

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ МІСЬКОГО
ГОСПОДАРСТВА імені О. М. БЕКЕТОВА

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
для організації самостійної роботи
з дисципліни

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА
(англійська мова)

*(для студентів 1-2 курсів заочної форми навчання напряму
підготовки 6.040106 «Екологія, охорона навколишнього середовища
та збалансоване природокористування»)*



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Методичні вказівки для організації самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (англійська мова) (для студентів 1-2 курсу заочної форми навчання напряму підготовки 6.040106 «Екологія, охорона навколишнього середовища та збалансоване природокористування») / Харк. нац. ун-т міськ. госп-ва ім. О. М. Бекетова; уклад.: К. О. Міщенко. – Х. : ХНУМГ ім. О. М. Бекетова, 2013 – 108 с.

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Методичні вказівки призначені для організації роботи студентів 1-2 курсів заочної форми навчання згідно з затвердженою робочою програмою навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова», укладеної відповідно освітньо-кваліфікаційним вимогам до знань і вмінь студентів напряму підготовки «Екологія, охорона навколишнього середовища та збалансоване природокористування».

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INTRODUCTION

These educational materials are designed for the students of ecology the 1st and 2nd year of studies to develop their knowledge and skills in according to their profession.

This manual is based on the authentic texts from different sources concerning managerial issues. It contains the tasks for reading and translation, vocabulary tasks and tasks for self – study. The manual consists of units and is expected to be covered during practical classes.

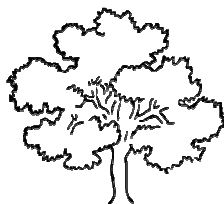
Each unit contains:

- an authentic text for reading and translation;
- comprehension exercises;
- key vocabulary according to the topic. All key words are taken from the basic text;
- exercises for memorization and mastering key vocabulary.

The manual is recommended for student's self – study.

Контрольна робота 1

Варіант № 1



Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in writing:

Environmental Protection

Our planet Earth is only a tiny part of the universe, but nowadays it's the only place where we can live.

People always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in rural areas and did not produce such amount of polluting agents that would cause a dangerous situation in global scale.

With the development of overcrowded industrial highly developed cities, which put huge amounts of pollutants into surrounds, the problem has become more and more dangerous. Today our planet is in serious danger. Acid rains, global warming, air and water pollution, and overpopulation are the problems that threaten human lives on the Earth.

In order to understand how air pollution affects our body, we must understand exactly what this pollution is. The pollutants that harm our respiratory system are known as particulates. Particulates are the small solid particles that you can see through rays of sunlight. They are products of incomplete combustion in engines, for example: internal-combustion engines, road dust and wood smoke.

Billions of tons of coal and oil are consumed around the world every year. When these fuels are burnt, they produce smoke and other by-products, which is emitted into the atmosphere. Although wind and rain occasionally wash away the smoke, given off by power plants and automobiles, but it is not enough.. These chemical compounds undergo a series of chemical reactions in the presence of sunlight; as a result we have smog, mixture of fog and smoke. While such pollutants as particulates we can see, other harmful ones are not visible. Among the most dangerous to our health are carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and ozone or active oxygen.

If you have ever been in an enclosed parking garage or a tunnel and felt dizzy or lightheaded, then you have felt the effect of carbon monoxide (CO). This odourless, colourless, but poisonous gas is produced by the incomplete burning of fossil fuels, like gasoline or diesel fuel.

Factories emit tons of harmful chemicals. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

We can recycle our wastes; persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities, because it is apparent that our careless use of fossil fuels and chemicals is destroying this planet. And it is now more than ever apparent that at the same time we are destroying our bodies and our future.

1. When did the problem of pollution become dangerous?
2. What problems threaten human lives on the Earth?
3. Why is air pollution harmful?
4. Is it dangerous to breathe polluted air?
5. What does the burning of fuel and fossil fuels produce?
6. What are the most dangerous pollutants?
7. What is the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains on our planet?
8. Can we solve the problem of environmental protection?

1. It's 11 o'clock so I ... to bed now.
a) go **c)** will go
b) am going **d)** have gone

2. The tickets to the football match usually ... and checked at the entrance.
a) sell **c)** are sold
b) was sold **d)** won't be sold

3. We ... to the party today.
a) have been invited **c)** have invited
b) are invited **d)** had been invited

4. The baby ... because it is hungry now.

- a) crying c) cries
- b) is crying d) cried

5. There ... a lot of people waiting in the station yesterday evening.

- a) is c) was
- b) are d) were

6. Some people ... on the benches waiting for their trains.

- a) was sleeping c) have slept
- b) were sleeping d) had slept

7. By the time the train arrived, Susan ... to push her way to the front of the crowd.

- a) managed c) had managed
- b) has managed d) would manage

8. ... you ... my English book anywhere? I can find it nowhere.

