... Lake Victoria. The view across ... lake is spectacular.

- a. –/ – b. –/a
c. –/the d. the/the

13. Mother ... the knitting aside and looked at me.

- a. lay b. laid
c. lain d. had laid

14. It's no ... complaining. They won't do anything about it.

- a. worth b. point
c. reason d. use

15. The delegation arrived in London ... an official visit.

- a. on b. for
c. with d. by

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я люблю и яблоки, и бананы.
2. Интересно, перевел ли он текст? – Да, давно. Он напечатал его уже к понедельнику.
3. На нашей улице строится современный спортивный центр.
4. В этом саду яблонь меньше, чем вишневых деревьев.
5. Вы должны были подготовить все документы, не так ли?
6. Вчера они обсуждали планы на отпуск с утра до вечера.
7. Почему ты не взял зонт? Дождь еще идет.
8. Он не знал, кто поедет в Москву на следующей неделе.
9. Мы уверены, что никто ничего не сможет вам сказать.
10. Почему ты ушел, прежде чем они приняли решение?

UNIT 4

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-5), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

A FOREIGN HOLIDAY

Meg didn't want to go. She liked packed, sandy English beaches, discos, handsome lifeguards ... But Mum and Dad had decided. This would be their first foreign holiday, because at last, after all these years, they could afford to go. They'd find a nice, peaceful farmhouse in the middle of the countryside near a lake, and they'd have a wonderful time. Even Meg's brother Jamie was excited, but he was only eight. Mum arranged everything. She phoned the travel agent and booked a house in an unspoilt village in France. "What a disaster!" thought Meg.

Early one morning the family left home and drove to the port. "There's still hope", she thought. Maybe they would be late, maybe there'd be a delay. But there were no traffic jams, the ferry left on time, the sea was calm and nobody was seasick. And when they got to France, they easily found the motorway and the car didn't break down once. There was no going back.

Much later the car approached their destination along a rough little road. It was so dark that nobody could see a thing. Luckily, the smiling owner of the farmhouse was there to greet them, and delicious smells of traditional French cooking came from the house next door. He knew the family would gladly eat the largest meal they had ever had.

Meg woke the next day and looked out of the window at the beautiful sunny day. The scenery was stunning. The sky was clear blue and they were surrounded by marvellous green fields, edged with trees. There were chickens and geese outside the house, and a boy of about fifteen was watering the bright flowers. She smiled. The holiday might be interesting after all. She unpacked her bag and looked through her clothes. What would create the impression she wanted? Meg put on her prettiest dress.

I memorized one year (5. extreme) ... well. I was eight and one of my (6. favour) ... animals was a goose called Mabel. After coming back from school I used to (7. food) ... Mabel. With me she was (8. usual) ... quiet and (9. friend) With everybody else, though, Mabel was very nasty and (10. aggression) That winter was very cold and the snow was nearly a meter (11. depth)

On Christmas Day we had a (12. tradition) ... lunch – goose and Christmas pudding. I was (13. cheer) ... until I realized that the (14. taste) ... goose was ... Mabel. My happiness immediately (15. appear) ... and I spent the rest of the meal in tears.

IV. Read the text. Some lines have a word which shouldn't be there. Put a tick (✓) by the correct lines and underline the word which is unnecessary in other lines.

Decisions, decisions

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. My parents can't stop with worrying about my future. They say if I | ___ <i>with</i> ___ |
| 2. keep putting off making decisions I'll end up in missing out all | ___ ✓ ___ |
| 3. opportunities in life. I tell them it's OK, I'm not desperate for to decide | _____ |
| 4. on a career just yet. To keep them happy though, I made up an | _____ |
| 5. appointment with a career's advisor. I told her that while I had no | _____ |
| 6. objection to hard work, I preferred to do the kind of job where I could | _____ |
| 7. have the fun. She recommended a couple of entertainment companies and | _____ |
| 8. suggested paying them a visit. I didn't want to rush into anything | _____ |
| 9. so I haven't contacted them yet. In fact, I think I might continue on | _____ |
| 10. with my studies. I can't help it feeling that work might be a bit boring. | _____ |
| 11. Going off travelling for a year appeals itself to me, too. I don't really | _____ |
| 12. care where I go – I'd just like to see some new places. I know my | _____ |
| 13. parents they would rather I got a job straight away, but I'm just not | _____ |
| 14. ready for it. If I've got to work for the next forty years or so, I think I'll | _____ |
| 15. enjoy having myself a good time for a bit longer first. | _____ |

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. Call me in case you ... to contact our company.

- a. will be needed b. need
c. will need d. would need

2. It has become cold and

- a. snowing b. it is snowing
c. this is snowing d. there is snowing

3. He's nowhere

- a. to be seen b. seeing
c. to see d. to be seeing

4. Is your son good at foreign languages? I wish he

- a. is b. will
c. were d. will be

5. I can't talk to you now. Today I'm busier

- a. as usually b. than usually
c. than usual d. like usual

6. This week the price of light petrol ... again.

- a. rose b. has risen
c. has aroused d. raised

7. Do you know ... ?

- a. where Mick comes from b. where does Mick come from
c. where from Mick comes d. from where does Mick come

8. ... White House is the home of ... US President.

- a. – /the b. The/–
c. –/– d. The/the

9. It's a good radio-set. I ... it for many years.

- a. have b. had
c. have had d. have been having

10. The film is worth

- a. to see b. to be seen
c. seeing d. being seen

11. The State Secretary has started his business ... today.

- a. trip b. tour
c. journey d. travel

12. What a pity! I ... the photos at home.

- a. forgot b. left
c. have left d. missed

13. I'd like to teach my parrot to

- a. say b. tell
c. speak d. talk

14. Here's a dictionary, ... up this word.

- a. find b. pick
c. look d. see

15. ... people could manage to live on so ... money.

- a. Few/little b. Few/few
c. Little/few d. Little/little

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Мы не сможем пойти на концерт сегодня, если ты не выполнишь всю работу.
2. Было понятно, что наша команда выиграет этот матч.
3. Почему ребенок плачет? – Он потерял свою любимую игрушку.
4. Где мои деньги? – Они в столе.
5. Мама уже накрыла на стол, а гости еще не пришли.
6. Скажи мне, когда ты, наконец, решишь что-то.
7. Брауны живут на нашей улице десять лет.
8. Кто изобрел радио? – Александр Попов.
9. Никто не возражает пойти в поход сейчас же, правда?
10. Я часто ходил в этот кинотеатр, когда жил в этом районе.

UNIT 5

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-5), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

THIRST FOR FLIGHT

Man has long wanted to fly. He saw birds, envied them and tried to imitate them. Over the ages, countless attempts were made: men constructed wings, fastened them to their arms and legs and jumped off towers and hill tops. These 'bird-men' flapped their wings for a short space of time and then fell to the ground.

What was not realized in those early years was that birds have muscles very much stronger, in proportion to their size, than men. Human limbs cannot provide sufficient strength to lift the body off the ground. The secret of flight did not lie in the making of wings, but in discovering the right kind of power, and how to use it.

In the 18th century, the invention of the hot-air balloon by the Montgolfier brothers of France was seen as a great step forward.

But balloons and the cigar-shaped airship, which was invented slightly later, did not solve the problem of flying because they had no means of power or control: their designers could not find an engine strong enough yet light enough to drive the aircraft. The airship went where the wind blew it; it could lose height and could easily catch fire. As a means of passenger transport it turned out to be neither practical nor safe.

So the difficulty remained: a true flying machine which was heavier than air and capable of carrying people was still to be invented. Experiments were carried out in many countries, sometimes with models driven by steam engines, but these were too heavy to be used in an aeroplane with a pilot. The answer finally came at the beginning of the 20th century with the invention of the internal combustion engine – the kind used in motor cars. Here at last was a powerful, yet comparatively light engine, driven by petrol and capable of being fitted into an aeroplane.

In 1903, two Americans, the brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright, flew a powered aeroplane for the first time. Their success encouraged designers everywhere.

Although there were now newer, different problems, mainly to do with safety and the training of pilots, progress was rapid. These were exciting days and interest was intense. At Reims, in 1909, a crowd of a quarter of a million gathered at the first Air Display and saw thirty-eight different aircraft take part in the show. The age of the aeroplane had arrived.

1. Why did the 'bird-men' fail to fly?

- A. They did not prepare themselves properly for the flight.
- B. Their arm and leg muscles were too weak to support them.
- C. They did not attach their wings correctly.
- D. Their flights were over a very short distance.

2. Airships could not be considered as an efficient means of travel because they

- A. could not be flown along an exact route.
- B. were cigar-shaped.
- C. did not have a pilot.
- D. could not carry enough passengers.

3. Why were steam engines not used in aeroplanes?

- A. They had little power.
- B. They were difficult to control.
- C. They were not light enough.
- D. They were experimental models.

4. The difficulty remained because

- A. the internal combustion engine worked on petrol.
- B. a true flying machine was heavier than air.
- C. the kind of engine used in the 19th century motorcars couldn't be fitted into aeroplane.
- D. balloons were not considered secure.

5. Large numbers of people travelled to Reims in order to

- A. see the latest development in flying.
- B. celebrate the achievement of the Wright brothers.
- C. watch new pilots being trained.
- D. discuss questions of safety with the designers.

II. Use the verb in brackets in the appropriate form.

Andy

ANDY: I (**1. not know**) what to do about Jemma. She's so difficult to work with. She (**2. keep**) (**3. forget**) to pass on important messages, and, be sure, she (**4. not let**) anybody (**5. help**) her when she (**6. be**) busy.

JOAN: You actually (**7. talk**) to her about all this?

ANDY: That's part of the problem. I (**8. try**) to discuss the problem with her several times already, but she always (**9. say**) she (**10. be**) too busy to stop and talk. Yesterday I (**11. ask**) her to have lunch with me, but she (**12. not want**) to.

JOAN: I think I'd better have a chat with her. How long she (**13. be**) like this?

ANDY: Oh, it's several weeks now.

JOAN: Well... It's a pity I (**14. not know**) about the problem earlier. Never mind, I (**15. see**) what I can do.

ANDY: Thanks.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

Shops and Sizes

We did Saturday shopping. Oxford Street was awfully **(0. crowd)** ... *crowded* ... as Christmas was not far off, but the prices were so **(1. reason)** ... that we didn't mind. The shop **(2. assist)** ... were terribly busy, but most of them were quite **(3. help)** ... and **(4. friend)** An **(5. urge)** ... problem, though, was that we didn't understand the English **(6. measure)** ... , which were in inches and square feet. **(7. Fortune)** ... , when we asked the manager in a big department store, he **(8. kind)** ... gave us a **(9. convert)** ... chart with everything in centimeters, so I think all the wonderfully **(10. design)** ... goods we bought are more or less the right size!

IV. In the text below some lines are correct but some have a word that should not be there. Indicate the correct lines with a tick (✓). For the incorrect lines, write the words that should not be there.

Fashion Designer

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 0. When I was 17, my father asked me about what jobs I would | _____ <i>what</i> _____ |
| 00. apply for, and I was dreaming of at the moment, I couldn't | _____ ✓ _____ |
| 1. avoid answering. I said, 'Dad, this may be come as a shock to you, | _____ |
| 2. but I'm thinking of going to the university.' He looked confused. | _____ |
| 3. 'University! What do you want to go there for?' 'To train to | _____ |
| 4. as a fashion designer', I said. He looked out from me to my | _____ |
| 5. mum and back again. 'You're joking, aren't you? Please tell me | _____ |
| 6. you're joking'. No one believed me I was serious. But in the | _____ |
| 7. end I stuck to my plans. I knew what I was good at, I knew | _____ |
| 8. what I wanted and I knew how much to get it. And I did. | _____ |
| 9. After a three-year-long course, I graduated with a degree in | _____ |
| 10. fashion design. In my final year, months before graduating, | _____ |
| 11. I was sent examples of my design around the world. The | _____ |
| 12. directors of an Italian fashion company were so far impressed | _____ |
| 13. with my work that I was given a contract for to design jackets | _____ |
| 14. for their summer collection. And at my graduation fashion | _____ |
| 15. show, there were no more prouder parents than mine. | _____ |

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. ... stay at the hotel. It's too far from the beach.

- a. Let's not b. Let not
c. Let not to d. Let's not to

2. My printer needs

- a. being fixed b. fixing
c. fix d. to fix

3. You should insure your car ... stolen.

- a. in case it is b. in case it will be
c. or else it will be d. as long as it is

4. The gentleman ... his hat to greet Lady Jane.

- a. raised b. aroused
c. risen d. rose

5. I saw her ... the window and ... someone.

- a. opening/waved b. open/wave
c. to open/waving d. opened/waved

6. I couldn't find that house as I ... there only once.

- a. have been b. was
c. had been d. was being

7. ... poems are fascinating.

- a. Both b. Both these
c. Both of d. Both stories or

8. I cannot make up my ... what to do next.

- a. choice b. mind
c. decision d. opinion

9. No news ... good news. (*English proverb*)

- a. are b. are a
c. is c. is a

10. They... for an hour before going to bed.

- a. walked b. were walking
c. had walked d. had been walking

11. Have you read *Peter Pan* in ... original or in ... translation?

- a. – /the b. the/the
c. – /– d. the/ –

12. ... of the boys knows French? – Tom does.

- a. Which b. Who
c. Whoever d. Whichever

13. ... is day already and you're still lying in bed!

- a. It b. That
c. This d. There

14. ... any films of late? – Yes, two documentaries about polar animals.

- a. Does he shoot b. Did he shoot
c. Has he shot d. Is he shooting

15. The Volga is ... the Oka.

- a. deeper b. much deeper than
c. much more deep d. much more deeper

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Где вы собираетесь провести праздники? – Мы как раз обсуждаем этот вопрос.
2. Кейт приготовит ужин, прежде чем ты вернешься.

3. Почему ты улыбаешься? – Я только что сдал экзамен по истории.
4. Мой друг не интересуется ни плаванием, ни водным поло. Он любит гонки.
5. Не заставляйте меня учить правила весь день.
6. Дайте совет, как скорее запомнить как можно больше английских слов.
7. Кто из российских спортсменов принял участие в международном турнире в прошлом году?
8. Не позволяйте детям есть мороженое до обеда.
9. Апельсиновый сок такой же полезный, как морковный.
10. Мы наблюдали, как щенок играет с мячом.

UNIT 6

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-4), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

ICE CREAM

The historical origins of the ice cream that the young and old alike adore are enveloped in mystery. Before this popular dessert was invented, Marco Polo had returned from the Orient with a recipe for sherbet. Hundreds of years earlier, the Roman Emperor Nero had snow and ice rushed to Rome from the mountains by special teams of runners. He flavored the ice with fruit juices. Ice creams like the modern variety were probably invented in Italy, and it quickly became an expensive treat for the very rich. King Charles I of England bragged of his secret recipe for ice cream. Henry II of France served a different flavour to his court each day for a month to mark his marriage. In America, Thomas Jefferson also bragged of his secret flavors. George Washington, according to a merchant's book, spent almost \$200 on ice cream in 1780. And Dolly Madison served ice cream at her husband's Second Inaugural at the White House. It was pointedly evident that the cream was from the president's cows, the fruit from the White House garden. Not until the 19th century, when ice could be kept because of the use of insulated icehouse and a hand-cranked ice-cream freezer was invented, were the lower classes able to afford ice cream.

1. The text

- A.** proves that ice cream came from the Orient.
- B.** tells the reader the history of ice cream in America.
- C.** discusses the history of ice cream.
- D.** compares ice cream and sherbet.

2. We can conclude from the text that

- A.** Nero got his ideas for ice and fruit juices from the Orient.
- B.** many famous people tried to make the public believe that they could make ice creams that no one else could.

- C. ice cream is no longer popular in France and England.
- D. ice cream making was refined in Italy after being introduced in the Orient.

3. The text suggests that

- A. ice cream was introduced in America before it was known in France or England.
- B. sherbet and ice cream are exactly the same thing.
- C. the lower classes could enjoy ice cream in the 19th century because they could make it instead of buying it.
- D. after the lower classes could afford ice cream, the rich lost interest in the treat.

4. Which of the following is NOT CORRECT?

- A. Marco Polo brought the recipe for sherbet from the Middle East.
- B. The Roman Emperor Nero enjoyed ice with fruit juices.
- C. Henry II of France served ice cream to celebrate his marriage.
- D. Modern ice creams were the invention of the rich Europeans.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Polar Test

British explorer Robin Drake says that the first international polar expedition (**1. start**) next March, it (**2. try**) to reach the North Pole on a 65th day, 480-mile journey. If Drake (**3. succeed**), he (**4. be**) the first man to walk on the North and South Poles. Drake (**5. set off**) on the Icewalk Expedition with navigator Alan Winterson. When they (**6. arrive**) in Thule in Northern Greenland, walkers from Russia, Japan, Australia, Canada, and Italy (**7. join**) them. When they (**8. get**) to their base camp, Eureka, inside the Arctic Circle, they (**9. must**) build huts to protect them from temperatures as low as minus 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

“We (**10. do**) a lot of experiments to see how much pollution there is in the area,” said Robin. “The results (**11. help**) us understand the effects of pollution on the planet, including holes in the ozone layer and the greenhouse effect”. If the weather (**12. be**) good enough, they (**13. make**) a film of the expedition. Robin said, “When we (**14. get**) back home, we (**15. show**) it to people all over the world”.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

Safe Driving

Some people come to the (**0. conclude**) ... *conclusion* ... that frequent road accidents are just an (**1. avoid**) ... part of modern life. In fact, all drivers have the ability to alter this situation with a simple change in attitude. Whereas the vast (**2. major**) ... of drivers are relatively safe and are really involved in a serious accident, a worrying (**3. minor**) ... drive at such speed that the (**4. slight**) ... error can be fatal. This is obviously (**5. accept**) It is also (**6. essence**) ... for the drivers to take into (**7. consider**) ... different road conditions – from poor light to fog or rain. Finally, remember that human behavior is (**8. predict**) ... – another

driver may make an (9. expect) ... turn or slow down suddenly, so always try to think (10. head)

IV. In the text below some lines are correct but some have a word that should not be there. Indicate the correct lines with a tick (✓). For the incorrect lines, write the words that should not be there.

Becoming a Writer

0. Harry Barber got his degree in Philosophy, which his professor	_____✓_____
00. he never believed he would ever manage, and decided to see the	_____he_____
1. world. Having been wandered aimlessly from one country to another,	_____
2. Harry finally settled in Australia where he tried to make it his name	_____
3. as a writer. Harry, some whose stories were based on his travels	_____
4. around the world, stayed up until the early hours of the morning,	_____
5. hoping inspiration would come. Although that he had sent off a	_____
6. few stories to magazines, only one yet had been published, which	_____
7. he was encouraging but it didn't pay the bills. He was forced to get	_____
8. himself a part-time job washing dishes but, in spite of the fact that	_____
9. the work was menial and left his mind free for his more	_____
10. creative activity, Harry felt so tired when he got to home that	_____
11. all he wanted to do was sleep. However, even he had got himself	_____
12. an agent with whom he was on the good terms. Harry hoped his	_____
13. first novel it would change his luck. However, when his	_____
14. agent saw the first draft of the book, he advised Harry to rewrite	_____
15. most of the chapters which he found too slow – people had wanted	_____
fast-moving novels nowadays, he said.	_____

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

- 1. I can't see you ... the picture.**
a. at b. on
c. in d. upon
- 2. Before our trip we practiced ... a few phrases in Greek.**
a. to say b. saying
c. having said d. to have been saying
- 3. ... of you should do ... own task.**
a. Each/his b. Everyone/his
c. Every/your d. Each/their
- 4. Derek couldn't afford ... a new car because they had bought a flat.**
a. buy b. to be buying
c. buying d. having bought
- 5. Don't leave until the clock**
a. strikes b. will strike
c. doesn't strike d. won't strike

6. Let's go! I'm ... with waiting.

- a. satisfied b. bored
c. tired d. suspicious

7. She was window-shopping ... the afternoon when she met her old friend.

- a. in b. on
c. at d. one

8. You have to work on Sundays, ... you?

- a. don't b. haven't
c. have d. do

9. In the theatre our friend admired the

- a. landscape b. scenery
c. decorations d. scene

10. This time tomorrow we ... the Metropolitan Museum.

- a. visit b. will visit
c. are visiting d. will be visiting

11. I'd like to ... your attention to this document.

- a. attract b. draw
c. pay d. give

12. Helen can't help ... as busy as a bee – she has two cousins to support.

- a. be b. to be
c. being d. while being

13. My granny lived in Cardiff ... that winter.

- a. at b. in
c. on d. –

14. She's going to ... a lot of warm clothes to the camp as it is cold there in October.

- a. take b. bring
c. carry d. fetch

15. Tracy has been unhappy ... she parted with Derek.

- a. before b. till
c. since d. when

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Анна моложе моей сестры. Они обе учатся в школе.
2. Вчера я слушал диски два часа, потом записал несколько новых песен.
3. Ты не должен сердиться на меня, я смогу помыть пол вечером.
4. Мы будем рады, если он переедет в наш город.
5. Этот справочник стоит купить, в нем очень много полезных сведений.
6. Когда отец пришел домой, его сыновья играли в шахматы.
7. Мы спешили в театр и вынуждены были взять такси.
8. Когда прозвенел звонок, он все еще решал задачи.
9. Сколько новых школ построили в вашем городе к сентябрю?
10. Когда Том вернулся, папа уже починил принтер.

UNIT 7

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-6), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

AN UNWELCOME GUEST

Of the one in seven people in the UK who claim to have seen a ghost, the majority are women. This may be because women have far more associations with the spirit world. Women trust their emotions and are generally better able than men to cope with the unexpected.

Housewife Fiona Blair describes herself as very practical and down-to-earth, and she never believed in the idea that a house could be haunted. That all changed when she and her family moved into a manor house in the Midlands. Although the surveyor reckoned that the house required a lot of attention and was somewhat damp, they thought it was stunning. They could just afford it and it would be a good investment, so they took the plunge and decided to buy it.

Nonetheless, right from the start, Fiona had a strange sense that they were not alone in the house. One of her teenage daughters had left a towel over the back of a chair in the kitchen. Fiona was in the garden, and when she returned to the house, the towel was over the kitchen table like a tablecloth. On other occasions the family would find that objects such as glasses and vases had been turned upside down.

This was only the start of the peculiar happenings. A particularly strange incident happened on Fiona's birthday. Fiona's husband, Mark, came home from work and went into the living room. He immediately came rushing out to ask who had bought her the beautiful flowers - but nobody had given Fiona flowers and her daughters had not put the flowers there. It remained a mystery how they had miraculously appeared.

Fiona was curious and decided to find out about the history of the house. What she discovered was rather alarming. Apparently a young girl, servant to a previous generation of owners, had been found dead in peculiar circumstances in the attic. Fiona and her family inevitably began to feel claustrophobic and trapped in the house, and eventually decided that they would have to move.

Unfortunately, things were not as simple as that. Each time they attempted to show the house to potential buyers, Fiona would, of course, ensure beforehand that everything was neat and tidy in order to make a good impression. But by the time anyone arrived, the entire house would be in a complete mess, and visitors complained of an unpleasant atmosphere. Eventually, after many months, an American couple viewed the house, and decided it had a certain attraction. For some reason, the ghost did not play its usual tricks, and Fiona was able to sell what had been her dream home.

Now living in a spacious modern apartment in London, Fiona wants to forget it all and move on with her life. "At one point I thought I might be going out of my mind, it was all so frightening. We can almost laugh about **it** all now, but I hope we never experience anything like that again."

1. Why did the writer and her husband want to move into the house in the Midlands?

- A. They were eager to find out if it had a ghost.
- B. They were attracted by the appearance of it.
- C. They knew someone important had lived there.
- D. They were looking for a house to modernize.

2. After they moved in, they

- A. began to hear strange noises in the attic.
- B. realized that the house was incredibly cold.
- C. discovered that objects were being moved.
- D. broke a lot of glasses.

3. What happened on Fiona's birthday?

- A. Her daughters bought her flowers.
- B. There was an unexplained occurrence.
- C. A burglar broke into the living room.
- D. Mark forgot to buy a present.

4. What had happened to the servant girl?

- A. She had killed herself in the attic.
- B. She was murdered by the owners.
- C. She had been locked in the attic.
- D. She died in the house.

5. What did the ghost do when they decided to sell the house?

- A. It disappeared immediately.
- B. It made people viewing it feel unwelcome.
- C. It tidied the house.
- D. It made horrible noises.

6. What does 'it' (in the last paragraph) refer to?

- A. the house she lived in
- B. the modern apartment
- C. the experience she had
- D. the sale of the house

II. Use the verb in brackets in the appropriate form.

Aerosol Attack

Frightened photographers (**1. make off**) with their cameras when rock star Cathy Tree (**2. lose**) her temper yesterday. The photographers (**3. wait**) outside the London courtroom while Cathy (**4. get**) a divorce from Johnny Rabad of the *Rats*.

When Cathy (**5. emerge**) from the court, she (**6. find**) herself face to face with more than twenty photographers. She (**7. pull**) an aerosol canister of tear gas from her handbag and (**8. spray**) them liberally with the stinging gas. She (**9. laugh**) all the time as they (**10. make**) for cover. The tear gas spray (**11. be**) illegal in Britain. And Cathy (**12. buy**) it in the United States. One photographer (**13. drop**) his £1500 camera, which (**14. smash**) under the feet of his fleeing colleagues.

He later said, “It’s disgusting. Yesterday she **(15. behave)** like a football hooligan. There is no excuse at all. We only **(16. want)** a picture. If it had been anyone else, the police **(17. arrest)** the attacker. I already **(18. make)** a statement to the police. They **(19. make)** enquiries at the moment. I **(20. hope)** the police **(21. do)** something about this”.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in bold type.

Rules for Wildlife Watchers

There are a few rules that all **(0) ... visitors ...** to the wildlife reserves should observe. **(1)** these rules is necessary if people want to enjoy themselves and have a lasting and **(2)** experience. First of all, it is **(3)** to leave your car in the car park so as to cause as little **(4)** as possible to the varied wildlife. The animals can be easily **(5)** by unexpected noises, **(6)** those made by cars. Secondly, people need to be **(7)** if they want to see the animals in their natural **(8)** . This often means that people have to put up with **(9)** weather conditions and **(10)** insects.

- VISIT**
- FOLLOW**
- FORGET**
- ADVISE**
- DISTURB**
- FRIGHT**
- PARTICULAR**
- PATIENCE**
- SURROUND**
- PLEASURE**
- ANNOY**

IV. Read the text and decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

The Siamese Cat

The Siamese cat is a relatively new **(0) ... A ...** in Britain. The first pair of cats was brought to England in 1885 from Siam (now **(1) ... as Thailand**), **(2) ... for centuries** they had been treasured in the royal palaces and temples. A register of Siamese cats is **(3) ...** by the British Siamese Club. The register shows that half the Siamese cats in Britain today **(4) ... from the original pair** brought to England in 1885. There are four different **(5) ... of Siamese cats**, all of **(6) ... have different combinations** of fur color on their faces, bodies and paws. The **(7) ... distinctive feature** of Siamese cat is its beautiful blue eyes. These animals are prized **(8) ... their intelligence and independence**. **(9) ... many ways**, this cat is **(10) ... a dog**; it will fetch a ball, loves being **(11) ... for walks** on a lead, and doesn't **(12) ... being bathed**. Many people are wary of this breed, **(13) ... that the cats are spiteful and selfish**. However, **(14) ... who has lived with and loved** a Siamese cat will **(15) ... a very different story**.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 0. | A | <i>breed</i> | B | class | C | generation | D | category |
| 1. | A | registered | B | regarded | C | known | D | held |
| 2. | A | there | B | where | C | that | D | which |
| 3. | A | possessed | B | controlled | C | regained | D | kept |
| 4. | A | descended | B | originated | C | appeared | D | derived |

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------|---|----------|---|-----------|---|---------|
| 5. A | makes | B | models | C | types | D | marks |
| 6. A | which | B | who | C | that | D | them |
| 7. A | much | B | more | C | very | D | most |
| 8. A | of | B | for | C | in | D | on |
| 9. A | In | B | On | C | By | D | Of |
| 10. A | as | B | just | C | like | D | similar |
| 11. A | led | B | carried | C | fetches | D | taken |
| 12. A | bother | B | mind | C | care | D | protest |
| 13. A | knowing | B | hoping | C | believing | D | hearing |
| 14. A | anyone | B | every | C | no one | D | all |
| 15. A | illustrate | B | describe | C | say | D | tell |

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. Ally is a little girl, her brother Ted is still

- a. younger b. smaller
c. less d. older

2. He was told to ... it in English.

- a. speak b. talk
c. say d. tell

3. I'd love to visit the Louvre. –

- a. So do I. b. So did I.
c. So had I. d. So would I.

4. Since the 1960s the Loch Ness Monster ... at least once a year.

- a. is seen b. has been seen
c. was seen d. had been seen

5. The trainer asked how long ... in for swimming.

- a. would she go b. did she go
c. she had been going d. she was going

6. ... was a whole week to spare.

- a. It b. There
c. Their d. That

7. The news made him ... hard.

- a. to think b. think
c. thought d. thinking

8. They arrived ... the inn and were shown into their rooms.

- a. at b. in
c. to d. into

9. Why has the boy ... to me again?

- a. lied b. lay
c. laid d. lain

10. He's read all the novels by S. King ... "Cell".

- a. accept b. beside
c. except d. besides

11. You had to help John with maths, ... you?

- a. had b. did
- c. hadn't d. didn't

12. She asked me when ... finish school.

- a. I will b. would I
- c. will I d. I would

13. Let's have lunch in this café, there are ... people here.

- a. few b. many
- c. a lot of d. little

14. Good jokes

- a. are always laughed b. are always laughed at
- c. are laughed always d. always are laughed at

15. We'll have cooked dinner ... the time the guests arrive.

- a. after b. at
- c. by d. in

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Когда ты позвонил, мы обедали. Мы обычно обедаем в 3 часа.
2. Я был вынужден последовать советам доктора.
3. Не выходите из дома, пока дует такой холодный ветер.
4. Погода меняется с самого утра. Если дождь не прекратится, мы никуда не поедem.
5. Он сказал, что через год будет учить испанский язык.
6. Сейчас он изучает итальянский и делает большие успехи.
7. На ее слова не обратили внимания.
8. На улице было много снега, он шел уже три дня.
9. Где будет проводиться следующий музыкальный конкурс Евровидения? – В Москве.
10. Моя подруга помнит много английских песен, но мало французских.

UNIT 8

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-7), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The largest museum in the world is in Washington, D.C., on the National Mall. The Smithsonian Institution completely fills thirteen large buildings – and Washington Zoo. Even with all this room, 95 per cent of its collection is always in storage, loaned to other towns, or in travelling exhibits. No one knows why James Smithson, who died in Italy in 1829, left his entire wealth – almost \$500,000 – to

found the museum. He was a scientist himself, but he had never even seen America. But the money was shipped, 105 large bags of gold, in 1839, and the US government built and began to run this mammoth museum. The daily business of the museum is run by its secretary, but the Board of Regents is made up of the chief justice, the vice-president, six congressmen, and nine citizens. Over the years, the collection has grown – including over 78 million items and the buildings with fine architecture as well as the tomb of Smithson himself. The donor’s body was brought to the Smithsonian from Genoa in 1934, escorted by Alexander Graham Bell. Never before had a private gift and government founding built a museum like this.

1. The text is mainly

- A. a short biography of James Smithson.
- B. a description of the Smithsonian building.
- C. a short history of the Smithsonian Institution.
- D. a description of the administrative structure of the Smithsonian Institution.

2. According to the text, which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. The Smithsonian Institution collection consists of more than 78 million exhibits.
- B. The Smithsonian Institution is one of the richest museums in the world.
- C. James Smithson was buried in the Smithsonian.
- D. There are fewer than a dozen members on the Smithsonian Board of Regents.

3. We learn from the text that

- A. Smithson must have had some unknown interest in America.
- B. the Italian government participated in the foundation of the museum.
- C. Bell and Smithson were acquainted.
- D. the museum secretary is not a member of the governing body.

4. Which of the following, according to the text, is TRUE?

- A. The museum started as an exhibition of animals.
- B. James Smithson worked in the field of medicine.
- C. Visitors to the capital can see only a small part of the entire collection.
- D. The secretary has to run to cope with the daily museum business on time.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Funny Old World

“I don't know why they kept me so long in prison”, seventy-six-year-old Ivan Boroughs told reporters from his home. “I **(1. be)** just glad to be out. I **(2. not enjoy)** staying there. I am looking forward to **(3. live)** a good life now, but it was a long time to be in gaol, and I am still upset.”

At the turn of the century Boroughs, **(4. charge)** with malicious destruction of property in December 1972, **(5. spend)** nearly twenty-nine years in prison without trial for allegedly smashing a pane of glass in a bank. A prison official explained that “at first, Mr. Boroughs **(6. announce)** mentally ill, and therefore

unfit to stand trial. He **(7. take)** into custody, and soon **(8. get)** better, and we all **(9. wait)** to be told what to do next. But nobody ever told us”.

The Commissioner of Corrections, John Prescod, now **(10. confirm)** that officials **(11. know)** that Boroughs was in prison. “We constantly **(12. monitor)** his progress yearly, but we **(13. must)** wait on communication from the court, and that did not come until Tuesday. It's ironic, really, because if he **(14. charge and find)** guilty, the maximum sentence **(15. be)** three years.”

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in bold type.

Climbing the Andes

The Acongagua is a challenge to any **(0. mountain)** ... *mountaineer* ... , yet it is **(1. appeal)** ... to amateurs and professionals alike. Bolivia welcomes anyone whose **(2. intend)** ... is to test their stamina and **(3. strong)** ... making the arduous journey to the summit of this beautiful mountain. **(4. Apparent)** ... , this four-day trek can prove more of a challenge than first was expected. The initial stretch seems **(5. effort)** ... , a gentle stroll through the lush valleys of the **(6. magnify)** ... Andes, where the climbers can enjoy the stunning **(7. reflect)** ... of the Acongagua in the lake.

However, it soon becomes **(8. signify)** ... more challenging for even the fittest of **(9. trek)** Many have to be treated for **(10. exhaust)** ... or altitude sickness in their attempt to reach the summit. **(11. Increase)** ... though, more and more climbers are making it to the top. The secret? To be **(12. caution)** ... and take a much slower pace.

IV. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

Mentoring

Many adults in America and increasing numbers elsewhere **(1)** ... part in mentoring schemes. A mentor is an adult who provides support and friendship to a young person. There are **(2)** ... different **(3)** ... of mentoring: passing on skills, sharing experiences, offering guidance. Sometimes the most **(4)** ... thing to do is just listen. Mentoring is open to anybody – no particular **(5)** ... experience is required, just a desire to make a **(6)** ... to the life of a young person who needs help. This may seem a difficult thing at first, but many people find they have a real **(7)** ... for it. The support of a mentor can play an important **(8)** ... in a child's development and can often make up far **(9)** ... a lack of guidance in a young person's life. It can also improve young people's **(10)** ... towards society and build up their **(11)** ... in dealing with life's challenges. For the mentor, it can be incredibly rewarding to know that they have had a significant **(12)** ... on a child and helped to give them the best possible **(13)** ... in life. Indeed, it is not only adults who are **(14)** ... in taking on this

role. There is now an increasing **(15)** ... for teenagers to mentor younger children, for example, by helping them with reading or other school work.

1.	A	hold	B	give	C	take	D	form
2.	A	number	B	numerous	C	multiple	D	masses
3.	A	approaches	B	means	C	manners	D	ways
4.	A	helpful	B	willing	C	kind	D	recommended
5.	A	trained	B	expert	C	professional	D	skilled
6.	A	move	B	switch	C	difference	D	distance
7.	A	ability	B	skill	C	strength	D	talent
8.	A	piece	B	part	C	role	D	section
9.	A	to	B	for	C	with	D	over
10.	A	attitude	B	impression	C	approach	D	conduct
11.	A	knowledge	B	belief	C	confidence	D	hope
12.	A	change	B	result	C	factor	D	influence
13.	A	availability	B	risk	C	chance	D	ability
14.	A	able	B	capable	C	good	D	efficient
15.	A	want	B	wish	C	demand	D	lack

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. I hear music upstairs. Who ... the piano?

- a. plays
b. is playing
c. has been playing
d. is going to play

2. She asked me who ... her favorite cup.

- a. broke
b. would have broken
c. had broken
d. was breaking

3. We didn't know who ... the toys in the basket.

- a. lay
b. had laid
c. had lain
d. lied

4. Don't you see he looks ... today?

- a. strange
b. strangely
c. strangest
d. the strangest

5. The girl ... silent for a minute and then began crying.

- a. kept
b. was keeping
c. had kept
d. had been keeping

6. When they ... to the suburbs they were exhausted.

- a. approached
b. reached
c. got
d. arrived

7. The police ... the alarm immediately.

- a. rose
b. arose
c. aroused
d. raised

8. I felt someone ... my shoulder.

- a. touch b. to touch
c. to be touching d. having touched

9. He said he ... me the next day.

- a. visited b. was visiting
c. has visited d. would visit

10. People ... to care for stray animals.

- a. can b. may
c. should d. ought

11. Would you like ... milk with your coffee?

- a. any b. little
c. more d. some

12. He likes Walter Scott, Charles Dickens and Herbert Wells. The ... is his favorite writer.

- a. later b. latter
c. latest d. last

13. The song is popular ... the younger generation.

- a. in b. among
c. between d. with

14. I wonder, ... for a living?

- a. what he does b. what does he do
c. how does he earn d. how he earns

15. Why are you late for the lesson again? – I was ... up in a traffic jam.

- a. fixed b. held
c. shut d. stuck

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Сколько лет вы знаете друг друга? – Десять. Мы познакомились в школе.
2. Мальчишки разжигали костер, пока их старшие братья ловили рыбу.
3. Он услышал, как кто-то произнес его имя. Он думал, что в этом городе никто не знает его.
4. Завари чай, если ты хочешь завтракать. Вода уже кипит.
5. Учитель сказал, что лед тает при 0°C.
6. К концу года цены поднялись. Мы не смогли позволить себе съездить в Прагу.
7. Они не будут получать хороших оценок, пока они не станут учить уроки ежедневно.
8. Что случилось? – Ребенок заболел. – А за доктором послали?
9. Нина сказала, что организует концерт, если мы поможем ей.
10. Я боялась войти в студию: записывался новый диск Джона.

UNIT 9

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-5), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

MUSICAL BANDS

It is very difficult to succeed in the music business. Nine out of ten bands that release a first record fail to produce a second. Surviving in the music industry requires luck and patience, but most of all it requires an intricate knowledge of how a record company functions. The process begins. When a representative of a company's Artists and Repertoire (A & R) department visits bars and night clubs, he does the scouting for young, talented bands. After the representative identifies a promising band, he or she will work to negotiate a contract with that band. The signing of this recording contract is a slow process. A company will spend a long time investigating the band itself as well as current trends in popular music. During this period, it is important that a band reciprocate with an investigation of its own, learning as much as possible about the record company and making personal connections within the different departments that will handle their recordings.

Once a band has signed the contract and has finished recording an album, the Publicity and Promotions department takes over. This department decides whether or not to mass produce and market the band's album. Most bands fail to make personal contracts in this second department, thus losing their own voice in the important final process of producing and marketing their album. This loss of voice often contributes to the band's failure as a recording group.

1. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the text?

- A. Nine out of ten bands fail to produce a second record.
- B. It is important for a band to have an intricate knowledge of how a recording company works.
- C. Making personal connections will help the band in the final decisions about the promotion of their album.
- D. The album factors as a band's success are luck and patience.

2. According to the text, the initial contract between a band and a recording company is made by

- A. the band's manager.
- B. a band member.
- C. an A & P representative.
- D. the Publicity and Promotion department.

3. The author mentions that a band's success depends on all of the following factors EXCEPT

- A. having patience.
- B. making personal contacts with people in its company.
- C. understanding how a record company functions.
- D. playing music that sounds like music of famous bands.

4. According to the text, the P&P department

- A. has the final decision in producing an album.
- B. handles the recording arrangements for the band.
- C. sends representatives to look for new talents.
- D. visits bars and night clubs.

5. It can be inferred from the passage that

- A. the music industry is full of opportunities for young bands.
- B. the A & R department has a very large staff.
- C. most bands do not fully understand how record companies operate.
- D. the cost of recording an album is very expensive.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Alice said afterwards that she never (1. see) in all her life such a face as the King (2. make) when he (3. find) himself (4. hold) in the air by an invisible hand. He (5. astonish) far too much to cry out, but his eyes and his mouth (6. go on) (7. get) larger and larger, and rounder and rounder, till her hand (8. shake) so with laughing that she nearly (9. let) him (10. drop) upon the floor.

"Oh! Please (11. not make) such faces, my dear!" she (12. cry out), quite forgetting that the King (13. cannot) (14. hear) her. "You make me (15. laugh) so that I can hardly hold you! And (16. not keep) your mouth so wide open! ..." and she (17. smooth) his hair, and (18. set) him upon the table near the Queen. The King immediately (19. fall) on his back, and (20. lie) perfectly still.

Lewis Carroll. "Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There"

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

Eating Out

To escape from the routine of cooking and eating at home, many people visit their (1. favour) ... restaurant or, if they are feeling (2. adventure) ... , they try (3. familiar) ... eating places. The (4. please) ... of eating out are many. You have the chance to order tasty dishes which are (5. care) ... prepared by (6. experience) ... chefs. You can try foods from around the world, everything from spicy (7. east) ... dishes to (8. tradition) ... French and English cuisine. Eating out also gives you the chance to (9. social) ... with friends and to enjoy a (10. relax) ... meal without having to make any tiring (11. prepare) ... beforehand. For a break from the ordinary, having a meal out is an easy and (12. enjoy) ... option.

IV. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

The Traffic Lights

The first traffic signal was (1) ... by a railway signaling engineer. It was installed (2) ... the Houses of Parliament in 1868. It (3) ... like any railway signal of the time, and was operated by gas. However (4) ... , it exploded and killed a policeman, and the accident (5) ... further development until cars became common.