- a) Did ... see c) Will ... see
- b) Have ... seen d) Had ... seen

9. He ... the text before I decided to help him.

- a) translated c) has translated
- b) had translated d) will translate

10. It ... in London this morning that the British Oil Corporation had discovered oil under the sea near the Welsh coast.

- a) announced c) had been announced
- b) would be announced d) was announced

11. If he ... when I come, I won't wake him up.

- a) sleep c) will sleep
- b) will be sleeping d) is sleeping

12. ... they leave before supper or have they time to stay until my friends come?

- a) must c) might
- b) may d) should

13. My ... brother studies at college.

- a) old c) older
- b) elder d) the eldest

14. This is ...film I have ever seen.

- a) good c) worse
- b) the best d) better

15. ... Hyde Park is a very large park in central London.

- a) - c) a
b) the d) an

16. My friends tell me that professors are people who think a lot, but say

- a) little** **c) a few**
b) few **d) some**

17. These books cost ... than my friend wants to pay.

- a) more** **c) most**
b) much **d) the most**

18. He has earned so ... money that he has decided to help the poor.

- a) much** **c) little**
b) many **d) few**

19. They go to work by car and come home ... foot.

- [illegible]

20. The bus from Glasgow arrives ... the Central bus station.

- a) at c) in
b) to d) for

Exercise 4. Translate into English:

1. Том еще никогда не бывал в Нью-Йорке.
2. Я не знаю, почему он всегда опаздывает. Наверное, он живет далеко от университета.
3. Он пишет статью уже три часа. Он выпил три чашки кофе. Он уже давно не работал так усердно.
4. Что Вы будете делать завтра в восемь вечера? – Я буду смотреть свою любимую телепередачу.
5. Если бы они не отказались помочь, мы бы вчера уже закончили эту работу.
6. Если бы решение этого вопроса зависело от меня, я бы помог вам.
7. Они пожалели, что не полетели в Москву самолетом, они бы сэкономили много времени.
8. Она держала себя так, как будто она была хозяйкой дома.
9. Если бы я принес словарь с собой, я бы мог перевести этот документ сейчас.
10. Если бы ты оставил мне записку, я бы пришел вчера.
11. Вы бы чувствовали себя лучше, если бы проводили больше времени на свежем воздухе.
12. Что сейчас делает твой племянник? – Он работает в саду.
13. Он нашел этот снимок, когда искал какую-то старую книгу.
14. Я еще не говорил с ним об этом. Я не видел его с утра.

15. В это время он всегда занимается, и родственники стараются не мешать ему.
16. На вашем месте я бы не спорил.
17. Он положил книги на стол, выключил свет и вышел из комнаты.
18. Я уверен, что он подпишет все документы.
19. Этого бы не случилось, если бы вы были там.
20. Когда Энтони и Кет вошли в зал, там собралось уже человек двадцать.
21. Не звоните мне завтра. Я весь день буду заниматься.
22. Гарри пытается починить забор уже несколько часов.
23. Том чинил машину уже три часа, когда Мэри позвала его обедать.
24. Не будите его. Он не спал уже два дня.
25. Если вы не будете заниматься больше, то вам будет трудно сдавать экзамены.

Exercise 5. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. I was standing by the window and thinking about his future.
2. I saw him long ago. I haven't seen him lately. I haven't seen him for a long time.
3. It had happened before we came there.
4. They had done their best before the doctor came.
5. I hope everything will be clear for you when you get the letter.
6. By 9 o'clock he had finished work. He went out. The wind had fallen but it was rather cool. He was walking slowly trying to think about nothing.
7. I haven't seen you for ages! How are you getting on, what's new?
8. You are wrong. You are passing me the salt, but not the mustard.
9. We stopped because a man was approaching us.
10. I've come here to say good-bye to you. Tomorrow at that time I will be sailing to Easter Island.
11. Where have you put the key? I can't find it anywhere.
12. He did not see me as he was writing something.
13. At last I've done my homework and I am free.
14. Somebody is standing by our door. I think he is overhearing us.
15. If she hasn't heard from her brother this week, she will send a telegram.
16. By the time we reached home, it had stopped snowing, and the moon was shining brightly in the dark sky. We were tired because we had been walking for three hours.
17. Have you ever heard how well she speaks English? They say she has been learning it for three years.
18. What will you be doing at 3 tomorrow? If you are free, we'll come to see you.

Exercise 6. Open the brackets:

1. My friend didn't make (*some, any*) mistakes in his test.
2. What (*a, the, -*) boring film! It's the most boring film I ever (see).
3. I'll be surprised if you (*pass*) your exams successfully.
4. Look! The bus (*be*) completely empty. There (*be*) nobody on it.
5. Nancy (*look*) like her father.