(6) ... traffic lights are an American invention. Red-green (7) ... were installed in Cleveland in 1914. Three-color signals, operated (8) ... hand from a tower in the (9) ... of the street, were installed in New York in 1918. The (10) ... lights of this type to (11) ... in Britain were in London, on the junction between St James's Street in Piccadilly, in 1925. Automatic signals were installed (12) ... year later.

In the past, traffic lights were (13) In New York, some lights had a statue on top. In Los Angeles the lights did not just (14) ... silently, but would ring bells to (15) ... the sleeping motorists of the 1930s. These are gone and have been replaced by standard models which are universally adopted.

1.	A invented	B created	C originated	D started
2.	A outside	B out	C out of	D outdoors
3.	A resembled	B looked	C showed	D seemed
4.	A However	B Therefore	C Although	D Despite
5.	A oppressed	B disappointed	C avoided	D discouraged
6.	A New	B Recent	C Modern	D Late
7.	A methods	B ways	C systems	D means
8.	A by	B with	C through	D in
9.	A middle	B heart	C focus	D halfway
10.	A original	B primary	C first	D early
11.	A show	B appear	C happen	D become
12.	A a	B in the	C in a	D the
13.	A various	B particular	C rare	D special
14.	A change	B alter	C vary	D move
15.	A rise	B raise	C wake	D get up

V. Read the text below and, for points (1-10), think of the word which best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Photographing People

There (0) ... *are* ... two main kinds of photographs of people. One is where the subject of the photo knows (1) ... their photo is being taken and will cooperate with the photographer. (2) ... is often called a portrait. The (3) ... type, sometimes known as candid photography, is where the picture is taken without their knowledge.

If you are taking photos of family or friends, your aim (4) ... probably be to produce a result that they will like. This may mean that you will have (5) ... photograph them in such a way that they will look a little better in the picture (6) ... they sometimes do in real life! To do this, you will need to accentuate their best features and reduce the (7) ... attractive aspects of their appearance.

Most people do not like being photographed. They often feel self-conscious and (8) ... is important that you help subjects relax and feel comfortable. Ask them to sit down and rest on the arm of a chair, (9) ... than stand there looking tense and nervous. Seat them at an angle, (10) ... most people look better when their head is turned a little towards the camera and their body slightly away.

VI. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. There are four lakes and a river in this region, ... there?

- a. are b. is
- c. aren't d. isn't

2. I'm looking ... a letter from you.

- a. to receive b. to receiving
- c. forward to receive d. forward to receiving

3. I'd like to make him ... the shopping.

- a. do b. make
- c. start for d. go

4. They ... just now.

- a. arrive b. are arriving
- c. arrived d. have arrived

5. These are my skates. And where are ...?

- a. your b. your's
- c. Jenny d. Jenny's

6. We wouldn't say 'no' ... Disneyland.

- a. visit b. to visit
- c. visiting d. to visiting

7. My grandfather used ... when he was thirty.

- a. to smoke b. smoke
- c. smoking d. to having smoke

8. I'd rather eat ... hearty dinner.

- a. a b. the c. –

9. Join us ... our merry-making.

- a. in b. to
- c. for d. with

10. If I ... you, I ... accept this invitation.

- a. am/will b. were/would
- c. were/will d. was/would

11. Nobody likes to be mocked at, ...?

- a. don't they b. does he
- c. do they d. doesn't he

12. Does she have ... maps?

- a. many b. a good deal
- c. plenty d. great deal

13. I came ... some new words while reading a newspaper.

- a. across b. around
- c. for d. to

14. They badly need encouraging. Perhaps you can ... them up?

- a. give b. cheer
- c. throw d. toss

15. You look so exhausted! You ... have been training too hard today.

- a. can b. may
c. should d. must

VII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вы собираетесь завтра рано вставать? – Я еще не решила.
2. Эту книгу продавали во многих магазинах.
3. Река Дон не такая длинная, как Волга.
4. Он сказал, что закончил работу и ждет нас у парка.
5. На столе стояла ваза с цветами, которые мы собрали на лугу.
6. К 12 часам операция будет успешно завершена.
7. Ты сделала пятое упражнение? – Нет еще. Я его сейчас делаю.
8. Сколько времени вам потребуется, чтобы переписать текст?
9. Дай мне почитать этот журнал. – Хорошо, я принесу его послезавтра.
10. Когда ваш друг вернется, дайте мне знать об этом.

UNIT 10

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-6), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

McDONALD'S

In 1939 two brothers, Mac and Dick McDonald, started a drive-in restaurant in San Bernadino, California. They carefully chose a busy corner for their location. They had run their own businesses for years, first a theater, then a barbecue restaurant, then another drive-in. But in their new operation, they offered a new, shortened menu: french fries, hamburgers and sodas. To this minimal selection they added one new concept: quick service, no waiters or waitresses, and no tips.

Their hamburgers sold for fifteen cents. Cheese was another four cents. Their french fries and hamburgers had a remarkable uniformity, for the brothers had developed a strict routine for the preparation of their food, and they insisted on their cooks' sticking to their routine. Their new drive-in became incredibly popular, particularly for lunch. People drove up by the hundreds during the busy noontime. The self-service restaurant was so popular that the brothers had allowed ten copies of their restaurant to be opened. They were content with this **modest** success until they met Ray Kroc.

Kroc was a salesman who met the McDonald brothers in 1954, when he was selling milkshake-mixing machines. He quickly saw the unique appeal of the brothers' fast-food restaurants and bought the right to franchise other copies of

their restaurants. The agreement included the right to duplicate the menu, the equipment, even their red and white buildings with the golden arches.

Today McDonald's is literally a household name. Its names for its sandwiches have come to mean hamburger in the decades since the day Kroc watched people rush up to order fifteen-cent hamburgers. In 1976, McDonald's had over \$1 billion in total sales. Its first twenty-two years is one of the most incredible success stories in modern American business history.

1. The text tells the reader mainly about

- A. the business careers of Mac and Dick McDonald.
- B. how McDonald's became a billion-dollar business.
- C. Ray Kroc's business abilities.
- D. the development of fast-food services.

2. Mac and Dick McDonald had experience in managing all of the following except

- A. a barbecue restaurant.
- B. a drive-in.
- C. an ice-cream parlor.
- D. a theater.

3. We can conclude from the text that

- A. the McDonald brothers never became wealthy because they sold their idea to Kroc.
- B. Ray Kroc was a good businessman.
- C. the location the McDonalds chose was the only source of the great popularity of their drive-in.
- D. forty years ago there were numerous fast-food restaurants.

4. The author claims that

- A. creativity is an important element of success.
- B. Ray Kroc spent long hours working in the first McDonald's.
- C. the McDonalds sold only fresh homegrown vegetables.
- D. California is the best place to go into business.

5. According to the text, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Kroc struck by the routine of the McDonald's business introduced certain changes.
- B. Kroc was on the alert when the customers began to frequent his McDonald's.
- C. The McDonalds were strict to their employees doing the routine jobs.
- D. The brothers had not been ambitious before they met Ray Kroc.

6. As used in the text, the word "modest" means

- A. immediate.
- B. insignificant.
- C. unpredicted.
- D. overwhelming.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

The Worst Bank Robbers

In August 1975 three men were on their way to rob the Royal Bank of Scotland at Rothesay, when they **(1. get stuck)** in the door. They **(2. must)** **(3. help)** by the staff, and after thanking everyone, they sheepishly **(5. leave)** the building.

A few minutes later they **(6. return and announce)** their intention of robbing the bank, but none of the staff **(7. believe)** them. When, at first, they **(8. demand)** £5,000, the head cashier **(9. burst out)** **(10. laugh)**, as she **(11. convince)** that it was a practical joke.

The gang leader, who considerably **(12. upset)** by this, **(13. reduce)** his demand first to £500, then to £50 and ultimately to 50 pence. At this stage the cashier **(14. can)** barely control herself for laughter.

Then one of the men **(15. jump)** over the counter and **(16. fall)** awkwardly on the floor, **(17. clutch)** at his ankle. The other two **(18. make)** their getaway, but the revolving doors **(19. trap)** them for a second time, while they desperately **(20. push)** the wrong way.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in bold type.

The Easy Life?

It is easy to assume that a top sports star's life is both easy and **(0. glamour) ... glamorous ...** . But this is so completely **(1. understand) ...** – the reality of what goes on behind the scenes. From a very early age athletes must be absolutely **(2. commit) ...** to their sport. But **(3. determine) ...** on its own is not enough – they need to be fiercely **(4. ambition) ...** in order to succeed, and must never allow themselves to be **(5. courage) ...** by setbacks. Successful sports stars can, of course become very wealthy, in **(6. add) ...** to being world-famous, but can be at a severe **(7. advantage) ...** in social development. It is therefore important to **(8. sure) ...** that they receive a reasonably balanced upbringing and to **(9. broad) ...** their experience beyond the daily grind of practice and competition in order to **(10. able) ...** them to deal with the constant pressures that success can bring.

IV. Write down the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Department Stores

In 1846 an Irish immigrant in New York named Alexander Stewart opened a business called the Marble Dry-Goods Palace. By **(0) ... doing ...** so, he gave the world something completely new - the department store. Before this, no-one **(1) ...** tried to bring together such a wide range of goods **(2) ...** a single roof. The business did very **(3) ...** . It expanded rapidly and soon had **(4) ...** staff of two thousand. For Stewart even that was not enough, **(5) ...** . In 1862 he moved to an eight-storey building nearby, **(6) ...** he renamed A.T. Stewart's Cast-Iron Palace. It was, **(7) ...** for many years would remain, the largest shop in the world.

Others followed Stewart's example and soon there were stores (8) ... his in many major cities in the United States. We don't (9) ... when people started calling them department stores. The expression wasn't used in print (10) ... 1893, when it appeared in Harper's magazine, but the way that it was used there (11) ... it clear that it was already widely understood.

(12) ... is certain is that department stores completely changed the shopping experience for millions of people. They offered not only an enormous range of goods, (13) ... also levels of comfort, luxury and excitement previously unknown to customers. Almost from the start they had restaurants, toilets and many (14) ... facilities, so (15) ... was no need to go elsewhere for anything.

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. While in London, they visited ... Tate Gallery.

- a. a b. the c. –

2. How are you getting ...? – Fine.

- a. about b. off
c. on d. over

3. Before making tea she ... the table.

- a. lay b. laid
c. had laid d. had lain

4. There is nobody here but

- a. I b. mine
c. me d. myself

5. Try to avoid ... taking too many medicines.

- a. – b. from
c. of d. in

6. Do you know that Trafalgar Square was named ... the famous battle?

- a. after b. by
c. for d. on

7. ... you put your toys away.

- a. It's time b. There's time
c. It's the time d. There is a time

8. It was only then ... how I loved her.

- a. did I realize b. I did realize
b. when had I realized d. that I realized

9. She looked as if she ... a vampire.

- a. saw b. had seen
c. would see d. would have seen

10. ... he'd won, he jumped with joy.

- a. On telling b. Being told
c. Having told d. After he told

11. You can borrow the motorcar ... you promise to drive carefully.

- a. for b. while
c. as long as d. so that

12. The Mayor announced that another 500 km of the road ... by the end of the year.

- a. were built b. are building
c. would be built d. would have been built

13. ... Mary, give her my love.

- a. Should you see b. If you had seen
c. Do you see d. By seeing

14. How long ... to knit this scarf?

- a. will it demand you b. you would need
c. did it take you d. you need

15. Are you saving money for a ... day?

- a. cloudy b. foggy
c. rainy d. windy

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Кто будет делать доклад в пятницу в 10 часов? Я бы хотела послушать доклад Джона.
2. Он самый способный и молодой менеджер в компании.
3. В этом году в США избрали нового президента.
4. Когда самолет взлетел, Мэг обнаружила, что забыла в офисе важный документ.
5. Дети сказали, что они уже полили цветы и прополют грядки, если не начнется гроза.
6. Пора сделать перерыв, ты работаешь на компьютере пять часов.
7. Мне не пришлось копировать статью, мой друг прислал мне e-mail.
8. Вам не понравился новый фильм этого режиссера, не так ли? – Нет, понравился.
9. Какая замечательная погода! Обычно в сентябре здесь идут дожди.
10. Интересно, будут ли закончены все работы к концу года.

UNIT 11

I. The following text is an article about the American film actress, Brooke Shields. There are a number of sentences missing from the passage. Read the text and decide where the following sentences should go.

A Serious student or a movie star?

B She is also introspective.

C Or will she stay inside the image her mother has created for her and remain a sexy model, a pretty face which will fade in time?

D And that famous face!

E The marriage only lasted a few weeks after Brooke was born.

F She looks like a housewife.

G Now they have succeeded beyond their wildest dreams.

H Brooke's height and looks come from her father's side.

SHIELDING BROOKE

She's a tall girl, almost gangling (5ft 11ins). She walks into the room, looking straight ahead, and sits down gracefully on a French chair and smiles. At eighteen she already has a presence. (1) A complexion like honey and cream, green eyes skillfully made up, that gaze at you bright and clear, the dark brows accentuate her bone structure.

Her mother, Teri Shields, 49, hovers nearby, as always, gleaming with pride. She stage-manages the interview, interrupting when she thinks it's necessary. At five feet four inches, she is cheerfully large, plump, and dressed casually in slacks and suede shirt, without make-up. (2) In fact she has built up her daughter's career since she was eleven months old and appeared in a soap commercial.

Who is the real Brooke Shields? Sexy teenage siren or a sweet romantic girl? (3) All of these? Or none? There are two keys to Brooke's personality: her looks and her mother.

(4) She inherited the Shields looks and athleticism, being an excellent rider and an all-round athlete. Her father is now an executive with a consulting firm, living in Manhattan with his new family.

Brooke's mother is from a poor and devout Roman Catholic background. At 31 she was managing a small restaurant when handsome Frank Shields walked in one night. (5) Teri Shields has worked all her life, and so has Brooke.

(6) Since 1980 their average yearly income has been \$1 million. Brooke Shields and company have only one product: Brooke Shields. Not surprisingly, Brooke is serious about her studies at Princeton, and quite brainy. (7)

Brooke is unwavering in her ambition to become an even better film star. When she talks about acting she gets interested and comes across as a very nice girl who would really like to get to grips with her profession.

At eighteen, will Brookie, as her friends call her, now come out of her shell, assert her own personality – which is really very appealing – and then go on to real acting, unafraid to show her emotions (8) ... ?

I. Read the text again and choose a suitable heading for each paragraph from the list below.

A. Mother's roots.

B. Behind the façade.

C. Mothering Brooke.

D. What next for Brooke?

E. First impressions.

F. Brooke on acting.

G. A split personality?

H. The family business.

I. Daddy's girl.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

A week later, Harry, Snape and Ron (**1. walk**) across the Entrance Hall when they (**2. see**) a small knot of people who (**3. gather**) around the notice-board and (**4. read**) a piece of parchment that just (**5. pin up**). “They (**6. start**) a Duelling Club!”, said Ron. “First meeting tonight! I wouldn’t mind dueling lessons, they (**7. may**) come in handy one of these days. We (**8. go**)?”

Harry and Snape were all for it, so at eight o’clock that evening they (**9. hurry**) back to the Great Hall. “I wonder who (**10. teach**) us? I hope it (**11. be**) Frederick”, said Snape...

Harry (**12. wake**) early on Saturday morning and (**13. lie**) for a while (**14. think**) about the coming match. He (**15. be**) nervous since Monday, mainly at the thought of what Wood (**16. say**) if the team (**17. lose**). He never (**18. want**) to beat Slytherin so badly. When he went down to breakfast, the rest of the team (**19. sit**) at the long, empty table. Nobody (**20. talk**).

“Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone” (after J. K. Rowling)

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in bold type.

Bermuda

Bermuda, lying in the Western Atlantic Ocean, consists of a group of (**1. approximate**) 150 closely-knit islands. The seven largest islands are linked together by bridges and causeways forming 'Mainland' Bermuda, (**2. rough**) twenty-two miles long, with an average (**3. wide**) of half to one mile.

Coral reefs almost (**4. entire**) surround the islands, proving (**5. treachery**) to shipping during the last three hundred years, but creating (**6. beautiful**) calm inshore waters for numerous scuba (**7. dive**) as well as a paradise for fishing (**8. enthuse**).

There are no freshwater streams in Bermuda so that Bermudians are forced to rely on rainwater or, in times of drought, (**9. import**) water. Every house on the island has a lime-washed roof on which the rain is caught and channeled into a tank. In the late 19th century the tourist trade came to Bermuda – since then it has grown increasingly (**10. profit**) and today tourism is the island's single most important revenue (**11. earn**).

Bermuda is the oldest (**12. self-govern**) colony of Britain with the third oldest parliament in the world.

IV. Write down the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Asteroids to Hit Earth in 2028?

If you saw the films *Deep Impact* and *Armageddon* and worry (0) ... *about* ... an asteroid coming too close to Earth, worry no more. Instead find (1) ... a little about them by reading on. Asteroids are mini planets (2) ... revolve around the sun in their thousands. One, called 'Ida', even has its own ‘moon’ Although the vast majority

are harmless and will (3) ... be a threat to Earth, astronomers want to keep a track of the tiny percentage whose orbits could eventually put them on a collision course with Earth. (4) ... most recent scare of this kind was in December 1997 when scientists discovered a new asteroid. They predicted that (5) ... would hit the Earth in 2028. Later observations showed that it would miss the Earth by a fraction. It is difficult to look at (6) ... a huge area, but now scientists have developed a way to observe more asteroids at a time. The solution is quite simple – a camera which takes digital images of the sky through the original telescope. The images are beamed onto (7) ... giant TV screen, and with the wider field it is possible to watch (8) ... asteroids in each picture. Do you feel more at ease now that you know (9) ... scientists with the latest equipment are permanently on guard? Unfortunately, I can't help wondering what scientists (10) ... do the day they spot an asteroid heading for our planet.

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. Is swimming difficult? – No, it's just the matter ... to control your breathing.

- a. to be able
- b. being able
- c. of being able
- d. that you're able

2. Dinosaurs are thought ... millions of years ago.

- a. to die out
- b. to have died out
- c. having died out
- d. to be dying out

3. ... you complain, nothing changes.

- a. For how much
- b. However much
- c. As much as
- d. The more

4. I'd like to stop eating sweets but I just can't ... it up.

- a. give
- b. put
- c. take
- d. turn

5. We have a house in the ... of Samara.

- a. edges
- b. end
- c. suburbs
- d. outskirts

6. I'm afraid he ... our help for granted.

- a. gets
- b. holds
- c. has
- d. takes

7. I think I ... better go now.

- a. will
- b. need
- c. had
- d. would

8. Don't come unless you ... to.

- a. will have
- b. have
- c. won't have
- d. don't have

9. She didn't do the repairing herself. She got some workmen ... it for her.

- a. do
- b. doing
- b. they did
- d. to do

10. I enjoyed Cyprus, but I ... to Portugal.

- a. have rather been b. had rather gone
c. rather went d. would rather have gone

11. Edward can recite all sonnets by Shakespeare ... memory.

- a. by b. from
c. in d. to

12. Mr. Briggs ... for the company for fifteen years. Then he resigned.

- a. worked b. was working
c. had been working d. had worked

13. I ... carefully but I ... nothing.

- a. listen/hear b. listen/am hearing
c. am listening/hear d. am listening/am hearing

14. He's the sort of man you can rely ... in a tough situation.

- a. for b. on
c. to d. with

15. He asked me

- a. since what time I'm waiting b. since when I waited
c. how long I have been waiting d. how long I had been waiting

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Когда ты мне звонил, я играл в теннис. По вторникам я хожу на корт.
2. Об этом фильме много говорят. Завтра его покажут по телевидению.
3. Я была уверена, что они пойдут на концерт, как только узнают, что в наш город приехала их любимая группа.
4. Никто не знает, сможем ли мы купить билеты.
5. Стоит потратить усилия, чтобы узнать эти сведения. На них можно положиться.
6. Почему ты не погладил одежду? – Она еще стирается.
7. На каком языке говорит этот человек? Я не могу разобрать.
8. Прежде чем уйти из дома, прибери свою комнату.
9. Кто из вас самый старший в семье? – Дедушка, он старше моих родителей на 28 лет.
10. Он понял, что проиграл эту партию в шахматы. (a game of chess)

UNIT 12

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-8), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

CAMPING AMERICA

Every year, thousands of students fly to the United States to spend their holidays working at summer camps. In return, they get a free return flight, full board, pocket money and the chance to travel. Lucy Gribble joined Camp America and spent eight weeks working at a summer camp for six- to sixteen-year-olds.

I applied at the last minute and was so thrilled at the prospect of spending the holidays doing something more exciting than working in the local supermarket, that I hastily accepted the only job left in the camp laundry.

I started to have my doubts while squashed between the windsurfing instructor and the aerobics teacher during the bumpy three-hour ride to the camp, about 90 miles from New York City.

On arrival I was told by the camp director that I would be doing the washing for 200 children – on my own. For the first week, the party sent out by the jobs agency – seven English students and one Welsh, one Pole and one Australian – became a full-time cleaning squad, getting the place ready for its grand opening.

We swept out dead birds from the bunkrooms, scrubbed the lavatories, gymnasium and kitchen, polished the cooking equipment, mowed the lawns, put up the sports nets, and lugged any luggage sent on ahead to the bedrooms.

After the children's arrival I had to work from 8.45 in the morning till 10.30 at night to get all my work done. 'Don't worry,' said the director. 'The kids always throw all their clothes in the wash after five minutes in the first week.' I smiled through gritted teeth.

Considering there was no hot water in the laundry and the rickety old machines, the washing came out remarkably well. But with so many clothes to wash and dry, some washing did get mixed up. I had six-year-olds marching up and telling me their parents would be very angry if I did not find their favorite sweater.

The kitchen workers and I found ourselves at the bottom of the camp's class system. We were never invited to join in the evening activities and at the talent show we were the only six out of the entire camp to be excluded. When we did manage to get out of the camp, our evenings tended to consist of eating ice-cream in the local gas station or driving 20 miles to a restaurant to drink cheap lemonade. Despite the unexciting venues, we made the best of the situation and enjoyed a lot of laughs throughout the summer.

The camp itself had a large lake and excellent sporting facilities. But because organized activities for the children carried on into the evening we usually only got the chance to use the tennis courts or the swimming pool.

I shared a room with three 18-year-old girls from New York. They had never been away from home before and spent most of the night screaming with excitement. They each had three trunks full of clothes and thought it was hilarious that I had only a rucksack. On some nights the only way to get any rest was to 'go sick' and sleep in the medical centre.

The camp food was poor with child-sized portions; fresh fruit and vegetables were rare. One catering worker even stood over the pineapple rings checking that you took only one each.

The plus points of the camp were the beautiful parkland setting, meeting a great bunch of traveling companions and managing to work my way through far more of my course books for my English degree than I would have gone back home. And without Camp America's free flights to the US – and a rail ticket from my parents – I would never have seen Niagara Falls, climbed the Empire State building, visited Washington, DC or had my picture taken with Mickey Mouse at Disney World, all of which I did after the camp closed down.

1. Why did Lucy take a job in the camp laundry?

- A. In her opinion, the work seemed exciting.
- B. There was no other work available.
- C. She wasn't qualified for any other work.
- D. It seemed to be the easiest work.

2. Lucy was surprised to find that

- A. the camp was so far from New York City.
- B. there would be so many children at the camp.
- C. she would be working without any help.
- D. there was to be a party during the first week.

3. The director suggested that the first week was the worst because

- A. the children used the laundry more.
- B. the children's clothes were dirtier.
- C. the laundry equipment wasn't working well.
- D. Lucy was still learning how to do the job.

4. One problem she had in her work was that

- A. the colors in the clothes ran together.
- B. some clothes got damaged in the wash.
- C. she couldn't get the clothes completely clean.
- D. some clothes got temporarily lost.

5. Lucy and the kitchen workers

- A. were the slowest at learning their jobs.
- B. had to organize their own social life.
- C. didn't get on together very well.
- D. used to avoid the evening activities.

6. She sometimes didn't sleep in her room because

- A. she didn't feel very well.
- B. she had argued with her room mates.
- C. the room was very crowded.
- D. the room was too noisy.

7. One thing Lucy didn't like about the meals was that

- A. the helpings were very small.
- B. the food was usually overcooked.
- C. there was never any fruit.
- D. people watched you while you ate.

8. One advantage of her time at the camp was that Lucy

- A. was able to enjoy several sporting activities.
- B. managed to save up some money.
- C. had time to spend on her textbooks.
- D. joined the children on visits to places of interest.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

The Martians Are Coming

At eight o'clock on the evening of Sunday, October 30th 1938, thousands of Americans tuned in to CBS radio for '*The Mercury Theatre on the Air.*' Just after the program began it **(1. interrupt)** by what **(2. sound)** like the weather forecast. A minute or so later it **(3. replace)** by a program of dance music. Suddenly a solemn voice **(4. come)** over the air to warn Americans, 'Ladies and gentlemen, I have a grave announcement to make ...'

The speaker then **(5. go on)** to describe how in the morning strange beings from the planet Mars **(6. land)** in North America. Witnesses saw them **(7. use)** poisonous gas and death-ray machines to sweep all resistance before them in a series of bloody battles. State after state the USA **(8. take over)** by creatures from outer space!

The broadcast **(9. continue)** with a confusing series of announcements, often **(10. break)** by long, chilling silences. The voice of the President **(11. hear)** appealing to people not to panic. An announcer on the top of the CBS skyscraper in New York **(12. describe)** how Manhattan was **(13. overrun)**. His commentary **(14. break off)** in a horrible, strangled scream.

That was the end of the program. Its producer, Orson Welles, and the cast of actors **(15. leave)** the studio. They **(16. complete)** their radio play, which **(17. base)** on *War of the Worlds*, a science-fiction novel by H. G. Wells. They **(18. not realize)** what effect their play **(19. have)**.

Thousands of people **(20. flee)** from their homes. The roads **(21. jam)** with cars racing for the hills. Some of the cars **(22. to pile)** high with furniture. State reserve troopers **(23. rush)** to volunteer to defend the world. Sailors in the US Navy **(24. recall)** to their ships in New York harbour. Switchboards completely **(25. jam)** with people **(26. try)** to call relatives and friends. In the South, people **(27. pray)** in the streets. Some people even **(28. claim)** that they **(29. see)** the Martians.

The next morning's newspapers **(30. reveal)** that it only **(31. be)** a radio play. It all **(32. be)** a terrible mistake.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in bold type.

The Memory Man

The brother of the secretary of our local philately society went on holiday to America in the 1980s and hit the heritage trail as soon as he arrived: Wild West ghost towns, War of Independence landmarks, Japanese car manufacturers...

One day the tour guide directed his charges to a native American (**1. reserve**) ... , where he recommended that the limey visitors check out the (**2. legend**) ... local 'memory man', a grey old American Indian. He could remember the most (**3. credit**) ... everyday detail from the last sixty years, the guide assured them.

Having crossed the old fellow's palm with the requisite silver, the tourist then posed the single question he was permitted to ask: 'What did you have for breakfast twenty-five years ago today?' – 'Two eggs', said the old chief, (**4. enigma**) Being (**5. ability**) ... to disprove this, the Brit withdrew, not (**6. particular**) ... impressed.

Eight years later, on another jaunt across the Americas, the same tourist found himself driving through familiar territory – he was near the village with the (**7. amaze**) ... antique recollector. 'Aha,' he thought, 'Let's see how good his memory really is – I wonder if he'll remember me.'

Making his way to the old moth-eaten teepee, the visitor slipped (**8. side**) ... and sat down (**9. announce**) ... opposite the ancient man. Then he greeted him as he saw fit, beginning, 'How!'

'Scrambled,' muttered the old man, sucking (**10. serene**) ... on his pipe.

IV. Read the interview with Richard Bramwell, a famous violin player. He is being interviewed on television. Think of the parts of the interview (1-7) which have been left blank and fill them in.

- Interviewer** Hello, Richard. Thank you for coming.
Tell me, when (1).....?
- Richard** It must have been when I was six.
- Interviewer** Are (2).....?
- Richard** Well, both of them like music, but they don't play any musical instruments. My sister does, though.
- Interviewer** Which (3).....?
- Richard** The violin, like me, and also the piano. Actually she plays on my new record which will be on sale next week.
- Interviewer** What (4).....?
- Richard** "Richard Bramwell Plays For You". I hope you'll all buy it.
- Interviewer** Your new tour starts next month. Where (5).....?
- Richard** I'll have five concerts in New York and Philadelphia.
- Interviewer** Have (6).....?
- Richard** Yes, but only to Brazil.
- Interviewer** Do (7).....?
- Richard** Yes, I love it. I wish I could do more of these trips.
- Interviewer** Well, that's all we've got time for. Good luck, Richard, and thank you again for talking to me. Good night, everybody.

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. He's a horrible man. I simply can't ... the sight of him.

- a. keep
- b. stand
- c. take
- d. wear

2. Instead of thinking carefully, he tends to ... conclusions.

- a. jump to
- b. fly into
- c. hit on
- d. run at

3. ... no circumstances should you drink the water from this well.

- a. By
- b. On
- c. Under
- d. Within

4. Helen won't go out with Tom, let ... marry him.

- a. alone
- b. apart
- c. aside
- d. away

5. I hope he won't keep us

- a. wait
- b. waiting
- c. to wait
- d. while waiting

6. Queen Elizabeth II ... Head of State since 1952.

- a. is
- b. was
- c. has been
- d. had been

7. We have to set off before midday. -

- a. They do so
- b. They have as well
- c. So they do
- d. So do they

8. ... the two brothers is Jack?

- a. Which of
- b. Who from
- c. Who between
- d. What among

9. The hip-hop sounds so Turn the player

- a. loud/down
- b. loudly/down
- c. loud/on
- d. loudly/on

10. She used to dance when a girl, ... ?

- a. didn't she
- b. did she
- c. used not she
- d. used she

11. I'll never get used ... in the morning.

- a. to jog
- b. to be jogging
- c. to jogging
- d. jogging

12. ... her, I wouldn't have coped with this task.

- a. But for
- b. If it was not
- c. If it is not
- d. Instead of

13. ... to the radio or shall I switch it off?

- a. Do you listen
- b. You're listening
- c. Are you listening
- d. You will listen

14. Where have you been? I ... for you for the last fifteen minutes.

- a. looked
- b. am looking
- c. have looked
- d. have been looking

15. It's quiet in the flat. The children

- a. are able to
- b. can be sleeping
- c. must be sleeping
- d. should sleep

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Сегодня ты выглядишь так замечательно! Кто связал тебе такой красивый свитер? – Сестра.
2. Сколько времени у нее ушло, чтобы научиться вязать? – Несколько месяцев.
3. Не шумите, мама отдыхает. Утром она стирала и убирала квартиру.
4. Давайте поможем ей, пока у нас есть свободное время.
5. Они объявили, что вернутся в Москву до того, как завершат все испытания.
6. Не будите Тома, он спит всего полчаса.
7. Бабушка была сердита: дети убежали в сад без завтрака.
8. Она видела, как они бегают по саду, и знала, что они скоро вернутся, ведь они были голодными.
9. Ни папа, ни мама не хотят покупать мне новый плеер. Они заставляют меня хорошо учиться.
10. Взгляните, как изменилась Мэри. Она стала красивее, чем в детстве.

PART II. HITCH YOUR WAGON TO THE STARS

UNIT 13

I. Read the text. Choose the most suitable heading from (A-I) for each part (1-7) of the text. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning.

A. *An undiscovered land*

B. *Land of the Bible*

C. *Dangers beneath the desert*

D. *Bringing life to the desert*

E. *A changing way of life*

F. *The many faces of the desert*

G. *Illusions and marvels*

H. *Travelling into the wilderness*

I. *Viewing the desert as a threat*

DESERT HEAT

0 ... A ...

Only 80 kilometers to the south of Jerusalem, the Negev desert begins. It covers nearly half of Israel, yet it is largely ignored by the country's visitors, who see it's nothing but endless dust and rock. Traditionally, tourism has only affected the outskirts of the desert: the Red Sea in the south and the Dead Sea in the north.

1

With temperatures reaching 45°C, this dried-up landscape of dwarfed bushes and threatening mountains will always terrify some travellers. In the total silence it is common for people to believe they hear dogs barking, phones ringing,

and buses stopping. But these hallucinations soon wear off, and many people who visit the desert discover its wonders.

2

The Negev is a predominantly rocky desert, with an amazing variety of landscapes: flat, stony plains, canyons, plantless mountains and salt marshes. Steep cliffs rise above dry riverbeds. Here and there are deep holes, the remains of copper mines made by the Egyptians 6,000 years ago. The overall impression is of a prehistoric landscape.

3

Nowadays, camels, the traditional desert transport, are being replaced by the less stubborn four-wheel-drive vehicle. Desert safaris, whether by car or camel, are now a growing industry. Treks range from an hour on a camel to seven-night journeys on foot or by jeep, with a mattress at night under the stars. How far you travel into the Negev and away from civilization is your decision.

4

Despite its potential for tourist development, Israel has always been a little worried by the desert. David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first prime minister said, "If the State does not put an end to the desert, the

desert may put an end to the State."

5

Ben-Gurion's dream was to turn the desert into agricultural land, using a system of underground water points. Kilometer by kilometer, the green squares of land, worked by co-operative farms are turning dry rock into plantations of fruit. But the survival of the project is heavily dependent on the

annual rainfall. Water has always been the most important survival factor for all life in the Negev.

6

A large proportion of the desert is also used by the national army for training purposes, and it is rumored that somewhere below the desert, Israel's nuclear arms station is hidden. The Negev is a fragile area which can be damaged easily. Rubbish left behind

by the army is a common sight.

7

The tents of the Bedouins – the Arab people of the desert – can still be seen in some places. Increasingly, however, they are giving up their wandering lifestyle to live in permanent housing. But the herds of sheep and goats that provide the Bedouins with a source of income are still to be seen amongst the rocks of the desert.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

About ten years ago, a Dutch ship (**1. sail**) near the North Pole: it (**2. head**) for Blackhead Island. On the ship was a scientist, Edgar Greenhead, who (**3. work**) on the island for many years. Since the early 1980s he (**4. conduct**) research into the life of the local Eskimos. Greenhead (**5. be**) away for a long holiday and now he (**6. come**) back to the island to continue his work.

At about midnight, Greenhead felt very tired as he (**7. write**) his journal all day long. After he (**8. say**) goodnight to the captain, he (**9. go**) down to his cabin. Outside a strong wind (**10. bellow**), and the waves (**11. crash**) onto the side of the ship. Greenhead (**12. be about**) to climb into his bunk when he suddenly (**13. hear**) a great crash. He dashed up on deck and although it was dark he (**14. see**) that the ship (**15. run**) onto the iceberg!

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

The Internet has changed (**1. communicate**) ... as we know it. From education to (**2. advertise**) ... this new (**3. technology**) ... advance has affected (**4. practical**) ... every aspect of our lives. Magazines, newspapers and even books are “on-line” and can be read in the computer. You can find (**5. inform**) ... on any topic – the (**6. possible**) ... are (**7. end**) The Internet can (**8. instant**) ... connect you to other computers, allowing you to “chat” with other people all over the world. It’s actually very easy to learn how to use the system, and once you’re “on-line”, you’ll never want to turn the computer off. The (**9. develop**) ... of such technology has come a long way. These (**10. amaze**) ... electronic devices have changed many people’s lives forever.

IV. Some of the lines in the text are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an odd word, write it as it is shown in (0) and (00).

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| 0. | I was absolutely delighted when I found out my sister and I | _____ ✓ _____ |
| 00. | had to won a big prize in the national lottery. But when I | _____ <i>to</i> _____ |
| 1. | tried to find out the ticket, I started to worry. I had | _____ |
| 2. | thrown away a lot of the old bus tickets and receipts just a | _____ |
| 3. | few days before and I had nearly thrown it away the lottery | _____ |
| 4. | ticket as well. Luckily I have realized it just in time and put | _____ |
| 5. | it away safely. Now that I knew our lucky number was the | _____ |
| 6. | winning number the problem was that I could not remember | _____ |
| 7. | exactly where did I put it. I was looking through the papers | _____ |
| 8. | on my desk when I remembered it had been a very windy | _____ |
| 9. | the night before it. Some of my papers had been blown off the | _____ |
| 10. | desk and I was very relieved when I found the ticket amongst | _____ |
| 11. | them on the floor. I checked the numbers carefully in the paper | _____ |
| 12. | and immediately phoned to my sister to tell her the good | _____ |
| 13. | news. She could hardly believe it how lucky we had been | _____ |
| 14. | and just kept asking me if I was sure I did had the right number. | _____ |
| 15. | We met in that evening to decide how to spend the money. | _____ |

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

- 1. I am very tired as I ... a long way.**

a. walked	b. have walked
c. am walking	d. walk
- 2. It The ground is still wet.**

a. must have been raining	b. may rain
c. ought to be raining	d. should have rained
- 3. She began to take piano lessons**

a. in the age of six	b. at the age of six
c. six years old	d. in six years
- 4. My brother speaks English much ... than I do.**

a. fast	b. faster
c. more faster	d. fastest
- 5. We ... get up early on Sunday. We don't have lessons.**

a. can't	b. mustn't
c. wouldn't	d. don't have to
- 6. The rain is ... heavy! You'd better put on your raincoat.**

a. so	b. such
c. rather	d. very
- 7. Nowadays ... people can afford to travel abroad on their holidays.**

a. little	b. least
c. fewer	d. fewest

3. Пит сказал, что не сможет помочь мне, так как учит стихотворение.
4. Мы думаем об этом с утра, но еще не приняли решения.
5. Она сильно изменилась с тех пор, как мы виделись в последний раз.
6. В нашем городе строится новый музей.
7. Советы Кейт очень полезны. Они помогают мне вести хозяйство.
8. Мы наблюдали, как меняются облака.
9. Я знаю Джейн целую вечность, но никогда не видела ее такой расстроенной.
10. Вы уверены, что мы освободимся, как только прозвенит звонок?
11. Друзья встретили нас на вокзале, и нам не пришлось нести тяжелые чемоданы.
12. Дэн вчера сказал вам, когда вернется?
13. Ник находился в Самаре уже два дня, но никто ему не позвонил.
14. Продолжайте работать, пока не придет секретарь.
15. Мама велела Энн надеть куртку, так как стало холодно.

UNIT 14

I. Read the interviews with people talking about how technology affects their lives. Choose the answers (A-D) for each question (1-10). The letters may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A. Mary Cotes
C. Tricia Field

B. Martin Rowell
D. Tim Bradbury

Which of the people states the following?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| My interest in technology led to my choosing a certain kind of career. | 0 ... B ... |
| I enjoy the fact that things are always changing. | 1 |
| I was one of the first to become involved in the world of technology. | 2 |
| I trained myself to be computer literate. | 3 |
| Technology has encouraged me to keep in touch with my friends. | 4 |
| New inventions have always interested me. | 5 |
| I'm a little worried about the effects of storing information. | 6 |
| I was introduced to technology at an early age. | 7 |
| Traditional methods can be better than new technology. | 8 |
| Technology has made life less tiring. | 9 |
| I enjoy competition. | 10 |

TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

A MARY COTES

My mother was my role-model! She was an absent-minded doctor, and I'll never forget seeing her enormous old-fashioned computer when I was still a youngster. So, naturally, when I had my first computer I thought it was brilliant. I really can't imagine how anyone could manage without technology nowadays. It's strange but everybody said that new technology would put an end to traditional written communications. I've sent my friends more e-mails than I ever sent them letters. The future of technology may be questionable, but I see it in two ways. Firstly, I think that information about all of us will be kept on some kind of central database, which I suppose is a bit threatening. There is always a conflict between information and personal privacy. Secondly, we will come to rely on PC more and more and treat them as part of the family.

B TRICIA FIELD

Gadgets always make an impression on me, and I've been obsessed with technology for many years, so it's no surprise that I ended up working for an international electrical company. One of the biggest advantages that I have is getting to see the latest versions of new things before anyone else. I went to a friend's wedding the other day and I took a miniature camcorder with me. I was a bit apprehensive about going as I hadn't seen the friend for ages and hadn't met any of her relatives. I also have little fondness for big, social occasions. I needn't have worried, however. As soon as the guests saw what I had brought with me, I was established as the main attraction and the poor bride and groom were almost forgotten! What technology has done for most businesses is enable staff to communicate with each other without having to fly half-way round the world and be permanently exhausted. To tell the truth, I don't really have a genuine interest in some technology, as it can be slightly forced and impersonal. I still think making a good, old-fashioned phone call is probably one of the most superior means of communication!

C MARTIN ROWELL

I suppose you could say I was the centre of techno-revolution. I find the whole thing so exciting with everybody trying to outdo each other. I feel that the Internet is probably the most important breakthrough, though. The next few years will see every household eager to be connected to one centralized system. The old concept of things like a keyboard will no doubt disappear and we'll be able to activate everything simply by giving verbal instructions. And I'm more than happy to communicate with a screen, even though some people may consider this to be somewhat stereotyped! I spent hours hunched over a portable laptop computer before anyone even knew what they were, so I consider myself to be at the cutting edge of the techno-revolution.

D TIM BRADBURY

When I set up my own company twelve years ago the biggest problem I had was finding somebody to install the computer! I realized that there were very few people who knew more about it than I did or were even able to assist me. So I took the plunge and decided to do a bit of research and tackle that alone. I had a suspicion that if anyone could handle the job, it would be me, although the jargon terrified me at first! I suppose it's the constant newness that convinces me that this is the most exciting field to be in nowadays, and I think most of my contemporaries would agree. Modern technology has no boundaries. I actually met my girl-friend on the Internet. We took part in a video-conference one weekend. It worked a lot better than a dating agency. At the time I didn't know where she lived but I later discovered that she had a flat quite close to me!

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Love of Art

Paintings by Monet, Rembrandt, and Degas (**1. steal**) from the Boston Museum. Yesterday at 4 p.m. two thieves (**2. wear**) police uniforms (**3. arrive**) at the museum. They asked the guard to show them Monet's canvases. They said they (**4. receive**) a telephone call at the police station that morning (**5. tell**) them that the paintings were in danger. The guard immediately let them (**6. see**) the paintings. He (**7. tell**) to turn off the alarm system and then suddenly they made him (**8. lie**) on the ground and (**9. tie**) his arms and legs. They worked very quickly and carefully and after they (**10. collect**) the best paintings they (**11. leave**) the museum quietly and calmly through the front door.

The director of the museum, Karen Haas, said, "The thieves (**12. take**) our best pictures. I (**13. work**) here for twelve years and can't believe that this (**14. happen**). How did they manage to take them so easily? I don't know if they (**15. try**) to sell them to the art collector in Europe, but this will be difficult because the paintings are so well known. If they (**16. be**) not so well known, it (**17. be**) easier to sell them. We (**18. decide**) to employ more guard, a new alarm system already (**19. put**) in. I'm sure the police (**20. find**) the thieves and our paintings, but they think it might take a long time."

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

A (**1. particular**) ... popular summer holiday option is to go (**2. sail**) ... with friends. (**3. Frequent**) ... , the (**4. participate**) ... have a mixed (**5. know**) ... of sailing. Therefore, the less (**6. experience**) ... are given a chance to improve their sailing skills. If (**7. arrange**) ... are made so that everyone uses their (**8. able**) ... to the full, the trip will be far more (**9. enjoy**) ... for everyone. By contributing (**10. full**) ... to the holiday, riding the waves can be truly (**11. adventure**)

IV. Some of the lines in the text are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an odd word, write it down as it is shown in (0) and (00).

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------|
| 0. | A few of years ago, when I was living in Kenya, some | _____ <i>of</i> _____ |
| 00. | friends and I decided to hire a balloon so that we | _____ ✓ _____ |
| 1. | could go sightseeing over the Lake Rudolf. We decided | _____ |
| 2. | to hire the balloon without a pilot since that one of us, | _____ |
| 3. | Henry, claimed that he knew what to do already. | _____ |
| 4. | At the first we were sceptical about his claims, but he | _____ |
| 5. | managed to persuade us, and eventually we set off | _____ |
| 6. | very early in the morning, with Henry been in charge. | _____ |
| 7. | The view of the lake it was spectacular – the | _____ |
| 8. | sunlight glittered on the water and herds of | _____ |
| 9. | hippopotamuses fled when they saw us coming. Jeremy | _____ |
| 10. | said that he wished he had brought his camera with. | _____ |
| 11. | Everything had went well until a sudden gust of wind | _____ |
| 12. | blew us down towards a small wood on the shore. | _____ |
| 13. | Henry was unable to do anything to stop from the descent, | _____ |
| 14. | and we found ourselves to crashing through the branches | _____ |
| 15. | of the trees. That was the last time we went for ballooning! | _____ |

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

- 1. Don't worry, I'll look ... your baby when you go shopping.**

a. for	b. at
c. after	d. about
- 2. I wonder what language they ... ? I can't make it out.**

a. speak	b. talk
c. are speaking	d. are talking
- 3. He gets poor marks because he doesn't work**

a. hard	b. hardly
c. very good	d. slowly
- 4. I'm afraid, I can't bake a cake. There are only ... eggs in the fridge.**

a. a little	b. little
c. a few	d. few
- 5. The road ... by the end of the year.**

a. will be repaired	b. was repaired
c. had been repaired	d. had been repairing
- 6. What has happened? You ... well.**

a. look not	b. haven't looked
c. are looking	d. are not looking

7. Three of these verbs have the same forms for past tense, and past participle, like *make – made - made*. Which one does not?

- a. show
- b. sweep
- c. kneel
- d. teach

8. This dog is ... than that one.

- a. clever
- b. much cleverer
- c. more clever
- d. cleverest

9. What ... bad weather we are having today!

- a. a
- b. the
- c. –

10. Usually he walks very energetically. But today he ... so slow.

- a. walks
- b. has been walking
- c. is walking
- d. has walked

11. Jack promised to come ... holiday.

- a. by
- b. for
- c. in
- d. on

12. East or West, home is (*English proverb*)

- a. good
- b. better
- c. best
- d. the best

13. Her son ... college for the last two years.

- a. went to
- b. has been visiting
- c. attended
- d. has gone to

14. It's hardly possible that this man would be invited here, ... ?

- a. is it
- b. isn't it
- c. would he
- d. wouldn't he

15. No wonder, he ... in making a powerful speech yesterday as he was a good performer.

- a. could
- b. might
- c. succeeded
- d. failed

16. I haven't seen *Gone with the Wind* yet. –

- a. Linda has neither.
- b. Linda hasn't either.
- c. Linda hasn't too.
- d. Neither has Linda.

17. I ... the flower when a bee ... me.

- a. smelt/was stinging
- b. was smelling/stung
- c. smelt/stung
- d. was smelling/was stinging

18. He is never satisfied with his progress. All this year he ... his grammar skills.

- a. improves
- b. improved
- c. has been improving
- d. is improving

19. We were in the airport for half an hour waiting ... land.

- a. the plane's
- b. for the plane
- c. for the plane to
- d. the plane to

20. You stop a man in the street to ask the way. You say, " ... ".

- a. Excuse me
- b. Excuse me, Mister
- c. Sir
- d. I am sorry, Sir

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Когда родители позвонили, сыновья играли в саду.
2. Они пообещали, что пригласят ее в кино.
3. Письма написаны двадцать лет назад и все это время они хранились в сейфе.
4. Дождь кончился, ярко светит солнце. Давайте пойдем гулять.
5. Если Вера не пойдет в библиотеку, мы встретимся в университете.
6. Сколько стран вы посетили? – Десять. В прошлом году я путешествовал по (about) Италии.
7. Когда я вспомнил ее имя, она уже ушла.
8. Они постоянно ссорятся! Это раздражает меня.
9. Ник был рад, что купил все подарки и на следующей неделе поедет к сестре.
10. Завтра уроки у нас начнутся раньше, придется встать в 6 часов.
11. Учитель был доволен, потому что мы сделали меньше ошибок, чем месяц назад.
12. Он самый старший и самый талантливый игрок команды.
13. Вы слышали, как Том вошел в дом? – Нет, хотя я нахожусь здесь с утра.
14. Я сумею посетить выставку к тому времени, как ее закроют? – Конечно, но вам потребуется около четырех часов, чтобы осмотреть все картины.
15. Энн ни с кем из нас не поговорила, потому что у нее осталось мало времени.

UNIT 15

I. Read the text. Choose the answers (A-G) for each question (1-8). The people may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning: *Who wrote about magic? – ... (0) C ...*

MAGICIANS

WHO

made famous a trick he didn't invent?	1	developed his art of using somebody else's ideas?	5
was most famous for guessing what people were thinking?	2	performed illusions with large objects?	6
worked with a partner at one point?	3	became an actor for a while?	7
was originally trained to be something other than a magician?	4	had his own show which wasn't on the stage?	8

Magic has been a source of entertainment for centuries. It is also a very complex art. A magician's skill lies in distracting the audience and making them believe that illusion is reality. Read about some of the better known magicians who made their living in the 19th and 20th centuries.

A JOHN HENRY ANDERSON

Anderson was a Scottish magician who performed in Europe and the United States in the early 19th century. His favorite trick was bullet-catching, but he is best remembered for pulling a rabbit from a hat. He didn't think of the trick first, but he made it popular and there have been variations on it ever since.

B ROBERT HOUDIN

Robert Houdin was born in France in 1805. He was originally trained as a clockmaker. He first appeared as a magician in Paris in 1845. He used common objects to create illusions rather than complicated pieces of machinery. He was known as the father of magic and it was from him that Harry Houdini took his name years later.

C JOHN NEVIL MASKELYNE

Maskelyne was English born and well-known as an escape artist. He began performing in 1871. As well as his amazing escapes, he also perfected levitation - the art of causing something to rise with no visible means of support. In 1893 he worked with another magician, David Devant. In 1911 they published a book.

D HOWARD THURSTON

Thurston was from Ohio. He started by touring and doing card tricks. In 1908 he met the magician, Harry Kellar. Kellar sold him his tricks and Thurston turned them into 3-hour long magic show. He toured with it for over 20 years. He was well known for illusions such as the 'floating lady'.

E HARRY HOUDINI

Houdini was born Erik Weisz in Budapest, Hungary. Before taking up magic, he worked in a circus. He began performing in the 1890s. His world-wide fame came from his amazing escapes. One of his most incredible escapes was from a box that was locked, roped, weighed, and then lowered into water. Late in his career he went to Hollywood and made films, performing his own stunts. He spent much of his time proving that magicians who claimed they could speak to the dead were cheats.

F JOSEPH DUNNINGER

Dunninger was well-known in the United States during the 1940s. He began his career doing card tricks and other illusions. However, it wasn't long before he found people were more interested in his seeming ability to read minds. His audiences were fascinated by his art so much that in 1943 he started his own radio show.

G DAVID COPPERFIELD

David Copperfield was born in 1956 in America. He began performing at the age of twelve. He is noted for his ability to make objects disappear, something he did frequently was watched by millions. He once made the Statue of Liberty, America's most famous landmark, disappear. He also walked through the Great Wall of China. From the late 1970s, he was on TV in *The Magic of David Copperfield*.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

While Jill (1. **turn**) the corner, she (2. **notice**) that her front door (3. **stand**) open. She definitely (4. **shut**) it while (5. **leave**) the house, and her flat-mate, Louisa, (6. **say**) that she (7. **not come**) this evening.

Jill (8. **slacken**) her pace, (9. **think**) what she could do. She was sure that if she (10. **ask**) her neighbours (11. **accompany**) her and it (12. **turn out**) that there (13. **be**) no one there, then she (14. **look**) a fool. On the other hand, if she (15. **enter**) the flat alone and (16. **find**) the intruder, it (17. **end**) badly. "This never (18. **happen**) to me before", Jill thought, "and I (19. **hope**) it never (20. **happen**) again".

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

Ballet as a form of dance gained (1. **popular**) ... at the court of Louis XIV in 1661 where it was called classical ballet. Although the (2. **form**) ... style required rigorous training, it created the (3. **appear**) ... of effortless grace. What made ballet so different was its (4. **combine**) ... of dancing, music and acting. Other (5. **attract**) ... were the beautiful costumes and (6. **scene**) Simply by using their bodies, dancers expressed emotions like joy, sadness and (7. **angry**) In this way their movements told the story without the (8. **assist**) ... of narration. Dresses were worn long until the 1720s when they (9. **short**) ... to reveal the ankles. The early 1800s saw the arrival of the now traditional calf-(10. **long**) ... white dress with the style of dancing on the toes, both characteristic of romantic ballet.

IV. Some of the lines in the text are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an odd word, write it down as it is shown in (0) and (00).

Why Am I Learning English?

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 0. | English is the most widely spoken language in the world | _____✓_____ |
| 00. | today. It is a quite amazing how the use of English has | _____a_____ |
| 1. | become so widespread. The English is not as easy as Esperanto | _____ |
| 2. | which was especially written for to be as easy as possible for | _____ |
| 3. | people to learn, and yet the Esperanto is spoken by very few | _____ |
| 4. | people around the world. For many people English is not as | _____ |

5. more beautiful a language as French but it seems too late for _____
6. French to catch up with English as an international language. _____
7. German is so quite a useful language if you are in business _____
8. in English but it is not half as easy to learn so as English, _____
9. and people say it doesn't sound as if pleasant as English. _____
10. English has become so important that it is becoming the more _____
11. and more essential to know it if you want to get a good job. _____
12. There are also so many of films and so many songs which are _____
13. in English. It is too much early to say whether English will remain _____
14. as influential as it is today but it seems like difficult to stop its _____
15. growth. It looks like it will be a world language for a long time. _____

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. If you make ... promise, keep it.

- a. a b. the c. –

2. What's his mother ...? – Polish.

- a. accent b. dialect
c. language d. tongue

3. Neither Tom nor Nick ... tired

- a. is/also b. are both/-
c. is/ – d. are/too

4. What ... !

- a. awful day b. a terrible weather
c. bad climate d. a nasty climate

5. It's a much ... room than mine.

- a. cosy b. cosier
c. more cosy d. more cosier

6. She's looking ... to starting work.

- a. for b. after
c. forward d. up

7. The United States ... with Russia in outer space for many years.

- a. cooperate b. have been cooperating
c. cooperated d. has been cooperating

8. I'm mistaken, ... I?

- a. am b. am not
c. don't d. aren't

9. If I ... in my new dress, I'd look more attractive.

- a. am b. will be
c. were d. had been

10. Sally was exhausted: she ... all the windows in the flat.

- a. cleaned b. was cleaning
c. had cleaned d. would have to clean

11. You can't get through on the phone because the number you want is

- a. engaged b. occupied
c. in use d. busy

12. The middle section of the book was rather

- a. depressed b. depressing
c. suppressed d. oppressing

13. On the ferry on my ... to work I usually look through papers.

- a. journey b. travel
c. tour d. voyage

14. I'd like to do ... washing up now.

- a. a b. the c. –

15. Kelvin ... to be the best football player in the team.

- a. says b. said
c. is saying d. is said

16. She gave him a plateful ... Irish stew.

- a. for b. of
c. with d. –

17. There's hardly ... in the refrigerator. Let's go to a café!

- a. anything b. everything
c. nothing d. something

18. She prefers ... ironing clothes.

- a. washing up than b. washing up to
c. washing up for d. rather washing up than

19. Three of these verbs have different forms for past tense and past participle, like *speak – spoke – spoken*. Which one does not?

- a. forbid b. swim
c. stick d. rise

20. You want to begin a letter to a woman, you've never met. You write, "...".

- a. Dear Ms Green b. Dear Miss Green
c. Dear Mz Green d. Dear Mrs Green

V. Translate the sentences into English.

1. В воскресенье они собирали клубнику в саду.
2. Я хочу, чтобы вы поняли это правило.
3. Куда вы отправитесь, когда закончите работу? – Мы еще не решили.
4. Мы знали, что он подготовил контракты и отдаст их нам, как только придет.
5. Когда Том вошел в кафе, друзья завтракали. Они сидели там уже полчаса.
6. Каковы последние новости? – Они шокирующие.
7. Гринвуды будут жить в старой квартире до весны. Их коттедж еще строится.
8. В новом доме значительно больше комнат, поэтому он дороже.

9. Сколько раз в год боксеры смогут принимать участие в соревнованиях? – Мы обсуждаем этот вопрос завтра в десять утра.
10. Вам не нужно было покупать билеты заранее, в зале было меньше зрителей, чем обычно.
11. Энн не была уверена, пойдет ли она в театр на следующей неделе.
12. В последнее время не продали ни одной книги этого автора.
13. Мы окончили школу до того, как подружились.
14. Почему родители не разрешили Биллу встать попозже? – По воскресеньям они, как правило, уезжают за город очень рано.
15. Что он здесь делает с утра? – Утром он написал тест и сейчас ждет его результатов.

UNIT 16

- I. Read the text from the magazine in which four college students talk about the place they live in. For questions (1-11), choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.**

ROOMMATES

A MATTHEW WREN

I live in what's called a hall of residence where I get full board as well as a room. It's not exactly what you call cheap, though, I pay £87 a week for my single room and three meals a day. This also includes the use of a washing machine and ironing board. But I can't complain because my room has just been re-carpeted, the furniture's new and the cleaner comes in daily. The main drawback is sharing the bathroom with nine other students and we don't have any kitchen facilities. The first thing I did when I arrived was buying myself a mini-fridge, so I could have cool drinks whenever I wanted. But, we're on the university network, so I have access to the Internet and free e-mail from my room, and we get room phones so I can ring friends around the campus for nothing.

B KERRY DUNNOCK

The city where I study is appalling for cheap accommodations, and the college has nothing of its own to offer you, but I was lucky. I found a room in a nice little terraced house with central heating which I share with three other girls. I have a yearly contract with a private landlady and I pay £220 a month for my study bedroom. This is not bad as it also has a large wardrobe where I put all my things. I share the bathroom, kitchen and a small living room with the other girls, and we split all the bills between us. We tried to do the washing up, cleaning and putting out all the rubbish in turn, but it's not always strictly followed. Cooking your own food is much cheaper than eating at college, and I like it because I have what I want when I want it.

C BECKY MARTIN

I live in a college-owned self-catering block. There's not much luxury, but I get value for money. For my £38 per week rent, I get a reasonably-sized room with an old wardrobe, a tiny desk, one shelf, a rather stained carpet and a sink. When I first moved in, I probably spent more on decoration than I did on food. My only real complaint, though, was that I had to buy a new pillow because the one I was provided with felt like a plastic bag full of old towels. I share the kitchen and bathroom with six other girls. One of them has a TV in her room, but she is a bit possessive about it. The fridge is not big, so you're always trying to squeeze your food into it with great difficulty. I twice set off the fire alarm by burning my dinner, so I decided to give up cooking after that. We eat a lot of takeaways. In the next block, there's a games room which has things like table football and satellite TV if you need a break from studying.

D KARL YOGART

I made the big mistake of going to a college quite near my home. It isn't so much the course that I don't like, but the fact that I'm stuck at my parents' house so I don't feel in touch with what's going on at campus. In some ways I'm lucky because I'm not paying out all the money for food and rent that other people have to find, and I have someone to do my washing, but I don't have the same amount of freedom or privacy as the people who're living away from home. I even have to share the room with my younger brother. When I told my parents I wanted to move out and go into college accommodation, they said they'd stop supporting me financially. So, in the end, I had to give up the idea, that hasn't made any of us very happy.

Which student says... ?

My accommodation seems quite expensive.	0 ... A ...
I have plenty of room to keep things.	1
I have reasons to regret my decision.	2
My college doesn't provide accommodation.	3
My room is kept in order to a high standard.	4
I have washing facilities in my room.	5
I would like to have more independence.	6
I had to buy some extra electrical goods.	7
I would like to have more private space.	8
It's easy to keep in touch with people here.	9
My room is not very well-furnished.	10
I'm expected to do my part of the housework.	11

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

After Melanie (**1. type**) for the same company for ten years, she (**2. get**) bored and depressed, so when a marketing company (**3. advertise**) for trainees, she

(4. **apply**). And when they (5. **invite**) her for the interview she absolutely (6. **excite**). At last, she thought, a chance to do something that would be stimulating! There was one small problem though.

Melanie (7. **not to be**) entirely honest while writing her application and (8. **tell**) one or two white lies about her present job. Nevertheless, when she (9. **dress**) for the meeting she (10. **hope**) they (11. **not to discover**) the truth during the interview.

Melanie's heart (12. **sink**) when half-way through the interviewer said, "As the advertisement states we (13. **look**) for someone who can speak good German". Melanie even (14. **not to notice**) that part of the advertisement.

"I see you (15. **study**) German at school", the man (16. **go on**). "You (17. **practise**) it since?" "Oh, yes", nodded Melanie. She felt her face (18. **burn**). In fact, she (19. **study**) German but she was so awful at it!

One week later Melanie (20. **offer**) the job.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

Albert Einstein once said, "Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value". The (1. **success**) ... opera singer Barbara Heindricks is one of those people who have taken this saying to heart. Her (2. **music**) ... career includes (3. **perform**) ... such as singing at President Mitterand's memorial service in Notre Dame. However, these (4. **achieve**) ... are almost overshadowed by her (5. **determine**) ... at aiding casualties of war. Her humanitarian efforts have taken her from the streets of Sarajevo to the war in Rwanda, where she showed the (6. **able**) ... to be not only (7. **help**) ... but also (8. **compassion**) She was also able to arrange charity events as she has many contacts with (9. **fame**) ... and (10. **power**) ... people. Due to her (11. **commit**) ... and (12. **dedicate**) ... she was awarded the French Legion d'honneur.

IV. Some of the lines in the text are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an odd word, write it down as it is shown in (0) and (00).

The Man with a Thousand Faces

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------|
| 0. | Jim Carry was born in Newmarket, Ontario, Canada, | _____✓_____ |
| 00. | on January 17 th , 1962. He had came from a working class | _____had_____ |
| 1. | family which had a very little money, so he had a hard life | _____ |
| 2. | and grew up poor. When he was himself in his teens, his | _____ |
| 3. | father lost his job, so Jim had to take in a job as a caretaker. | _____ |
| 4. | He tried to manage his job and his schoolwork, but it was | _____ |
| 5. | bit too difficult and eventually he dropped out of school. | _____ |
| 6. | He developed a sense of humour despite in order to cope | _____ |
| 7. | with the difficult times he was going through. He started to | _____ |
| 8. | performing in a comedy club when he was only fifteen and | _____ |
| 9. | at the age of nineteen he moved out to LA. He began to get | _____ |
| 10. | small parts in films in 1983 and his big break came in 1990 | _____ |

11. when he starred in a sketch comedy show which called _____
 12. *In Living Colour*. In 1994, he began to star in feature films _____
 13. which made him really famous. People loved his more _____
 14. crazy humour as well as his funny faces. However, in films _____
 15. like *Liar, Liar* and the *Truman Show* he has also been _____
 proved to be a serious actor with great talent. Jim Carrey
 has definitely come a long way from his unhappy childhood.

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. **He ... tennis for 5 years when he was a boy.**
 a. played b. was playing
 c. had been playing d. had played
2. **None of the guests had to stay any longer, ... they?**
 a. had b. did
 c. hadn't d. didn't
3. **When did you meet Colin ... ?**
 a. last b. the last
 c. lately d. for the last time
4. **I wonder, how often ... here at this time of the year?**
 a. it rains b. it is raining
 c. does it rain d. is it raining
5. **I couldn't take my linen from the laundry: it**
 a. was washing b. was being washed
 c. had been washed d. was washed
6. **He lived a happy life looking ... to his ideals.**
 a. after b. for
 c. forward d. up
7. **Have you read ... leading article in ... today's newspaper?**
 a. a/the b. the/the
 c. the/ - d. a/-
8. **At college Pamela ... up late.**
 a. was used to stay b. used to stay
 c. used staying d. used to staying
9. **I dare not ... to Henry. He is still angry with me.**
 a. speak b. to speaking
 c. to talk d. talking
10. **Kate ... better at college since the new history teacher arrived.**
 a. does b. is doing
 c. has done d. has been doing
11. **... started talking together.**
 a. Both they b. The both of them
 c. Two of them d. Them both
12. **He's a doctor, he goes where help**
 a. needs b. is being needed
 c. is needed d. has needed

13. There's nothing worth ... in this magazine.

- a. reading
- b. being read
- c. to read
- d. to be read

14. The place is very spectacular, but I wish the hotel ... more comfortable.

- a. is
- b. were
- c. should be
- d. would be

15. No, this isn't the Ministry Department. You ... have dialed the wrong number.

- a. can
- b. may
- c. must
- d. should

16. It was ... day!

- a. such happy
- b. such happy a
- c. so happy
- d. so happy a

17. Flu is one of ... diseases in the winter period.

- a. commonest
- b. most common
- c. more common
- d. the most common

18. I'm so tired. ... a long time since I had a rest.

- a. It is
- b. There is
- c. It's been
- d. There has been

19. Three of these words are pronounced with the same vowel sound. Which one is not?

- a. clear
- b. to tear
- c. dear
- d. to fear

20. I'm not opposed to what you are saying. ... , I fully agree with you.

- a. Contrary
- b. The contrary
- c. On the contrary
- d. In contrast

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Когда он прочтет мое письмо, он поймет, что я прав.
2. Все эти инструменты изготовлены в Лондоне столетие назад.
3. Поскольку у вас достаточно времени, вам вовсе не нужно вызывать такси.
4. Он был уверен, что его команда выиграет матч.
5. Пока они обсуждали этот вопрос, Генри просматривал файлы.
6. Едва пришла телеграмма, Том уехал.
7. Когда вы планируете вернуться? – Боюсь, у меня уйдет много времени, чтобы добраться сюда.
8. Мы поможем ей, если она не сможет перевести текст.
9. Они увидели, что девочка выбежала из дома в слезах.
10. В ее саду меньше цветов, чем в нашем. И у нее там меньше травы.
11. Как давно вы знаете доктора Брауна? – Мы познакомились с ним в Южной Африке три года назад.
12. Это самая ценная и самая старая марка в моей коллекции.
13. Скажи ей, чтобы она выключила свет перед тем, как уйдет.
14. Вера не писала, когда придет, поэтому мы все еще не навестили ее, хотя она в городе уже неделю.
15. Учитель подошел к ребятам и спросил их, что случилось и почему они так шумят.

UNIT 17

I. Read the text. For questions (1–11), choose from the places (A-E). Some places may be chosen more than once.

PLACES TO VISIT

York A

The history of York stretches back to Roman times. Few cities look as completely medieval as York as many buildings have remained more or less unchanged for centuries. With its ancient wooden houses and narrow winding streets, the whole city gives off an atmosphere of history. Today, these streets contain a fascinating variety of shops. York has been called "the City of Churches" for there are fewer than seventeen pre-Reformation churches within the city walls. The pride of York is the huge and magnificent Minster which towers over the whole city. It is thought to contain the largest area of medieval colored glass in the world. If you don't want to join a group tour, there are cassettes - complete with only Walkman - which will tell you all about the city.

Dover B

The white cliffs of Dover are familiar to millions of travellers. Dover, the gateway to Britain, is the busiest ferry port in Europe. In times gone by, the town has been host to kings, armies, pilgrims and all kinds of travellers. Ancient monuments and ruins testify to Dover's long and fascinating history and today the town offers a great deal to interest visitors all the year round. On a fine day, the harbor itself offers excellent walks. Particularly recommended is the Prince of Wales Pier at the end of which you will find a viewing place with a splendid outlook over the entire port, the white cliffs and Dover Castle. With two direct trains each hour from London Victoria and London Charing Cross, Dover is ideal for a day-trip from the capital.

Portsmouth C

This is a very special year for Portsmouth. The historic military city is celebrating its 800th anniversary and we want you to join the party! Apart from special events such as military displays and parades, there is always something to do in Portsmouth. Visit our historic ships, explore under the sea in our Underwater World, enjoy the year-round Resort Centre - the possibilities are endless. And once you've had a taste of what the town has to offer, why not hop on the luxury cruise vessel *Solent Enterprise* and enjoy a leisurely day trip to the beautiful Isle of Wight.

Oxford D

Oxford has a timeless beauty which is found at every twist and turn of this ancient university city: in the soft golden stone of the college buildings and the peaceful courtyards and gardens. There is so much to see and do in Oxford. Take the "Guide Friday" open-top bus tour to see 25 of the 35 colleges – it leaves every 15 minutes and one ticket lasts all day. Or explore on foot – guided walking-tours start at the information centre. Get a bird's eye panorama of the whole city from the top of St. Mary's. Take a journey through time at the unique Oxford Story Exhibition in Broad Street. And then there are the shops. Lose yourself in famous Blackwell's bookshop in Broad Street - with the largest display of books for sale in one room anywhere in the world. The Gallery at Gloucester Green has a busy cosmopolitan atmosphere, with specialty shops, pavement cafes and street entertainers. And, of course, there are many big name shops too.

Llangollen E

For six days every July, Llangollen becomes the cultural centre of the world, attracting choirs, musicians, folk singers and dancers from all continents. Over 40 different countries are represented with colorful national costumes, taking part in daily competitions and performing in evening concerts. But if you are more of the outdoor type, why not try riding the rapids? Experience the excitement of white water rapids on the River Wild. All equipment can be hired. Llangollen is also a centre for outdoor clothing and equipment for climbing, walking, mountain biking and camping. From Llangollen wharf you can embark on a 45-minute horse-drawn boat trip along the river or, on certain days, you can go for a longer journey on the *Thomas Telford*, which has refreshments on board to add to your enjoyment.

Which town would you recommend to someone who

- would like to attend an international festival? **0** ... *E* ...
- is interested in the history of warfare? **1**
- likes shopping? **2**
- enjoys a good view? **3**
- wants to buy sporting equipment? **4**
- likes to be given information as they tour? **5**
- enjoys relaxing river trips? **6**
- wants a day out while staying in London? **7**
- wants a day out on an island? **8**
- enjoys outdoor activities? **9**
- would like to visit a town which has not changed for hundreds of years? **10**
- is interested in academic instructions? **11**

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Biscuits

We are very proud of our firm's success. We (1. **make**) biscuits since 1815 and (2. **gain**) many awards for our goods. My great-great-grandfather founded the firm.

And this is his story. He first (3. **work**) as a baker's apprentice and after he (4. **learn**) the trade, he (5. **go**) into business on his own, with the help of some money lent to him by his kindly uncle. This uncle also (6. **give**) him an old family recipe (7. **inherit**) from his ancestors who (8. **leave**) France of the religious persecution there many years before. My great-great-grandfather soon found that the biscuits sold very well, and after he (9. **repay**) his debt to his uncle and (10. **make**) enough money to buy a better shop, he (11. **give up**) baking bread altogether and (12. **devote**) all his energies to making biscuits. He soon (13. **make**) even more money and the reputation of the biscuits (14. **spread**) far and wide.

Since his days we (15. **perfect**) our methods of making biscuits but we (16. **not to be able to**) find a better recipe than the original one. We (17. **produce**) many different sorts of biscuits but none (18. **sell**) so well as *The Old Favorite*. Since the war we (19. **build up**) an efficient export sales organizations introducing our biscuits into several countries that formerly never (20. **import**) any biscuits.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

Panic in the Supermarket

A two-meter-long green and yellow snake is safely in police custody after (1. **terrify**) ... customers fled in panic when they saw it crawling along the fresh-fruit counter of a local supermarket. Police officers who were called to the scene found a very (2. **nerve**) ... and agitated snake and managed to capture it with some (3. **difficult**) Police Constable John Brown said, "It was very (4. **slip**) ... and quite heavy and it took three of us to put it in a large bag. We think it may belong to a snake (5. **enthuse**) ... and could have escaped from a car at the (6. **park**) ... lot. We'd like the owner to contact us and help us with our (7. **enquire**) ...". The snake was examined by a vet who said that it was well-fed, (8. **perfect**) ... healthy but rather (9. **friend**) He confirmed that it was not (10. **poison**)

IV. Some of the lines in the text are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an odd word, write it down as it is shown in (0) and (00).

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|
| 0. | I've been getting to the school bus three | _____✓_____ |
| 00. | years now since we have moved to our new house. | _____have_____ |
| 1. | I have to wake up at six each morning to make it sure | _____ |
| 2. | that I am at the end of the line just after half past six to | _____ |
| 3. | catch it. It won't wait you for more than a minute so | _____ |

4. you really have to be on the time. Luckily I am not the first _____
5. to be picked up or I would have been to get up even _____
6. earlier. We all usually sit on the same place each day. The _____
7. older boys all sit at the back of the bus so as far away from _____
8. the driver as possible. It is always these boys who they cause _____
9. the trouble with other children on the bus or motorists on _____
10. their way. Sometimes people make the driver to stop _____
11. the bus to make complain about something that has been _____
12. thrown or rude behavior. Most days through we get to school _____
13. without a problem. The drivers are always teased if they will _____
14. have a new haircut or wear something different, but you can't _____
15. expect that thirty kids to sit on a bus and not have any fun. _____

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. The difference between Tom and Nick was great – one kind and generous, ... – greedy and miserable.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a. another | b. other |
| c. other's | d. the other |

2. They ... fun of him because he couldn't pronounce the words distinctly.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| a. created | b. did |
| c. made | d. took |

3. Hardly ... to bed ... the telephone

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. I went/when/rang | b. had I gone/that/ rang |
| c. I had gone/that/rang | d. was I going/as/rang |

4. He's much spoken of, ... he strongly dislikes.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a. who | b. that |
| c. which | d. what |

5. Why ... English considered to be arrogant?

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a. is | b. is the |
| c. are . | d. are the |

6. We ... it ... next morning.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a. think/will snow | b. thought/snowed |
| c. think/is snowing | d. thought/would snow |

7. Unbelievable! You've never seen the sun

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| a. rose | b. has risen |
| c. rise | d. to be rising |

8. Where ... Donald today? – In the canteen.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| a. have you met | b. were you meeting |
| c. did you meet | d. has been met |

9. I'm fed up with cooking! Why don't we ... for a change?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. go out | b. eat out |
| c. get out to eat | d. eat anywhere else out |

10. ... rare birds can be found in the Red Book.

- a. The most b. Most of
c. Most of the d. Most

11. You're always out. All these days I ... you.

- a. am calling b. called
c. have been calling d. call

12. We suggest ... for them in the park.

- a. to wait b. you wait
c. you to wait d. you waiting

13. I hope, Jenny will recover soon. –Yes, I hope

- a. to b. it
c. as well d. so

14. Which sentence is INCORRECT?

- a. The dinner on the train was nice. b. Mum's influence on me was great.
c. Who influenced on his choice? d. Do they depend on their parents?

15. Which word doesn't belong to the group?

- a. cooker b. driver
c. reader d. teacher

16. Don't ask me to play. I'm useless ... card games.

- a. at b. for
c. in d. with

17. He took two handfuls ... water and poured it onto the flower.

- a. for b. of
c. with d. –

18. Everyone ... with laughter when he said that funny thing.

- a. burst b. fell
c. giggled d. roared

19. Three of these verbs have different forms for past tense and past participle, like *speak – spoke – spoken*. Which one does not?

- a. shine b. break
c. bear d. saw

20. You don't want to be fooled around, so you say, " Stop ... !".

- a. beating about the bush b. pulling my leg
c. making faces at me d. knocking me down with a feather

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Меня спросили, откуда я родом и что планирую делать в следующем году.
2. Мы поедem на машине? – Нам незачем спешить, предлагаю пойти пешком.
3. После завтрака туристы отправились на самое красивое и самое большое озеро Ирландии.
4. В последнее время на ТВ показывают много программ для молодежи.
5. В субботу мы встречаемся со школьниками из Франции и не сможем участвовать в игре.

6. Никто не позволит вам уехать. – Но Нину заставили это сделать.
7. Ты можешь купить этот магнитофон? – У меня нет денег. Я их потратил на принтер.
8. К сожалению, на эти факты не обращают внимания.
9. Мы знали, что книги были собраны несколько дней назад, и их отдадут детям через неделю.
10. Думаю, я поработаю еще два часа, а затем немного отдохну.
11. К концу недели ребенок выздоровел. Родители решили, что возьмут его в зоопарк, если погода будет теплой.
12. Я не помню сейчас, где я слышала эту мелодию.
13. Почему она не накрыла на стол? – Она печет пирог.
14. Дети спросили бабушку, когда она снова приедет навестить их.
15. Мама была свободна, и мне не пришлось присматривать за братом.

UNIT 18

I. Read the text. Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the one (A-G), which fits in each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.

JORVIK – LOST VIKING CAPITAL

A thousand years ago York was one of the largest, richest and most famous cities in the whole of Britain. A monk at that time described it as packed with a huge population, rich merchandise, and traders from all parts, especially Danes. ... **1** ... It owed its prosperity to the hard work and commercial enterprise of Viking settlers from Scandinavia who had captured it in AD 866 and almost totally rebuilt it.

Viking Jorvik has now completely disappeared. ... **2** ... In some parts of modern York, however, near the rivers Ouse and Foss, which run through the centre of the city, archaeologists have found that remains of Jorvik do still survive. They are buried deep below the streets and buildings of the 20th century city. Here the damp soils have preserved the timber buildings.

... **3** ... All the debris and rubbish left by the people of Jorvik in and around their homes is still there, awaiting discovery.

Between 1976 and 1981 archaeologists from the York Archaeological Trust excavated a part of this lost and all-but-forgotten city. The dig took place in Coppergate, before the city's new Coppergate Centre was built. ... **4** ... The remains were so well preserved – even down to boots and shoes, pins and needles, plants and insects – that every aspect of life at the time could be reconstructed.

The York Archaeological Trust decided to try to tell the story of Jorvik as it was a thousand years ago. To do so it built the Jorvik Viking Centre in the huge hole created by the dig.

... **5** ... A further two were preserved just as the archaeological team discovered them, the ancient timbers set out as they were found in the late 1970s, deep below the new shopping centre, where they have lain for centuries.

In the Jorvik Viking Centre people from the 20th century journey back in time to the 10th century. The journey is done in time-cars, which silently glide back through the years, past some of the thirty or so generations of York's people who have walked the pavements of Coppergate, until time stops, on a late October day in 948. ... **6** ... The neighborhood is full of the sights and sounds and smells of 10th century Jorvik. Townspeople are there, buying and selling, working and playing.

- A** *For a while, modern time-travellers explore Coppergate and a little alley, Lundgate, which runs off it.*
- B** *Four rows of buildings were found, running back from Coppergate itself, almost exactly in the same positions as their modern successors.*
- C** *Jorvik has become York's favourite tourist attraction.*
- D** *Most of the city's buildings were made of wood, and have long since been demolished, or have burnt down or rotted away.*
- E** *People in the 10th century called it Jorvik, and knew it as the capital of the North of England, and one of Europe's greatest trading ports.*
- F** *Two of the rows of buildings were reconstructed as we think they were.*
- G** *Whole streets of houses, shops, workshops and warehouses are to be found, often still standing shoulder high.*

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Harry scanned the table more carefully. Tiny little professor Flitwick, the Charm teacher, and Professor Sprout, the Herbology teacher, (**1. talk**) to Professor Sinistra of the Astrology department. On the other side was Snape – Harry's least favorite person at Hogwarts. Snape (**2. hate**) Harry since the latter (**3. help**) Sirius to escape. Snape and Sirius (**4. be**) enemies since their own childhood.

At that moment the door to the Great Hall (**5. open**) and silence (**6. fall**) – Professor McGonagall (**7. lead**) a long line of first-years up to the top of the Hall. They (**8. look**) as if they (**9. swim**) in the lake – all of them (**10. shiver**) with cold and nerves.

On the stool, a very old dirty wizard's hat (**11. can see**). For a moment there was silence. After a tear near the brim (край) (**12. open**) wide like a mouth, the hat (**13. break**) into song! The Great Hall (**14. ring**) with applause.

“It (15. **sing**) a different song every year”, whispered Ron while Professor McGonagall (16. **unroll**) a large scroll of parchment. “When I (17. **call out**) your name, you (18. **put on** the Hat and **sit**) on the stool”, she told the first-years. When the Hat (19. **announce**) your house, you (20. **go**) to the appropriate table”.

“*Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone*” (after J. K. Rowling)

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

I always wanted to be a great scientist. I had these (1. **fascinate**) ... dreams of discovering a (2. **revolution**) ... new drug that would save the lives of hundreds of people. (3. **Fortune**) ... , I was never very good at chemistry at school and I kept producing these (4. **horror**) ... smells and the teacher used to get very cross with me. After a while, I decided I would become an (5. **invent**) ... and design an amazing new (6. **produce**) ... which would become a household name. My parents were quite (7. **courage**) ... , but told me to be a little more (8. **real**) ... and not so (9. **ambition**) A few weeks later I had a brilliant idea for a pen that, at least, (10. **theory**) ... , would write upside down. To my (11. **appoint**) ... a friend of mine pointed out that it was not a new (12. **discover**)

IV. Some of the lines in the text are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an odd word, write it as it is shown in (0) and (00).

Reading vs TV Watching

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| 0. | I find the way children spend hours on end just at watching TV | _____ <i>at</i> _____ |
| 00. | quite depressing: it can’t be good for their imagination. I’m not | _____ ✓ _____ |
| 1. | very keen on watching myself. I’d rather to read a good | _____ |
| 2. | book. I wish children would have switch off the TV and learn | _____ |
| 3. | to enjoy the pleasures of reading. I have always been very | _____ |
| 4. | fond of the reading – this comes from my mother who was | _____ |
| 5. | a marvelous storyteller. When it was the time for us to go to | _____ |
| 6. | bed she would say, “It’s time we have had another story”. If | _____ |
| 7. | she’d said, “Get into bed and switch the light off”, it would | _____ |
| 8. | have been not very different. As it was, we began to look | _____ |
| 9. | forward go to bedtime because we were expecting yet | _____ |
| 10. | another unforgettable tale. If only wish I had had more | _____ |
| 11. | the time to tell my children more stories when they were | _____ |
| 12. | growing up. If they had been got into the habit of listening to | _____ |
| 13. | stories at bedtime, they’d have grown to love literature more. | _____ |
| 14. | They can’t stand to reading books now because they’d | _____ |
| 15. | sooner they play some idiotic computer game instead. | _____ |

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. The patient ... at the moment.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a. is operated | b. is being operated |
| c. is operating on | d. is being operated on |

2. Would you accept a well-paid job if it ... harm to your health?

- a. brings b. does
c. gives d. makes

3. Now I ... he doesn't play volleyball as well as he used

- a. am thinking/to b. think/to
c. am thinking/– d. think–

4. The pollution problems ... worse over the last six years.

- a. get b. got
c. have been getting d. were getting

5. Let me know ... he fails the exam.

- a. on condition b. though
c. in case d. as well as

6. He won't be able to visit us next week, he ... in Moscow.

- a. stays b. will stay
c. will be staying d. will have been staying

7. If Tony phones, ask him when ... home.

- a. does he come b. he will come
c. did he come d. has he come

8. You ... speak so loud. Everybody hears you well.

- a. mustn't b. can't
c. don't have to d. needn't to

9. Who ... was going to make a report at the conference?

- a. did you say b. you say
c. did you say that d. you said

10. Has Gregory been ... Warsaw for a week ... ?

- a. to/yet b. at/yet
c. in/already d. to/already

11. They ... well as they are senior students already.

- a. keyboard b. have keyboarded
c. have been keyboarding d. will have keyboarded

12. Would you like a pineapple or a pear? – I don't want

- a. both b. either
c. none d. neither

13. My brother is recovering after ... an operation for appendicitis.

- a. having b. making
c. suffering d. going under

14. They had completed the new road before the shopping centre

- a. would open b. opened
c. would be opened d. was opening

15. Does she have ... clothes in her suit-case?

- a. many b. a great deal
c. much d. a little

16. Would you ... closing the door?

- a. agree b. offer
c. mind d. object

17. Ken asked Linda when at last ... with him.

- a. would she go out
- b. was she going out
- c. she went out
- d. she would go out

18. Is that Tom and Mary's cottage? – No, ... is the one over there.

- a. hers
- b. theirs
- c. their
- d. there

19. In three of these words the underlined part is pronounced in the same way, in the fourth word - differently. Find the fourth word.