6. If you take the medicine, you (*feel*) better.
7. Linda (*wait*) for the bus when I saw her.
8. This car is expensive to run. It uses (*much, many*) petrol.
9. How long you (*know*) him?
10. Excuse me, I (*look*) for a phone box. Is there any around here?
11. When you (*return*) home, you will see a lot of changes.
12. What you (*do*) when your mother called you?
13. They (*speak*) only English in class.
14. There are (*many, a lot, few*) of tourists visiting our town in summer.
15. We need money for the bus. How (*many, much*) have we got?
16. A big car (*use*) a lot of petrol.
17. I was very surprised when I (*meet*) him there.
18. What time do you come (*to, at, in, -*) home from school?
19. I closed the door quietly because he (*try*) to sleep.
20. I thought the film (*be*) a big success.

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps choosing the best answer:

- I think we can't live without cutting down trees because it 1) us with wood and paper and space for new roads and buildings.

- Yes, you are right but it 2) wildlife habitats and 3) the amount of pollutants and CO2 emissions in the air. So cutting down trees 4) global warming and climate change.

- May be you right but what do you think of modern transport? It 5) our towns and cities and 6) the environment.

-Yes, it's a problem but modern transport 7)..... us time and effort.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A increases | B provides | C improves |
| 2. A destroys | B builds | C plants |
| 3. A decreases | B increases | C pollutes |
| 4. A cuts down | B congests | C causes |
| 5. A congests | B destroys | C provides |
| 6. A saves | B pollutes | C provides |
| 7. A causes | B improves | C saves |

Вариант № 2



Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in writing:

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.

The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members of the UNO — have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl.

An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions in writing:

1. How did people live for thousands of years?
2. What cities appear all over the world today?
3. What pollutes the air we breathe?
4. What is the result of the pollution the atmosphere?
5. Why is environmental protection of a universal concern?
6. What are the initial steps in this direction?

Exercise 3. Write an essay on the topic:

«What will happen with our planet if we do not take care of it?»

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the derivatives from the words in brackets:

Each of us can do something to solve 1)..... (environment) problems. For example, you can adopt an animal at the zoo and make 2)..... (donate) every month to help pay for the things it needs: food, medicines, the cleaning of its 3)..... (close). Some of the money you give goes to the zoo's 4)..... (conserve) programmes that help other 5)..... (danger) species. Our modern lifestyles pollute and destroy the animals' 6)..... (nature) habitats so we must do something about it. If you adopt an animal you get an 7)..... (adopt) 8)..... (certify) and a ticket to go and visit your animal at the zoo any time you like.

Exercise 5. Tick off the variant that is impossible in English:

1.
 - ❖ I saw her entering the room.
 - ❖ I saw her enter the room.
 - ❖ I saw her to enter the room.
2.
 - ❖ Many people found him be innocent.
 - ❖ Many people found him innocent.
 - ❖ Many people found him to be innocent.
3.
 - ❖ When came nearer I heard somebody playing the piano.
 - ❖ When came nearer I heard somebody play the piano.
 - ❖ When came nearer I heard somebody to play the piano.
4.
 - ❖ Do you want to make me some tea?
 - ❖ Do you want me make you some tea?
 - ❖ Do you want some tea made for you?
 - ❖ Do you want me to make you some tea?

- 5.
- ❖ They watched him getting off the bus and crossing the road.
 - ❖ They watched him get off the bus and cross the road.
 - ❖ They watched him to get off the bus and cross the road.
- 6.
- ❖ I don't consider him be an honest man.
 - ❖ I don't consider him an honest man.
 - ❖ I don't consider him to be an honest man.
- 7.
- ❖ He expected us to come on Sunday.
 - ❖ He expected us come on Sunday.
 - ❖ He expected that we would come on Sunday.
- 8.
- ❖ Would you like them change their mind?
 - ❖ Would you like them to change their mind?
 - ❖ Would you like to change their mind?
- 9.
- ❖ They expect themselves to be invited.
 - ❖ They expect to be invited.
 - ❖ They expect that they will be invited.
 - ❖ They expect they will be invited.
- 10.
- ❖ Do you feel her watching you?
 - ❖ Do you feel her watch you?
 - ❖ Do you feel her to watch you?
- 11.
- ❖ They considered themselves to be right.
 - ❖ They considered to be right.
 - ❖ They considered that they were right.
- 12.
- ❖ He ordered that the execution should be postponed.
 - ❖ He ordered the execution to be postponed.
 - ❖ He ordered the execution be postponed.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct variant:

1. English is the main foreign language which _____ within most school systems.
- ☐ teach
 - ☐ is taught
 - ☐ teaches
 - ☐ is teaching
2. On festive occasions sweets _____ at the end of a meal.
- ☐ are served
 - ☐ is served

- ☐ is being served
 - ☐ served
3. If the vegetable we _____ is very soft a crunchy relish.
- ☐ are serving, may be added
 - ☐ are served, may be added
 - ☐ is serving, may be added
 - ☐ may be served, added
4. In India the right hand _____ for eating.
- ☐ used
 - ☐ uses
 - ☐ is used
 - ☐ is being used
5. Needless to say, hands _____ before and after eating.
- ☐ must wash
 - ☐ must be washing
 - ☐ wash
 - ☐ must be washed
6. Some of the rice _____ plain to enable us to eat it with other dishes.
- ☐ is left
 - ☐ left
 - ☐ is leaving
 - ☐ is being left
7. I haven't got a large appetite and when I _____ my favourite food, I leave half of it on the plate.
- ☐ was given
 - ☐ gave
 - ☐ have given
 - ☐ am given
8. My father _____ that roast meat is not healthy.
- ☐ persuaded
 - ☐ has been persuaded
 - ☐ has persuaded
 - ☐ persuades
9. She stood in the shadows of the jungle, knowing that she _____ by the Indians.
- ☐ must follow
 - ☐ must have followed
 - ☐ must have been followed
 - ☐ followed
10. She thought the arrow _____ poisoned.
- ☐ is
 - ☐ may be
 - ☐ can be
 - ☐ could be
11. He knew the boys _____ rescued.
- ☐ would be

- have been
- are
- 'll be

12. Japan _____ up of a chain of more than one thousand islands.

- make
- is made
- is making
- makes

13. Japan _____ from Korea by the Sea of Japan.

- is separated
- separates
- separated
- is separating

14. Japan has a large number of volcanoes, sixty-seven of which _____ active.

- consider
- considered
- were considered
- are considered

15. Now girls are not embarrassed _____ smoking.

- to see
- seeing
- to be seen
- have been seen

16. Research devoted to the differences between men and women _____ discouraged by feminists for a long time.

- are
- have been
- has been
- were

17. Feminists feared that such research _____ to justify sex discrimination.

- may be used
- might be used
- can be used
- should be used

18. An area of rainforest the size of Austria _____ every year.

- is being destroyed
- destroys
- destroyed
- destroying

19. Who knows what as yet undiscovered weapons against cancer or AIDS _____ by the destruction of the rainforests?

- ruin
- ruined
- are ruined
- are being ruined

20. Do you know how many paintings _____ by vandals?
- ☐ are destroyed
 - ☐ are being destroyed
 - ☐ have been destroyed
 - ☐ are destroying
21. Suddenly he thought that something _____ of him.
- ☐ expected
 - ☐ was expected
 - ☐ is expected
 - ☐ has been expected
22. A lot of jazz festivals _____ every year in America.
- ☐ are held
 - ☐ hold
 - ☐ are holding
 - ☐ held
23. Scotland _____ from London but in many ways it is a separate nation.
- ☐ governed
 - ☐ was governed
 - ☐ is governing
 - ☐ is governed
24. The Highlands are home to many rare birds and animals, which _____ nowhere else in Britain.
- ☐ are found
 - ☐ aren't found
 - ☐ weren't found
 - ☐ cannot be found
25. A seat belt _____ even if you are sitting in the back seat.
- ☐ must wear
 - ☐ wore
 - ☐ must be worn
 - ☐ must be wearing

Exercise 7. Translate into English:

1. Джейн была не голодна, так как она только что позавтракала.
2. Если бы не дождь, мы бы поехали за город вчера.
3. Они спорят с тех пор, как учитель вышел из класса.
4. Подождите минуту, я позову мистера Грина к телефону.
5. Я уверен, что вы бы сделали меньше ошибок, если бы лучше знали грамматику.
6. Мне нравятся эти часы. Если бы они были дешевле, я бы купил их.
7. С кем Вы разговаривали, когда я позвонил Вам?
8. Почему вы не смотрите телевизор? – Я готовлюсь к занятиям.
9. Когда они уехали? – Не знаю. Меня не было дома.
10. Почему вы не хотите воспользоваться такой прекрасной возможностью?

11. Что вы сделаете, если выиграете главный приз?
12. Жаль, что я не занял тогда денег и не купил словарь, теперь его нет в продаже.
13. Девушка смотрела на меня с таким удивлением, как будто видела меня впервые.
14. Если бы я не пошел к ним вчера, мы бы ничего не знали об этом даже теперь.
15. Мы пробыли в комнате пять минут, когда дверь отворилась, и она вошла.
16. Если бы ее попросили, она давно прислала бы эти книги.
17. Он представил ее своему брату, как будто они никогда раньше не встречались.
18. Если бы ты пришел вчера на собрание ты бы услышал интересный доклад.
19. Если бы он занимался регулярно весь семестр, он бы сейчас не боялся экзаменов.
20. К тому времени, когда я пришел стол был уже убран, и мои друзья танцевали.
21. Я завтра устраиваю вечеринку. – Сколько человек придет на вечеринку? – Около десяти.
22. Она старалась не напоминать ему о том, что он рассказал ей.
23. Почему Вы разговаривали с ним так долго? Мы Вас ждали.
24. Они пытались перевести статью уже полчаса, прежде чем пришла Кэтрин и помогла им.
25. Давайте пойдем на каток вместе.

Вариант № 3



Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in writing:

Global Warming

Global warming is sometimes referred to as the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is the absorption of energy radiated from the Earth's surface by carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere, causing the atmosphere to become warmer.