- a. chorus
- b. cherish
- c. chaos
- d. scholarship

20. When you answer the phone you might say: "...".

- a. Hello
- b. Speak
- c. Well ...
- d. Say what you want

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Ты идешь в библиотеку? – Да, я всегда хожу туда по четвергам.
2. Они не встречались с 2008 года, не так ли?
3. Мы не будем ужинать, пока ты не выучишь уроки.
4. В зале есть кто-нибудь? – Да, там очень много студентов. Ещё 10 минут и начнётся лекция.
5. Том отправил e-mail до того, как ты позвонил мне.
6. Куда вы торопились, когда я вас встретил?
7. Доклад будет сделан по-английски. Все ждут профессора Грегори.
8. Я не могу заставить себя делать зарядку. – Я тоже.
9. Об этом фильме много говорили, он был лучшим фильмом 2012 года.
10. Когда мы пришли в театр, все билеты были уже проданы, зрители входили в зал.
11. Кто может перевести этот текст? – Я смогу сделать это в начале недели.
12. Её дом был на окраине города, нам было трудно отыскать его.
13. Мне не нужно было ждать брата, он пришел домой раньше меня.
14. Где вы были все это время? – Я болел.
15. Мне бы не хотелось видиться с ними. Они постоянно смеются надо мной.

UNIT 19

- I. Read the article about Disneyland. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs (A-H) the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is an example at the beginning (0).**

DISNEYLAND PARIS

Think of Walt Disney. Think of his films. Think of the pure fantasy he created. Imagine entering the world of fantasy and perhaps even living part of it. In 1955, that's what Disney did for the world: he created a fantastic dream world where everybody could be part of Disneyland.

0 ... D ...

Disneyland was magical and it was here to stay. The mind that envisioned this Utopian ideal was indeed unique; and even after Disney's death the ideal continued. 1971 saw the opening of Disneyworld in Florida, and in 1983 Tokyo Disneyland opened in Japan. These worlds of fantasy attract millions of visitors every year, especially from Europe.

1

In 1988, in an enormous area just outside Paris, workmen broke ground and set about creating a new and incredible world of fantasy: EuroDisney. It was to be the most impressive creation ever. Not only would it contain all the essential elements that make up Walt Disney's ideal world of fantasy, but it would cater to people's everyday needs as well.

2

The person the Disney chiefs finally settled on to head the creation of EuroDisney seemed at first to be something of a strange choice. Bob Fitzpatrick did not come from a strictly business background, as you would expect of someone running a billion dollar enterprise. In fact, quite the opposite. Before he came to EuroDisney, Fitzpatrick was President of the California Institute of Arts.

3

He took a degree in medieval French and spent some years teaching the language and eventually married a French woman. But should it really be a surprise that someone with an arts background should be chosen to build something like EuroDisney? Not when you consider that this is a world of beauty and fantasy.

4

This is the place where dreams can come true and the castle is the ultimate fairy tale. This is what Bob Fitzpatrick was responsible for creating. His main objective was not to build a park based on profit, but on the emotions the creations can produce in visitors.

5

The music they play is designed to delight children and take adults back to their childhood. People recognize the tunes and happy memories are triggered. Fitzpatrick believes that running EuroDisney is like running a huge theatrical production.

6

But although Fitzpatrick has created this incredible world of fantasy, the business side of things has not been neglected. Huge amounts of gifts and souvenirs are sold. There are thirty-five restaurants and one of Europe's largest hotel operations. Fitzpatrick even put his art background to good use in the hotels. At one particular hotel he tried 27 different shades of pink for the curtains before he was satisfied. He wanted everything to be just so. This is surely a measure of the man's talent for creating something quite unique. Apart from the sheer beauty and excitement of EuroDisney, nothing was too trivial for Bob Fitzpatrick to deal with in his quest for perfection.

- A *So the bosses of Disney decided to create another world of fantasy, this time in Europe. They chose France as the location of the new site, and work began.*
- B *Atmosphere is everything. Fitzpatrick believes that as people walk through the gates reality should be suspended, and it is not only through the eyes that visitors are drawn into the enchantment. The sense of hearing also plays an important role.*
- C *But the roots were even further from big business. He spent seven years training to be a Jesuit priest. Then he decided that his real vocation was in teaching.*
- D *When it first opened, the public went wild about it. Many thought its popularity was a passing phase, but several decades have proved that it wasn't.*
- E *It should also come as no surprise that the design of Sleeping Beauty's Castle is taken from a medieval French manuscript. The castle is just part of EuroDisney's centerpiece Fantasyland.*
- F *Of course, EuroDisney is much smaller than the American versions, but there is just as much variety. Fitzpatrick says it was designed with European tastes and habits in mind.*
- H *The staff are like a cast of 170,000 actors. They are all young, and they obviously enjoy the roles they play. It is pure show business.*

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Lovesick Teenager Snatched From Cliff

A lovesick teenager, **(1. threaten)** to jump seventy feet from the cliffs at a seaside resort, **(2. save)** by a human chain of policemen, the local newsman reports.

An 18-year-old **(3. drive)** from his home in the Lake District to Langhorn by 9 p.m. yesterday. Later he told the police he **(4. plan)** to talk his girlfriend out of breaking off their three-month romance.

He **(5. threaten)** to jump off the balcony at her home, but when she **(6. promise)** she **(7. dial)** 999, he **(8. dash)** to the edge of the cliffs below the Metropole Hotel. The witness **(9. see)** the youth **(10. run)** like a madman along the street.

The police **(11. find)** him **(12. sit)** on the edge. They **(13. chat)** to him for twenty minutes in darkness before they **(14. make)** a chain to grab him. Later he **(15. release)** after treatment by a hospital doctor.

A police spokesman said, "It was very dark at about 11 p. m., and a high wind **(16. blow)**. The grass on the cliff top **(17. be)** wet and slippery. It was a brave rescue".

"It was a case of unrequited love", he added, "the youngster **(18. get)** upset when his romance **(19. break up)**. Now he **(20. recover)** his senses already".

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

In the last newsletter we reported plans to relocate the bus stop and change parking **(1. arrange)** ... in Elm Street. This work has now been **(2. complete)** ... finished but there have been many **(3. complain)** ... from shopkeepers and local **(4. reside)** The **(5. intend)** ... of the changes was to make it easier for buses to re-enter the stream of traffic and to increase the number of parking spaces.

(6. Fortune) ... , there have been several **(7. collide)** ... as cars get back into the traffic from the area where the buses used to stop. Also, the old bus stops are still in position so people who are **(8. aware)** ... of the changes still stand there, and express **(9. annoy)** ... when the bus does not stop. Next Tuesday evening there will be a public meeting at which people can make suggestions for **(10. improve)** ... to the situation.

IV. Read the text and decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

Meeting Old Ties

Meeting old school friends can be a strange experience. Some have changed so much that you can **(0) C** recognize them: they speak with a different **(1) ___**, are interested in different things, and all you can do is make **(2) ___** talk and hope they'll go soon. Others, though you might have been out of **(3) ___** with them for years, are just the same as they always were – it's **(4) ___** if you last saw them

yesterday. Before you know it, you're exchanging (5) ___ about your families and friends and setting out the (6) ___ for another (7) ___ of chess. A few change for the better. There's one person that I get (8) ___ with very well now, though we weren't on (9) ___ terms for our last two years at school. One day we met at a party and made it (10) ___ and got engaged the same evening.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 0. | A nearly | B almost | C <i>hardly</i> | D easily |
| 1. | A language | B accent | C way | D tongue |
| 2. | A small | B little | C silly | D gossipy |
| 3. | A sight | B touch | C feel | D sound |
| 4. | A just | B like | C so | D as |
| 5. | A chat | B talk | C words | D gossip |
| 6. | A counters | B draughts | C pieces | D squares |
| 7. | A game | B play | C tournament | D championship |
| 8. | A on | B off | C up | D down |
| 9. | A talking | B telling | C saying | D speaking |
| 10. | A on | B off | C up | D down |

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. I looked at Michael – he ... the stranger.
 - a. watched
 - b. was watching
 - c. was watching at
 - d. watched after
2. We'll wait until she
 - a. comes
 - b. will come
 - c. doesn't come
 - d. won't come
3. Where's ... restaurant?
 - a. a cheaper
 - b. cheapest
 - c. the better
 - d. most cheapest
4. When Nick lived by the sea, he ... to swim every morning.
 - a. was used
 - b. was using
 - c. used
 - d. need
5. He couldn't decide who ... to his birthday party.
 - a. was able to invite
 - b. to invite
 - c. had been invited
 - d. would invite
6. The man was standing on ... side of the stream.
 - a. another
 - b. the other
 - c. other
 - d. the second
7. I felt her ... my hand.
 - a. to touch
 - b. to be touching
 - c. touch
 - d. having touched
8. It's no use ... denying the truth.
 - a. of
 - b. for
 - c. in
 - d. –

6. Энн была уверена, что будет иметь успех на сцене.
7. Вчера нам сказали, что нас возьмут на экскурсию. Ты пойдешь с нами?
8. Я не смогу сдавать экзамен завтра, у меня уйдет несколько дней, чтобы подготовиться к нему.
9. Она никому ничего не собирается говорить. У нее мало фактов.
10. Вы не возражаете, если я займу это место? – Если мой друг не придет, оставайтесь здесь.
11. Видите машину, которая пересекает площадь? Это самая современная модель AUDI.
12. Нина моет посуду, она освободится через 15 минут.
13. Диктор сказал, что самолет приземлился.
14. Озеро Онтарио находится в Америке, а Байкал в России.
15. Статьи, опубликованные в этом журнале, с интересом читают во всем мире.

UNIT 20

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-5), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

JOAN'S DISASTROUS HOLIDAY

My friend Susan and I had two weeks, well no, one week, one week of absolute hell and then things got a bit better. The first thing that went wrong was that the country we were going to had decided to have a war a few days before we were going there.

The plane we were going on was stopping off at Rome. So rather than not having a holiday at all, we thought we'd go to Italy. We were at the airport waiting for the plane and joking with a friend of mine who had come to see us off. Then I went down to see if the flight had been called and discovered it had gone. It was terribly stupid. We hadn't checked the time of the departure. I was sure it was going at 9-something but it was going at 19-something which, of course, is 7 o'clock. So we were actually there in the bar when it went without us.

But we were determined to have our holiday. You see, it was a charter flight so we couldn't book another one. We lost our money and all the other flights were booked up. Well, we got a train to the South Coast and caught the midnight boat across the Channel, and froze to death all night. It was a terrible crossing with people being sick everywhere. And eventually we got to Dieppe. We arrived at the Paris railway-station very early in the morning and I thought we'd be all right. You see, we now had to hitch-hike because a lot of our money had gone on the boat and the train, but I thought, "Well, it's very early in the morning, we'll get a good place to start hitching and we'll soon be well on our way." We got to the start of the

motorway and I just couldn't believe it. I'd never seen so many people trying to hitch a lift in all my life.

Then it suddenly dawned on me. It was August the first. And on August the first in France the whole population goes on holiday and there were hundreds of people, stopping the traffic, banging on drivers' windows trying to persuade them to stop and give them a lift. It was chaos, disastrous.

Well, we got moving eventually. A lorry driver gave us a lift. And then things started to get better. We got some lifts, and met a great chap who owned a vineyard. He took us to his farm and we tasted all his wine – Burgundy, my favourite – and we had a great time. And then we got another lift from a complete maniac. He seemed nice enough, but within a few minutes he was driving at about a hundred miles an hour, overtaking the inside on the motorway, with his stereo at full volume, one hand on the wheel and with the other he was vigorously conducting.

I'd never been so frightened in all my life. We were absolutely helpless. Susan tried to say that she had to go out, but he wouldn't stop. Then she pretended to be sick and giddy, and he stopped in seconds. He had this really flash expensive car, and as soon as he stopped we just jumped out and ran. The worst thing was this tremendous drop from feeling so good to thinking that we were going to get killed.

We eventually got down to the south of France and began to have a good time, and then went down to Italy. We ran out of money, of course, but apart from that, it was good. I'd never had such a tiring holiday. When we got back, I was down and out. At the end of the holiday, I needed a holiday!

1. At first John and Susan were planning to go to

- A. Italy.
- B. France .
- C. Burgundy.
- D. some other country.

2. John and Susan missed the plane because

- A. they arrived at the airport too late.
- B. they made a mistake.
- C. it was a charter flight.
- D. there was a war in the country they were going to.

3. They didn't like crossing the Channel because

- A. it was cold.
- B. it was midnight.
- C. they were sick.
- D. they were terror-stricken.

4. To get to Paris from Dieppe, they had to

- A. go by plane.
- B. go by boat.
- C. go by train.
- D. hitchhike.

5. It was difficult to hitch a lift because

- A. there was a disaster.
- B. they didn't have a good place to start hitching.
- C. they couldn't persuade the drivers to stop as they knew no French.
- D. hundreds of people were trying to do the same.

6. They thought the driver was a maniac because

- A. he was breaking some driving rules.
- B. he was waving his hand like a madman.
- C. he was drunk.
- D. he took them to his vineyard and they tasted all his vine.

7. The maniac driver stopped because

- A. Susan was sick.
- B. Joan was frightened.
- C. Susan had to go out.
- D. he didn't want to get his car spoilt.

8. Joan says that the whole holiday

- A. was two weeks of complete disappointment.
- B. went from bad to worse.
- C. was exhausting.
- D. meant having a good time.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Harry (**1. lie**) flat on his back (**2. breathe**) hard as though he (**3. run**). He (**4. awake**) from a vivid dream. The old scar on his forehead (**5. burn**). What he (**6. dream**) about before he (**7. awake**)?

He (**8. look**) about his room, and his eyes (**9. pause**) on the birthday cards his two best friends (**10. send**) him.

“What they (**11. say**) if I (**12. write**) to them and (**13. tell**) them about my scar burning? Yes, Hermione, no doubt, (**14. advise**) to go straight to the Headmaster and consult the book».

Harry (**15. doubt**) if the book (**16. help**) him now. It was holiday and Harry (**17. not know**) where Dumbledore (**18. stay**). But he was sure his owl Hedwig (**19. can**) find him. Hedwig never (**20. fail**) yet to deliver a letter to anyone, even without an address. He (**21. think**) hard what he (**22. write**).

“Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone” (after J. K. Rowling)

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

My (**1. favour**) ... composer is Beethoven and I am fortunate enough to have a friend who is a very gifted (**2. piano**) As a professional (**3. music**) ... she strongly believes that musical (**4. able**) ... is mostly something you learn, not a (**5. character**) ... that you are born with. She thinks that (**6. industry**) ... students can improve their skills (**7. norm**) I feel really (**8. envy**) ... when I hear my friend perform and the ecstatic (**9. respond**) ... that she gets from her audiences at the end of a (**10. perform**) Both the public and (**11. criticize**) ... agree that she is one of the country’s most (**12. talent**) ... artists. The huge amount of money she earns gives her the (**13. free**) ... to do almost anything she likes, which I, as a humble (**14. poem**) ... , cannot compete with.

IV. Read the text and decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Does the Moon Affect Your Behavior?

For thousands of years the moon has caught our (0) C. Although it can be seen during the day, it is associated (1) ___ things that come out after (2) _____ like werewolves and witches. For thousands of years the moon has been considered to have magical (3) ___ and it is still a symbol of the supernatural. Despite moon-landings in the (4) ___ half of the 20th century, the idea that the moon (5) ___ our minds and bodies remains (6) ____. American studies have reported more murders at full moon, more bleeding during surgery, a greater number of accidents and suicides, and more disturbed (7) ___ in psychiatric hospitals. This (8) ___ lunar influence has been called the “Transylvania effect”. In (9) __, there are at least two theories put (10) ___ by scientists claiming to explain this effect. (11) ___, Ivan Kelly of the University of Saskatchewan and James Rotton of Florida International University found that the “Transylvania effect” did not (12) ___ exist at all. Furthermore, they (13) ___ the “Transylvania effect” theories, saying they were scientifically incorrect. Kelly claims “moon moods” are probably (14) ___ by psychological factors. “If you believe the moon affects you, you alter your behavior accordingly. There is no magic (15) ___ at all.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 0. | A breath | B thoughts | C <i>imagination</i> | D minds |
| 1. | A for | B at | C to | D with |
| 2. | A night | B dark | C day | D light |
| 3. | A talents | B gifts | C powers | D strengths |
| 4. | A other | B second | C present | D nearer |
| 5. | A affects | B reacts | C adopts | D moves |
| 6. | A contemporary | B popular | C famous | D modern |
| 7. | A manners | B taste | C actions | D behavior |
| 8. | A appearing | B plain | C open | D apparent |
| 9. | A time | B places | C fact | D order |
| 10. | A on | B away | C forward | D up |
| 11. | A However | B Moreover | C Otherwise | D Probably |
| 12. | A frequently | B hardly | C eventually | D actually |
| 13. | A sacked | B rejected | C dropped | D refused |
| 14. | A caused | B made | C invented | D thought |
| 15. | A involved | B concerned | C mixed | D included |

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. He ... to leave now, ... he?
 a. hasn't to/has b. hasn't/hasn't
 c. doesn't have/does d. doesn't have/has
2. The windows of our room ... the river.
 a. face b. face to
 c. look d. look to

3. She had her vacuum-cleaner

- a. repair.
- b. to repair
- c. repairing
- d. repaired

4. It's very easy for cars to skid on the wet roads after a dry

- a. spell
- b. weather
- c. time
- d. while

5. They ... in silence for 20 minutes when Nick spoke.

- a. walked
- b. were walking
- c. had been walking
- d. would walk

6. 'John takes after his father' means

- a. John takes care of his father.
- b. The father and the son are similar in character and likings.
- c. John always follows his father.
- d. John looks for his father.

7. I'm nervous because I ... on the motorway before.

- a. never drove
- b. have never driven
- c. had never driven
- d. had never been driving

8. I heard a ... that they are planning to get married.

- a. gossip
- b. statement
- c. news
- d. word

9. Nick's never met anyone ... before.

- a. that smart
- b. quite smart
- c. rather smart
- d. such smart

10. Luckily, I had my camera with me, so I ... some pictures.

- a. could make
- b. succeeded in making
- c. was able to take
- d. managed taking

11. The actors, nominated for ... Oscar , will arrive ... the Sheraton Hotel at 5 p.m.

- a. – /to
- b. the/in
- c. an/to
- d. the/at

12. ... sixty meters ahead there was a bus-stop.

- a. another
- b. other
- c. the other
- d. others

13. She works ... fashion model, no wonder she dresses ... a fashion model.

- a. as/as
- b. like/like
- c. as/like
- d. like/as

14. He ... very friendly today, ... is surprising.

- a. is/that
- b. was/which
- c. has been/that
- d. is being/which

15. I'm not a composer, but if I ... compose melodies, I ... dedicate them to you.

- a. can/would
- b. could/shall
- c. could/would
- d. could/would have been able

16. The local council is trying to solve the problems ... our area.

- a. rising b. appearing
c. raising d. affecting

17. In the sentence *I'd better dine out* 'd' stands for

- a. could b. had
c. would d. should

18. Necessary – necessity, poetic – poetry, desperate – ... /... .

19. There's no point ... to him – he's so obstinate!

- a. to talk b. talking
c. if you talk d. in talking

20. Can I have a 5000-rouble rise? – *Unbelievable!* means

- a. Out of the question! b. What a stupid thing to ask for!
c. Of course. d. I don't understand exactly what you mean.

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Часто ли идут дожди в этой северной стране?
2. Когда ты переведешь эту статью? – Я её уже перевел, когда ты прислал e-mail. Я работал над ней вчера с утра до вечера.
3. Кейт вспомнила, что встретила Ника на конференции.
4. Гроза началась как раз, когда мы выходили из дома.
5. После того, как они купили билеты, они решили осмотреть достопримечательности Москвы.
6. Если бы он не был болен, он бы пришел завтра на дискотеку.
7. Тихий океан не такой теплый, как Индийский, но он глубже.
8. Их сын на два года старше дочери.
9. Мы наблюдали, как дети наряжали новогоднюю елку.
10. Боюсь, вы будете вынуждены подождать немного. Ваш компьютер еще ремонтируют.
11. Интересно, покажут ли этот спектакль по телевизору? Его стоит посмотреть.
12. Позвольте вашим детям пойти с нами на Волгу. Мы вернемся к 12 часам.
13. У моей бабушки в деревне есть несколько гусей и кот, который ловит мышей.
14. Я знаю этот мотив с детства. Это моя самая любимая мелодия.
15. До войны они жили в Сибири. В настоящее время они живут на юге.

UNIT 21

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-5), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

ANANDA

The last time I saw Ananda we talked at the top of a mountain, in his cave, on a wild spring day, looking across the plains to the sea. He lived in a cave in Kataragama, the sacred place at the heart of Ceylon. He said he could not leave it now that he had found he had everything he wanted. His last painting was the blue rainbow that he had painted in colors from earth and stone over the doorway to his cave.

I had walked for hours to see him, through a cloud of white butterflies. It was a month after our first meeting. His face had lost its look of sadness. He was thin and tanned. He took me into his cave, and we sat in the soft dark for a while without saying anything.

“There are snakes here, you know”, he said. “But they do not bite if they know you are harmless. Sometimes as I sit here thinking, they come and brush past me.”

I gave him a copy of the Sonnets to Orpheus, by Rilke. He handed it back to me, gently. “I do not read any more. You keep it.” Then he took me up to the top of the mountain, just above his cave, and we walked slowly round the small tree he had planted there.

Just before we parted, Ananda said to me, “I had a dream about you last week. I saw you in a small room, sitting quietly. Out of the window behind you I saw mountains, snow-covered mountains. You will find that room.” – “I hope so.” I must have sounded doubtful, because he said again, “No. I am certain you will.”

“Was there anyone else in the room?” – “Yes. Several people. They were sitting with their backs to me and so I couldn’t see who they were.”

“Do you have any idea where the room was?” – “No. But it was very much like a room I once stayed in at a temple near Lhasa. It was definitely a Tibetan room. There was a large painting on the wall, but it was in shadow and so I cannot tell you what its subject was. You have an inner relation with Tibet and Tibetan philosophy; you will have to explore it sooner or later!”

I walked down the hill, disbelieving and amazed at what Ananda had said. He called after me, “Be happy! Be happy!” and I turned and saw him high on his rock, a small orange bird.

1. How did Ananda look to the writer the first time they met?

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| A. thin | B. unhappy |
| C. pale | D. wise |

2. What do you learn of the snakes in Ananda’s cave?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. They can be dangerous. | B. They do not bite. |
| C. They are frightened of Ananda. | D. They make good pets. |

3. Ananda dreamed of a room

- A. where they had been together. B. which he knew from a painting.
C. which neither of them knew. D. where he had once stayed.

4. What was the writer's reaction to the description of the dream?

- A. He was upset. B. He was afraid.
C. He was astonished. D. He was disappointed.

5. What do we learn of Ananda's life?

- A. He was unable to read or write. B. He suffered from loneliness.
C. He longed to return to Tibet. D. He had chosen to live in this way.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Cucumber Thief Put It Cooler

A robber who held up a petrol station with a cucumber has been given three years and a half today to think about a crime.

Carl Lancaster, aged 30, **(1. hold)** up successfully a garage brandishing a plastic bag with a "long object in it". Two days later he **(2. try)** to rob the same garage with a cucumber.

He **(3. choose)** a London taxi as his getaway vehicle, but this **(4. block)** in the forecourt by angry customers. While **(5. escape)** down a subway, he **(6. throw)** away the bag with the cucumber in it. The police later **(7. find)** him when he **(8. hide)** in bushes.

During his trial at Knightsbridge Crown Court, in which he **(9. convict)** of the two robberies, Mr Lancaster told the jury how he first **(10. hail)** the taxi to get to a greengrocer's.

He **(11. buy)** the cucumber and a bunch of bananas. After **(12. offer)** the taxi driver a banana, the robber **(13. make)** the unwilling man **(14. start)** for his flat. There Mr Lancaster **(15. change)** his clothes and **(16. put)** on a pair of dark glasses.

In nearby Old Street the robber **(17. get)** out of the car and **(18. approach)** the Shell petrol station cashier with the cucumber **(19. hold)** inside a plastic bag. Mr Lancaster told him, "If you **(20. not give)** me a lot of money, I **(21. kill)** you". The **(22. terrify)** man **(23. give)** him £60.

The judge says it undoubtedly was not a joke. The fact that the man **(24. not have)** a real gun in the final analysis was not the point. "This is a serious matter, and the jury members **(25. require)** to comply with sentencing policy", said the judge.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

Fingerprint Technology

The **(1. systematise)** ... reached Britain in 1901 and proved **(2. use)** In 1930, Scotland Yard set up its first **(3. classify)** ... system to enable officers to compare fingerprints found on the scene of the crime with those of **(4. crime)** ... known to the police. Fingerprint technology has advanced **(5. great)** ... since then. Different types of powder are used to **(6. strong)** ... the impression of the fingerprint before it is taken. Another **(7. revolution)** ... achievement has been in

the way that fingerprints are identified. Today, the first search is done by the computer, which then produces a **(8. select)** ... of possible matches. The final **(9. identify)** ... , however, is done by the police **(10. expertise)**

IV. Read the letter and decide which word/phrase (A, B, or C) best fits each space.

123 Chestnut Alley
Bradford 9
June 23d

Dear Mum and Dad,

you must be wondering why you haven't heard from me for the last couple of weeks.

(1) _____, it's because I've been trying to collect my thoughts **(2)** _____ find the right words to tell you what has happened. **(3)** _____, I don't want anyone to feel hurt **(4)** _____ any decision I might make.

I know I promised when I took the job here that it would be for a maximum of two years and **(5)** _____ I would return home and run the family business. Believe me, **(6)** _____ that was what I genuinely planned to do. **(7)** _____ two things have happened to make me want to change those plans – **(8)** _____ have I been offered a permanent contract, **(9)** _____ I have fallen in love with Neil, a colleague in the same department – I've mentioned him often in letters. **(10)** _____, we would like to get married out here quite soon. I do hope you both aren't too shocked and disappointed by all of this. **(11)** _____ hasn't Paul shown more flair for business than me? **(12)** _____ it might be the best solution that my brother run the family firm. **(13)** _____, I think he'd do it very well.

Please write soon. I can't wait for you to meet Neil – I just know you'll love him!

All my love,

Kay

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A Actually | B Generally | C Honestly |
| 2. A so as to | B so far as to | C in case to |
| 3. A Ideally | B Naturally | C Surely |
| 4. A on | B following | C as a result of |
| 5. A consequently | B immediately | C after that |
| 6. A for the moment | B at the beginning | C in the beginning |
| 7. A Although | B However, | C Still |
| 8. A not only | B at last | C for one thing |
| 9. A moreover | B but also | C and |
| 10. A Personally | B Anyway | C Obviously |
| 11. A As well | B In addition | C In any case |
| 12. A In the main | B All in all | C In conclusion |
| 13. A Personally | B Obviously | C Eventually |

IV. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. In the last five decades scientists ... some profound research in space biology.

- a. made b. did
c. have done d. have made

2. I doubt if I ... ready to go out by six o'clock. Let's meet at seven instead.

- a. will be b. shall be
c. will have been d. shall have been

3. He phoned to ask

- a. them for advice b. them for advising
c. advice from them d. them advice

4. They insisted ... the policeman.

- a. to talk to b. on seeing
c. speaking d. for meeting

5. Scientists cannot account ... the disappearance of dinosaurs.

- a. for b. on
c. about d. with

6. Wait till he goes on

- a. speech b. speak
c. to speak d. speaking

7. Very few have met the old man

- a. from that time b. then
c. since d. before that time

8. Grandparents ... to be cared for by their grandchildren.

- a. should b. may
c. must d. ought

9. Isn't it about time you ... supper?

- a. cook b. cooked
c. will cook d. will be cooking

10. Three of these verbs have the same form for past tense and past participle, like *make – made – made*. Which one does not?

- a. dream b. learn
c. leap d. tear

11. approve – approval, state – statement, lazy – laziness, boy – ?

12. I am not sure if I ... all the new words by Saturday.

- a. learn b. shall learn
c. shall have learnt d. will learn

13. The unknown fruit tasted sweet, rather ... a strawberry.

- a. like b. more
c. as d. similar

14. Read the text, ... you?

- a. do b. don't
c. will d. won't

15. Let's forget it, ... we?

- a. will b. shall
c. do d. don't

16. Is the sentence "Who did he meet in Liverpool?" correct?

- a. Yes b. No

17. ... snow at the top of the mountain.

- a. It is b. Here is
c. There is d. That is

18. Choose the word which is not a synonym of the underlined one:

The storm damaged 12 people.

- a. injured b. harmed
c. hurt d. saved

19. Fill in the one word missing:

Turn ... the gas, the water is boiling.

20. Write your name

- a. entirely b. completely
c. in full d. fully

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. В этом спектакле участвуют самые красивые и самые молодые актрисы.
2. У нас нет денег. Мы их потратили на новый словарь.
3. Родители настояли на том, чтобы Джек поступил в этот институт.
4. Девочка наблюдала, как котенок играет в траве.
5. Я не привык вставать рано в субботу: уроки начинаются позже, чем обычно.
6. Ничто не заставило друзей засомневаться в ее честности.
7. Зима еще не кончилась, но становилось тепло, и мы решили, что поедем за город, если Ник даст нам свою машину.
8. Пусть старший брат присмотрит за сестренкой, пока родителей нет дома.
9. Вы что-то потеряли? – Да, уже полчаса я ищу свой учебник.
10. Я не смогу встретиться с вами сегодня вечером, я буду учить темы.
11. Этих людей нигде не видели.
12. Мне было известно, что контракт перевели вчера и сейчас печатают.
13. Сейчас полиция расследует это дело.
14. Мальчик спросил маму, когда они будут завтракать.
15. В последнее время биологи сделали много открытий.

UNIT 22

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-6), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

SUPERMAN

We're all familiar with the story – just before Krypton, a planet that revolved around a red sun, exploded, a scientist had placed his infant child in a rocket that eventually carried the boy away from the doomed planet and into the atmosphere of the planet Earth.

Martha and Jonathan Kent discovered the little boy in the wreckage of his rocket. They adopted him and named him Clark. But the little fellow was strangely affected by Earth's atmosphere, particularly its yellow sun. Earth's much weaker gravity made Clark's muscles fantastically powerful. Not only could he bend steel in his bare hands – he could move an airliner with one fingertip or push a supertanker with just one hand. His legs were so strong that he could “leap tall buildings in a single bound”. In fact, he could literally fly around the Earth with one single leap.

The rays from the yellow sun hardened the infant's skin to the toughness of metal and developed his immunity to all diseases, in addition to producing X-ray vision capability in Earth's atmosphere, enabling him to see through walls. His enormous muscles allowed him to perform any action at superspeed, and incredible lung power gave him superbreath, so he could blow the snow from an entire mountain range with one breath.

The hero described here is Superman, of course, the most popular fictional character in the twentieth century. The cartoon was created by Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster, two science fiction fans who grew up in a rough neighborhood in Cleveland: one could write and the other drew pictures, and together they dreamed up stories of an imaginary hero who feared no one and who waged war on crime and corruption. The two of them had been writing Superman's adventures for six years before the first story was published in *Action Comics* in 1938. One could have guessed how popular the character would become.

Superman soon got a comic book of his own, a comic still being published today. A television series based on his comic book adventures was begun in 1955 and is still being shown in syndication today. A feature-length movie made in the late 1970s drew enormous audiences and made millions of dollars. Even today the adventures of Superman are known in thirty-five languages. Siegel and Shuster's daydreams have become a fixture of human culture around the world.

1. The purpose of this text is to

- A.** discuss one of the most popular fictional character in the 20th century.
- B.** describe the development of Superman's powers.
- C.** show how Siegel and Shuster developed their character.

D. explain the appeal of the Superman character in other nations.

2. Superman's muscles were affected by

A. the explosion of Krypton.

B. the Earth's atmosphere.

C. the Earth's gravity.

D. the rays of a yellow sun.

3. We can conclude from the text that

A. the fictional character of Superman was based on an old legend.

B. Siegel and Shuster never gave up on their character creation.

C. Superman is no longer popular in the United States.

D. Siegel and Shuster made very little money from their character.

4. The text suggests that

A. Superman was based on a real-life character known to Siegel and Shuster when they were children.

B. Siegel and Shuster founded *Action Comics*.

C. Superman was not very popular as a television series.

D. people all over the world are attracted by a character who fights crime and corruption.

5. The sentence "Krypton revolved around a red sun" means

A. this planet sped around a red sun.

B. Krypton hung around a red sun.

C. this red sun's satellite fell apart after the explosion.

D. Krypton orbited around a red sun.

6. "Superman is a fictional character" means that

A. once there lived Superman's protagonist whose real deeds inspired the authors of the comics to create this character.

B. this character is the most heroic in the 20th century literature.

C. this hero never existed.

D. he is the most famous of all 20th century characters.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Alice

By this time Alice (**1. find**) her way into a tiny little room with a table at the window, and a fan and two or three pairs of tiny white kid gloves. She (**2. take**) up the fan and a pair of the gloves, and just (**3. be going to**) leave the room, when her eyes (**4. fall**) upon a little bottle that (**5. stand**) near the looking-glass. She (**6. uncock**) it and (**7. put**) it to her lips. "I know something interesting is sure to happen", she said to herself. "I'll just see what this bottle does. I do (**8. hope**) it (**9. make**) me (**10. grow**) large again, for really I'm quite tired of being such a tiny little thing!"

No sooner she (**11. drink**) half the bottle that she (**12. find**) her head (**13. press**) against the ceiling, and (**14. must**) stoop to save her neck from (**15. break**). "That's enough – I hope I (**16. not grow**) any more!"

Still she (**17. go on**) (**18. grow**), and very soon she (**19. must**) kneel down on the floor, and, as a last resource, she (**20. put**) one arm out of the window, and one

foot up the chimney, and said to herself, “Now I can do not more, whatever happens. What (21. become) of me?”

Luckily for Alice, the little magic bottle (22. have) already its full effect, and she (23. grow) no larger at the moment; still it (24. be) very uncomfortable, and she (25. feel) unhappy.

“Alice in Wonderland” (after L. Carroll)

III. Choose the appropriate prefixes to match the words below, then fill in each gap in the sentences with the word which fits it best. There is one extra word and an example.

in-, ir-, dis-, mis-, il-, under-, super-, im-, over-, sub-, extra-

excited	_____	polite	_____
tropical	_____	natural	_____
organized	_____	developed	_____
dependent	_____	logical	_____
regular	_____ <i>irregular</i> _____	ordinary	_____

1. Do you believe in ... creatures and events that do not have any scientific explanation?
2. It was difficult to calm down the children; they were ... about their trip to Disneyland.
3. You wouldn't be so ... if you had a diary and wrote down all the things you had to do.
4. It was ... of them to leave the party without saying good-bye.
5. I know it's ... to worry so much but I can't help it.
6. Countries, which are poor and don't have modern industries or advanced technology, are called
7. This rare snake is typical of the ... region.
8. The republic was declared a fully ... state.

IV. Read the text and decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Fairy Tales

A fairy tale is a story characterized by the (0) B of fantastical figures. Fairies, witches and giants are just some of the characters which appear. It is interesting to note that it makes no (1) ___ from which country or age the tales come; they tend to contain (2) ___ ideas and themes. The most important part of the tale itself is the narrative. Many incredible things happen, animals and inanimate (3) ___ speak, magical events (4) ___ and wishes come (5) ___. Traditionally, however, in most fairy tales the ending (6) ___ the triumph of good over evil, (7) ___ of what tragedy has gone before. Fairy tales have existed in oral, picture and even song form ever (8) ___ people started telling stories. However, from a European point of view they did not (9) ___ part of “literature” until the 16th century when William Shakespeare (10) ___ such “dramatic fairy tales” as A

Midsummer Night's Dream and *The Tempest*. Some of the most popular written fairy tales in Europe have come (11) ___ the Danish writer Hans Christian Andersen. In many cases the stories have become much (12) ___ famous than the writers. For example, very (13) ___ fans of the (14) ___ *Mother Goose's Tales* know that they were written (15) ___ the Frenchman Charles Perrault.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0. | A function | B <i>presence</i> | C entrance | D appearance |
| 1. | A change | B alteration | C difference | D variety |
| 2. | A similar | B alike | C likely | D like |
| 3. | A bodies | B objects | C pieces | D items |
| 4. | A occur | B arise | C appear | D suggest |
| 5. | A alive | B real | C true | D false |
| 6. | A provides | B proposes | C consists | D involves |
| 7. | A instead | B regardless | C despite | D because |
| 8. | A for | B since | C from | D after |
| 9. | A become | B come | C get | D be |
| 10. | A designed | B thought | C imagined | D wrote |
| 11. | A at | B by | C from | D of |
| 12. | A greater | B more | C bigger | D less |
| 13. | A little | B small | C rare | D few |
| 14. | A modern | B notorious | C popular | D current |
| 15. | A near | B from | C by | D with |

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. **Yesterday it ... hard from morning till night.**
 - a. rained
 - b. was raining
 - c. had been raining
 - d. had rained
2. **I can't help ... wondering what she sees in him.**
 - a. –
 - b. at
 - c. with
 - d. from
3. **We'll be late for the concert. You are driving**
 - a. too slow
 - b. too fast
 - c. enough slow
 - d. fast enough
4. **The food in this cafe I always tastes**
 - a. so deliciously
 - b. well
 - c. good
 - d. well enough
5. **Jackie speaks ... French.**
 - a. rapid
 - b. correct
 - c. quick
 - d. fluent
6. **Why didn't she come to ... work yesterday? – She was in ... hospital.**
 - a. the/the
 - b. – / the
 - c. the/ –
 - d. – / –

7. Dinner is ready. Could you please ... the table?

- a. lay
- b. settle
- c. make
- d. put

8. What time did you ... at the Jazz Centre?

- a. reach
- b. get
- c. approach
- d. arrive

9. Tom lives so near his work that he goes there

- a. by foot
- b. on foot
- c. walking
- d. by walking

10. The whole class ... when the Principal entered.

- a. rose
- b. raised
- c. arose
- d. aroused

11. They say these three movies are fine. But I didn't like ... of them.

- a. either
- b. neither
- c. none
- d. any

12. ... you put your toys away.

- a. There is time
- b. It is time
- c. It is the time
- d. There is a time

13. If it ... cold, we'd have had a swim.

- a. didn't get
- b. wasn't getting
- c. hadn't got
- d. wouldn't get

14. ... you still ... when your wife retired?

- a. Did/work
- b. Had/been working
- c. Were/working
- d. Would/work

15. John, behave

- a. yourself
- b. good
- c. yourself well
- d. well

16. Why are you crying? – The boys ... at me.

- a. laugh
- b. will be laughing
- c. laughed
- d. have been laughing

17. ... articles are very interesting.

- a. Both of
- b. Both the
- c. Both
- d. Both photographs or

18. I'm afraid he ... his success too much for granted.

- a. takes
- b. has
- c. gets
- d. holds

19. Three of these words can be made into verbs ending in -en, e.g., wide – widen. Find the one which begins with en- and ends in -en.

- a. threat
- b. depth
- c. length
- d. light

20. I say, what ... ? – He's a builder.

- a. he does
- b. does he do
- c. he's doing
- d. is he doing

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. На что вы смотрите? – Я пытаюсь прочесть название книги.
2. Мы часто ходим в музеи. Когда откроется самая большая галерея в городе, мы посетим ее.
3. Он сказал, что все ушли на речку и вернутся поздно.
4. Разве вы не знаете значение этого слова? – Боюсь, я его забыл.
5. Телефон звонит уже несколько минут. Возьми трубку. Это может быть Фред.
6. Они были уверены, что их команда сможет выиграть, поэтому упорно тренировались.
7. Кто-нибудь из вас встречал мистера Грина раньше? – Нет. – Мы тоже.
8. Мы купили лазерный принтер до нового года.
9. Скажите, где будут проводиться следующие Олимпийские игры?
10. Никто не слышал, как прозвенел звонок. Все писали эссе.
11. Их успехи в английском языке удивительны.
12. Нэнси сказала, что тоже не читала третий текст.
13. На уроке дети узнали, что вода кипит при 100°C.
14. Они предложили нам остаться еще на три недели.
15. Я не буду разговаривать с тобой, пока ты не объяснишь мне все.

PART III. KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

UNIT 23

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-9), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

A HEAVENLY PIECE OF KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN

Traditional lion dances and crashing cymbals greeted the formal opening of the world's largest Kentucky Fried Chicken shop in Beijing yesterday. "The one, the only, the original recipe", proclaimed the boardings, as excited dancers waved red scarves and hundreds of balloons were released in Tiananmen Square in the heart of the city.

"The Chinese have some of the finest dishes in the world – now they have one more", said Mr. Richard Mayer, chairman of the American fast food chain.

From the top of the new restaurant, the jolly, bespectacled features of the company's founding father, Colonel Sanders, look out across the vast square to the officials' portraits on the Gate of Heavenly Peace. The present government leaders say the welcome given to Kentucky Fried Chicken is the state and party policy of opening to the outside world.

The restaurant – a joint venture with two Chinese state corporations – seats 500 and can serve 2000 chicken pieces an hour. The menu is the same as in fifty-seven other countries.

Four policemen seen tucking into the cartoons of chicken and mashed potato said with some surprise, "It tastes not bad". Other customers, however, found the secret blend of eleven herbs and spices somewhat less pleasant. "I felt sick at the smell of it", said one.

In a city where a bowl of hot soup costs a few pence, a meal at the American fast-food store costs up to £2, a week's wages for many Chinese.