Each time we burn gasoline, oil, coal, or even natural gas, more carbon dioxide is added to the atmosphere. The greenhouse effect is what is causing the temperature on the Earth to rise, and creating many problems that will begin to take place in the coming decades.

Today, however, major changes are taking place. People are conducting an unplanned global experiment by changing the face of the entire planet. We are destroying the ozone layer, which allows life to exist on the Earth's surface.

All of these activities are unfavourably changing the composition of the biosphere and the Earth's heat balance. If we do not slow down our use of fossil fuels and stop destroying the forests, the world could become hotter than it has been in the past million years.

Average global temperatures have risen 1 degree over the last century. If carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases continue to spill into the atmosphere, global temperatures could rise five to 10 degrees by the middle of the next century. Some areas, particularly in the Northern Hemisphere, will dry out and a greater occurrence of forest fires will take place.

At the present rate of destruction, most of the rain forests will be gone by the middle of the century. This will allow man-made deserts to invade on once lush areas. Evaporation rates will also increase and water circulation patterns will change.

Decreased rainfall in some areas will result in increased rainfall in others. In some regions, river flow will be reduced or stopped all together completely. Other areas will experience sudden downpours that create massive floods.

If the present arctic ice melting continues, the sea could rise as much as 2 meters by the middle of the next century. Large areas of coastal land would disappear.

Plants and other wildlife habitats might not have enough time to adjust to the rapidly changing climate. The warming will rearrange entire biological communities and cause many species to become died out.

The greenhouse effect and global warming both correspond with each other. The green house effect is recalled as incoming solar radiation that passes through the Earth's atmosphere but prevents much of the outgoing infrared radiation from escaping into outer space. It causes the overheat of the air and as a result, we have the global warming effect. As you see, greenhouse effect and global warming correspond with each other, because without one, the other doesn't exist.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions in writing:

1. What is global warming?
2. What is greenhouse effect?
3. What activities are unfavorable and change the composition of the biosphere and the Earth's heat balance?
4. What can prevent the developing of greenhouse effect?
5. Why are water circulation patterns changing?
6. What might cause disappearing of large areas of coastal land?
7. Does the warming affect biological communities?
8. Is there a correspondence between greenhouse effect and global warming?

Exercise 3. In this exercise you are to decide which one of the four answers has most nearly the same meaning as the word above them. Choose the correct answer:

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. felt very ill | 2. made no noise | 3. a wicked queen |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|

- a) sick
- b) tired
- c) scared
- d) awake

- a) difference
- b) movement
- c) sound
- d) sense

- a) rich
- b) bad
- c) greedy
- d) wise

4. a silly idea

- a) good
- b) strange
- c) new
- d) foolish

5. visit them often

- a) once or twice
- b) many times
- c) at once
- d) rarely

6. the title of the story

- a) hero
- b) subject
- c) name
- d) main idea

7. move forward

- a) sideways
- b) backward
- c) ahead
- d) down

8. to raise it a little

- a) push
- b) turn
- c) pull
- d) lift

9. lived in a cottage

- a) tent
- b) castle
- c) little house
- d) dark cave

Exercise 4. Choose the correct variant:

1. It _____ be useful for you if you _____ this task a second time.

- * would, did
- * will, 'll do
- * would, had done
- * would, would do

2. You _____ never say he was boring if you _____ to him more.

- * will, will talk
- * would, would talk
- * would, talked
- * would, will talk

3. If you _____ that she _____ upset you _____ never _____ her about it.

- * would realize, would be, would, have told
- * had realized, will be, would, have told
- * had realized, would be, would, have told
- * had realized, would be, will, tell

4. If this novel _____ more interesting, it _____ published.

- * will be, would be

- * were, will be
- * would be, would be
- * were, would be

5. If my friend _____ not away, he _____ me round the city.

- * won't be, could show
- * were, could show
- * is, could have shown
- * will be, could show

6. If the weather _____ fine tomorrow, I _____ to the beach. ,

- * were, would go
- * would be, would go
- * will be, would go
- * were, 'll go

7. If she _____ more working experience, she wouldn't have been fired.

- * would have
- * had had
- * had
- * has

8. If I had known that I _____ put off the trip.

- * would
- * would have
- * will
- * had

9. if I _____ you, I would never give up.