1. The ceremony which marked the opening of the first Kentucky Fried Chicken shop in China was

- A.** official and formal.
- B.** noisy and colourful.
- C.** excited and traditional.

2. The Chinese officials are welcoming Kentucky Fried Chicken because

- A.** they want to be friends with America.
- B.** they like the idea of fast food.
- C.** they have decided to be more known in the world.

3. The restaurant is situated in

- A.** the capital of the country.
- B.** in the provincial town.
- C.** in the place that is not mentioned.

4. A meal in a KFC shop costs

- A. less than £2.
- B. as much as £2.
- C. more than £2.

5. According to the text, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The founder of the American firm was looking across the square from the top of the restaurant.
- B. The recipe of the dressing is known in China.
- C. The Chinese are not accustomed to the taste of the new dishes.

6. According to the text, which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. Trained animals danced at the ceremony.
- B. The food at the Chinese KFC is the same as in other countries.
- C. The food in the Chinese KFC is expensive.

7. Find in the text the word/expression for a business firm with more than one owner.

8. Find in the text the word for the name of a musical instrument.

9. Find in the text the word for setting free.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

London Fog

I (**1. live**) in London for a long time but I still (**2. not know**) many of the streets in my district. The other day I (**3. go**) out late at a time when the fog (**4. grow**) thicker, and I soon lost my way.

After I (**5. walk**) for a while, I saw the friendly lights of a pub, so I went in and found several friends who also (**6. give up**) the attempt to discover where they were.

We (**7. chat**) for some dozen minutes and we just (**8. go**) to leave when John (**9. come in** and **announce**) that the fog (**10. become**) so thick that all traffic (**11. stop**) over a wide area. This sometimes (**12. happen**) in London and it (**13. mean**) inconvenience to thousands of people.

I (**14. remember**) once meeting a friend of mine, who (**15. wear**) a very tired expression. "What (**16. happen**) to you?" I asked. "Last night I left the office late and started to motor home, at about four miles only. I (**17. not go**) far when I realized I (**18. lose**), so I decided to wait for the fog to lift. It (**19. not do**). I had to spend the whole night in my car, so now I (**20. feel**) very weary."

I (**21. hear**) of this sort of thing happening to other motorists. Personally, I never (**22. go**) out at night in foggy weather in my car. I (**23. prefer**) to travel by tube then, as in the last few years we (**24. have**) relatively few tube breakdowns in foggy weather although the buses, of course, (**25. stop**) in such weather.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

Dreaming

The first study of what goes on in our heads during dreaming has been completed, casting light on an activity that humans have always found (1. **mystery**) The research, reported in the journal *Nature*, opens up a (2. **signify**) ... new chapter in (3. **end**) ... efforts to understand what we do with a (4. **three**) ... of our lives. It supports the (5. **suppose**) ... that dreams are formed by calling up images from a store of emotional memories. Scientists find dreaming an (6. **norm**) ... puzzle. The reason for their (7. **ignore**) ... lies in the (8. **astonish**) ... complicated design of the brain which contains as many nerve cells as there are stars in the sky. Each of the nerve cells communicates with thousands of its neighbours, producing (9. **believe**) ... amounts of chatter. Now, however, it seems scientists are beginning to make sense of the brain's (10. **night**) ... activity.

IV. Read the text and decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

Teddy Bears

The history of the teddy bear goes back no (0) A than 1903. That year, a cartoon (1) in an American newspaper showing President Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt (2) to shoot a bear cub on a hunting expedition. Soon after this, an enterprising toy shop owner in New York made some toy bears and (3) them in his shop window with a sign that (4) *Teddy's bear*. These bears proved to be so popular that they soon sold (5) , and it wasn't long before a factory was established to (6) advantage of the great (7) for these new toys.

At about the same time, the Steiff toy factory in Germany had introduced a (8) of soft toys, made (9) mohair and wood shavings, with movable heads and limbs. (10) the popularity of teddy bears in the USA, Steiff decided to (11) making these as well and they were modeled (12) the real bears in Stuttgart Zoo. It is these early Steiff bears that are now most eagerly sought (13) by collectors.

These days, teddy bears are a good investment for people who want to sell them years later at a much (14) price. However, it's obvious that most teddy bear lovers collect them for (15) rather than profit.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 0. | A <i>further</i> | B older | C greater | D more |
| 1. | A remarked | B approached | C appeared | D reported |
| 2. | A defending | B reversing | C denying | D refusing |
| 3. | A displayed | B published | C introduced | D demonstrated |
| 4. | A said | B wrote | C spoke | D named |
| 5. | A out | B up | C off | D away |
| 6. | A take | B find | C make | D get |
| 7. | A claim | B order | C demand | D request |
| 8. | A grade | B chain | C kind | D range |

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 9. | A along with | B down from | C up for | D out of |
| 10. | A Given | B As | C Although | D Since |
| 11. | A enter | B put | C set | D begin |
| 12. | A on | B at | C with | D in |
| 13. | A through | B to | C after | D for |
| 14. | A hotter | B harder | C heavier | D higher |
| 15. | A charm | B purpose | C choice | D pleasure |

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. I don't remember ... you here before.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| a. to see | b. seeing |
| c. to have seen | d. when I have seen |

2. We talked about many things ... our way home.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a. along | b. during |
| c. in | d. on |

3. Is the sentence *Who did you explain the rule to?* correct?

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| a. Yes | b. No |
|--------|-------|

4. Choose the word which is not the synonym of the underlined one: *It is a vast plain.*

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. big | b. great |
| c. various | d. enormous |

5. We saw the man ... the street.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a. cross | b. to cross |
| c. to be crossing | d. to have crossed |

6. What were the reasons ... his failure at the exam?

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| a. of | b. for |
| c. with | d. why was |

7. Put the documents on the top shelf, out of ... of little children.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a. getting | b. handle |
| c. reach | d. touch |

8. The art gallery was

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. worth visiting | b. worth to visit |
| c. worth to be visited | d. worthwhile to visit |

9. I like this ... jacket very much.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. big woolen red | b. big red woolen |
| c. red big woolen | d. woolen big red |

10. Everybody finished early apart ... Melanie.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| a. – | b. of |
| c. from | d. for |

11. I'd like to enter ... Columbia University or ... University of California.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. – /the | b. – / – |
| c. the/ – | d. the/the |

12. My husband never does the gardening at all. -

- a. Does he do? b. Does he?
c. Doesn't he do? d. Doesn't he?

13. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?

- a. Do you often hear from her? b. Ours is a great time.
c. They mock at me, which I hate. d. Is she popular among her fans?

14. We have to leave before midday and so

- a. you have b. have you
c. do you d. you do

15. This month the actors ... a lot of money for charity.

- a. raised b. have risen
c. have raised d. aroused

16. So, you begin university next year? – Yes, I hope

- a. – b. so much
c. it d. to

17. You didn't post the letter! It'd ... posted.

- a. to be b. better be
c. rather d. had been

18. Three of these words can be made into verbs by adding the prefix *en-*, e.g. *joy – enjoy*. Find the one which cannot.

- a. circle b. close
c. courage d. threat

19. Will you ... me how to use this new telephone?

- a. show b. tell to
c. explain d. remember

20. You fail to hear what someone says to you, so you say, “ ... ?”.

- a. Pardon b. I'm sorry
c. Forgive me d. Excuse me

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Где выращивают такие прекрасные цветы? – В Голландии.
2. Самые красивые девушки живут в Самаре.
3. Если бы машина не была такой дорогой, вы бы купили ее?
4. Не приходи к нам в понедельник. В шесть мы будем играть в футбол.
5. В этом зале меньше пейзажей, но больше портретов, чем в том.
6. Я уже давно ищу свои коньки. Мы должны встретиться у катка через пятнадцать минут.
7. Мой кофе недостаточно сладкий, положите мне еще два кусочка сахара, пожалуйста.
8. Том исчез прежде, чем друзья осознали, что произошло.
9. Она выглядит такой счастливой.– Ничего удивительного, она получила грант.
10. На слова профессора часто ссылались.

11. Рональдо участвует в завтрашнем матче? – Да, если врач разрешит ему играть.
12. Энн не любит ни фильмы ужасов, ни вестерны. Она предпочитает комедии.
13. Учитель сказал, что большинство учащихся получили хорошие оценки за контрольную работу.
14. Неужели ты этого не понимаешь? – Конечно, понимаю.
15. Чем больше времени вы проведете на свежем воздухе, тем лучше вы себя почувствуете.

UNIT 24

- I. Read the text and then for each question (1-9), choose the answer (A, B, or C) which you think fits best.**

KILLER'CANE:

Thousands Flee Attacked by Gilbert, Storm of the Century

Galveston, Texas. Hurricane Gilbert – the most powerful storm of the century – took dead aim at the Texas Gulf coast this morning after its 200-miles per hour winds and towering 15-foot waves left a wake of death and destruction along Mexico's Yukatan Peninsular.

The killer hurricane flattened slum areas in the Mexican coastal resort city of Cancun and forced thousands of residents and tourists to flee. Forecasters said the monster storm, with winds last night clocked at 100-plus mph, should continue moving violently through the Gulf of Mexico, regain strength and rush into the South Texas coast early tomorrow.

Officials said a direct hit on Texas would cause 'catastrophic damage'.

Galveston officials said 15 per cent of the island's 65,000 residents, already have been evacuated. All residents were asked to be off the island by 1 p. m. today.

"The sound of the wind outside is horrible", said receptionist Pablo Tarres at the Hotel Carrilos in Cancun in a telephone interview as the storm approached. "You could not leave even if you wanted to".

At least thirty-six deaths in Jamaica and the Dominican Republic have been caused by the storm. The Jamaican Embassy in Washington said the storm left more than 500,000 people homeless in that island country.

Officials from international lending agencies and donor countries are expected to arrive in Jamaica over the weekend to aid in the island's long-term economic recovery in the wake of Hurricane Gilbert.

1. What country did the report come from?

2. We can conclude from the article that

- A. Galveston officials had evacuated all the residents by 1 p. m.
- B. the Cancun telephone line was not damaged by Gilbert.
- C. Cancun is a city of contrasts.

3. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Over half a million houses were hit by the storm in Jamaica.
- B. Over half a million Jamaican residents were affected by the storm.

4. As time passed, Gilbert

- A. became stronger.
- B. got weaker.
- C. kept on being as violent as it had been in Mexico.

5. Is the following TRUE (A) or FALSE (B)?

According to the text, Jamaica will get help from international agencies that are engaged in agriculture.

6. Is the following TRUE (A) or FALSE (B)?

According to the text, Jamaica will get medicines and blood supplies from abroad.

7. Find in the text the word for *weather officials who tell what the weather will probably be.*

8. Find in the text the word for *very high.*

9. Find in the text the word for *hurry away or escape something.*

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

The strangest story I ever (**1. report**) began one spring morning in Hong Kong. I was born and brought up in Hong Kong and I just (**2. start**) working as a radio reporter there.

In March 1981, ninety-five fishing junks (**3. see**) sailing over the horizon. Immediately they (**4. surround**) by the police who thought they (**5. try**) to sneak into Hong Kong against the law.

One of Hong Kong greatest problems is trying to keep out thousands of people who think life there (**6. be**) better than in China, and try to smuggle themselves in. Hong Kong (**7. be**) already the most crowded place in the world, and there's no room for more people.

But when the police (**8. ask**) the junk people why they (**9. come**), they (**10. get**) a shock. They said they (**11. stay**) for a few days (**12. escape**) the terrible danger that was about (**13. strike**) their villages in China. They said there was complete panic at home because everyone (**14. believe**) an earthquake (**15. come**).

Throughout the history China (**16. suffer**) terrible earthquakes, cities (**17. destroy**) and thousands (**18. kill**). Nowadays, all over the country there are seismographic centers where earthquakes can easily (**19. predict**).

The Hong Kong authorities (**20. phone**) one of these centers in China to find out whether they (**21. warn**) about the forthcoming earthquake, but the answer was no. Experts in Hong Kong agreed that there was no reason for the junk people's fears.

Thus, the junk people (**22. send**) to their village. On their way back the earthquake did indeed (**23. strike**) their village. No one (**24. hurt**) but the mystery still (**25. remain**). How did the junk people know when the scientists and experts with all their sophisticated machines didn't?

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

Aerial Photography

Photography has many forms and (1. apply) Of all of them, the practice of taking pictures of earth from the air has had the most value for geographers (2. world)

In 1858 French artist Felix Tournachon took the first aerial photograph from a hot-air balloon. From these (3. begin) ... , aerial photographs have been taken from (4. increase) ... higher vantage points and now cameras on satellites capture images of earth from space. This was (5. imagine) ... in 1858. Today such images provide a wealth of detailed information and (6. consequence) ... they make an enormous contribution to our understanding of the Earth's atmosphere and weather patterns. They are also important for (7. archeology) ... and those monitoring urban expansion.

Aerial photos and maps are valuable in different ways. In terms of (8. accurate) ... , maps will always provide a more (9. rely) ... representation of the Earth's surfaces. However, aerial photography has become more (10. influence) ... as a means of documenting the world's changing landscape and ecosystems.

IV. Read the text and decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The Homestay Method

Every year tens of thousands of people travel to Britain in order to improve their (0) B of English. For many, however, it can be a difficult and daunting experience as it involves (1) ___ a strange school, staying in sometimes unpleasant accommodation, and living in an (2) ___ culture. One (3) ___ to these problems is the Homestay method. Students, (4) ___ to a teacher appropriate to their language requirements and interests, will stay with him or her in their own house for the duration of their own course. As well as giving (5) ___ tuition, the teacher will take the students on trips and provide the information about what interesting activities are (6) ___ locally. The idea behind "Homestay" is total immersion in the English language and culture. Students get between ten and twenty hours of tuition a week and are also expected to (7) ___ in the family's daily activities. The students converse in English at all (8) ___ and learn how to use the language in everyday (9) ___ . Homestays can also be arranged for those wanting to (10) ___ business or executive English courses. Students are then (11) ___ with the teacher who is a specialist in students' particular (12) ___ . Courses (13) ___ for up to four weeks and although costs are (14) ___ than for normal language summer schools, students can feel (15) ___ that they will be receiving top-class language teaching in a safe and pleasant environment.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0. | A average | B <i>standard</i> | C height | D degree |
| 1. | A attending | B studying | C going | D learning |
| 2. | A unaccustomed | B unusual | C unfamiliar | D inexperienced |

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 3. | A explanation | B result | C solution | D approach |
| 4. | A selected | B chosen | C granted | D assigned |
| 5. | A individual | B single | C exclusive | D particular |
| 6. | A obtainable | B ready | C available | D accessible |
| 7. | A join | B come | C be | D take |
| 8. | A periods | B hours | C days | D times |
| 9. | A affairs | B problems | C conditions | D situations |
| 10. | A make | B be | C do | D learn |
| 11. | A matched | B coupled | C doubled | D equaled |
| 12. | A ground | B way | C field | D type |
| 13. | A go | B move | C range | D run |
| 14. | A bigger | B higher | C wider | D larger |
| 15. | A confident | B reliant | C self-assured | D reliable |

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

- 1. Why have you ... quiet for so long?**
 - a. lie
 - b. lay
 - c. lain
 - d. laid
- 2. This encyclopedia is not good, it's completely out of**
 - a. age
 - b. date
 - c. hours
 - d. time
- 3. He always ... up when you least expect him to.**
 - a. turns
 - b. blows
 - c. rises
 - d. goes
- 4. Riding is getting too expensive. I ... to give it up.**
 - a. better
 - b. prefer
 - c. rather
 - d. suggest
- 5. Shall I translate the letter? -**
 - a. Do
 - b. Will, please
 - c. Do, please
 - d. Translate
- 6. The policeman pointed the gun ... the criminal.**
 - a. at
 - b. to
 - c. out to
 - d. with
- 7. Kate ... a new perfume today.**
 - a. wears
 - b. is wearing
 - c. has been wearing
 - d. has worn
- 8. He's having ... of his life.**
 - a. the time
 - b. the run
 - c. a go
 - d. some fun
- 9. Did the tourists have ... time to inform you?**
 - a. much
 - b. plenty
 - c. deal of
 - d. lots of

10. To kill two ... with one stone. (English proverb).

- a. hares b. rabbits
- c. birds d. bees

11. It was our policy to deal with problems as they

- a. arouse b. arose
- c. rose d. raised

12. We get on quite well but we don't ... on everything.

- a. see eye to eye b. feel at home
- c. rub shoulders d. go hand in hand

13. Which of the following is CORRECT?

- a. Hardly had they appeared that there was a burst of applause.
- b. They had appeared hardly that there was a burst of applause.
- c. And hardly they appeared, there was a burst of applause.
- d. Hardly they appeared when there was a burst of applause.

14. Who ... ?

- a. will lend you the money b. you leave the money to
- c. does lend you the money d. lends to you the money

15. Fill in the one missing word: Switch ... the light, the baby has fallen asleep.

16. It was ... late autumn.

- a. a b. the c. –

17. Mike felt ... after the trip.

- a. pleased b. pleasure
- c. pleasantly d. himself pleased

18. How long does the train take to ... to London.

- a. arrive b. approach
- c. reach d. get

19. Find the word in which the ending *-ise* is pronounced differently from the other three options.

- a. advise b. promise
- c. surprise d. advertise

20. Here's your apology for your bad behavior: " ... for my awful behavior last night".

- a. Excuse me b. Please pardon me
- c. Please forgive me d. Sorry me

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я поняла, что меня внимательно слушают.
2. В этом году в Москве построили два кинотеатра.
3. Интересно, где сейчас проводится конференция?
4. Элен стала выше и симпатичнее. На нее смотрят с интересом.
5. Я услышала, что кто-то громко поет в саду.
6. Когда их дочь станет старше, они переедут в город.
7. Нелли сказала, что, когда прочтет роман, она даст его тебе.

8. Ребенок был слишком болен, чтобы ходить в школу. Его обучали дома.
9. Я пытаюсь выучить текст наизусть, но дети так шумят. Заставь их посидеть спокойно.
10. Не ходите в музей, пока не прочтете эту книгу о Репине.
11. Мы играли в теннис два часа, а потом отправились в парк.
12. Осенью мои друзья будут путешествовать по Северной Австралии. Они не знают, вернутся ли домой к Новому году.
13. Проблему нужно обсудить как можно скорее.
14. Том был уверен, что он успешно прошел интервью.
15. Обычно она носит джинсы и свитер, но сегодня на ней костюм.

UNIT 25

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-7), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

GOING SIGHTSEEING IN BELGIUM

Picture a network of quiet canals spanned by tiny bridges and lined with medieval houses — Bruges belongs so completely to the past that you'll feel you've stepped back in time to a more peaceful, leisurely way of life.

Day One. Your holiday starts when you board our luxury coach at 10.30 a.m. to travel to Dover for the lunchtime crossing to Calais. A drive through the countryside of northern France and Belgium brings you to Bruges in the late afternoon where you'll be checking into the Grand Hotel, a popular hotel with restaurants, a bar and comfortable bedrooms, situated near the old market place.

After dinner, the evening is yours to explore this fascinating town — just about everything is within walking distance and, no doubt, you'll find yourself ready to stop at a local café for coffee or tea!

Day Two. You'll have breakfast at the hotel and then we'll take you on a guided walking tour of the town. Bruges has kept its Middle Ages character and this is reflected in the beauty of the buildings.

The contrast between the imposing historical buildings and the picturesque network of canals is wonderful. In the afternoon we'll be taking you on a canal cruise — perhaps the best way to feel the atmosphere of Bruges. And don't forget that Bruges is justly famous for beautiful chocolates and hand-made lace. You'll find you have plenty of time to shop at leisure after the canal cruise before returning to your hotel for dinner.

Day Three. Today we have planned a full-day excursion to Ghent and Brussels. Ghent, world-known for its collection of outstanding Flemish masters, is built on a great number of small islands. It's the centre of the cotton trade and the flower industry and has grown up around a fine medieval fortress.

Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is a bustling city where modern architecture complements the beauty of the old town. You'll return to your hotel in Bruges for dinner.

Day Four. After breakfast you'll have time for a last look around Bruges before the drive to Calais and the ferry crossing to Dover. You'll arrive back in London at about 6 o'clock in the evening.

Departures are on Fridays, August 8 and 29, October 10, 17 and 24 and Thursdays, September 4, 18 and 25 and October 2. Prices are from £99, based on two people sharing a twin-bedded room. We know you'll be fascinated by the beauty of Belgium and its interesting towns.

1. On Day One you will have

- A. breakfast on board the boat. B. lunch in the hotel.
C. dinner in northern France. D. dinner in Belgium.

2. Day Two consists of

- A. one organized trip. B. two organized trips.
C. three organized trips. D. a free day for you to explore.

3. What phrase in the text suggests that in Bruges tourists do not have problems in getting to the city's sights?

4. You can get the best impression of Bruges' life if you

- A. explore the Middle Ages fortresses.
B. do the shopping.
C. have a boat trip.
D. visit its famous lace-producing and chocolate factories.

5. This holiday is mostly for people who

- A. enjoy sightseeing. B. like coach tours.
C. want peace and quiet. D. like sailing.

6. Departures for this trip to Bruges are on

- A. certain Fridays in September. B. certain Fridays and Thursdays in September.
C. certain Thursdays in August. D. certain Fridays in August.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Ambush

A big armed robbery (**1. upset**) yesterday when gunmen walked into a police ambush (засада) in central London.

The gang (**2. hold up**) by a security van after it (**3. collect**) more than £600,000 from the shops around the City but they (**4. not have**) time to begin (**5. put**) their plan into operation.

However, the gang's carefully planned raid (**6. betray**) and the police knew where and when it (**7. take**) place. Officers from the Metropolitan Police (**8. set**) a worked out ambush. Detectives in plain clothes (**9. position**) in the streets and cars around the London Electricity showrooms just north of the City where the gang

were to pick up the takings. The robbers, **(10. arm)** with pistols, **(11. allow)** to wait outside the showroom entrance for the van to arrive.

A police spokesman now **(12. refuse)** to discuss what happened next or to say how many officers **(13. involve)** in the operation. As the raid **(14. begin)**, witnesses **(15. see)** plain clothes detectives **(16. come)** out from a side road all of a sudden and **(17. use)** a Post Office van to block off a possible escape route down the street.

Meanwhile, marksmen who **(18. hide)** all the time behind a wall in front of the showroom **(19. appear)** behind the gunmen and **(20. call)** on them **(21. surrender)**. The three **(22. throw)** to the ground to be handcuffed. Scotland Yard reported that no shots **(23. fire)**.

At the moment the three men **(24. interview)** at the City Road Police Station. They **(25. appear)** in court tomorrow.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in bold type.

Florida

When the famous **(1)** ... Columbus claimed Florida for Spain in 1492, he had never laid eyes on it. The area's most important early **(2)** ... , thus, set a pattern that has continued for centuries. There is a general **(3)** ... amongst people, apparently quite **(4)** ... with whether or not they've been there themselves, that Florida is a good place to go. In fact, it is almost **(5)** ... not to enjoy yourself in Florida today, given the wonderful **(6)** ... of facilities available to tourists. Some of the world's most popular tourist **(7)** ... are located in the state whose **(8)** ... beaches welcome 40 million people each year. These days it seems **(9)** ... to describe Florida's geography and climate. After all, few people would have **(10)** ... in finding it on a map and most would know what weather to expect there.

EXPLORE

VISIT

BELIEVE

CONNECT

POSSIBLE

SELECT

ATTRACT

SAND

POINT

DIFFICULT

IV. Read the text and think of only one word which best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

When I was at university my ambition **(0)** ... *was* ... to be a pop star. I had a close friend, **(1)** ... Mike, with the same ambition. On leaving, I forgot about fame and fortune, trained **(2)** ... a teacher, and after some time completely **(3)** ... touch with Mike. Some years later I opened a magazine and **(4)** ... a picture of a famous pop band **(5)** ... records I liked very much. To **(6)** ... surprise, I recognized one of them as Mike! The article said that they were **(7)** ... to play in London the following week, **(8)** ... I decided to go to the concert, thinking I **(9)** ... try and find Mike afterwards to have a drink and **(10)** ... about old times.

After the concert, I went out of the (11) ... to look (12) ... Mike. I was amazed to find about three hundred excited fans already there. Suddenly, a huge black car appeared. Inside, I could just make (13) ... the faces of the band, including Mike's.

The fans all (14) ... screaming and trying to stop the car, (15) ... left at high speed. Obviously, there was (16) ... chance of talking to him (17) ... night. Some months later Mike phoned me, saying that he (18) ... got my number from an old friend. "I've (19) ... trying to contact you for ages", he said. "The band needs a new publicity agent. Does the job (20) ... you? Why don't you give up teaching and give it a try?"

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. It's getting late. Let's pack ... and leave.

- a. up
- b. away
- c. in
- d. out

2. I ... sight of her just as she disappeared into the store.

- a. had
- b. made
- c. took
- d. caught

3. Three of these verbs have different forms for infinitive, past tense, and past participle, like *speak – spoke – spoken*. Which one does not?

- a. awake
- b. arise
- c. wind
- d. mistake

4. I don't find any ... for arriving early at the cinema.

- a. essence
- b. cause
- c. point
- d. reason

5. What ... tomorrow night? – I ... the house.

- a. do you do/am cleaning
- b. are you doing/am cleaning
- c. are you doing/will clean
- d. will you be doing/will clean

6. The moment she ... , I ... her voice.

- a. was speaking/was recognizing
- b. was speaking/recognized
- c. spoke/recognized
- d. spoke/was recognizing

7. She can play with the tennis racket in ... hand.

- a. each
- b. every
- c. –
- d. either

8. It's top secret, ... people know it.

- a. little
- b. a little
- c. few
- d. a few

9. Don't tell Henry everything, ... you?

- a. do
- b. won't
- c. will
- d. shall

10. By lunch Susan ... so hungry she could eat a horse.

- a. became
- b. had been
- c. would have got
- d. had got

11. I doubt if I ... the rules by six p.m.

- a. shall revise b. shall have revised
c. have repeated d. will have repeated

12. The Chairman claims that the United Nations ... for peace and security for more than seventy years.

- a. works b. worked
c. has been working d. have been working

13. Let's ... in Oxford Street.

- a. do the shopping b. go for shopping
c. go to shopping d. shopping

14. What ... at the cinema today? – *Rain Man*.

- a. is going b. they show
c. is on d. we could see

15. The children ... to the zoo.

- a. enjoyed taken b. enjoyed being taken
c. were enjoyed taken d. were enjoyed taking

16. Nobody likes lies, ... ?

- a. does he b. doesn't he
c. do they d. don't they

17. Does Nick have ... French stamps in his collection?

- a. many b. a lot
c. plenty d. great deal

18. She ... the best singer in the 1980s.

- a. considered like b. is considered to have been
c. was considered as d. considered to be

19. We ... a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?

- a. have b. are having
c. shall be having d. have got

20. In normal circumstances when you are asked if it's hot outside, you say, "... "

- a. Of course b. Naturally
c. Yes, it is d. Indeed

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Погода сильно изменилась? – Да, стало намного теплее. Обычно в марте здесь идет снег.
2. Их попросили не шуметь. В соседней студии записывали новый диск.
3. Сколько вопросов было сегодня задано на уроке истории? – Больше, чем я ожидал.
4. Статья, которую я перевожу, самая трудная и самая длинная в этом журнале.
5. Лаура почувствовала, как кто-то коснулся её руки.

6. На полках больше книг, чем на столе. – Там есть английские книги? – Ни одной.
7. Чем дальше мы шли, тем красивее становился лес.
8. Кем он работает? – Менеджером. Он работает в крупной голландской фирме.
9. Какой сильный ливень! Давай подождем, пока он закончится, хорошо?
10. В последнее время никто не навещает меня.
11. Он пообещал, что позвонит мне, если освободится, и мы пойдем в кафе.
12. Его перевод не менее замечательный, чем ваш.
13. Большинство людей не могут позволить себе отдыхать за границей. – Мы тоже.
14. В следующей программе вам расскажут о последних новостях из Нью-Йорка.
15. Не заставляйте меня сидеть над (over) книгами день и ночь. Я не в состоянии запомнить все эти сведения.

UNIT 26

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-7), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

CRABBING

Living a quiet, calm life is still possible today. And it's possible in the midst of heavily populated areas. For example, Salem County on the Delaware Bay, has the country's largest chemical manufacturing companies located in its boundaries. There are plans to build a huge nuclear power reactor in Salem County soon. But the bay still affords about a dozen men a quiet, peaceful, independent way to earn their living.

These dozen men are crabbers; they gather wild crabs with traps that are called "pots," selling the fresh crabs to restaurants and commercial seafood packers in the area. Each crabber has about 150 pots. From July through October, the men work an eight-hour day, beginning very early each morning, going out in boats to check their pots.

Each pot has to be reeled in – and it is heavy. The crabber fishes out his catch from the pot, removes any old bait, then repacks fresh bait into the pot. After lowering the pot back into the water for another day's trapping, he moves on to the next pot.

It is very hard work. The pay isn't enough to make you rich, either. When there are plenty of crabs and good weather, a crabber can make around a hundred dollars a day during the limited season. So most of the crabbers have to work at

another job on farms or in factories near the bay. So why do they continue this backbreaking work?

Most of the crabbers learned the skills as children; many of them have descended from families that had produced their income from fishing and crabbing long before the industrial factories moved into the bay region. Crabbing is always a constant battle of intelligence with crabs, for the crabber must move his pots as the crabs move; the crabber has to keep an eye out for patterns of empty pots and for changes in the bay's currents and conditions.

But most importantly the crabbers all love the work; they're independent. Each is his own boss, and the morning hours out on the bay, alone, with no hurry and no rush, have made addicts out of them all. It is the relaxed life-style, not the money or the challenge, that keeps them at their work.

1. This text is mainly about

- A. Salem County, Delaware.
- B. industrialism versus primitivism.
- C. how to run crab pots.
- D. crabbing as an alternate life-style in Salem County, Delaware.

2. Which of the following is not a step in handling crab pots?

- A. The crabber repacks fresh bait into the pots.
- B. The pots must be reeled in.
- C. The crabber removes any old bait.
- D. The elevation of the pots is changed.

3. We can conclude from the text that

- A. crabbers don't mind the hard work because of the pay.
- B. there is little market for crabs in New England because there are so many crabbers.
- C. the most a crabber could make in a good season is about \$12,000.
- D. most crabbers are unsuccessful because they can't outguess the crabs concerning their movement.

4. The text suggests that

- A. many crabbers take up crabbing as a hobby.
- B. money is not as important as independence to the crabbers of Salem County.
- C. factories don't pay enough for the crabbers to make a living.
- D. crabbers don't like challenges.

5. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The crabbers cannot rely only on their efforts and efficiency.
- B. Crabbing turn crabbers into drug addicts.
- C. The crabbers constantly injure their backs while crabbing.
- D. Crabbers learn the skills of crabbing like children.

6. As used in this text, the word *intelligence* means

- A. mind.
- B. good manners.
- C. exact calculations.
- D. physical strength.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Drama In the Air

An Oxford amateur pilot has been proclaimed a hero after his propeller flew off in mid-air.

The drama **(1. begin)** at 2,000 feet as Daniel Jones **(2. take)** his 6-year-old son for a vacation treat in his Fokker light aircraft. He told the *Oxford Review* how he **(3. bring)** his plane down safely in a field after going through every pilot's nightmare.

"My son Max **(4. pester – умолять)** me for ages to take him up, so we **(5. decide)** to go sightseeing over the fields on that nice day", said Mr. Jones. "Everything **(6. look)** rosy as we **(7. turn)** for home, but then I **(8. notice)** that the propeller **(9. disappear)**.

"I reassured Max that we **(10. be)** okay and then I did what any pilot **(11. do)** – we **(12. go)** into a glide **(13. look)** around for somewhere to land. Luckily the field was big enough."

The cause of the mid-air mishap still **(14. remain)** a mystery. In the report Mr. Jones **(15. prepare)** for the Air Accident Investigation Branch, he says he **(16. own)** the plane for seven years. The plane **(17. date)** from the 1950s, but Mr. Jones says that all these years it **(18. service)** regularly and **(19. fly)** perfectly. The propeller **(20. find)** in the field of the nearby farm.

Air Accidents Officer Alan Glenn said, "Jones is obviously an accomplished pilot. I never **(21. hear)** of a propeller coming off like this, but he **(22. cope)** with it very well."

Said Mr. Jones, "I **(23. make)** a forced landing before this accident but it's unusual to have two in a lifetime. In a way I **(24. feel)** quite privileged."

And why do you think he **(25. take)** up flying? "For excitement!"

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

The Wild West

In the USA, people have a **(0. fascinate)** ... *fascination* ... for everything connected with the "wild west" of the cowboy era. This has led to **(1. vary)** ... activities which are of interest to **(2. tour)** ... who are travelling about the western states. There are **(3. exhibit)** ... of Wild West painting, concerts of cowboy music and, most **(4. excite)** ... of all, live rodeo shows to watch. Rodeos, where cowboys take part in horse-riding **(5. compete)** ... for big money prizes are **(6. extreme)** ... popular. There are 739 each year, held in giant **(7. door)** ... arenas as well as open-air show grounds across the west. Most of the riders are professional **(8. perform)** ... , but most of the events were **(9. origin)** ... based on the cowboys' everyday working tasks. Despite some concerns over possible **(10. cruel)** ... to horses, most people are thrilled by the display of skills and daring to be seen at a rodeo.

**IV. Read the text below and think of only one word which best fits each space.
There is an example at the beginning (0).**

Getting to Hungary

Flights (0) ... *to* ... Hungary arrive (1) ... the Ferihegy Airport, Budapest. Another possibility is to fly to Vienna and (2) ... there to come (3) ... train. Hungary Train Travel, especially (4) ... first class, is very comfortable. Trains also arrive (5) ... Paris, Munich and Zurich. Reductions (6) ... trains are given to young people and pensioners. If you need a visa, make sure you obtain it (7) ... advance to avoid delays (8) ... the border. It is cheaper to get to Hungary (9) ... bus but it is much harder. Another way to reach Budapest is by sailing down the Danube River (10) ... a ferry from Vienna. (11) ... the trip, passengers can enjoy the scenery. The ferry arrives (12) ... the dock in the centre (13) ... the city. The official tourist season begins (14) ... May 1st and ends (15) ... the end of October. These months are the ideal time to come from the point of view of the weather.

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. I work ... Dora but I earn less.

- a. twice as hard as b. two time harder as
- c. twice hardly than d. twice harder as

2. Guess who I've just bumped ...! Our school teacher.

- a. across b. against
- c. into d. over

3. You've been working since early morning. It's time you ... some rest.

- a. will have b. would have
- c. will have to have d. had

4. He said he ... on condition Jessica ... too.

- a. came ... invited b. would come ... would be invited
- c. came ... would be invited d. would come ... was invited

5. Nick is very busy, and he

- a. doesn't often come to see us b. not often comes to see us
- c. doesn't come often to see us d. often doesn't come to see us

6. Which of the sentences is CORRECT?

- a. The manager went on to explain how much it would cost.
- b. Ask more information at the reception.
- c. How long do you think it will take Jane to learn the poem?
- d. He was accused for burglary.

7. It turned out to be ... river.

- a. a much narrower b. the most narrow
- c. a more narrow d. a much more narrow

8. The delegation arrived ... an official visit.

- a. with b. on
- c. for d. according to

9. I won't see anyone today, whoever

- a. they are
- b. he was
- c. they will be
- d. he would be

10. Alfred ... to the theatre a lot but now he hasn't got enough time.

- a. used going
- b. was used to
- c. got used to go
- d. used to go

11. When the doorbell rang, Val ... looking at the ceiling.

- a. lied
- b. lay
- c. laid
- d. lain

12. What are you going to do this evening? – I haven't got ... idea.

- a. a foggy
- b. a foggiest
- c. the smallest
- d. the tiniest

13. He pointed to the Moon and said that it ... round the Earth.

- a. goes
- b. move
- c. went
- d. was going

14. I need a baby-sitter for my son. He's too little to stay at home

- a. by himself
- b. on his own
- c. with himself
- d. lonely

15. I'd like to ... at windsurfing.

- a. break the ice
- b. lift a finger
- c. have a go
- d. shake a leg

16. You look so exhausted! You ... have been working too hard of late.

- a. should
- b. could
- c. may
- d. must

17. The whole affair proved ... more complicated than we had expected.

- a. somewhat
- b. somehow
- c. somewhere
- d. not

18. If my cold isn't ... better tomorrow, I'll have to stay in bed.

- a. any
- b. still
- c. anyhow
- d. somehow

19. Three of these adjectives can be made into verbs by adding *-en*, e.g. *wide* – *widen*. Find the one which cannot.

- a. light
- b. straight
- c. moist
- d. cold

20. What time is it by your watch? – Eleven

- a. exactly
- b. sharp
- c. punctually
- d. accurately

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Ученики повторили все слова, прежде чем они написали диктант.
2. У него хорошо идет и английский, и французский язык.
3. Художнику пришлось упорно работать, чтобы получить приз.
4. Кто-нибудь слышал, как они ссорились?

5. Мы знали, что дождя там не было с июня.
6. Ни Нора, ни ее дочь не хотят обедать. Должно быть, они пообедали в кафе.
7. Родители велели нам уйти из сада, потому что шел сильный снег.
8. Том заметил, что тоже бывал в Лондоне.
9. Мэри такая же талантливая, как и ее брат.
10. Туристы ждали в аэропорту; они не знали, когда взлетит самолет.
11. Скажите, когда назначат встречу с главным менеджером?
12. К этому времени все товары будут проданы.
13. Где вы видели этого человека? – Сегодня утром мы встретились в метро.
14. Темнело. Билл вел машину несколько часов.
15. Если он захочет, ему покажут самые древние в мире рукописи.

UNIT 27

- I. Read the text and then for each question (1-5), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.**

MECKENHEIM

Just 14 miles from the German city of Bonn stands Meckenheim, a dormitory town similar in many ways to Reigate in Surrey, England. It has 22,700 inhabitants and unemployment rate 1% below the 6.3% West German average.

Its High Street, lined with freshly-planted lime trees, stretches for half a mile and includes two inns, two fast-food takeaways and a church. But it differs noticeably in one aspect from Reigate. There are no closed shops and no 'To Let' signs. If there is a recession in Germany – and the statistics tell us there ought to be – the people of Meckenheim are certainly not suffering unduly.

The town has nearly doubled in size in the past twenty years and a new shopping centre with pedestrian arcades has sprung up three miles away on the other side of a busy main road. This is serious competition for the established High Street shops. Frau Petra Hepenstrick, head of the local retailers' association, estimates it represents a 30% loss in passing trade.

Meckenheim should actually be a lot more worried about the future than the shopkeepers appear to be. Quite apart from a deteriorating economic climate, the town can expect to shed a fair proportion of its population of civil servants over the next few years as the government slowly relocates to the German capital. 'We are not in the least worried,' said a local council representative. 'If there is a recession, it has not been noticed here. Six firms employing up to 20 people each opened on the industrial estate last year alone and we are expanding the new shopping arcade. We've had five new shops in the last twelve months, including a bakery, a grocer's and a shoe shop. Some say it might even be a good thing if we replaced some of the civil servants with factory workers.'

Meckenheim, like Reigate, has a relatively prosperous, middle-class population, with a generous mix of farmers and local businessmen, who vote for the right-wing party. While its social mix may not be typical of every small town in Germany, its commercial well-being is reflected in a thousand German streets, and the nearer one gets to the former east-west border, the more noticeable are the signs of boom in building projects, shops and roads.

1. The main difference between Meckenheim and Reigate is that in Meckenheim

- A. there are far more people.
- B. there are far fewer unemployed people.
- C. most of the citizens work in a city nearby.
- D. there are no signs of recession in the High Street.

2. The High Street shops in Meckenheim have lost trade because

- A. the economic situation is quickly getting worse.
- B. the town's population is falling.
- C. there are new rival shops in a town nearby.
- D. there is a new trading zone outside the town.

3. The author thinks Meckenheim shopkeepers should be more worried because

- A. they have lost 30% of their trade.
- B. it is difficult to attract new companies to the area.
- C. officially, they are suffering from a recession.
- D. many of their customers are likely to move away.

4. The local council representative says that

- A. the opening shops will employ over a hundred people.
- B. everyone will be sorry if the civil servants go to Berlin.
- C. the situation is only slightly worrying.
- D. factory workers might spend more money than government employees.

5. Meckenheim is like nearly all small West German towns because

- A. it contrasts with Reigate.
- B. business seems to be doing well.
- C. the people are conservative-oriented.
- D. the population are middle-class people.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Mr. Weasley (**1. light**) up candles to light the darkening garden before they (**2. have**) their pudding. Moths (**3. flutter**) low over the table and the warm air (**4. smell**) of grass and wild flowers. Harry (**5. feel**) extremely well fed and at peace with the world as he (**6. watch**) several gnomes (**7. sprint**) through the rose bushes. They (**8. laugh**) madly.

Ron (**9. look**) carefully up the table to check that the rest of the family (**10. be**) all busy (**11. talk**), then he said very quietly to Harry, "So – You (**12. hear**) from Sirius lately?" Harry (**13. notice**) Hermione (**14. listen**) closely.

“Yes”, said Harry softly, “twice. I **(15. write)** to him the day before yesterday.”

He suddenly **(16. remember)** the reason he **(17. write)** to Sirius and, for a moment, was on the verge of **(18. tell)** Ron and Hermione about his scar hurting again, and about the dream which **(19. awake)** him but he really **(20. not want)** to worry them just now, not when he himself **(21. feel)** so happy and peaceful.

“Look at the time”, said Mr. Weasley suddenly. “Go to bed, the whole lot of you... You must be up at the crack of dawn to get to the Final Cup. Harry, if you **(22. leave)** your school list out, I **(23. get)** your things for you tomorrow”.

“Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire”(after J. K. Rowling)

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in bold type.

Athens

Athens is becoming more and more **(0) ... attractive** ... for tourists.

Although the city may seem to be big and **(1) ... noisy**, tourists can still find there a lot of quiet places with a **(2) ... atmosphere** to enjoy a tasty Greek meal and listen to **(3) ... music**.

We found that the prices in the restaurants were **(4) ... fair**, not **(5) ... for an average tourist**. The service was a bit slow at times but the owners were usually **(6) ...** and the waiters were **(7) ...**. Sometimes they were a bit too

(8) ... compared with what we were used to in other countries!

As for the transport, the number of taxis in Athens is **(9) ... great** and apart from the rush hour it is quite easy to get hold of one when you need it. We found the cost of getting around by taxi much cheaper than in most **(10) ... capitals** but the taxi-drivers can be a bit rude at times.

ATTRACT
TERROR
ROMANCE
TRADITION
REASON
EXPENSE
HOSPITALITY
CARE
FRIEND
AMAZE

EUROPE

IV. Read the text and think of only one word which best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Who Reads Science Books?

A scientist speaking on television recently received a question **(0) ... how...** he had carried out a test to discover just **(1) ... many people** read books on science from cover to **(2) ...**. What he did was to pencil a note **(3) ... a certain page** promising to pay a sum of money to anyone who had read that **(4) ... in the book**. For some reason **(5) ... known to himself**, he had worked out that page 80 was the **(6) ... suitable page** for that. He had given a phone number **(7) ... well which** readers were to use to make **(8) ... with him**. He chose a particular bookshop to take **(9) ... in the test** and **(10) ... marking a hundred copies** he sat back and waited **(11) ... his phone to ring** – or a **(12) ... to be left on his** **(13) ... machine**. **(14) ... his surprise and disappointment** as time went by his phone remained **(15) ...**. Sadly he concluded that people do not read beyond the first four chapters of scientific books.

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. The Welsh ... as a nation of singers.

- a. is always being known b. are always known
c. was always known to be d. have always been known

2. Jim took a bottle of Coke with him in case he ... thirsty.

- a. gets b. had got
c. got d. would get

3. Try not to talk ... you are eating.

- a. during b. for
c. providing d. while

4. Would you like ... glass of juice?

- a. a b. any
c. one d. some

5. They were so poor, they could hardly make both ends

- a. fasten b. meet
c. join d. unite

6. Brenda got up earlier that morning because she had arranged to ... before work.

- a. have had her car repaired b. have her car to repair
c. have repaired her car d. have her car repaired

7. Wherever you ... you'll miss your friends.

- a. go b. will go
c. went d. are going

8. Let's forget our quarrel and ... peace.

- a. do b. make
c. sign d. conclude

9. The boys behaved ... mischievous children.

- a. themselves as b. themselves like
c. like d. as

10. On Tuesday this week the price of petrol ... again.

- a. rose b. has risen
c. has aroused d. raised

11. How shall I recognize your friend?

- a. What is he? B. How does he look?
c. What does he look like? D. How does he look like?

12. Who do you think ... on ?

- a. does it depend b. can it depend
c. it depends d. is it dependent

13. His wife is

- a. five years as young as him b. younger than him for five years
c. younger for five years than he d. five years younger than him

14. Let's meet on ... Monday after ... Christmas.

- a. the/the b. – / –
c. the/ – d. – /the

15. It's not clear yet when the discussion

- a. is over b. will be over
c. would be over d. is finished

16. He spent the ... day sleeping.

- a. all b. full
c. whole d. total

17. Where are these ... documents?

- a. mens' b. people's
c. peoples' d. person's

18. Kids, come down, give me some

- a. peace and quiet b. piece and quiet
c. piece and quite d. peace and quite

19. His action didn't shock me

- a. in the list b. in the least
c. in the last d. at last

20. Wishing a happy birthday to a friend, we say, "Many happy ... of the day!"

- a. minutes b. moments
c. returns d. events

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если я скоро освобожусь, я пойду либо в кино, либо в кафе.
2. Спроси маму, когда будет готов ужин.
3. Ему не нужно спорить сейчас, решение было принято неделю назад.
4. Ученые пообещали, что закончат работу в середине лета, если ничто не помешает (to interfere).
5. Мы были уверены, что результаты тестов будут получены до начала конференции.
6. Нет смысла проводить этот эксперимент сейчас.
7. Интересно, когда они, наконец, напишут нам?
8. Несколько лет назад озеро Селигер было гораздо чище, чем сегодня. Эту проблему будут обсуждать в министерстве в следующий четверг.
9. Она всегда дает друзьям много советов, но никогда ни у кого не просит помощи.
10. Скорее, по телевизору показывают новый итальянский фильм.
11. Завтра в 12 мы участвуем в игре «Что? Где? Когда?».
12. Инспектор сказал, что фотографии были сняты неделю назад. К сожалению, их качество оставляет желать лучшего.
13. Вчера я слышала, как Джейн поет. Она с детства любит пение.
14. На сколько лет Том старше Дэна? – Они оба родились в 1990.
15. Актеры репетировали, когда нас пригласили в зал.

UNIT 28

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-7), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

HERBERT GEORGE WELLS

H. G. Wells was born in 1866 in Bromley. He claimed to have a very ordinary brain, but in fact he had predicted air attacks and atomic bombs long before they existed. He took no pleasure in being right though. Instead it just added to his growing feeling of pessimism. His last book was *Mind at the End of Its Tether*, a work full of despair. In his final year he spent his time painting a picture which showed the process of evolution, ending with the figure of Man. Beneath this figure he wrote *Time to Go*.

Wells' parents were shopkeepers. Wells was destined to become a shop assistant, but after suffering an accident in his childhood he was forced to spend a long time in bed. This period of inactivity gave him a love of reading which developed his imagination. After leaving school he first worked in a shop, then trained as a teacher and biologist, but after this decided to write books for a living. At the age of 27 he wrote the book that made his name, *The Time Machine*. It is the story of an unnamed time traveller who meets strange people in the future and witnesses the end of the world. It was a great success with Victorian readers.

Wells went on to produce "scientific romances" and short stories which were serialized in publications like the *Strand Magazine*. His early stories dealt with many science fiction themes – aliens coming to earth, planetary disasters and so on. Wells' ability to create such original works was amazing. He turned everyday events into incredible fantasies: a conversation about colonialism became *The War of the Worlds* and a walk round London was turned into *The Invisible Man*. Some of the predictions made in his books included the use of aeroplanes and tanks in war, the rise of the middle class, the liberation of women and the need for a world state.

His own background gave him the basic materials for his best novels, which were realistic comedies of middle-class life. In **these** he was at his peak as an artist. Though he continued to write novels, his talent as a fiction writer gradually gave way to his enthusiasm for scientific knowledge and social change. His idea was that civilization was "a race between education and catastrophe", and though the catastrophe of the First World War damaged his optimism, he continued to fight for social change.

1. What made Wells become displeased in later life?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. having an ordinary brain | B. making wrong predictions |
| C. being right about the future | D. being a pessimist |

2. What type of work was Wells originally destined to do?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| A. administration | B. writing |
| C. cleaning | D. sales |

3. What helped his imagination to grow?

- A. reading
B. listening to his parents
C. making predictions
D. writing books

4. Wells' first book

- A. was based on his own experience.
B. was written in London.
C. did not interest readers.
D. gained him popularity.

5. What sort of stories did Wells write at first?

- A. romantic
B. futuristic
C. war
D. mystery

6. Wells' 'incredible fantasies' were developed from

- A. alien invasions of earth
B. exploring planets
C. ordinary incidents
D. scientific predictions

7. What does the word 'these' in bold type mean?

- A. novels
B. basic materials
C. social classes
D. backgrounds

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Making an Appointment

Tom: Could I speak to Ann, please...

Ann: Ann speaking...

Tom: Tom here. Where you **(1. be)**, Ann? I **(2. try)** to get on to you for the last half hour.

Ann: I only just **(3. get)** in. It is nice to hear your voice, Tom. It's so nice you're in London.

Tom: I only **(4. arrive)** this morning. All day long I **(5. be)** busy at the conference. It **(6. end)** thirty minutes ago. You **(7. do)** anything tonight, Ann? Couldn't we go to the theatre together?

Ann: I'm sorry, Tom. If I **(8. know)** about it before, I **(9. keep)** the evening free. But you didn't tell me...

Tom: I **(10. not know)** myself before the boss suddenly **(11. dash)** into the office and **(12. tell)** me to rush up here to cover the conference.

Ann: I've always thought Peter **(13. do)** the conferences.

Tom: Yes, he **(14. do)**. But when he **(15. drive)** up here last night, he **(16. have)** an accident and **(17. take)** to hospital. So I **(18. do)** it instead. Look here Ann, I think I **(19. change)** my plans. If my boss **(20. let)** me **(21. stay)** another day, we **(22. go)** to the theatre tomorrow, ah?

Ann: I **(23. love)** to. Call me at 6 p.m., Tom. If I **(24. not be)** in yet, tell my mother when you **(25. arrive)** at my place.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

The Arctic Exploration

The famous **(1. explore)** ... Dr Brian Cawthorpe leaves today for what is **(2. probable)** ... his most daring expedition to date. He will be attempting to cross the North Pole on foot and is the first man to attempt this solo. After months of

(3. **continue**) ... training and (4. **prepare**) ... Dr Cawthorpe is in peak condition. He is said to be (5. **optimism**) ... about his chances to (6. **survival**) ... in one of the most (7. **hostility**) ... environments known to men. Most of Dr Cawthorpe's (8. **equip**) ... will be pulled on a sledge by a team of six Polar dogs, but he will also be carrying several kilos of (9. **provide**) ... himself in a rucksack. Dr Cawthorpe's only contact with the outside world will be by way of a long-wave radio. Although his progress will be (10. **close**) ... monitored by doctors, ultimately his expedition will be a battle between Dr Cawthorpe and the harsh Arctic conditions. Hopefully he will be tough enough to (11. **success**)

IV. Read the text and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The Isle of Wight

The Isle of Wight is a small island just (0) ... *off* ... the south coast of England near the towns of Portsmouth and Southampton.

Queen Victoria loved this island (1) ... much that she had Osborne House built, which has not changed at (2) ... since the days when she used to visit it with her huge family. (3) ... tourist attractions include Butterfly World, where, (4) ... the name suggests, visitors can see a large range (5) ... butterflies, and two zoos. In summer it is usually warm and sunny (6) ... for holidaymakers to enjoy the miles of clean beaches.

Alternatively, for those (7) ... want to be out of doors but don't like sunbathing, the Isle of Wight is an excellent place for cycling. There are numerous little paths which lead (8) ... picturesque villages all (9) ... the island. Newport, the island's capital, is also (10) ... a visit. It is a busy little town with (11) ... of small speciality shops. (12) ... the beginning of August, there is the most famous yachting week (13) ... the world, which takes (14) ... at Cowes. During that week Cowes is full (15) ... carnival atmosphere and every bar and restaurant is packed.

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. When she looked for the purse, she found it had been

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. broken | b. stolen |
| c. robbed | d. burgled |

2. I wondered whether

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. had I seen the man before | b. had I to see the man before |
| c. before I saw the man | d. I had seen the man before |

3. You ... be more careful when you're doing a job like this.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. ought to | b. need |
| c. have not to | d. needn't to |

4. Fred ... very strangely today. What's happened?

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| a. behaves | b. is behaving |
| c. behaved | d. has been behaving |

5. Let me ... ! I didn't want to hurt your feelings.

- a. tell
- b. explain
- c. say to you
- d. explain you

6. We won't start until everybody

- a. doesn't come
- b. will come
- c. comes
- d. won't come

7. I must apologize ... keeping you waiting.

- a. in
- b. for
- c. of
- d. –

8. Nora came to the party dressed in the ... fashion.

- a. last
- b. latest
- c. best
- d. latter

9. If offered coffee or juice, I'd choose

- a. the last
- b. the latest
- c. the later
- d. the latter

10. Can you ... that dog of yours ... still?

- a. make ... stand
- b. get ... stood
- c. make ... to stand
- d. have... to stand

11. Lucky you! This time tomorrow you ... the British Museum.

- a. visit
- b. will visit
- c. are visiting
- d. will be visiting

12. My sister is ... in the family.

- a. prettier
- b. the prettiest
- c. a prettier
- d. the prettier

13. I had tried many different ... before I found this one.

- a. works
- b. jobs
- c. vacancies
- d. professions

14. Ed will join us provided we ... free.

- a. get
- b. will get
- c. will be
- d. will become

15. ... of these books is yours? -

- a. What/ No book
- b. Whose/Nobody's
- c. Which/None
- d. Which one/Noone

16. He always comes ... for the lesson.

- a. on time
- b. in time
- c. at time
- d. punctually

17. ... stay at home. It's sunny and warm outside.

- a. Let's don't
- b. Let not
- c. Let not to
- d. Let's not

18. You look so ... , I guess you ... your driving test.

- a. pleasing/took
- b. satisfying/have succeeded in
- c. pleasant/have taken
- d. pleased/have passed

19. You did nothing last term. It's not ... you failed the exam.

- a. surprise
- b. surprising
- c. surprisingly
- d. surprised

20. A shopkeeper might say this to a woman, "Can I help you, ... ?"

- a. Mrs
- b. Miss
- c. Lady
- d. Madam

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Свежие фрукты очень полезны. Они полезнее, чем витамины.
2. В детстве Билла учили играть на пианино. Его родители хотели, чтобы он стал музыкантом.
3. Почему ребенок плачет? – Я думаю, он устал. Мы только что вернулись домой после прогулки.
4. Его речь слушают с большим интересом. В зале много выдающихся ученых.
5. Дует сильный ветер, но на улице не очень холодно. Думаешь, снег прекратится в воскресенье?
6. Приходите ко мне, как только вы посмотрите матч.
7. Мы не поняли, почему Том ушел домой один.
8. Я недавно видела Ника, но мы не разговаривали, так как он спешил в школу.
9. Вы должны подождать, комната еще не готова.
10. Я буду рада, если вы воспользуетесь своими знаниями.
11. Мама уехала? – Нет, она с утра работает в своем кабинете.
12. Энн сказала, что доклад был переведен три месяца назад, и его опубликуют в конце апреля.
13. Он не знает новых слов, не так ли? – Знает.
14. Вы не возражаете, если я открою окно?
15. Это самая далекая звезда в нашей Галактике.

UNIT 29

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-8), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

A TREASURE HUNTER

Claudio Bonifacio is a treasure hunter who finds most of his bullion (gold and silver) in libraries full of ancient documents. He has spent the last 14 years searching the Spanish naval records in Seville, from which he has located the positions of more than 2 500 sunken galleons – Spanish sailing ships of the 15th 18th centuries. For large sums of money, he gives this information to companies with the resources to raise the bullion from the wrecks. Such is his fame as a marine archaeologist that he can demand very large fees for his research work.

Bonifacio, a 48-year old from Italy who now lives in Seville, has worked for several Latin American governments, including Cuba. The Cuban government asked him to discover the location of galleons which sank somewhere off the Cuban coast. He has also carried out survey work for the Spanish government and the Italian national research council.

However, Bonifacio is unwilling to reveal the names of his private clients, or say how much money they have made from the wrecks. They want to remain anonymous due to the uncertainty about exactly who owns the ocean floor. Countries such as Honduras, where Bonifacio has discovered many wrecks, insist on claiming all the treasures found in their territorial waters. One of the richest wrecks Bonifacio has located is the “*San Roque*”, near an island in Honduran waters, which contains an estimated 180 chests of gold and silver. Honduras itself now plans to recover the treasure from more than 20 Spanish galleons in its territorial waters, including the “*San Roque*”, in order to pay back some of its huge national debt. This means that the company who hired Bonifacio to locate the “*San Roque*” will not have a share of the profits.

Bonifacio himself is unsure of exactly how much bullion has been found by others as a result of his research, but he is sure it must be many millions of dollars worth: “I hear reports, but in this type of work there is a great amount of secrecy not only because of the problems of governments demanding the entire treasure, but also for tax reasons.”

Bonifacio’s research is not only directed at locating. His passion for old documents has led to the discovery of old Spanish and Portuguese gold mines in South America, Mexico and the Caribbean. ”In the 1560s and 1570s, most of the gold and silver transported to Europe was stolen from the Incas and Aztecs; but later, mining was the main source of bullion. Mining technology was obviously very basic, and the mines were not worked efficiently. Now, with modern technologies the world’s mining companies are only too happy to pay me to find them.”

1. Where does Bonifacio look for clues to hidden treasure?

- A. in public offices
- B. in old records
- C. in archeological manuals
- D. around the Spanish coast

2. How does Bonifacio make money?

- A. selling his research results
- B. raising Spanish wrecks
- C. selling bullion to South Americans
- D. giving advice on mining techniques

3. What was the main problem facing Bonifacio’s private clients?

- A. secrecy
- B. uncertainty about the location of wrecks
- C. unclear laws on ownership of the wrecks
- D. the large sums of money involved

4. The government of Honduras

- A. shares its treasures with whoever finds it.
- B. has recovered all its sunken treasure.

C. claims that it has more treasure than other countries.

D. will use its treasure to solve economic problems.

5. How much money has been made as a result of Bonifacio's information?

A. very little because of taxes

B. he doesn't know the exact figure

C. one million dollars

D. he wants to keep it secret

6. Where else has bullion been found?

A. in Spanish documents

B. in hidden chambers

C. in underground mines

D. in national libraries

7. Who ran the South American mines?

A. the Aztecs and Incas

B. Europeans

C. the Cuban government

D. international mining companies

8. What does 'them' in the last line refer to?

A. mining companies

B. gold and silver

C. old mines

D. old documents

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

On a Hike

Two scouts, Alan and Bob, are sheltering from a storm. They are discussing what has happened and what to do now.

A: We (**1. carry on**) with our walk when the weather (**2. clear up**).

B: Yes. But if I (**3. know**) the weather was going to be this bad, I never (**4. set out**).

A: Well, it's a bit brighter now. There's every chance that if it (**5. stop**) raining, we easily (**6. return**) to the camp at sunset.

B: I suppose things could be worse. Do you remember the hill-walk last year when George (**7. break**) his ankle? We (**8. have to**) turn back almost as soon as we (**9. start**).

A: That's right. And that was after we (**10. spend**) ages preparing for the walk.

B: Still we (**11. be**) lucky that the accident (**12. happen**) so soon after we (**13. set out**). If it (**14. happen**) later, we (**15. have to**) carry Charlie for miles.

A: Well, just at this moment, I couldn't carry anybody. If a helicopter (**16. come**) over the top of the hill now, I (**17. wave**) to the pilot for a lift.

B: You (**18. look forward to**) the helicopter?! There isn't much chance of that. Anyway, my problem today are my feet. They (**19. kill**) me! I (**20. like**) to put some ointment on them. But I (**21. leave**) it at home... .

A: Look, the rain (**22. stop**). The wind (**23. drive away**) all the clouds. The sky is clear, so let's go. Just think! When we (**24. get**) a good, hot meal at the camp tonight, we (**25. be**) glad that we came.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

On first sight Milan may give an (**0. impress**) ... *impression* ... of being an (**1. attract**) ... place with heavy traffic and (**2. friend**) ... people and that you need

an **(3. extreme)** ... large sum of money to enjoy yourself. It's true, Milan is a cosmopolitan city, ideal for those with sophisticated tastes, but it also has a lot to offer in the way of nice parks, **(4. architect)** ... monuments, historical sites and general scenic interest. One place which is **(5. definite)** ... not popular with crowds is the Monumental Cemetery which offers peace, quiet and a unique experience of the visual arts in the form of **(6. memory)** ... sculptures. Also **(7. high)** ... recommended is the area of canals near Viale of Annunzio, with its **(8. love)** ... old buildings and **(9. fascinate)** ... views. There is no limit to the **(10. please)** ... this trip has to offer.

IV. Read the text and think of the word which best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0) of the text.

The Population Problem

As we near the end of the 20th century, the world's population figure stands at **(0) ... close ...** billion and is expected to double during the next hundred years. However, only 10% of the growth is expected to occur **(1) ... rich, developed countries.** This means that many poor, developing countries will find it impossible to provide everyone **(2) ... the basics needed (3) ... survival – housing, food, and fuel.** Fields are already **(4) ... overgrazed by animals and overworked by farmers, and trees are being chopped down for fuel.** All these things **(5) ... led to draught and famine in many parts of the world, particularly in Africa.** Indian governmental reports state that 37% of its people are unable to buy enough food to sustain **(6)** As a **(7) ... ,** officials fear the establishment of a new sub-human race of people **(8) ... are physically too weak and hungry to deal with their problems.** To **(9) ... (to) prevent this from happening, scientists want to (10) ... the world's population growth in half over the (11) ... ten years.** Family planning and educational campaigns will be the main focus of this approach. Another possible solution **(12) ... the problem could combine family planning methods with some form of wealth redistribution.** For many countries, **(13) ... ,** the problem lies in the fact that they have so **(14) ... desperately poor citizens in the first (15)** As the countries of the west have illustrated, the wealthier your population is, the slower it will grow.

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. Is your son good at foreign languages? I wish he

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| a. is | b. will be |
| c. can | d. were |

2. The president is believed to favour ... financial reforms.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. father | b. farther |
| c. further | d. feather |

3. The customer wants to know when her answer machine

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. is fixed | b. will fix |
| c. will be fixed | d. will be fixing |

4. My computer needs

- a. being repaired
- b. repairing
- c. to being repaired
- d. to repair

5. You ... worry about the tickets. I've already booked them.

- a. can't
- b. may not
- c. needn't
- d. haven't to

6. I need to ... up my Italian. It's years since I studied it.

- a. brush
- b. clean
- c. smooth
- d. tune

7. All my life physics ... an easy subject for me.

- a. isn't
- b. were not
- c. hasn't been
- d. haven't been

8. Henry is trying to ... trouble for us, I'm afraid.

- a. arrange
- b. do
- c. make
- d. produce

9. ... students could answer those difficult questions.

- a. None of the
- b. Nobody of the
- c. No one of
- d. Neither

10. He decided to settle ... in a nice little cottage.

- a. off
- b. up
- c. down
- d. in

11. He's ... good terms with his colleagues.

- a. at
- b. on
- c. under
- d. with

12. Three of these verbs have the same form for infinitive, past tense and past participle, like *put* – *put* – *put*. Which one does not?

- a. shed
- b. spread
- c. hurt
- d. lead

13. You can borrow the car ... you promise to drive carefully.

- a. as long as
- b. for
- c. so that
- d. while

14. ... Mount Everest is in ... Himalayas.

- a. – /–
- b. The/the
- c. –/the
- d. The/–

15. I'd like to send an SMS to the USA. How much ..., I wonder?

- a. it costs
- b. does it cost
- c. is it costing
- d. it is costing

16. She'd rather die than

- a. told a lie
- b. to tell a lie
- c. telling a lie
- d. tell a lie

17. Take no ... of him – he's just teasing you.

- a. account
- b. notice
- c. attention
- d. regard

18. He went to live in France for a year ... he could pick up the language.

- a. because of
- b. in order
- c. so that
- d. therefore

19. Who else went with you to the disco ... Alice?

- a. apart
- b. except
- c. beside
- d. besides

20. Which of the phrases warns of danger?

- a. Attention! There's a biting dog here.
- b. Beware of the dog!
- c. Care! There's a fierce dog here!
- d. Steady! There's a dangerous dog there!

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я еще не была в Кремле, хотя живу в Москве уже несколько недель.
2. Мы никуда не пошли, поскольку все магазины уже закрыты в это время.
3. Когда Кай вернулся, бабушка поливала розы, а Герда читала у огня.
4. Если ты не выполнишь задания, мы не будем играть в шахматы.
5. Сколько слов ты уже выучил? – Совсем немного.
6. Она была довольна, что выполнила всю работу и завтра уедет в Москву.
7. Когда написан этот роман? – В середине 1970-х. Его тогда обсуждали во всем мире.
8. Ребенок спал с двух до четырех часов.
9. Знания – сила.
10. Это самый короткий путь к старому замку. Кто еще знает о нем? – Роберт.
11. Моя мама предложила, чтобы я купил себе новые часы, так как мои старые отстают.
12. Давайте пригласим их в театр. Вам бы хотелось присоединиться к нам?
13. Уже стемнело, нам пора возвращаться домой.
14. Если бы ты был на моем месте, ты бы сделал то же самое, не так ли?
15. Днем была отличная погода, и мы провели два часа на открытом воздухе.

UNIT 30

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-6), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

DOES FOOD AFFECT OUR BEHAVIOR?

Consider the following facts: (1) Antisocial behavior among the young (crime, violence, etc.) is increasing, and their educational standards are falling. (2) Children are eating more 'junk (or rubbish) food'. Could these two facts be connected? Until recently most expert opinion would have made fun of the question itself. Now, it seems, the experts may have to think again, taking into account the results of recently completed scientific trails, which have dramatically demonstrated the effects of children's food on their behavior and intellectual performance.

The central issue behind the new trials concerns the importance of vitamins. For years those interested in healthy food have claimed we don't get enough goodness from modern processed food and that we all need extra vitamins and minerals to be really healthy. Established medical opinion tends to laugh at this idea, saying that for the vast majority of us a normal diet contains more than enough goodness, and that taking expensive vitamin and mineral supplements is throwing money away.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the new studies were carried out by people with no professional background in food whatever. Yet they may be the most important studies on children's food this decade. Gwyllin Roberts was, until recently, the senior science teacher at Darland High School in North Wales. Over the past ten years he has developed an interest in food, partly because he found taking vitamin pills gave him "more energy", but also because he began to notice disturbing changes in his pupils. "In the last eight years or so I've found many more pupils lacking a concentration; they seem to have difficulty following the lessons in class. Similar observations have been made by teachers right across the country". Roberts also noticed that his pupils' eating habits were changing, and felt his two observations might be connected. So he undertook to make a detailed record of what 100 of his pupils ate over a three-day period. He was shocked: "some of them come to school with no breakfast, so in the morning they fill themselves up with crisps and sweets from the corner shop. The same thing happens at break time and lunch time. In the past children could have been expected to receive a proper midday meal at school but, as more schools have been officially encouraged to adopt self-service systems, many children choose their own food – with obvious results."

When the diets of Roberts' pupils were analyzed for their food content, they were found to be lacking in an average of ten vitamins and minerals, according to amounts officially recommended for children. Roberts' analysis, although alarming, is not particularly surprising – four other recent surveys of British children have all reported a significant lack of essential vitamins.

Could the poor diet of some of his pupils, asked Roberts, be a possible cause of their poor performances in class?

1. Up to now, any suggestion that diet and behavior could be connected would have been

- A. welcomed.
- B. supported.
- C. laughed at.
- D. looked into.

2. Opinion on the subject is now beginning to change thanks to

- A. advisers to the food industry.
- B. those carrying out scientific trials.
- C. those interested in healthy food.
- D. an established medical opinion.

3. Mr. Roberts

- A. has a professional background in food.
- B. is now a science teacher in North Wales.
- C. has benefited from taking extra vitamins.
- D. was a teacher of science for ten years.

4. Roberts first became interested in his pupils' diet when

- A. they failed to attend lessons.
- B. they seemed to find their lessons a waste of time.
- C. they began eating food during their lessons.
- D. they found it harder to pay attention in class.

5. The results of Mr. Roberts' study showed that

- A. most pupils never had a proper meal at home.
- B. 100 of his pupils ate less over a three-day period.
- C. most pupils chose the wrong type of food to eat.
- D. most pupils had a proper meal at school.

6. A closer analysis of the pupils' diets showed that pupils

- A. needed an extra ten vitamins and minerals each day.
- B. had on average ten vitamins and minerals a day.
- C. were taking sufficient amounts of vitamins and minerals each day.
- D. were eating a worse diet than most other British children.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

My Uncle Theophilus

My Uncle Theophilus applied for a post in Camford University. There were hundreds of candidates who applied for this good post. In Camford's only hotel most candidates (**1. put**) two in the room. Theo (**2. share**) his room with a self-confident fellow (**3. call**) Adams, 20 years younger than Theo.

When in the lecture room Theo and Adams (**4. take**) their seats on the platform, Theo (**5. discover**) to his horror that the copy of his speech (**6. disappear**). Adams was to speak first. With despair Theo (**7. watch**) Adams calmly (**8. take**) the stolen speech out of his pocket. How well he read it to the professors! Theo could not have read it so well even himself. The speech over, the audience (**9. burst**) into a storm of applause.

Now what could Theo do? He (**10. put**) everything he (**11. know**) into that lecture. With a burning face he just (**12. repeat**), word for word, in a low voice Adams' well-arranged speech.

When, after the discussion, the Dean and the committee (**13. come**) back, the Dean said, "Gentlemen, the candidate we (**14. choose**) is ... Mr. Hobdell". The audience completely (**15. take**) by surprise. The Dean continued, "we all (**16. fill**) with admiration at the learning and eloquence of Mr. Adams. I confess, we greatly (**17. impress**). But, as you remember, Mr. Adams (**18. read**) his lecture to us. And Mr. Hobdell (**19. repeat**) that speech, word for word, from memory, though, of course, he (**20. not see**) a line of it before he (**21. start**). As a fine

memory is absolutely necessary for this post, we think, Mr. Hobdell is exactly the man we want.”

But when they (22. **walk**) out of the room, the Dean said to Uncle Theo, “Congratulations, Mr. Hobdell, but, my dear fellow, when you (23. **be**) on our staff, I think, you (24. **be**) more careful and (25. **not leave**) valuable papers lying about”.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

Success on TV

What do you need to become a (0. **success**) ... *successful* ... TV personality? The people who are (1. **usual**) ... chosen to host TV quiz shows and chat shows seem to have few (2. **qualify**) ... for the job apart from having an (3. **attract**) ... appearance; in the case of women, this often means being blonde and (4. **beauty**) A certain level of intelligence and education is (5. **essence**) But most people who work in the media do not seem to be very (6. **talent**) ... in any other respects. The sad thing is that TV personalities have a (7. **power**) ... influence on viewers and that is (8. **nature**) ... for younger viewers to admire these charming people, wearing the (9. **late**) ... fashions and always smiling. However, nowadays the young deserve (10. **good**) ... role models than these.

IV. Read the text and think of the word that best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0) of the text.

Eurokids

At the European School in Brussels the 3500 pupils, most of (0) ... *whom* ... are children of European Union officials, are growing (1) ... with European values. These children are living up to the European ideal – they often speak three or four languages and consider themselves to be European rather (2) ... from one country exclusively. The school’s philosophy is that children from different countries must (3) ... educated together and be made aware (4) ... the wide variety of cultures (5) ... co-exist in Europe. History or Geography classes (6) ... never taught in the student’s mother (7) ... in the hope that pupils will view their (8) ... country more objectively and become more objective towards other countries. As a result, the pupils tend to be very broad-minded, (9) ... some stereotypical prejudices do still exist. However, this hardly matters because the students still (10) ... friends and, after a (11) ... , nationality becomes irrelevant. The pupils see no contradiction (12) ... considering themselves European while being, for (13) ... , British. But they do (14) ... a sense of alienation when they return home and are considered strangers by their own people. For them, however, the country (15) ... they live is not important, it’s where their friends are that matters.

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. When we got out of the water we ... on the hot sand.

- a. lay b. laid
c. lain d. lie

2. The manuscript is believed ... by the turn of the 16th century.

- a. to be written b. to have been written
c. having been written d. had been written

3. Helen's friends brought ... flowers for her birthday party.

- a. little b. a little
c. few d. a few

4. Whichever road you ... , you won't get there before sunset.

- a. take b. will take
c. won't take d. wouldn't take

5. The teenagers behaved ... mischievous children.

- a. as b. themselves like
c. like d. themselves as

6. On ceremonial occasions the Queen ... wear the Royal Crown.

- a. can b. need
c. should d. has to

7. Do this exercise ... , children.

- a. in writing b. in the writing
c. in the written d. in a writing form

8. ... we settle the problem,

- a. The sooner/ the better b. The sooner/it would be better
c. The soonest/the best d. The soonest/it'll be best of all

9. Tell me what ... of that novel now when you are a grown up.

- a. do you think b. you think
c. are you thinking d. you are thinking

10. He ... in the bank for five years and then retired.

- a. was working b. had worked
c. worked d. had been working

11. I ... cricket in my life but I'd like to.

- a. never played b. will never play
c. have never played d. haven't been playing

12. Is Ken in? – Yes, he ... just now.

- a. came b. has come
c. is coming d. will come

13. "Sarah has got green fingers" means

- a. She's got little life experience. b. She steals things.
c. She's good at gardening. d. She wears green finger-nails.

14. He ... he ... her next morning.

- a. says/will call b. says/called
c. said/would call d. said/had called

15. It's getting late. Let's

- a. cut it fine b. take it for granted
c. call it a day d. turn a new leaf

16. Where do you say ... now?

- a. he is working b. is he working
c. does he work d. will he work

17. How long ... London? – Three days already.

- a. are you in b. were you in
c. have you been to d. have you been in

18. If only we ... earlier!

- a. met b. had met
c. would meet d. would have met

19. Shall I go to Paris? – Well, it's ... you to decide.

- a. for b. down on
c. up to d. with

20. In the conversation *Is he really a secret agent?* – *No question about it means*

- a. Definitely. b. I think so.
c. It's better not to ask. d. I don't really know.

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если текст будет легкий, я справлюсь с переводом без словаря.
2. Почему она так тихо говорит? Обычно она говорит громко.
3. Сколько рассказов С. Кинга перевели на русский язык в прошлом году?
4. Не беспокойте меня завтра в 11, я буду печатать письма.
5. Поезд прибыл до того, как мы получили телеграмму.
6. В последнее время Том редко звонит мне.
7. Плохая погода заставила нас изменить наши планы.
8. Я могу на вас положиться?
9. Едва я отправила приглашение, как друзья позвонили мне сами.
10. Чем меньше ты сделаешь сегодня, тем больше времени у тебя уйдет завтра.
11. Этот разговор следует сохранить в тайне.
12. Наблюдая за ребенком, он не мог не улыбнуться.
13. Мэри сказала, что они уже купили машину, но не знают, где проведут каникулы.
14. Как только делегаты освободятся, им покажут достопримечательности столицы.
15. Они были в нашем драмтеатре? Это самый старый театр в городе.

UNIT 31

I. Read the text and then for each question (1-5), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best.

BRITISH WEATHER

It is not true that the British talk about the weather more than any other nation. In many parts of the world the weather holds just as much fascination. Part of the fascination arises because the weather in many parts of the world is very difficult to forecast. Because Britain is an island sandwiched between a large continent and a large ocean, slight changes in direction of winds in the Atlantic or movements in areas of high or low pressure can make a major difference to our weather.

Most of the time our weather is unremarkable. But in the last few years weather patterns have been causing so much trouble that it raises the question – is the weather changing to such an extent that it amounts to a change in the climate?

It's a question that is very difficult to answer. The daily and weekly variations in weather are so great that it takes years of careful measurement to detect changes in the average weather from year to year. And to detect changes in the climate involves the worldwide application of a whole number of scientific investigations.

However, looking at the distant past and estimating what may happen in the future based on theoretical possibilities, it seems there are two possibilities. The world could be slipping back towards another ice age. But in the shorter term what man is doing may well lead to a heating up of the planet which could delay, if not prevent, any forthcoming ice age.

It is sudden and unexpected weather which makes people wonder what is happening to our climate – like the once-in-a-lifetime experience of the vicious storm which swept southern England in autumn 1987. The southern states of the USA are used to such storms, the southern part of Britain isn't. And when literally millions of trees were uprooted and millions of pounds worth of damage was done to houses, farms and businesses, people wondered just what was going on. It was probably the worst storm in South-East Britain for some 300 years.

1. People are more interested in the weather in places where

- A. the weather changes often.
- B. weather forecasts may be wrong.
- C. the sea affects the climate.
- D. the wind makes a big difference.

2. It is very difficult for scientists to discover

- A. how great the weather changes are.
- B. if the weather is getting worse.
- C. if the climate is changing.
- D. what causes so many changes.

3. Scientists now think that

- A. it is impossible to say what the weather will be like.
- B. in future the weather will be the same as in the past.
- C. it will become hotter all over the world.
- D. the world will certainly be covered with ice.

4. What does the storm of 1987 show us?

- A. Storms can be very damaging to trees and property.
- B. Britain's climate is becoming more like that of the USA.
- C. We no longer know what weather to expect.
- D. The climate in South-East Britain has been getting worse for 300 years.

5. The author claims that

- A. most British citizens make no remarks on British weather.
- B. in America the experience of living through storms is used for cleaning the land.
- C. the mankind's activity nowadays is useful because it aims at putting off the global ice age.
- D. scientists can't predict the global climate without research on weather.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

The rain already (**1. start**), when we (**2. hurry**) for the pub. In the pub everyone (**3. talk**) about the bomb which terrorists (**4. explode**) in London that afternoon. The topic – law and order – soon (**5. make**) Melvin (**6. join**) in the talk.

I (**7. know**) Melvin since we (**8. go**) to school. By the time he (**9. graduate**) from college his father (**10. get**) him (**11. establish**) in business as a secondhand car salesman. They said Melvin (**12. start**) selling cars with tremendous enthusiasm and now at twenty-three Melvin (**13. drive**) a new Jaguar.

Melvin's problem is that he always arrogantly (**14. reject**) other people's opinions without really listening to them.

"I'd shoot all the terrorists", he said, "and students ... they're all trouble-makers. If I (**15. be**) a policeman, I (**16. fight**) some of these student demonstrations with a big stick".

A young man (**17. stand**) near us, (**18. lean**) forward, "Not all demonstrators (**19. be**) wrong, you know", he said, "not once I (**20. demonstrate**) against nuclear weapons myself. Last year we (**21. set off**) from London and (**22. walk**) 200 miles to protest against nuclear missiles in Europe".

"Ah", said Melvin, "you ... constantly (**23. try**) to set people against the government! If I (**24. be**) a policeman, I (**25. teach**) you a lesson (**26. attack**) you." The young man (**27. smile**). "But I *am* a policeman," he said. "I (**28. not be**) a policeman last year, but fortunately neither (**29. be**) you! "

Even Melvin (**30. keep**) quiet for a few minutes after that.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

Problems at School

Stephen Murray was clearly going through a difficult **(0. adolescent)** ... *adolescence* He had never managed to gain the **(1. approve)** ... of his teachers at school. He ignored repeated **(2. warn)** ... to change his attitude or be expelled. He was widely considered to be an **(3. intelligence)** ... pupil who was wasting his **(4. opportune)** ... by misbehaving in class. His parents received regular **(5. complain)** ... about their son but in spite of their own experience of Stephen's **(6. rebel)** ... behaviour, it was their **(7. believe)** ... that the school was as much to blame as Stephen was for the **(8. understand)** ... that arose from time to time. They reacted **(9. angry)** ... to any suggestion that the boy's upbringing was in any way **(10. response)** ... for Stephen's lack of discipline.

IV. Read the text and think of the word that best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0) of the text.

Flower Industry

A popular phrase in the Dutch flower industry is "Flowers love people".
(0) ... If ... that is true, then flowers must particularly love the Dutch as they are the biggest flower producers in the world. Flowers have been important to the Dutch economy ever **(1) ...** the 17th century when tulips were a symbol **(2) ...** wealth. This was because they were **(3) ...** valuable as gold. Today Holland produces 60 per cent of the flowers sold around the world. But, **(4) ...** this is a high figure, Dutch flower growers are **(5) ...** worried because for the first **(6) ...** since the Second World War, they are selling 10 per cent fewer flowers.

Columbia has **(7) ...** become the world's second biggest flower supplier. This is because the European Union **(8) ...** started to give Columbia financial help in selling its flowers around the world in **(9) ...** to encourage Columbians to stop growing cocaine. Now that the EU is offering the same kind of help to other developing countries, the Dutch are even **(10) ...** worried about their rapidly decreasing importance in the flower industry. However, to make the Dutch do better, the EU **(11) ...** also provided € 10 million to advertise the flower industry. The tulip may be the Dutch national symbol, but it isn't the **(12) ...** popular flower. The romantic rose takes up that position, followed by the chrysanthemum. Next come the tulip, the lily and the carnation, **(13) ...** was made popular **(14) ...** the Queen's father, Prince Bernhard, **(15) ...** is always seen wearing one in his buttonhole.

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. I looked out the window. The ground ... with snow.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. was covering | b. was covered |
| c. had been covered | d. had been covering |

2. She noticed the children ... behind the tree.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| a. hide | b. to hide themselves |
| c. to be hiding | d. to have hidden |

3. In which sentence can the missing preposition be different from the other three?

- a. The children laughed ... the clown's funny tricks.
- b. We arrived ... the airport on time.
- c. Mike is bad ... singing.
- d. The plane took off ... dawn.

4. Unless he ... , we ... to the zoo.

- a. doesn't come/won't go
- b. comes/won't go
- c. won't come/don't go
- d. doesn't come/don't go

5. He wishes he ... with us now.

- a. is
- b. was
- c. were
- d. will be

6. He's joined ... the football club.

- a. –
- b. into
- c. to
- d. with

7. ... people participated in the march.

- a. Two thousands
- b. Two thousand of
- c. Two thousand
- d. Two thousands of

8. You can come ... if you like but don't walk too slow.

- a. after
- b. along
- c. behind
- d. on

9. Last week she wrote two articles. Now she is planning to write twice

- a. more
- b. as more
- c. as many
- d. as much

10. Which of the words does not rhyme with the other three?

- a. here
- b. dear
- c. (to) tear
- d. career

11. Is the sentence "I don't know weather the whether is nasty" correct?

- a. Yes
- b. No

12. She let the children ... out to play.

- a. to go
- b. go
- c. going
- d. went

13. Some years ago I ... painting.

- a. used to
- b. had accustomed
- c. took up
- d. refused from

14. If a discussion becomes intense, we may describe it as

- a. hot
- b. hot as fire
- c. heat
- d. heated

15. On such a foggy day there'll be accidents on the road. – I ... !

- a. don't hope so
- b. don't hope
- c. hope never
- d. hope not

16. It will make even a ... laugh. (*English proverb*).

- a. princess
- b. merry cricket
- c. cat
- d. king

17. Use the reflexive pronoun (myself, yourself, etc.) where necessary.

- a. Has he shaved ... ?
- b. I don't know where to hide
- c. Go and wash ... before you sit down to table.
- d. Take it or leave it. Please ... !