- * were
- * were
- * am
- * have been

10. If my grandmother _____ a chance to study, she'd have achieved a lot.

- * has
- * had
- * had had
- * would have

11. If he'd come two minutes later, we _____ the plane.

- * had missed
- * would miss
- * will miss
- * would have missed

12. If I had had more money on me yesterday I _____ that lovely dress.

- * could buy
- * could have bought

- * 'll buy
- * bought

13. If I _____ she was in trouble I could have tried to help her.

- * know
- * knew
- * had known
- * 'll know

14. If you had studied harder last year, you _____ all exams.

- * would have passed
- * would pass
- * passed
- * had passed

15. If Ivanov were more attentive, he _____ better.

- * had done
- * will do
- * would do
- * did

16. He _____ angry if you didn't come to the party.

- * is
- * would be
- * will be
- * can be

17. What would you do if your friend _____ in trouble?

- * are
- * will be
- * is
- * were

18. If you had kept this fruit in a fridge, it _____ bad.

- * wouldn't have gone
- * won't go
- * hadn't gone
- * wouldn't go

19. If he were well-bred, he _____ like that.

- * didn't behave
- * wouldn't behave
- * hasn't behaved
- * hadn't behaved

20. What would you have done, if you _____ the exam?

- * 'll fail
- * fail
- * had failed

- * would fail
21. He _____ if he had not been held up.
- * would have come
 - * came
 - * has come
 - * will come
22. How would you behave if you _____ responsible for the matter?
- * are
 - * will be
 - * would be
 - * were
23. It would have been a nice thing if you _____ our meeting yesterday.
- * attended
 - * had attended
 - * would attend
 - * could attend
24. If I _____ on holiday now I would go to Spain with my friend.
- * had been
 - * have been
 - * were
 - * am
25. If I _____ a diary I would forget my appointments.
- * didn't keep
 - * hadn't kept
 - * wouldn't keep
 - * kept

Exercise 5. Open the brackets:

1. We've been invited (*for, from, to*) a wedding.
2. He often visits his parents on (*-, a, the*) Sundays.
3. Students often (*think*) that exams are a nuisance.
4. When the water (*boil*), turn off the gas, will you?
5. Ann (*not, recover*) yet. She is still in hospital.
6. When they (*get married*)? - Last year.
7. It still (*rain*).
8. - Who told you about it? - A friend of (*mine, my*).
9. She is (*good*) secretary that has ever worked here.
10. We (*arrive*) ten minutes ago.
11. You (*read*) any of Shakespeare's plays?
12. Somebody (*use*) my computer at the moment.
13. They (*ask*) me some questions at the yesterday's interview.
14. She told me that you (*be*) ill.

15. It costs (*many, much*) to repair a car.
16. I know (*nothing, anything*) about Economics.
17. As soon as I (*hear*) the results, I'll let you know.
18. Where is Stella? - She (*play*) tennis in the park.
19. Cats (*not, like*) water.
20. I didn't understand what she (*mean*) at first.

Exercise 6. Read the text carefully and choose the correct word for each space from the table:

Burnt by the Sun (1)_____ the Oscar for best foreign language film in 1995. When the (2) _____ was announced, a man tossed a young girl over his shoulder and strode triumphantly to the podium. Not yet having seen the movie, I found this celebratory (3)_____ somewhat inappropriate — a doting Russian father sharing his moment of Hollywood (4)_____ with his little daughter. But once you have seen Burnt by the Sun you will recognise that there could have been no more (5)_____ gesture. The film is about life during Stalin's reign of terror; but at its bitter-sweet, sentimental heart it is about that father and his daughter and their special love for each other. The father — well-known Russian film-maker Nikita Mikhalkov — wrote, directed, and had the (6) _____ role of Colonel Kotov in Burnt by the Sun. And Mikhalkov's co-star and the inspiration for the film is his daughter Nadia. He explains: "I decided to play this role for the unique (7)_____ of helping the performance of my daughter, Nadia ... certain scenes being especially delicate on an emotional level." In several such scenes, father and daughter express and (8)_____ their love for each other. Mikhalkov also made his daughter comfortable by calling her by her (9)_____ name in the film, and Mikhalkov says: "I (10) _____ this film very quickly because I wanted my six-year-old daughter to play the role. Children grow quickly and lose the tenderness, the simplicity, and the charm their youth carries."

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A got | B took | C won | D received |
| 2. A grant | B award | C reward | D prize |
| 3. A performance | B scene | C moment | D show |
| 4. A victory | B glory | C achievement | D triumph |
| 5. A fit | B proper | C suitable | D appropriate |
| 6. A leading | B small | C principal | D basic |
| 7. A plan | B reason | C fact | D thing |
| 8. A show | B stress | C demonstrate | D emphasise |

9. A Christian **B** last **C** real **D** second

10. A shot **B** did **C** made **D** wrote

Exercise 7. Choose from four answers the only one correct:

1. I found my lost pen while I ... for my pencil sharpener.

- a) look c) was looking
- b) looked d) am looking

2. When my friend studied abroad, his parents ... him every week.

- a) phone c) had phoned
- b) was phoning d) phoned

3. When I got home I realized that I ... my wallet.

- a) lose c) had lost
- b) lost d) has lost

4. When you ... to the Chinese restaurant next time, what will you eat?

- a) go c) goes
- b) will go d) would go

5. The man ... by the police yesterday, but he denies robbing the bank.

- a) arrest c) is arrested
- b) was arrested d) had been arrested

6. It's raining, but if you take your umbrella, you ... wet.

- a) don't get c) won't get
- b) didn't get d) doesn't get

7. Last year Helen was staying with her brother while her house

- a) repaired c) was repaired
- b) was being repaired d) had been repaired

8. Cars are fast and convenient. On the other hand they ... problems in cities.

- a) cause c) has caused
- b) caused d) will cause

9. When I ... up yesterday, I was told this good news.

- a) wake c) woken
- b) woke d) has woken

10. We ... come to your party, but it depends on our finding a babysitter.

- a) may c) has to
- b) couldn't d) mustn't

11. Our teacher is a reliable person, we ... trust everything to her.

- a) shouldn't c) is able
- b) can d) must

12. I'll feel ... when my exams are over.

- a) happy c) more happily
- b) happily d) happiest

13. I felt ... because I had fever.

- a) badly c) worse
- b) bad d) the worst

14. Have you ever seen a film at ... Embassy cinema?

- a) - c) an
- b) a d) the

15. I don't like to have ... animals in my flat.

- a) the c) an
- b) — d) some

16. Excuse me, could you move. I can't see

- a) something c) nothing
- b) anything d) none

17. ... is at home and no one knows where they are.

- a) Anybody c) Everybody
- b) Somebody d) Nobody

18. I'd like to thank everybody who has helped me ... this experiment.

- a) in c) at
- b) on d) with

19. He wanted to borrow my bike ... the weekend but I couldn't lend it to him.

- a) to c) for
- b) in d) on

20. My cat catches a lot of

- a) mouse c) the mice
- b) mice d) a mouse



Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in writing:

Water Pollution

Water pollution occurs mostly, when people overload the water environment such as streams, lakes, underground water, bays or seas with wastes or substances harmful to living beings.

Water is necessary for life. All organisms contain it, some drink it and some live in it. Plants and animals require water that is moderately pure, and they cannot survive, if water contains toxic chemicals or harmful microorganisms. Water pollution kills large quantity of fish, birds, and other animals, in some cases killing everything in an affected area.

Pollution makes streams, lakes, and coastal waters unpleasant to swim in or to have a rest. Fish and shellfish harvested from polluted waters may be unsafe to eat. People who polluted water can become ill, if they drink polluted water for a long time, it may develop cancer or hurt their future children.

The major water pollutants are chemical, biological, and physical materials that lessen the water quality. Pollutants can be separated into several different classes:

The first class is petroleum products: oil, fuel, lubrication, plastics. The petroleum products get into water by accidental spills from ships, tanker trucks and when there are leaks from underground storage tanks. Many petroleum products are poisonous for animals. Spilled oil damages the feathers of birds and the fur of animals, often it causes death.

The second class is pesticides and herbicides. There are chemicals used to kill harmful animals and plants. If they penetrate into streams, rivers, lakes, these chemicals can be very dangerous. The chemicals can remain dangerous for a long time. When an animal eats a plant that's been treated with it, the poisons are absorbed into the tissues and organs of the animals.

When other animals feed on a contaminated animal, the chemicals are passed up to them. As it goes up through the food chain, the chemical becomes more harmful, so animals at the top of the food chains may suffer cancers, reproductive problems, and death. Nitrates can cause a lethal form of anemia in infants.

The third class are heavy metals, such as, mercury, selenium, uranium, radium, cesium, etc. They get into the water from industries, automobile exhausts, mines, and natural soil. Heavy metals also become more harmful as they follow the food chain. They accumulate in living being's cells and when they reach high levels of concentration in the organism, they can be extremely poisonous, or can result in long-term health problems. They can sometimes cause liver and kidney damage.

The fourth class is fertilizers and other nutrients used to promote plant growth on farms and in gardens.

The fifth class is infectious organisms and pathogens. They enter water through sewage, storm drains, runoff from farms, etc.

The last one is thermal pollution. Water is often taken from rivers, lakes or seas to be used in factories and power plants. The water is usually returned to the source warmer than when it was taken. Even a small temperature change in a body of water can drive away the fish and other species that were originally there, and attract other species in place of them. It breaks a balance and can cause serious circumstances in future.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions in writing:

1. When does water pollution occur?
2. Why do plants and animals require pure water?
3. What are the major water pollutants?
4. How can pollutants be separated?
5. How do petroleum products affect the animals?
6. Why can pesticides and herbicides be dangerous if they penetrate into streams, rivers and lakes?
7. What do heavy metals result in?
8. How do fertilizers penetrate to water?
9. What damage can thermal pollution cause?

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronouns.

A) he B) she C) it D) they F) him G) her H) them

- 1 -

Children like to invent things and test _____. Once my cousins made a simple telephone. _____ made _____ from cups and wire. Francis found two good paper cups. _____ tied _____ to a long wire. Caroline, his sister, talked softly into one cup. _____ heard _____ through the other cup. Then Francis answered Caroline. _____ heard _____ very clearly.