18. He ... very friendly these days, ... is surprising.

- a. is/what
- b. is being/which
- c. was/which
- d. was being/that

19. It looks as if he ... the train.

- a. had missed
- b. missed
- c. has missed
- d. will miss

20. In ... , the film was boring.

- a. my eye
- b. my point of view
- c. my mind
- d. the whole

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

- 1. Он понял, что должен будет рассказать правду.
- 2. Ни друзья, ни родители не помогли Кейт решить ее проблемы.
- 3. Мы знаем, что у него меньше возможностей, чем у вас.
- 4. Какая ужасная погода! Интересно, когда перестанет моросить?
- 5. Ветер дует два дня. С первого октября дети не выходят на прогулку.
- 6. Все ожидают, что Джейн пригласят участвовать в концерте.
- 7. Ты когда-нибудь видел, как она рисует цветы?
- 8. Пока его интервьюировали, мы сидели в холле, обсуждая последние новости.
- 9. Почему ты не приехал сегодня утром? Мы ждали тебя.
- 10. Теперь я не знаю, когда мы встретимся. – Давай подождем до воскресенья, хорошо?
- 11. И не успели они вернуться, как Долли вновь ушла из дома.
- 12. Она была расстроена, так как ее знания по истории были очень слабыми.
- 13. Он предложил брать детей в парк каждый день, если мы поможем ему починить машину.
- 14. Мне не сказали, почему ты останешься в городе еще на пару месяцев.
- 15. Мой старший брат не велел мне включать компьютер, если я не знаю, как это делать.

UNIT 32

I. Read the text and then for questions (1-8), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question which you think fits best.

PAUL CEZANNE

There are few visitors to the countryside around Aix-en-Provence who do not see its dramatic forms through the eyes of its most famous inhabitant, Paul Cezanne. Day after day for the last 20 years of his life the artist set up his easel to paint Mont Sainte-Victoire and the surrounding countryside.

Sadly, Cezanne's efforts frequently left him dissatisfied as he felt he was not achieving the high artistic goals which he had set for himself. Nor was his dedication appreciated by the townspeople of Aix, where Cezanne had been born in 1839. The painter was very much disliked, and lived alone and isolated – a classic case of a misunderstood and awkward artistic genius.

He had retired to Aix partly because he had not done well in the artistic world of Paris. His work took much longer to gain acceptance than that of the Impressionists – an injustice for which Cezanne bitterly resented his former artistic colleagues.

Cezanne first went to Paris in 1861. He met Camille Pissaro at the Academie Suisse, and the violent subjects of his early work gave way to the subjects and style of Impressionism. But he soon felt the need to go beyond this, to make of Impressionism something solid and lasting, like the art of the museums. He wanted to add intellect to the sensations that lay behind the work of artists like Monet.

Like the Impressionists, Cezanne was part of a movement away from the museums as a source of artistic inspiration and towards the direct observation of nature. "One must make a vision for oneself," he wrote. "One must see nature as no one has seen it before."

Cezanne's efforts lasted a lifetime. "I must carry on – I simply must paint from nature," he wrote in 1906. By this time, his work was beginning to be recognized. He had had his first successful exhibition in 1895, and was beginning to attract a few young followers. Despite this, his death certificate identifies him as a man of private means and not as an artist.

His works were not shown in the town museum until some years after his death. Aix is now embarrassed by this late acceptance of its artistic son, and today one can get a map which leads one to Cezanne's favorite places for painting. Although much has changed, you can still see landscapes which are very much the same as those seen in the paintings. You can also visit Cezanne's studio where objects made famous in Cezanne's still lifes are on display.

1. Cezanne was dissatisfied with his work because

A. it was not popular.

B. it was disliked by the people of Aix.

C. it did not satisfy his own ambitions.

D. it did not make him much money.

2. The people of Aix

- A. accepted the artist.
- B. behaved awkwardly towards him.
- C. thought he was a genius.
- D. thought he was odd.

3. Cezanne resented the Impressionists because

- A. they treated him unfairly.
- B. their work was more popular than his.
- C. they did not accept him.
- D. they did not understand his work.

4. Cezanne was not satisfied with Impressionism because

- A. it dealt only with feelings, not intelligence.
- B. it was too much like the work of classic painters.
- C. it was too solid in museums.
- D. it did not inspire him.

5. What did Cezanne have in common with the Impressionists?

- A. He worked in museums.
- B. He was observant.
- C. He painted from nature.
- D. He saw nature as they did.

6. What does “this” refer to?

- A. his first successful exhibition
- B. his painting from nature
- C. his increasing success
- D. his private means

7. The people of Aix

- A. wish Cezanne had never lived there.
- B. regret their previous attitude to Cezanne.
- C. have restored the landscapes Cezanne painted.
- D. admitted Cezanne’s genius.

8. According to the text, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Nowadays Aix is visited by very few people.
- B. One can see on the computer display the things Cezanne painted.
- C. Cezanne created not only landscapes but lifeless things.
- D. The great artist dedicated his work to his home town.

II. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

Superdog Zorro Survives!

The rustic peace of the quiet old village of Petersham, in the leafy county of Surrey, where the posh folks live, **(1. shatter)** yesterday. Two armed raiders, **(2. carry)** a shotgun and revolver, **(3. burst)** into the post office which **(4. run)** by Mr. Walter Wall, and **(5. demand)** to give them cash. Customers **(6. start)** **(7. tremble)** with fear, but guard dog Zorro **(8. dash out)** from under the counter, and **(9. sink)** his teeth into the leg of one of the raiders, who **(10. scream)** with pain. His cowardly companion then **(11. shoot)** hero-dog Zorro at close range – but bullets **(12. bounce)** off Zorro’s rock-hard jaws! Panic-**(13. strike)**, the raiders **(14. must)** flee empty-handed. The police **(15. catch)** them after they **(16. chase)** the raiders in a high-speed car for 15 minutes. Now fear **(17. hang)** heavy over the strife-torn village that was once Petersham.

Wonder-dog Zorro **(18. take)** to a vet hospital for emergency treatment. In an interview a top vet **(19. promise)** that Zorro **(20. be)** all right.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from those in brackets.

City Life

Most people in **(0. develop)** ... *developed* ... countries are city-dwellers, many drawn by the **(1. resist)** ... attractions of the metropolis, which are many: the cosmopolitan atmosphere, foreign restaurants, **(2. differ)** ... languages, **(3. nation)** ... companies, the stimulation of **(4. culture)** ... events or the simple hope of finding a job. Many people find, however, that the **(5. glamour)** ... façade is false. One can be very lonely in the city and the **(6. anonym)** ... which at first seems to give **(7. free)** ... and protection later leaves just **(8. lonely)** There is a lot to do but everything is **(9. expense)** The cost of living is high. There is **(10. pollute)** ... not only of the physical but also of the moral **(11. environ)**, and the **(12. vary)** ... pressures of urban life cause cities to breed crime. Above all, perhaps, it is the **(13. day)** ... stresses and strains of the city which make life there a matter of **(14. survive)** ... rather than of **(15. enjoy)** Many a commuter struggling to work through the rush-hour congestion ask, “Is it worth it?”

IV. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate options.

1. She likes literature and classical music. Discotheques are not her

- a. piece of cake
- b. peanuts
- c. cup of tea
- d. hot cakes

2. He never panics. He's as cool as

- a. water
- b. sardines
- c. a cucumber
- d. a beetroot

3. She is very extravagant. She spends money like

- a. a hot potato
- b. hot cakes
- c. the salt of the earth
- d. water

4. That's a crazy idea! She must be

- a. nuts
- b. peanuts
- c. a vegetable
- d. sour grapes

5. Throw the ball to me. Oh, I've dropped it! I'm

- a. a butter-fingers
- b. full of beans
- c. all thumbs
- d. a piece of cake

6. The child went to bed and was ... asleep.

- a. fast
- b. stone
- c. strong
- d. deadly

7. We'd better ... for the station. Our train leaves in thirty minutes.

- a. back
- b. leg
- c. foot
- d. head

8. A large manufacturing firm has offered to ... the Himalayan expedition.

- a. back
- b. finger
- c. hand
- d. thumb

9. During the war he was sent on a dangerous secret mission to the Falkland Islands. – Very exciting! He was sort of a

- a. Man Friday
- b. Robinson Crusoe
- c. Superman
- d. James Bond

10. It's often said of someone who can do many different things that he is a

- a. smart Alec
- b. Jack Robinson
- c. Jack of all trades
- d. Tom, Jack or Harry

11. Well, yes, he was a criminal and he stole a lot of money, but he helped a lot of people with it. He was a bit of a

- a. Big Brother
- b. Robin Hood
- c. Scrooge
- d. Superman

12. He makes just enough money to provide for the basic needs. It's a wretched ... existence.

- a. underhand
- b. out-of-hand
- c. short-handed
- d. hand-to-mouth

13. Tourists often go to the Louvre but most Parisians only go there

- a. to see red
- b. out of the blue
- c. once in a blue moon
- d. to have green fingers

14. I was so exhausted that I slept like a

- a. baby
- b. cat
- c. bear
- d. log

15. The English are supposed to believe in ... game.

- a. honest
- b. fair
- c. just
- d. square

V. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. Who ... being shouted at?

- a. likes
- b. does like
- c. doesn't like
- d. like

2. We were in the airport for half an hour waiting ... land.

- a. the plane's
- b. for the plane
- c. for the plane to
- d. the plane to

3. He had an accident because he was driving

- a. too fast
- b. too fastly
- c. enough fast
- d. fastly enough

4. I'm sure he'll call

- a. in one of these days
- b. on these days
- c. the other day
- d. one of these days

5. Larry was tired though he ... only half the fence.

- a. painted
- b. was painting
- c. had painted
- d. had been painting

6. Jacky ... college for the last two years.

- a. went to
- b. has visited
- c. attended
- d. has gone to

7. I didn't want Sarah ... for this low-paid job.

- a. apply
- b. to apply
- c. applying
- d. would apply

8. The newspapers say these three plays are fine. But I didn't like ... of them.

- a. any
- b. either
- c. none
- d. neither

9. Everybody had to stay at school to rewrite the test, ... ?

- a. didn't he
- b. didn't they
- c. had he
- d. hadn't they

10. ... you have been so good, here's a biscuit for you.

- a. For
- b. While
- c. Since
- d. So that

11. What is the ... difference between a butterfly and a moth?

- a. accurate
- b. correct
- c. very
- d. precise

12. Do you know that Trafalgar Square was named ... the famous battle?

- a. for
- b. by
- c. on
- d. after

13. Instead of thinking carefully he tends to ... conclusions.

- a. run at
- b. fly in
- c. jump to
- d. hit on

14. I'm having a party on Friday.

- a. Are you coming?
- b. Do you come?
- c. Don't you come?
- d. Won't you come?

15. An Englishman's home is his (*English proverb*).

- a. apartment
- b. castle
- c. fortress
- d. fortification

16. ... I learn, ... I remember.

- a. More/the least
- b. The more/the less
- c. The most/the less
- d. Less/the more

17. It's ... that makes the world go round. (*English proverb*)

- a. business
- b. beauty
- c. love
- d. money

18. The gun ... off without warning.

- a. blew
- b. drew
- c. hit
- d. went

19. You can go now ... you have finished your work.

- a. providing
- b. so far as
- c. as if
- d. foreseen

20. Which of the four verbs forms past tense and past participle in the way different from the other three?

- a. bet
- b. cast
- c. get
- d. set

VI. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Можно мне взглянуть на снимки, которые ты сделал на юге?
2. Никто из его друзей не может позволить себе поехать зимой во Флориду.
3. Ему много раз говорили, что ему следует бросить (give up) курить.
4. Она наблюдала, как Том упаковывает вещи. Было ясно, что он хотел бы остаться у них еще немного.
5. Мы не были уверены, что она примет какое-либо решение.
6. Когда дети вернулись из школы, мама работала в саду уже несколько часов.
7. Новости были выслушаны с большим интересом.
8. Моя дочь очень мало читает. Я не могу заставить ее читать больше.
9. Мы переехали в новую квартиру к Рождеству. Сегодня вечером у нас новоселье (a housewarming party).
10. Она, должно быть, играет эту сонату целый час.
11. Я ждал вас в 9 часов. Почему вы всегда опаздываете на встречи?
12. Пусть дети идут спать, иначе они не смогут завтра рано встать.
13. Его советам стоит последовать. Они всегда мне помогают.
14. Недалеко от города строится аквапарк. Он будет гораздо больше, чем планировалось.
15. Если бы он пригласил нас на свой день рождения, мы бы вчера купили подарок.

MISCELLANEOUS BAG

I. Underline the stressed syllable, e.g. attack.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. politics | 4. a rebel | 7. colleague | 10. cafe |
| 2. an adult | 5. to educate | 8. mankind (men only) | |
| 3. Brazil | 6. to dramatize | 9. mankind (human beings) | |

II. Choose the correct pronunciation.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. to increase [s] [z] | 6. novel [o] [ou] | 11. natural [ei] [æ] |
| 2. a graduate [eit] [it] | 7. women [e] [i] | 12. shone BE [o] [ou] |
| 3. knowledge [o] [ou] | 8. specimen [e] [i] | 13. technology [h][k] |
| 4. sincerity [i:] [e] | 9. to exhibit [ks] [gz] | 14. learned (adj.) [d] [id] |
| 5. episode [z] [s] | 10. exhibition [ks] [gz] | 15. Disneyworld [s] [z] |

III. If all the words in a line rhyme, put a tick (✓). If not, write down the word which does not rhyme with the other three.

1. to find, to wind, to mind, to grind
2. clerk, jerk, fern, perk
3. ferry, berry, bury, curly
4. colonel, external, eternal, fraternal
5. to near, to rear, to tear, to clear

IV. Finish up the following sentences.

1. Terrific, ?
2. Nobody agreed, ... ?
3. He'd written the note before you phoned, ... ?
4. They have dinner late in Spain, ... ?
5. I take it you won't be coming then, ... ?
6. She'd better tell the truth, ?
7. You'd rather be safe and sound, ... ?

V. Complete the 2^d sentence with two to five words so that it has a similar meaning to the 1st sentence. Use the given word, e.g. *Could you help me with the dishes? (hand)* *Could you ... give me a hand ... with the dishes?*

1. The game was so exciting that the fans went wild. (such)
It was the fans went wild.
2. People say Rome is a marvellous city. (said)
Rome a marvellous city.
3. She's so busy that she can't take part in the concert. (enough)
She hasn't in the concert.

4. I have never heard a more talented singer. (the)

She is I've ever heard.

5. It's such a pity James is not with us. (wish)

I with us.

6. She wants to go out for a pizza and not eat at home. (would)

She for a pizza and not eat at home.

7. She can't decide what to cook for dinner. (mind)

She can't to cook for dinner.

8. The initials U.S.A. mean *United States of America*. (for)

The initials the United States of America.

9. Whose villa is this? (does)

Who to?

10. When she was a child she spent her holidays in the country. (used)

When she was a child her holidays in the country.

VI. Match a collective noun column A with an appropriate noun in column B,
e.g.: *o – e – a flock of sheep*

A		B	
0. A flock		a. cards	l. flowers
1. A swarm		b. directors	m. sticks
2. A herd		c. old clothes	n. lies
3. A pack		d. deer	o. lions
4. A board		e. sheep	p. keys
5. A bunch	of	f. grapes	q. cattle
6. A bundle		g. actors	r. whales
7. A company		h. soldiers	
8. A gang		i. thieves	
9. A school		j. bees	
10. A pride		k. wolves	

VII. Look through the advertisements and fill in the names of the appropriate young animal in each case. One word is extra.

a. lambs b. wolves c. puppies d. ducklings e. kittens f. cubs

1. New-born ... for sale. Pedigree spaniel.
2. Good home wanted for six All toms. Already house-trained. Part-Siamese. Very intelligent.
3. Come and see the brand-new polar bear ... at the zoo.
4. Hardley Farm open this weekend. All children will enjoy the chance to hold the baby ... and to stroke their soft wool.
5. Spend the weekend at Sun Park. Hundreds of new Just hatched but already able to swim happily behind their mums.

VIII. How well do you know these “animal” idioms? Choose a, b, or c as the best explanation.

1. I’ve got a frog in my throat.

- a. I keep having to clear my throat.
- b. I’ve got a sore throat.
- c. Something I’ve eaten is stuck in my throat.

2. Mary’s got butterflies in her stomach.

- a. She’s feeling nervous.
- b. She’s got indigestion.
- c. She feels sick.

3. That vase is rather a white elephant.

- a. It’s old and very valuable.
- b. Even though it was probably quite expensive, it’s useless.
- c. It’s big and of a simple design.

4. He chickened out of climbing the tree.

- a. He refused to climb the tree.
- b. He apologized for not being able to climb the tree.
- c. He decided not to climb the tree after all, because he was afraid to.

5. David drives at a snail’s pace.

- a. David drives very carefully.
- b. David drives very slowly.
- c. David drives in the middle of the road.

6. She looks very sheepish.

- a. She looks ashamed of herself.
- b. She looks terrified.
- c. She looks warm.

7. The little girl shed a few crocodile tears.

- a. She shed big tears.
- b. Her tears were not real tears of sorrow.
- c. She was crying because she was angry.

8. I haven’t been to the cinema for donkey’s years.

- a. I haven’t been to the cinema for a few years.
- b. I haven’t been to the cinema for many years.
- c. I haven’t been to the cinema for ages.

9. There is something fishy about the stranger.

- a. He smells.
- b. He likes swimming.
- c. There’s something about him that I don’t entirely trust.

10. Jane thinks she’s the cat’s whiskers.

- a. Jane’s too self-important.
- b. Jane’s shy.
- c. Jane’s mad.

IX. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. Why don't you draw out all your money and enjoy yourself, or are you saving it for ... ?

- a. a foggy day b. a cloudy day c. a rainy day

2. He just managed to survive by the skin of his

- a. ears b. teeth c. tongue

3. The robbery took place in ... daylight.

- a. bare b. broad c. open

4. I was so astonished that you could have ... me down with a feather.

- a. knocked b. swept c. thrown

5. I know this part of Samara like the

- a. hair on my head b. nose on my face c. back of my hand

6. If the doctor insists, he'll leave this country ... and go and live in Spain or Greece.

- a. for good b. for short c. on account

7. In prospering countries it is ... unusual for a family to have two cars.

- a. by the way b. by far c. by no means

8. Of all the houses we have looked at, this one is ... the best.

- a. out of the question b. by no means c. by far

9. These things are more expensive because they all are made

- a. at best b. by hand c. at once

10. In ... , the film was boring.

- a. my eye b. my point of view c. my mind

X. Choose the correct answer. (Only one answer is correct).

1. I'm over the moon.

- a. I'm not feeling well.
b. I'm delighted.
c. The weather influences me greatly.

2. Your niece is a pain in the neck.

- a. She's an irritating, tiresome child.
b. She's crazy.
c. She suffers from rheumatism.

3. The new employee was wet behind his ears.

- a. He looked untidy.
b. He was low-qualified.
c. He was young and inexperienced.

4. He put his foot in it today. He argued with the teacher.

- a. He boldly started arguing with the teacher.
b. He did the wrong thing when he argued with his teacher.
c. He interfered in the teacher's argument.

5. I see Jack once in a blue moon.

- a. We meet late at night.
- b. We meet only on fine evenings.
- c. We very rarely meet.

XI. Use the following interjections to complete the sentences. One interjection is extra.

- a. Aha! b. Hey! c. Ouch! d. Ugh! i. There, there*
e. Mm f. Wow! g. Oh! h. AGHH!

- 1. ... , my dear, stop crying, calm down.
- 2. ... , cream cakes! I adore cream cakes.
- 3. ... , my foot! You've just trodden on it.
- 4. ... , now I see what's wrong. I added two, and I should have subtracted two.
- 5. ... , that's the most beautiful painting I've ever seen in my life.
- 6. ... , look at this telegram! I've just won \$100,000!!!
- 7. "... ", screamed 007, as the bullet tore into his arm.
- 8. ... , there's a worm in my apple.

XII. Choose the correct word(s) to make the phrases of everyday use appropriate.

1. Can I pay ... credit card? No, you should pay ... cash.

- a. by/in b. by/by
- c. in/by d. in/in

2. Our plan's a failure. It won't work. -

- a. Return to the starting line. b. Go back to the beginning.
- c. Back to square one. d. Let's return to the foundations.

3. You are late for an appointment, so you say, " ... , I'm late".

- a. Sorry/I'm sorry b. Excuse me
- c. Forgive me d. Pardon

4. Look here! – I'm all

- a. attention b. senses
- c. eyes d. ears

5. What time is it ... by your watch? – Eleven

- a. exactly b. sharp
- c. punctually d. accurately

XIII. Match the following abbreviations with their meanings.

- 1. a.m. a. Палата общин (в Великобритании)
- 2. e.g. b. летающая тарелка
- 3. MP c. смотри на обороте
- 4. HC d. утром
- 5. AD e. например
- 6. P.T.O. f. нашей эры
- 7. U.F.O. g. член парламента

XIV. The following places in London are associated with certain important institutions – cultural, economic, political. Put each name in its correct place in the sentences below. One name is extra.

- a. Fleet Street* *d. the City* *f. 10 Downing Street*
b. the West End *e. Buckingham Palace* *g. Scotland Yard*
c. Westminster

1. Although he's only just entered Parliament, he's already aiming at ____.
2. There were late nights and angry arguments at ____ when the new tax proposals were debated last week.
3. ____ has denied reports that the Queen is shortly going to visit Scotland.
4. After the prison escape, ____ announced that all police forces were on the look-out for the man.
5. He's an important man in _____. He's director of a big bank or insurance firm or something.
6. There are rumours in ____ about the possible launching of a new newspaper next year.

XV. The missing words and phrases all have “name” as their second element (The initial letter of the word is given). Complete the following sentences with appropriate words, e.g. *As an actress in the theatre she was known as Gloria Gold. That was her s ... name. Answer: stage (name)*

1. My name is Michael Green. Of course “Green” is my s.....name .
2. Mike, short for “Michael”, is my f..... name.
3. At school the other boys called me “Brains”. It is my n.....name .
4. When I write novels I call myself Simon Slims. That's my p.....name.
5. I was Miss North before I married, so “North” is my m..... name.
6. My wife affectionately calls me “Dimple”. It's kind of p..... name.

XVI. Give the common short forms of the following names.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. James | 2. Gerald | 3. Michael | 4. Andrew | 5. Joseph |
| 6. Harold | 7. Margaret | 8. Pamela | 9. Catherine | 10. Diana |

XVII. The following are names of characters in popular fiction. Put each one in its correct place in the sentences below.

- a. Peter Pan* *d. Tarzan* *g. Superman* *j. Sherlock Holmes*
b. Robin Hood *e. Mickey Mouse* *h. Cinderella*
c. Scrooge *f. Robinson Crusoe* *i. Man Friday*

1. How did you guess his nationality, occupation and all other things about him just from his appearance? You're a proper
2. After years of body-building and weight-lifting Jack looks like

3. She's really exploited by her family. They make her do everything for them, cook, clean, grow vegetables. She's a sort of
4. He still looks very young and enthusiastic, and he's as slim and fit as he was 20 years ago. He's a
5. There are times when most of us would like to escape from all the pressures and hardships of city life and live a more simple kind of ... existence.
6. Come on! I've never met anyone who wouldn't like to spend money so much, you
7. He's not very practical. What he needs is someone to look after him and do everything for him. He needs a
8. The firm is doing very badly and facing bankruptcy. I don't think it can survive. We don't just want a new director. We want a
9. Well, this businessman turned out to be a criminal and he stole a lot of money, but he helped a lot of people with it. He was a real
10. She is at the university studying astrology and bee-keeping – a real ... course.

XVIII. Write what you say in each situation. (Write as many words as there are dashes).

1. You calm an overexcited, angry friend, saying, “___, ___”.
2. You wish a happy birthday to your friend, saying “ Many ___ ___ ___ ___ ___!”
3. You begin a fairy story with the words: “ ___ ___ ___ there lived ...”.
4. A photographer, asking the subject to smile: “Say, ” ___”.
5. When greeting a friend casually, you exclaim, “ ___!”.
6. You ask someone who interferes with things that don't concern them, saying, ”Mind ___ ___ ___!”
7. You didn't hear what someone said. Ask them to repeat it using a single word “ ___?/___ ?”.
8. When you want someone to be quiet, you say, “___, ___”.

KEYS

PART I

WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE

UNIT 1

I. WHAT MAKES THEM BLOW: 1G 2A 3D 4H 5F 6B

II. "I come from Switzerland ...": 1 come 2 arrived 3 haven't met 4 started 5 have been learning 6 didn't understand 7 has improved/is improving 8 have (just) taken 9 pass 10 shall/will move 11 am excited/am being excited 12 are coming 13 haven't seen 14 have never been 15 do not speak

III. Tips for Travellers: 1 significant 2 arrangements 3 flight 4 despair 5 occasionally 6 totally 7 seasickness 8 sunbathe

IV. "The invention...": 1 √ 2 because 3 to 4 √ 5 them 6 about 7 √ 8 they 9 the

V. Multiple Choice: 1b 2a 3c 4d 5c 6b 7c 8d 9b 10a 11c 12d 13a 14b 15 d

VI. Translation: 1) When is the delegation leaving Samara? – I don't know. The tickets have not been bought yet. 2) We will be able to meet tomorrow if it is convenient for you. 3) They invited him to their place but he did not accept their invitation. 4) The tourists looked/were looking tired and were looking forward to having supper. 5) The policeman asked if Richard had seen what had happened. 6) Yesterday we were repairing the roof all day long/the whole day. We will be able to move into the house in two days. 7) He is arriving in London tomorrow. He will call as soon as the plane has landed. 8) This time next week they will be having a rest by the sea. 9) The Browns had been living in a large city for five years till their children finished school. 10) I am fond of (like) walking in such cold weather. – So am I./So do I.

UNIT 2

I. VOLUNTEERS ABROAD: 1F 2E 3D 4G 5A 6B C – not needed

II. A Tramp and a Duck: 1 was walking 2 was chewing 3 saw 4 swimming 5 jumped 6 ran 7 was sitting 8 heard 9 saw 10 running 11 was waving 12 threw 13 pointed 14 shouted 15 has happened 16 has gone 17 am looking

III. My First Flat: 1 fortunate 2 companions 3 requirement 4 excessive 5 forbidden 6 improvement 7 belongings 8 horrible

IV. An Evening Out: 1 we 2 be 3 at 4 √ 5 its 6 √ 7 it 8 in 9 had 10 √ 11 he 12 who 13 √ 14 seeing 15 up

V. Multiple Choice: 1c 2a 3b 4a 5c 6d 7d 8b 9c 10a 11c 12a 13a 14d 15 c

VI. Translation: 1) Usually Nick gets good marks but today he has got a two. 2) The article will be published in the local newspaper on Monday. 3) When he comes, ask him to wait for me. 4) Have you washed the dishes/washed up? – I am just washing the forks and knives. 5) Lake Baikal is larger than Lake Balaton but the water in the Baikal is much purer/cleaner. 6) She said she was watching a new film and she would call me when she got free. 7) You can buy this textbook in any bookshop. 8) My younger brother is a schoolboy already and my elder sister has not yet finished/graduated from college. 9) This is our citizens' most favorite park. There are a lot of old trees in it 10) It is nasty today but the weather is changing for the better.

UNIT 3

I. QUESTIONS TO MR. TURNER: 1E 2G 3B 4H 5A 6C 7F 8D

II. A Fishy Story: 1 got 2 was driving 3 fell 4 was 5 resulted 6 doesn't see 7 were reported 8 poured 9 watched 10 falling 11 remain 12 took 13 had photographed 14 cooked 15 treating 16 tastes 17 gives

III. Hurricanes: 1 violent 2 frequently 3 strength 4 severely 5 similarities 6 characteristic 7 Surprisingly 8 survivors 9 disappeared 10 distance

IV. Living in the UK: 1D 2A 3B 4C 5D 6C 7C 8A 9C 10B

V. Multiple Choice: 1a 2d 3c 4a 5a 6b 7c 8b 9d 10b 11c 12c 13b 14d 15a

VI. Translation: 1) I like both apples and bananas. 2) I wonder if he has translated the text. – Yes, long ago. He had already typed it by Monday. 3) A modern sports centre is being built in our street. 4) There are fewer apple-trees than cherry-trees in this orchard. 5) You had to prepare all the documents, didn't you? 6) Yesterday they were discussing their plans for the vacation from morning till night. 7) Why haven't you taken the umbrella? It is still raining. 8) He did not know who would go to Moscow the next week. 9) We are sure that no one will be able to tell you anything. 10) Why had you left before they made a decision?

UNIT 4

I. A FOREIGN HOLIDAY: 1C 2B 3D 4B 5A

II. A Letter: 1 has been 2 went 3 had never been 4 had 5 was sitting 6 met 7 did not recognize 8 were staying 9 came back 10 got 11 had been burgled 12 had been stolen 13 have not caught 14 got married 15 lived 16 bought 17 have been living 18 have not seen 19 moved 20 are coming

III. Mabel: 1 childhood 2 romantic 3 lovely 4 wonderful 5 extremely 6 favorite 7 feed 8 usually 9 friendly 10 aggressive 11 deep 12 traditional 13 cheerful 14 tasty 15 disappeared

IV. Decisions, decisions: 1 with 2 in 3 for 4 up 5 √ 6 √ 7 the 8 √ 9 on 10 it 11 itself 12 √ 13 they 14 √ 15 myself

V. Multiple Choice: 1b 2b 3a 4c 5c 6b 7a 8d 9c 10c 11a 12b 13c 14c 15a

VI. Translation: 1) We won't be able to go to the concert today if you don't do all the work. 2) It was clear that our team would win this match. 3) Why is the child crying? – He has lost his favorite toy. 4) Where is my money? – It is in the table. 5) Mother has already laid the table but the guests haven't come yet. 6) Tell me when at last you will make up your mind. 7) The Browns have been living in our street for ten years. 8) Who invented the radio? – Alexander Popov did. 9) Nobody objects to going on a hike right away, do they? 10) I often went to this cinema when I lived in this district.

UNIT 5

I. THIRST FOR FLIGHT: 1B 2A 3C 4C 5A

II. Andy: 1 don't 2 keeps 3 forgetting 4 will not let 5 help 6 is 7 Have you (actually) talked 8 have tried 9 says 10 is 11 asked 12 didn't want 13 has she been 14 didn't know 15 will see

III. Shops and Sizes: 1 reasonable 2 assistants 3 helpful 4 friendly
5 urgent 6 measurements 7 Fortunately 8 kindly 9 conversion
10 designed

IV. Fashion Designer: 1be 2√ 3to 4out 5√ 6me 7√ 8it 9√ 10√ 11was 12far 13for
14√ 15 more

V. Multiple Choice: 1a 2b 3a 4a 5a 6c 7a 8b 9c 10a 11d 12a 13a 14c 15b

VI. Translation: 1) Where are you going to spend the holidays? – We are just discussing this question. 2) Kate will have cooked supper before you return.

3) Why are you smiling? – I have just passed my history exam. 4) My friend is interested neither in swimming nor in water polo. He is fond of car racing. 5) Don't make me learn the rules all day long. 6) Give me advice/Advise me how to remember as many English words as possible. 7) Which of the Russian sportsmen took part in the international tournament last year? 8) Don't let the children eat (... allow ... to eat) ice cream before dinner. 9) Orange juice is as useful as carrot juice. 10) We watched the puppy playing with a ball.

UNIT 6

I. ICE CREAM: 1C 2B 3C 4D

II. Polar Test: 1 will start 2 will try 3 succeeds 4 will be 5 is setting off 6 arrive 7 will join 8 get 9 will have to 10 will do 11 will help 12 is 13 will make 14 get 15 will show

III. Safe Driving: 1 unavoidable 2 majority 3 minority 4 slightest
5 unacceptable 6 essential 7 consideration 8 unpredictable 9 unexpected
10 ahead

IV. Becoming a Writer: 1 been 2 it 3 some 4 √ 5 that 6 yet 7 he 8 himself
9 his 10 to 11 even 12 the 13 it 14 √ 15 had

V. Multiple Choice: 1c 2b 3d 4c 5a 6b 7a 8a 9b 10d 11b 12c 13d 14a 15c

VI. Translation: 1) Ann is younger than my sister. They both go to school.

2) Yesterday I listened to discs for two hours and then I recorded some new songs.

3) You mustn't be angry with me; I will be able to wash the floor tonight. 4) We'll be glad if he moves to our city. 5) This reference book is worth buying. There is very much useful information in it. 6) When the father came home his sons were playing chess. 7) We were hurrying to the theatre and had to take a taxi. 8) When the bell rang, he was still doing sums. 9) How many new schools had been built in our city by September? 10) When Tom returned the father had already repaired the printer.

UNIT 7

I. AN UNWELCOME GUEST: 1B 2C 3B 4D 5B 6C

II. Aerosol Attack: 1 made off 2 lost 3 were waiting 4 was getting 5 emerged
6 found 7 pulled 8 sprayed 9 was laughing 10 were making 11 is 12 bought
13 dropped 14 was smashed 15 behaved 16 wanted 17 would have arrested
18 have (already) made 19 are making 20 hope 21 will do

III. Rules for Wildlife Watchers: 1 following 2 unforgettable 3 advisable
4 disturbance 5 frightened 6 particularly 7 patient 8 surrounding 9 unpleasant
10 annoying

IV. The Siamese Cat: 1 C 2 B 3 D 4 A 5 C 6 A 7 D 8 B 9 A 10 C 11 D 12 B 13 C
14 A 15 D

V. Multiple Choice: 1a 2c 3d 4b 5c 6b 7b 8a 9a 10c 11d 12d 13a 14b 15c

VI. Translation: 1) When you called we were having dinner. We usually dine at three. 2) I had to follow the doctor's advice. 3) Don't leave home while such a cold wind is blowing. 4) The weather has been changing since morning. If the rain does not stop we will not go anywhere. 5) He said that he would learn Spanish in a year. 6) Now he is learning Italian and is making good progress. 7) Her words were not paid attention to. 8) There was much snow in the street; it had been snowing for three days already. 9) Where will the next Eurovision contest be held? – In Moscow. 10) My girlfriend remembers a lot of English songs but few French ones.

UNIT 8

I. THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: 1C 2D 3A 4B 5A 6B 7A 8B

II. Funny Old World: 1 am 2 did not enjoy 3 living 4 charged 5 had spend 6 was announced 7 was taken 8 got 9 waited 10 confirmed 11 had known 12 monitored 13 had to 14 had been charged (and) found 15 would have been

III. Climbing the Andes: 1 appealing 2 intention 3 strength 4 Apparently 5 effortless 6 magnificent 7 reflection 8 significantly 9 trekkers 10 exhaustion 11 Increasingly 12 cautious

IV. Mentoring: 1 C 2 B 3 D 4 A 5 C 6 C 7 D 8 B 9 B 10 A 11 C 12 D
13 C 14 D 15 C

V. Multiple Choice: 1b 2c 3b 4a 5a 6c 7d 8a 9d 10d 11d 12b 13d 14a 15d

VI. Translation: 1) How long have you known each other? – For ten years. We got acquainted at school. 2) The boys were making a fire while their elder brothers were fishing. 3) He heard someone pronounce his name. He thought that no one in this town knew him. 4) Make tea if you want to have breakfast. The water is already boiling. 5) The teacher said that ice melts at 0° Centigrade. 6) By the end of the year prices had risen. We could not/were not able to afford visiting Prague. 7) They will not get good marks until they do their lessons every day. 8) What has happened? – The baby has fallen ill. – Has the doctor been sent for? 9) Nina said that she would arrange the concert if we helped her. 10) I was afraid to enter the studio. – John's new disc was being recorded.

UNIT 9

I. MUSICAL BANDS: 1B 2C 3D 4A 5C

II. "Alice said afterwards...": 1 had never seen 2 made 3 found 4 held 5 was (far too much) astonished 6 went on 7 getting 8 shook 9 let 10 drop 11 don't make 12 cried out 13 could not 14 hear 15 laugh 16 don't keep 17 smoothed 18 set 19 fell 20 lay

III. Eating Out: 1 favorite 2 adventurous 3 unfamiliar 4 pleasures 5 carefully
6 experienced 7 eastern 8 traditional 9 socialize 10 relaxing 11 preparations
12 enjoyable

IV. Traffic Lights: 1B 2A 3B 4B 5D 6C 7C 8A 9A 10C 11B 12A 13D 14A 15C

V. Photographing People: 1 that 2 This/It 3 other/second 4 will 5 to
6 than 7 less 8 it 9 rather 10 as/because/since

VI. Multiple Choice: 1c 2d 3a 4c 5d 6d 7a 8a 9a 10b 11c 12a 13a 14b 15d

VII. Translation: 1) Are you going to get up early tomorrow? – I haven't decided yet. 2) This book was sold in many bookshops. 3) The Don is not as long as the Volga. 4) He said that he had done his work and was waiting for us near the park. 5) There was a vase with the flowers which we had picked up in the meadow. 6) By twelve the operation will have been successfully finished. 7) Have you done the fifth exercise? – Not yet. I am doing it now. 8) How long will it take you to copy out the text? 9) Give me this magazine to read. – OK, I'll bring it the day after tomorrow. 10) When your friend comes back, let me know about it.

UNIT 10

I. McDonald's: 1B 2C 3B 4A 5D 6B

II. The Worst Bank Robbers: 1 got stuck 2 had to 3 be helped 5 left
6 returned (and) announced 7 believed 8 demanded 9 burst out 10 laughing
11 was convinced 12 was (considerably) upset 13 reduced 14 could 15 jumped
16 fell 17 clutching 18 made 19 trapped 20 were (desperately) pushing

III. The Easy Life? 1 misunderstand 2 committed 3 determination 4 ambitious
5 discouraged 6 addition 7 disadvantage 8 ensure 9 broaden 10 enable

IV. Department Stores: 1 had 2 under 3 well 4 a 5 though 6 which 7 and
8 like 9 know 10 until 11 makes 12 What 13 but 14 other 15 there

V. Multiple Choice: 1b 2c 3b 4c 5a 6a 7a 8d 9b 10b 11c 12d 13a 14c 15 c

VI. Translation: 1) Who will be making a report at ten on Friday? I'd like to listen to John's report. 2) He's the most talented and the youngest manager in the company. 3) A new president has been elected in the USA. 4) When the plane took off, Meg found that she had left an important document in the office. 5) The children said that they had already watered the flowers and they would weed the vegetable beds unless the storm began. 6) It's time to have a break. You have been operating the computer for five hours. 7) I didn't have to copy out the article, my friend had e-mailed me. 8) You didn't like this director's new film, did you? – But I did. 9) What wonderful weather! It usually rains here in September. 10) I wonder if the work will have been finished by the end of the year.

UNIT 11

I. SHIELDING BROOKE: I.1: 1D 2F 3A 4H 5E 6G 7B 8C

I.2: 1E 2C 3G 4I 5A 6H 7F 8D

II. "A week later ...": 1 were walking 2 saw 3 had gathered 4 were reading
5 had (just) been pinned up 6 are starting 7 may/might 8 Are we going? 9 hurried
10 will teach/will be teaching 11 will be 12 woke 13 lay 14 thinking

15 had been 16 would say 17 lost 18 had (never) wanted 19 were sitting 20 was talking

III. Bermuda: 1 approximately 2 roughly 3 width 4 entirely 5 treacherous
6 beautifully 7 divers 8 enthusiasts 9 imported 10 profitable 11 learner
12 self-governing

IV. Asteroids to hit Earth in 2028? 1 out 2 which/that 3 never/not 4 The
5 it/this 6 such 7 a 8 more 9 that 10 will

V. Multiple Choice: 1c 2b 3b 4a 5c 6d 7c 8b 9d 10d 11b 12a 13c 14b 15d

VI. Translation: 1) When you were calling me, I was playing tennis. I go to the court on Tuesdays. 2) This film is much spoken about. It'll be shown on TV tomorrow. 3) I was sure they would go to the concert as soon as they knew that their favorite group had come to our city. 4) Nobody knows if we will be able to buy tickets. 5) It is worth spending some efforts to learn this information. It can be relied upon. 6) Why haven't you ironed the clothes? They are still being washed. 7) What language is this man speaking? I can't make out. 8) Tidy up your room before leaving (before you leave) the house. 9) Which of you is the oldest in the family? – Grandpa, he is twenty-eight years older than my parents. 10) He realized that he had lost this game of chess.

UNIT 12

I. CAMPING AMERICA: 1B 2C 3A 4D 5B 6D 7A 8C

II. The Martians Are Coming: 1 was interrupted 2 sounded 3 was replaced
4 came 5 went on 6 had landed 7 using 8 was being taken over 9 continued
10 broken 11 was heard 12 was describing 13 being overrun 14 broke off 15 left
16 had completed 17 was based 18 did not realize 19 would have 20 fled 21 were
jammed 22 were piled 23 rushed 24 were recalled 25 were (completely) jammed
26 trying 27 were praying 28 claimed 29 had seen 30 revealed 31 was 32 was

III. The Memory Man: 1 reservation 2 legendary 3 incredible 4 enigmatically
5 unable 6 particularly 7 amazing 8 inside 9 unannounced 10 serenely

IV. Interview with Richard Bramwell: 1 you started/began playing the violin
2 your parents musicians 3 instrument does she play 4 is it called 5 will you
have concerts/will you perform 6 you ever been abroad 7 you like travelling.

V. Multiple Choice: 1b 2a 3c 4a 5b 6c 7d 8a 9a 10a 11c 12a 13c 14d 15c

VI. Translation: 1) You are looking so nice today! Who has knitted such a beautiful sweater for you? – My sister has. 2) How much time did it take her to learn knitting? – Several months. 3) Don't make a noise, Mum is having a rest. She washed and cleaned the flat in the morning. 4) Let's help her while we have some free time. 5) They announced they would have returned to Moscow before they had finished all the tests. 6) Don't wake Tom; he only has been sleeping for half an hour. 7) The grandmother was angry: the children had run to the garden without breakfast. 8) She saw them running about the garden and she knew they would soon come back as they were hungry. Neither Dad nor Mum wants to buy me a new player. They make me do well at school. 10) Look, how much Mary has changed. She has become more beautiful than in childhood.

PART II. HITCH YOUR WAGON TO THE STARS

UNIT 13

I. DESERT HEAT: 1G 2F 3H 4I 5D 6C 7E

II. “About ten years ago...” 1 was sailing 2 was heading 3 had been working (had worked) 4 had been conducting 5 had been 6 was coming 7 had been writing 8 had said 9 went 10 was bellowing 11 were crashing 12 was about 13 heard 14 saw 15 had run

III. “The Internet has changed...” 1 communication 2 advertising 3 technological 4 practically 5 information 6 possibilities 7 endless 8 instantly 9 development 10 amazing

IV. “I was absolutely...” 1 out 2 √ 3 it 4 have 5 √ 6 √ 7 did 8 a 9 it 10 √ 11 √ 12 (phoned) to 13 it 14 did 15 in

V. Multiple Choice: 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 b 5 d 6 a 7 c 8 b 9 d 10 b 11 c 12 d 13 a 14 d 15 a 16 a 17 c 18 c 19 d 20 d

VI. Translation: 1) Look, someone is hurrying to us. Do you know this man? 2) Don't let the children watch TV for hours on end. 3) Pete said that he wouldn't be able to help me because he was learning a poem. 4) We have been thinking about it since morning but we haven't taken a decision yet. 5) She has greatly changed since we met last. 6) A new museum is being built in our town. 7) Kate's advice is very useful. It helps me to run the house. 8) We watched the clouds changing. 9) I have known Jane for ages but I have never seen her so upset. 10) Are you sure that we'll get free as soon as the bell rings? 11) Our friends saw us in at the railway station and we didn't have to carry the heavy suitcases. 12) Did Dan tell you yesterday when he would return? 13) Nick had been in Samara for two days already but nobody had called him yet. 14) Go on working till the secretary comes. 15) Ann's mother told her to put on her jacket as it had got cold.

UNIT 14

I. TECHNICAL REVOLUTION: 1D/B 2C 3D 4A 5B 6A 7A 8B 9B 10C

II. Love of Art: 1 have been stolen 2 wearing 3 arrived 4 had received 5 telling 6 see 7 was told 8 lie 9 tied 10 had collected 11 left 12 have taken 13 have worked (have been working) 14 has happened 15 will try 16 were 17 would be 18 have decided 19 has (already) been put 20 will find

III. “A particularly popular ...” 1 particularly 2 sailing 3 Frequently 4 participants 5 knowledge 6 experienced 7 arrangements 8 abilities 9 enjoyable 10 fully 11 adventurous

IV. “A few years ago...” 1 the 2 that 3 √ 4 the 5 √ 6 been 7 it 8 √ 9 √ 10 with 11 had 12 √ 13 from 14 to 15 for

V. Multiple Choice: 1 c 2 c 3 a 4 d 5 c 6 d 7 a 8 b 9 c 10 c 11 d 12 c 13 d 14 a 15 c 16 d 17 b 18 c 19 c 20 a

VI. Translation: 1) When the parents called, their sons were playing in the garden. 2) They promised that they would invite her to the cinema. (They promised to invite her to the cinema). 3) The letters were written twenty years ago and all this time they have been kept in the safe. 4) The rain has stopped, the sun is shining

brightly. Let's go for a walk. 5) If Vera doesn't go to the library, we'll meet at the University. 6) How many countries have you visited? – Ten. Last year I travelled about Italy. 7) When I remembered her name she had already gone. 8) They are constantly quarrelling. That annoys me. 9) Nick was glad that he had bought all the presents and he would go to his sister the next week. 10) Tomorrow our classes will begin earlier, we'll have to get up at 6 o'clock. 11) The teacher was pleased because we had made fewer mistakes than a month before. 12) He's the oldest and the most talented member of the team. 13) Have you heard Tom enter the house? – No, though I've been here since morning. 14) Will I have been able to visit the exhibition by the time they close it? – Certainly, but it'll take you about four hours to see all the pictures. 15) Ann didn't talk to any of us because she had little time left.

UNIT 15

I. MAGICIANS: 1A 2F 3C 4B 5D 6G 7E 8F/G

II. "While Jill...": 1 was turning 2 noticed 3 stood 4 had (definitely) shut 5 leaving 6 had said 7 wouldn't come 8 slackened 9 thinking 10 asked 11 to accompany 12 turned out 13 was 14 would look 15 entered 16 found 17 would end 18 has never happened 19 hope 20 will never happen

III. "Ballet ...": 1 popularity 2 formal 3 appearance 4 combination 5 attractions 6 scenery 7 anger 8 assistance 9 were shortened 10 length

IV. Why Am I Learning English?: 1 the 2 for 3 the 4 √ 5 more 6 √ 7 so 8 so 9 if 10 the 11√ 12 of 13 much 14 like 15 √

V. Multiple Choice: 1 a 2 d 3 c 4 d 5 b 6 c 7 d 8 d 9 c 10 c 11 a 12 b 13 a 14 b 15 d 16 b 17 a 18 b 19 c 20 a

VI. Translation: 1) On Sunday they gathered strawberries in the orchard. 2) I want you to understand this rule. 3) Where will you go when you finish your work? – We haven't made up our mind yet. 4) We knew that he had prepared the contracts and would give them to us as soon as he came. 5) When Tom entered the café, his friends were having lunch. They had been sitting there for half an hour already. 6) What is the latest news? – It is shocking. 7) The Greenwoods will be living in the old flat till (the) spring. Their cottage is still being built. 8) There are much more rooms in the new house, that's why it is more expensive. 9) How many times a year will the boxers be able to take part in the competitions? – We'll be discussing this question at 10 a. m. tomorrow. 10) You didn't have to buy tickets beforehand, there are fewer spectators in the theatre hall than usual. 11) Ann was not sure if she would go to the theatre the next week. 12) They haven't sold a single book by this author lately (not a single book by this author has been sold lately). 13) We had finished school before we made friends. 14) Why didn't Bill's parents let him get up a bit later? – On Sundays, as a rule, they go to the country very early. 15) What has he been doing here since morning? – In the morning he wrote a test and now he is waiting for the results.

UNIT 16

I. ROOMMATES: 1 B 2D 3B 4A 5C 6D 7A 8D 9A 10C 11B

II. “After Melanie ...” : 1 had typed / had been typing 2 got 3 advertised 4 applied 5 invited 6 was (absolutely) excited 7 had not been 8 had told 9 was dressing 10 hoped 11 would not discover 12 sank 13 are looking 14 had not (even) noticed 15 studied 16 went on 17 have you been practising 18 burn (burning) 19 had studied 20 was offered

III. “Albert Einstein once said ...”: 1 successful 2 musical 3 performances 4 achievements 5 determination 6 ability 7 helpful 8 compassionate 9 famous 10 powerful 11 commitment 12 dedication

IV. The Man with a Thousand Faces: 1(had) a 2 himself 3 in 4 √ 5 bit 6 despite 7 to 8 √ 9 out 10 √ 11 which 12 √ 13 more 14 √ 15 been

V. Multiple Choice: 1 a 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 d 7 c 8 b 9 a 10 d 11 c 12 c 13 a 14 b 15 c 16 d 17 d 18 c 19 b 20 c

VI. Translation: 1) When he reads my letter, he will understand that I am right. 2) All these tools were made in London a century ago. 3) As you have enough time, you don't have to call a taxi. 4) He was sure that his team would win the match. 5) While they were discussing that question, Henry was looking through the files. 6) Hardly had the telegram arrived that Tom left. 7) When are you planning to return? – I'm afraid, it will take me long to get here. 8) We'll help her, if she isn't able to translate the text. 9) They saw the girl leave the house in tears. 10) There are fewer flowers in her garden than in ours. And she's got less grass there. 11) How long have you known Dr Brown? – We got acquainted in South Africa three years ago. 12) This is the most valuable and the oldest stamp in my collection. 13) Tell her to switch off the light before leaving (before she leaves). 14) Vera didn't write when she was coming (would come), that's why we haven't visited her yet, though she's been in the city for a week already. 15) The teacher came up to the children and asked them what had happened and why they were making such a noise.

UNIT 17

I. PLACES TO VISIT: 1C 2 A/D 3B/D 4E 5A/D 6E 7B 8C 9B/E 10A 11D

II. Biscuits: 1 have been making 2 have gained 3 worked 4 had learned 5 went 6 gave 7 inherited 8 had left 9 had repaid 10 (had) made 11 gave up 12 devoted 13 made 14 spread 15 have been perfecting (have perfected) 16 have not been able to 17 produce 18 sells 19 have built up 20 have (never) imported

III. Panic In the Supermarket: 1 terrified 2 nervous 3 difficulty 4 slippery 5 enthusiast 6 parking 7 enquiry 8 perfectly 9 unfriendly 10 poisonous

IV. “I've been getting to ...” 1 it 2 √ 3 you 4 the (time) 5 been 6 √ 7 so 8 they 9 √ 10 to 11 make 12 √ 13 will 14 √ 15 that

V. Multiple Choice: 1 d 2 c 3 b 4 c 5 d 6 a 7 c 8 c 9 b 10 d 11 c 12 b 13 d 14 c 15 a 16 a 17 b 18 d 19 a 20 b

VI. Translation: 1) I was asked where I came from and what I was planning to do the next year. 2) Shall we go by car? – We needn't hurry. I suggest we walk. (I suggest our walking./I suggest we should walk). 3) After breakfast the tourists went to the largest and most beautiful lake in Ireland. 4) Many programs for the young have been shown on TV lately. 5) On Saturday we are seeing schoolchildren from France and won't be able to take part in the game. 6) Nobody will let you go. – But Nina was made to do it. 7) Can you buy this tape-recorder? – I haven't got any money. I've spent it on the printer. 8) Unfortunately, these facts are not paid attention to. 9) We knew that the books had been gathered some days before and they would be given to the children in a week. 10) I think I will work for another two hours and then have a short rest. 11) The child had recovered by the end of the week. His parents decided to take (they would take) him to the zoo if the weather was warm. 12) I don't remember now where I heard this melody. 13) Why hasn't she laid the table? – She is baking a pie. 14) The children asked their grandmother when she would visit them again. 15) Mother was free and I didn't have to look after my brother.

UNIT 18

I. JORVIK – LOST VIKING CAPITAL: 1E 2C 3D 4B 5F 6A

II. “Harry scanned ...”: 1 were talking 2 had hated 3 had helped 4 had been 5 opened 6 fell 7 was leading 8 were looking (looked) 9 had been swimming 10 were shivering 11 could be seen 12 had opened 13 broke 14 rang 15 sings 16 was unrolling 17 call out 18 will put on (the Hat and) sit 19 announces 20 will go

III. “I always wanted to be ...”: 1 fascinating 2 revolutionary 3 Unfortunately 4 horrible 5 inventor 6 product 7 encouraging 8 realistic 9 ambitious 10 theoretically 11 disappointment 12 discovery

IV. Reading vs. TV Watching: 1 to 2 have 3 √ 4 the 5 the 6 have 7 √ 8 not 9 go 10 wish 11 the 12 been 13 √ 14 to 15 they

V. Multiple Choice: 1 d 2 b 3 b 4 c 5 c 6 c 7 b 8 c 9 a 10 c 11 a 12 b 13 a 14 b 15 a 16 c 17 d 18 b 19 b 20 a

VI. Translation: 1) Are you going to the library? – Yes, I go there every Thursday. 2) They haven't met since 2008, have they? 3) We won't dine till you learn your lessons. 4) Is there anyone in the hall? – Yes, there are a lot of students there. Another ten minutes and the lecture will begin (begins). 5) Tom had sent an e-mail before you rang me up. 6) Where were you hurrying when I met you? 7) The report will be made in English. Everybody is waiting for Professor Gregory. 8) I can't make myself do my morning exercises. – Neither can I. 9) This film was much spoken about. It was the best film in 2012. 10) When we came to the theatre, all the tickets had been sold out, the spectators were entering the hall. 11) Who can translate this text? – I'll be able to do it at the beginning of the week. 12) Her house was on the outskirts of the town, it was difficult for us to find it. 13) I didn't have to wait for my brother, he had come home earlier than me. 14) Where have you been all this time? – I have been ill. 15) I wouldn't like to see them. They are constantly mocking at me.

UNIT 19

I. DISNEYLAND PARIS: 1A 2G 3C 4E 5B 6F

II. Lovesick Teenager Snatched From Cliff: 1 threatening 2 has been saved
3 had driven 4 had planned 5 threatened 6 promised 7 would dial 8 dashed
9 saw 10 running 11 found 12 sitting 13 had been chatting 14 made 15 was
released 16 was blowing 17 was 18 got 19 broke up 20 has recovered

III. “In the last newsletter...”: 1 arrangements 2 completely 3 complaints
4 residents 5 intention 6 Unfortunately 7 collisions 8 unaware 9 annoyance
10 improvements

IV. Meeting Old Ties: 1B 2A 3B 4D 5D 6C 7A 8A 9D 10C

V. Multiple Choice: 1 b 2 a 3 a 4 c 5 b 6 b 7 c 8 d 9 a 10 d 11 c 12 d
13 b 14 c 15 a 16 pride / proudness (rarely) 17 a 18 b 19 d 20 a

VI. Translation: 1) If you go shopping, I'll join you. 2) While the doctor was
examining the boy, his parents were waiting in the corridor. 3) Let the children go
for a walk. There are no clouds today, it is warm, the snow is melting. 4) Call me as
soon as Ally returns. 5) How many novels did Dickens write? – Thirteen or
fourteen. The last novel was not finished. 6) Ann was sure that she would be a
success on the stage. 7) Yesterday we were told that we would be taken on an
excursion. Are you going with us? 8) I won't be able to take the exam tomorrow,
it will take me several days to get ready for it. 9) She is not going to tell anyone
anything. She has got very few facts. 10) Do you mind my taking this seat? – If my
friend doesn't come, stay here. 11) Do you see the car crossing the square? This is
the most modern AUDI. 12) Nina is washing up, she'll get free in fifteen minutes.
13) The announcer said the plane had landed. 14) Lake Ontario is in America and
the Baikal is in Russia. 15) The articles published in this magazine are read with
interest all over the world.

UNIT 20

I. JOAN'S DISASTROUS HOLIDAY: 1D 2B 3A 4C 5D 6A 7D 8C

II. “Harry ...” : 1 lay 2 breathing 3 had been running 4 had awoken 5 was
burning 6 had (he) been dreaming 7 awoke 8 looked 9 paused 10 had sent
11 will they say (would they say) 12 write (wrote) 13 tell (told) 14 will advise
(would advise) 15 doubted 16 would help 17 did not know 18 was staying
19 would be able 20 had (never) failed 21 was thinking 22 would write

III. “My favourite composer ...”: 1 favourite 2 pianist 3 musician 4 ability
5 characteristic 6 industrious 7 enormously 8 envious 9 response 10 performance
11 critics 12 talented 13 freedom 14 poet

IV. Does the Moon Affect Your Behaviour?: 1D 2B 3C 4B 5A 6B 7D 8D
9C 10C 11A 12D 13B 14A 15A

V. Multiple Choice: 1 c 2 a 3 d 4 a 5 c 6 b 7 b 8 d 9 a 10 c 11 d 12 a
13 c 14 d 15 c 16 d 17 b 18 despair/desperation 19 d 20 a

VI. Translation: 1) Does it often rain in this northern country? 2) When will you
translate the article? – I had already translated it when you e-mailed. Yesterday I
was working on it from morning till night. 3) Kate remembered that she had met

Nick at the conference. 4) The storm began when we were just leaving the house. 5) After they had bought tickets they decided to see Moscow's sights. 6) If he were not ill, he would come to the disco tomorrow. 7) The Pacific Ocean is not so warm as the Indian Ocean but it is deeper. 8) Their son is two years older than their daughter. 9) We watched the children decorating the New Year tree. 10) I'm afraid you'll have to wait a little. Your computer is still being repaired. 11) I wonder if this performance will be shown on TV. It's worth seeing. 12) Let your children go to the Volga with us. We'll have returned by twelve o'clock. 13) In the country my grandmother has some geese and a cat which catches mice. 14) I have known this tune since childhood. It's my most favourite melody. 15) They lived in Siberia before the war. Nowadays they are living in the south.

UNIT 21

I. ANANDA: 1B 2A 3D 4C 5D

II. Cucumber Thief Put It Cooler: 1 held 2 tried 3 chose 4 was blocked
5 escaping 6 threw 7 found 8 was hiding 9 was convicted 10 had hailed
11 bought 12 offering 13 made 14 start 15 changed 16 put 17 got
18 approached 19 held 20 don't give 21 will kill 22 terrified 23 gave 24 did not have 25 are required

III. Fingerprint Technology: 1 systematisation 2 useful 3 classification
4 criminals 5 greatly 6 strengthen 7 revolutionary 8 selection 9 identification
10 expert(s)

IV. "Dear Mum and Dad ...": 1A 2A 3B 4C 5C 6C 7B 8A 9B 10B
11C 12B 13A

V. Multiple Choice: 1 c 2 a 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 d 7 c 8 d 9 b 10 d 11
boyhood 12 c 13 a 14 c 15 b 16 a 17 c 18 d 19 off 20 c

VI. Translation: 1) The prettiest and youngest actresses take part in this performance. 2) We don't have any money. We've spent it on the new dictionary. 3) Jack's parents insisted on his entering this institute. 4) The girl watched the kitten playing in the grass. 5) I am not used to getting up early on Saturday, the lessons begin later than usual. 6) Nothing made the friends doubt her honesty. 7) The winter wasn't over yet, but it was getting warm and we decided to go (we would go) to the country if Nick gave us his car. 8) Let the elder brother look after his sister while their parents are out. 9) Have you lost anything? – Yes, I've been looking for my textbook for half an hour already. 10) I won't be able to meet you tonight, I'll be learning topics. 11) These people were not seen anywhere. 12) I knew that the contract had been translated the day before and it was being typed at the moment. 13) Now the police are investigating this case. 14) The boy asked his mother when they would have breakfast. 15) Biologists have made many new discoveries recently.

UNIT 22

I. SUPERMAN: 1C 2C 3B 4D 5D 6C

II. Alice: 1 had found 2 took 3 was (just) going to 4 fell 5 stood (was standing) 6 uncocked 7 put 8 hope 9 will make 10 grow 11 (No sooner) had she drunk 12 found 13 pressed 14 had to 15 breaking 16 will not grow 17 went on 18 growing 19 had to 20 put 21 will become 22 had had 23 was growing 24 was 25 felt

III. Negative suffixes: 1 supernatural 2 over-excited 3 disorganized 4 impolite 5 illogical 6 underdeveloped 7 subtropical 8 independent. "Extraordinary" is extra.

IV. Fairy Tales: 1C 2A 3B 4A 5C 6B 7B 8B 9A 10D 11C 12B 13D 14C 15C

V. Multiple Choice: 1 b 2 a 3 a 4 c 5 d 6 d 7 a 8 d 9 b 10 a 11 d 12 b 13 c 14 c 15 a 16 d 17 c 18 a 19 d (deepen) 20 b

VI. Translation: 1) What are you looking at? – I'm trying to read the title of the book. 2) We often go to the museums. When the largest gallery in the city opens/is opened, we'll visit it. 3) He said that they all had gone to the river and they would come back late. 4) Don't you know the meaning of this word? – I'm afraid, I have forgotten it. 5) The telephone has been ringing for several minutes already. Pick up the receiver. It may be Fred. 6) They were sure that their team would be able to win, that's why they were training hard. 7) Has any of you met Mr. Green before? – No. – Neither have we. 8) We bought a laser printer before the New Year. 9) Tell me where the next Olympic Games will be held. 10) No one heard the bell ring. Everybody was writing the essay. 11) Their progress in English is remarkable. 12) Nancy said she hadn't read the third text either. 13) At the lesson the children came to know that water boils/boiled at 100 grades Centigrade. 14) They suggested we should stay (we stay/our staying) for another three weeks. 15) I won't speak to you till you explain everything to me.

PART III. KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

UNIT 23

I. A HEAVENLY PIECE OF KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN: 1B 2C 3A 4A 5C 6A 7 joint venture 8 cymbals 9 release

II. London Fog: 1 have been living 2 do not know 3 went 4 was growing (had grown) 5 had walked 6 had given up 7 chatted 8 were just going 9 came in (and) announced 10 had become 11 had stopped 12 happens 13 means 14 remember 15 was wearing 16 has happened 17 had not gone 18 was lost 19 did not 20 feel/am feeling 21 have heard 22 go 23 prefer 24 have had 25 stop

III. Dreaming: 1 mysterious 2 significant 3 endless 4 third 5 supposition 6 enormous 7 ignorance 8 astonishingly 9 unbelievable 10 nightly

IV. Teddy Bears: 1C 2D 3A 4A 5A 6A 7C 8C 9D 10A 11D 12A 13C 14D 15D

V. Multiple Choice: 1 b 2 d 3 a 4 c 5 a 6 b 7 c 8 a 9 b 10 c 11a 12 d 13 d 14 c 15 c 16 d 17 b 18 d 19 a 20 a

VI. Translation: 1) Where are such beautiful flowers grown? – In Holland. 2) The prettiest girls live in Samara. 3) Would you buy the car if it were not so expensive? 4) Don't come to our place on Monday. We'll be playing football at six. 5) There are fewer landscapes but more portraits in this room than in that one. 6) I have been looking for my skates for a long time already. We are to meet at the skating-rink in fifteen minutes. 7) My coffee is not sweet enough, put two more lumps of sugar in it, please. 8) Tom had disappeared before his friends realized what had happened. 9) She looks/is looking so happy. – (It's) no wonder, she's got a grant. 10) The professor's words were often referred to. 11) Is Ronaldo taking part in tomorrow's match? – Yes, if the doctor allows him to play/lets him play. 12) Ann doesn't like either horror films or westerns.(Ann likes neither ... nor ...). She prefers comedies. 13) The teacher said that most of the pupils had got good marks for the test. 14) Don't you realize it? – Sure, I do. 15) The more time you spend in the open air, the better you'll feel.

UNIT 24

I. KILLER'CANES: Thousands Flee Attacked by Gilbert, Storm of the Century: 1 the USA 2C 3B 4A 5B 6B 7 forecasters 8 towering 9 flee

II. "The strangest story ...": 1 have ever reported 2 had just started 3 were seen 4 were surrounded 5 were trying 6 is (might/would be) 7 is 8 asked 9 had come 10 got 11 would stay (were staying) 12 to escape 13 to strike 14 believed 15 was coming 16 has suffered 17 have been destroyed 18 (have been) killed 19 be predicted 20 phoned 21 had warned 22 were sent 23 strike 24 was hurt 25 remains

III. Aerial Photography: 1 applications 2 worldwide (world-wide) 3 beginnings 4 increasingly 5 unimaginable 6 consequently 7 archeologists 8 accuracy 9 reliable 10 influential

IV. The Homestay Method: 1A 2C 3C 4D 5A 6C 7A 8A 9D 10C 11A 12C 13D 14B 15A

V. Multiple Choice: 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 c 6 a 7 b 8 a 9 a 10 c 11 b 12 a 13 a 14 a 15 off 16 c 17 a 18 d 19 b 20 c

VI. Translation: 1) I understood that I was being attentively listened to. 2) This year two cinemas have been built in Moscow. 3) I wonder where the conference is being held now. 4) Helen has become taller and prettier. She is looked at with interest. 5) I heard someone singing in a loud voice in the garden. 6) When their daughter gets older, they will move to town. 7) Nelly said that when she (had) read the novel, she would give it to you. 8) The child was too sick to go to school. He was taught at home. 9) I am trying to learn the text by heart but the children are making so much noise. Make them sit quiet for a while. 10) Don't go to the museum till you read this book about Repin. 11) We played tennis for two hours and then went to the park. 12) In autumn my friends will be travelling about North Australia. They don't know if they will have returned home by the New Year.

13) The problem must be discussed as soon as possible. 14) Tom was sure that he had been a success at the interview. 15) Usually she wears jeans and a sweater but today she is wearing a costume (is having a costume on).

UNIT 25

I. GOING SIGHTSEEING IN BELGIUM: 1D 2B 3 “everything is within walking distance” 4C 5B 6D

II. Ambush: 1 was upset 2 was held up 3 had collected 4 did not have 5 putting/to put 6 was betrayed 7 would take 8 set 9 were positioned 10 armed 11 were allowed 12 refuses 13 were involved 14 began 15 saw 16 come 17 use 18 had been hiding 19 appeared 20 called 21 to surrender 22 were thrown 23 had been fired 24 are being interviewed 25 will appear

III. Florida: 1 explorer 2 visitors 3 belief 4 disconnected 5 impossible 6 selection 7 attractions 8 sandy 9 pointless 10 difficulty

IV. “When I was at university ...”: 1 called 2 as 3 lost 4 saw 5 whose 6 my 7 going 8 so 9 would/could 10 talk 11 hall 12 for 13 out 14 were 15 which 16 no 17 that 18 had 19 been 20 suit

V. Multiple Choice: 1 a 2 d 3 c 4 d 5 b 6 c 7 d 8 c 9 c 10 d 11 b 12 c 13 a 14 c 15 b 16 c 17 a 18 b 19 b 20 c

VI. Translation: 1) Has the weather changed much? – Yes, it has become much warmer. Usually it snows here in March. 2) They were asked not to make a noise. A new disc was being recorded in the neighbouring studio. 3) How many questions were asked at the history lesson today? – More than I had expected. 4) The article I am translating is the longest and the most difficult in this magazine. 5) Laura felt someone touch her hand. 6) There are more books on the shelves than on the table. – Are there any English books there? – Not a single one. 7) The farther we walked, the more beautiful the forest became. 8) What is he?/What does he do? – He’s a manager. He works for a big Dutch firm. 9) What a downpour/heavy shower! Let’s wait till it stops, shall we? 10) Nobody has visited me of late. 11) He promised that he would call me if he got free and we would go to the café. 12) His translation is not less remarkable than yours. 13) Most people cannot afford having/to have a rest abroad. – Neither can we. 14) You will be told about the latest news from New York in the next program. 15) Don’t make me sit over the books day and night. I am not able to remember all this information.

UNIT 26

I. CRABBING: 1D 2D 3C 4B 5A 6C

II. Drama In the Air: 1 began 2 was taking 3 had brought 4 had been pestering 5 decided 6 looked (was looking) 7 turned/were turning 8 noticed 9 had disappeared 10 would be 11 would do 12 went 13 looking 14 remains 15 has prepared 16 has owned 17 dates 18 has been serviced 19 (has) flown 20 was found 21 have (never) heard 22 coped 23 made 24 feel 25 took

III. The Wild West: 1 various 2 tourists 3 exhibitions 4 exciting 5 competitions 6 extremely 7 indoor 8 performers 9 originally 10 cruelty

IV. Getting to Hungary: 1 at 2 from 3 by 4 in 5 from 6 on 7 in 8 on 9 by 10 on 11 During 12 at 13 of 14 on 15 at/towards

V. Multiple Choice: 1 a 2 c 3 d 4 d 5 a 6 c 7 a 8 b 9 a 10 d 11 b 12 b 13 a 14 a 15 c 16 d 17 a 18 a 19 d 20 b

VI. Translation: 1) The pupils had revised all the words before they wrote a dictation. 2) He is good both at English and French. 3) The artist had to work hard to be awarded the prize. 4) Has anybody heard them quarrelling? 5) We knew that it hadn't rained there since June. 6) Neither Nora nor her daughter wants to dine. They must have had dinner in a café. 7) Our parents told us to leave the garden because it was snowing heavily. 8) Tom remarked that he had also been to London. 9) Mary is as talented as her brother. 10) The tourists were waiting in the airport. They didn't know when the plane would take off. 11) Tell me when they will appoint the meeting with the top manager. 12) By this time all the goods will have been sold out. 13) Where did you see this man? – We met in the metro in the morning today. 14) It was getting dark. Bill had been driving the car for several hours already. 15) He will be shown the most ancient manuscripts in the world if he wants to.

UNIT 27

I. MECKHEIM: 1D 2D 3D 4A 5B

II. "Mr Weasley ...": 1 had lit 2 had 3 were fluttering 4 smelt 5 felt (was feeling) 6 watched (was watching) 7 sprinting 8 were laughing 9 looked 10 were 11 talking 12 Have (you) heard 13 noticed 14 listening 15 wrote 16 remembered 17 had written 18 telling 19 had awoken 20 did not want 21 was feeling 22 leave 23 will get

III. Athens: 1 terribly 2 romantic 3 traditional 4 reasonably 5 expensive 6 hospitable 7 careful 8 friendly 9 amazingly 10 European

IV. Who Reads Science Books?: 1 how 2 cover 3 on 4 note 5 not 6 most 7 as 8 contact 9 part 10 after 11 for 12 note 13 answer 14 To 15 silent

V. Multiple Choice: 1 d 2 c 3 d 4 a 5 b 6 d 7 a 8 b 9 c 10 a 11 c 12 c 13 d 14 c 15 b 16 c 17 b 18 a 19 b 20 c

VI. Translation: 1) If I get free soon, I'll go either to the cinema or to the café. 2) Ask mother when supper will be ready. 3) He doesn't have to argue now; the decision was taken a week ago. 4) The scientists promised that they would finish their work in the middle of the summer if nothing interfered. 5) We were sure that the results of the tests would be got before the beginning of the conference. 6) There is no point in / use carrying out this experiment now. 7) I wonder when they will write to us at last. 8) Some years ago Lake Seliger was much cleaner than today. This problem will be discussed in the Ministry next Thursday. 9) She always gives her friends many pieces of advice but never asks anyone for help. 10) Hurry up, a new Italian film is being shown on TV. 11) We will be participating in the "What? Where? When?" contest at twelve tomorrow. 12) The inspector said that the photos had been taken a week before. Unfortunately, their quality leaves much to be desired. 13) Yesterday I heard Jane singing. She has been fond of singing

since childhood. 14) How many years is Tom older than Dan? – They both were born in 1990. 15) The actors were rehearsing when we were asked to enter the hall.

UNIT 28

I. HERBERT GEORGE WELLS: 1C 2D 3A 4D 5B 6C 7A

II. Making an Appointment: 1 have you been 2 have been trying 3 have just got 4 arrived 5 was 6 ended 7 Are you doing 8 had known 9 would keep 10 had not known 11 dashed 12 told 13 does 14 does 15 was driving 16 had 17 was taken 18 did 19 will change 20 lets 21 stay 23 will go 24 would love 24 am not 25 will arrive

III. The Arctic Exploration: 1 explorer 2 probably 3 continuous 4 preparation 5 optimistic 6 survive 7 hostile 8 equipment 9 provision 10 closely 11 succeed

IV. The Isle of Wight: 1 so 2 all 3 The 4 as 5 of 6 enough 7 who 8 to 9 over 10 worth 11 plenty/lots 12 At 13 in 14 place 15 of

V. Multiple Choice: 1 b 2 d 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 c 7 b 8 b 9 d 10 a 11 d 12 b 13 b 14 a 15 c 16 b 17 d 18 d 19 b 20 d

VI. Translation: 1) Fresh fruit is very useful. It is more useful than vitamins. 2) In childhood Bill was taught to play the piano. His parents wanted him to become a musician. 3) Why is the child crying? – I think he's tired. We've just returned home after a walk. 4) His speech is being listened to with great interest. There are a lot of outstanding scientists in the hall. 5) A strong wind is blowing but it isn't very cold outdoors. Do you think it will stop snowing on Sunday? 6) Come to my place as soon as you see the match. 7) We didn't understand why Tom had gone home alone. 8) Not long ago I saw Nick but we didn't talk as he was hurrying to school. 9) You have to wait. The room isn't ready yet. 10) I'll be glad if you apply your knowledge to practice. 11) Has Mother left? – No, she's been working in her study since morning. 12) Ann said that the report had been translated three months before and it would be published at the end of April. 13) He doesn't know the new words, does he? – Yes, he does. 4) Don't you mind my opening the window? 15) It's the farthest star in our Galaxy.

UNIT 29

I. A TREASURE HUNTER: 1B 2A 3C 4D 5B 6C 7B 8C

II. On A Hike: 1 will carry on 2 clears up 3 had known 4 would have (never) set out 5 stops 6 will (easily) return 7 broke 8 had to 9 started 10 had spent 11 were 12 happened 13 had set out 14 had happened 15 would have had to 16 came/comes 17 would wave/will wave 18 Are you looking forward to 19 are killing 20 would like 21 left 22 has stopped 23 has driven away 24 get 25 will be

III. "On first sight Milan ...": 1 unattractive 2 unfriendly 3 extremely 4 architectural 5 definitely 6 memorial 7 highly 8 lovely 9 fascinating 10 pleasures

IV. The Population Problem: 1 in 2 with 3 for 4 being 5 have 6 life/ themselves 7 result 8 who 9 help 10 cut 11 next 12 to 13 however/though 14 many 15 place

V. Multiple Choice: 1 d 2 c 3 c 4 b 5 c 6 a 7 c 8 c 9 a 10 c 11 b 12 d 13 a 14 c 15 b 16 d 17 b 18 c 19 d 20 b

VI. Translation: 1) I haven't been to the Kremlin yet though I've been living in Moscow for some weeks already. 2) We didn't go anywhere as all the shops were already closed at that time. 3) When Kay returned, his grandmother was watering the roses and Gerda was reading by the fire. 4) If you don't do the task, we won't play chess. 5) How many words have you already learnt? – Very few. 6) She was pleased that she had done all the work and was leaving for Moscow the next day. 7) When was this novel written? – In the mid-1970s. It was discussed then all over the world. 8) The baby was sleeping from two till four. 9) Knowledge is power. 10) This is the shortest way to the old castle. Who else knows about it? – Robert does. 11) Mother suggested my buying a new watch as my old one was slow. 12) Let's invite them to the theatre. Would you like to join us? 13) It has got dark, it's time for us to go back home. 14) If you were me/in my shoes, you would do the same, wouldn't you? 15) The weather was fine in the afternoon today; we spent two hours in the open air.

UNIT 30

I. DOES FOOD AFFECT OUR BEHAVIOUR? 1C 2B 3C 4D 5C 6A

II. My Uncle Theophilus: 1 were put 2 shared 3 called 4 took 5 discovered 6 had disappeared 7 watched 8 take 9 burst 10 had put 11 knew 12 repeated 13 came 14 have chosen 15 were (completely) taken 16 were filled 17 were (greatly) impressed 18 was reading (read) 19 repeated 20 had not seen 21 started 22 walked (were walking) 23 are 24 will be 25 will not leave

III. Success on TV: 1 usually 2 qualifications 3 attractive 4 beautiful 5 essential 6 talented 7 powerful 8 natural 9 latest 10 better

IV. Eurokids: 1 up 2 than 3 be 4 of 5 which/that 6 are 7 tongue 8 own 9 although 10 make 11 while 12 in 13 example 14 have/feel 15 where

V. Multiple Choice: 1 a 2 b 3 d 4 a 5 c 6 d 7 a 8 a 9 b 10 c 11 c 12 a 13 c 14 a 15 c 16 a 17 d 18 b 19 c 20 a

VI. Translation: 1) If the text is easy, I will cope with the translation without a dictionary. 2) Why is she speaking so low? Usually she speaks in a loud voice. 3) How many stories by S. King were translated into Russian last year? 4) Don't bother me at eleven tomorrow, I'll be typing letters. 5) The train had arrived before we got a telegram. 6) Tom has rarely phoned me lately. 7) The bad weather made us change our plans. 8) Can I rely on you? 9) Hardly had I posted the invitation that my friends called me themselves. 10) The less you will do today, the more time it will take you tomorrow. 11) This talk should be kept (in) secret. 12) Watching the child he couldn't help smiling. 13) Mary said that they had already bought a car but they didn't know where they would spend their vacation. 14) As soon as the

delegates are (get) free, they will be shown the sights of the capital. 15) Have they been to our drama theatre? It's the oldest theatre in the city.

UNIT 31

I. BRITISH WEATHER: 1B 2A 3A 4C 5D

II. "The rain ...": 1 had started 2 hurried (were hurrying) 3 was talking 4 had exploded 5 made 6 join 7 have known 8 went 9 graduated 10 had got 11 established 12 had started 13 drives 14 rejects 15 were 16 would fight 17 standing 18 leaned 19 are 20 have I demonstrated 21 set off 22 walked 23 are (constantly) trying 24 were 25 would teach 26 attacking 27 smiled 28 was not 29 were 30 kept

III. Problems at School: 1 approval 2 warnings 3 unintelligent 4 opportunities 5 complaints 6 rebellious 7 belief 8 misunderstanding 9 angrily 10 responsible

IV. Flower Industry: 1 since 2 of 3 as 4 although 5 still 6 time 7 already 8 has 9 order 10 more 11 has 12 most 13 which 14 by 15 who

V. Multiple Choice: 1 b 2 a 3 d (at/before dawn) 4 b 5c 6 a 7 c 8 b 9 c 10 c 11 b 12 b 13 c 14 d 15 d 16 c 17 d 18 b 19 a 20 a

VI. Translation: 1) He understood that he would have to tell the truth. 2) Neither her friends nor parents helped Kate solve her problems. 3) We know that he has fewer opportunities than you. 4) What nasty weather! I wonder when it will stop drizzling. 5) The wind has been blowing for two days. The children haven't gone for a walk since the first of October. 6) Everybody expects Jane to be invited to participate in the concert. 7) Have you ever seen her paint flowers? 8) While he was being interviewed, we were sitting in the hall discussing the latest news. 9) Why didn't you come in the morning today? We were waiting for you. 10) Now I don't know when we shall/will meet. – Let's wait till Sunday, shall we? 11) Hardly had they returned that Dolly left the house again. 12) She was upset because her knowledge of history was very poor. 13) He suggested taking the children to the park every day if we helped him to repair his car. 14) I was not told why you would stay in town for another couple of months. 15) My elder brother told me not to switch on the computer if I didn't know how to do it.

UNIT 32

I. PAUL CEZANNE: 1C 2D 3B 4A 5C 6C 7D 8C

II. Superdog Zorro Survives!: 1 was shattered 2 carrying 3 burst 4 is run 5 demanded 6 started 7 trembling/to tremble 8 dashed out 9 sank 10 screamed 11 shot 12 bounced 13 stricken 14 had to 15 caught 16 had been chasing 17 hangs/is hanging 18 was taken 19 promised 20 would be

III. City Life: 1 irresistible 2 different 3 international 4 cultural 5 glamorous 6 anonymity 7 freedom 8 loneliness 9 expensive 10 pollution 11 environment 12 various 13 daily 14 survival 15 enjoyment

IV. 1 c 2 c 3 d 4 a 5 c 6 a 7 d 8 a 9 d 10 c 11 b 12 d 13 c 14 d 15 b

V. Multiple Choice: 1 a 2 c 3 a 4 d 5 c 6 d 7 b 8 a 9 b 10 c 11 d 12 d 13 c 14 a 15 b 16 b 17 c 18 d 19 a 20 c

VI. Translation: 1) Can (may) I have a look at the pictures you took in the south? 2) None of his friends can afford going/to go to Florida in winter. 3) He was told many times that he should give up smoking. 4) She watched Tom packing his things. It was clear he would like to stay at their place a bit longer. 5) We were not sure that she would take some decision. 6) When the children returned from school, their mother had been working in the garden for some hours already. 7) The news was listened to with great interest. 8) My daughter reads very little. I can't make her read more. 9) We had moved to the new flat by Christmas. We are having a housewarming party tonight. 10) She must have been playing this sonata for an hour. 11) I was waiting for you at 9. Why are you always late for meetings? 12) Let the children go to bed or they won't be able to get up early tomorrow. 13) His advice is worth taking. It always helps me. 14) Not far from the city a new aqua park is being built. It will be much larger than it was planned. 15) If he had invited us to his birthday party, we would have bought a present for him yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS BAG

I. 1 politics 2 an adult 3 Brazil 4 a rebel 5 to educate 6 to dramatize
7 colleague 8 mankind (men only) 9 mankind (human beings) 10 café

II. 1 [s] 2 [it] 3 [o] 4 [e] 5 [s] 6 [o] 7 [i] 8 [i] 9 [gz] 10 [ks] 11 [æ]
12 [o] 13 [k] 14 [id] 15 [z]

III. 1 √ 2 clerk 3 curly 4 √ 5 to tear

IV. 1 isn't it 2 did they 3 hadn't he 4 don't they 5 will you 6 hadn't she
7 wouldn't you

V. 1 such an exciting game that 2 is said to be 3 enough time to take part 4 the
most talented singer 5 wish James were 6 would rather go out 7 make up her
mind what 8 U.S.A. stand for 9 does this villa belong 10 she used to spend

VI. 1 j 2 d/q 3 a/k/n 4 b 5 f/l 6 c/m/p 7 g/h 8 i 9 r 10 o

VII. 1c 2e 3f 4a 5d

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

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

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

XI. 1 i 2 e 3 c 4 a 5 g 6 f 7 h 8 d

XII. 1 a 2 c 3 a 4 d 5 a/b

XIII. Abbreviations: 1 d 2 e 3 g 4 a 5 f 6 c 7 b

XIV. 1 f 2 c 3 e 4 g 5 d 6 a

XV. 1 surname 2 first name 3 nickname 4 pen-name 5 maiden name 6 pet
name

XVI. 1 Jim/Jimmy 2 Gerry 3 Mike 4 Andy 5 Joe 6 Harry 7 Maggie 8 Pam
9 Cathy 10 Di

XVII. 1j 2d 3h 4a 5f 6c 7i 8g 9b 10e

XVIII. 1 Now, now 2 happy returns of the day 3 Once upon a time... 4 cheese
5 Hi 6 your own business 7 Pardon/Sorry 8 There, there

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