- 2 -

The United States has three main television networks. _____ show different programs. Many viewers like news programs. _____ watch _____ every day. As for Jack, he watches nature programs. _____ give _____ facts about plant and animal life. One nature program described how bees live. _____ told how _____ build hives. Kate came from Russia to visit Jack. _____ liked American television. _____ found _____ very different from Russian television. Kate watched a lot of television with Jack. _____ helped _____ with some of the language. Kate saw a program about tigers.

_____described how _____ teach their cubs to hunt. In America Kate learned a lot of English. _____ remembered _____ for many years.

Exercise 4. To each question are several answers. Choose the one that feel right:

1. Greg's wife gave him a long list of things at the supermarket.
 - to buy
 - to be bought
 - to have been bought
 - to have bought
2. It was nice of you me your Grammar book. Without it I would have been lost.
 - to lend
 - to be lending
 - to have lent
 - to be lent
3. I meant a job interview for you, I am sorry I couldn't.
 - to have arranged
 - to arrange
 - to have been arranged
 - to be arranged
4. Everything comes to him who knows how
 - to have waited
 - to be waiting
 - to have been waiting
 - to wait
5. Joan likes taking care of sick animals. She is pleased this kind of work all the time.
 - to have been doing
 - to be doing
 - to have done
 - to do
6. They must have taught him a lesson. It ought to long ago.
 - be done
 - have been done
 - do
 - have done
7. Modern art is when you buy a picture a hole in the wall – and decide that the hole looks better.
 - to cover
 - to be covering
 - to have covered
 - to have been covering
8. I hoped you by phone, but I couldn't. Why didn't you pick up the receiver?
 - to reach

- to have reached
 - to be reaching
 - to have been reaching
9. My younger brother hates to read; he prefers to.
- to read
 - to be reading
 - to be read
 - to have read
10. This dress looks so old and worn out. It seems ages ago.
- to make
 - to be made
 - to have been made
 - to have made
11. Don't disturb her. She went to bed very late. She may still
- sleep
 - be sleeping
 - have been sleeping
 - have slept
12. Look at the children! They are laughing. They seem the film.
- to enjoy
 - to be enjoying
 - to have enjoyed
 - to have been enjoying
13. There was nothing, but to wait for the next train which was due at six.
- to do
 - to be done
 - to be doing
 - to have been doing
14. It is not hard decisions when you know what your values are.
- to be making
 - to have made
 - to make
 - to be made
15. Anna tried two birds with one stone.
- to kill
 - to have killed
 - to be killing
 - to have been killed

Exercise 5. Select the best answer.

1. Juan_____ in the library this morning.
- A. is study
- B. studying
- C. is studying

D. are studying

2. Alicia, _____ the windows please. It's too hot in here.

A. opens

B. open

C. opened

D. will opened

3. The movie was _____ the book.

A. as

B. as good

C. good as

D. as good as

4. Eli's hobbies include jogging, swimming, and _____.

A. to climb mountains

B. climb mountains

C. to climb

D. climbing mountains

5. Mr. Hawkins requests that someone _____ the data by fax immediately.

A. sent

B. sends

C. send

D. to send

6. Who is _____, Marina or Sachiko?

A. tallest

B. tall

C. taller

D. the tallest

7. The concert will begin _____ fifteen minutes.

A. in

B. on

C. with

D. about

8. I have only a _____ Christmas cards left to write.

A. few

B. fewer

C. less

D. little

9. Each of the Olympic athletes _____ for months, even years.

- A.** have been training
- B.** were training
- C.** has been training
- D.** been training

10. Maria _____ never late for work.

- A.** am
- B.** are
- C.** were
- D.** is

11. The company will upgrade _____ computer information systems next month.

- A.** there
- B.** their
- C.** it's
- D.** its

12. Cheryl likes apples, _____ she does not like oranges.

- A.** so
- B.** for
- C.** but
- D.** or

13. You were _____ the New York office before 2 p.m.

- A.** suppose call
- B.** supposed to call
- C.** supposed calling
- D.** supposed call

14. When I graduate from college next June, I _____ a student here for five years.

- A.** will have been
- B.** have been
- C.** has been
- D.** will have

15. Ms. Guth _____ rather not invest that money in the stock market.

- A.** has to
- B.** could
- C.** would
- D.** must

Exercise 6. Select the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

1. The majority to the news is about violence or scandal.

- A. The
- B. to
- C. news
- D. violence

2. Takeshi swimmed one hundred laps in the pool yesterday.

- A. swimmed
- B. hundred
- C. in
- D. yesterday

3. When our vacation, we plan to spend three days scuba diving.

- A. When
- B. plan
- C. days
- D. diving

4. Mr. Feinauer does not take critical of his work very well.

- A. does
- B. critical
- C. his
- D. well

5. Yvette and Rinaldo send e-mail messages to other often.

- A. and
- B. send
- C. other
- D. often

6. Mr. Olsen is telephoning a American Red Cross for help.

- A. is
- B. a
- C. Red
- D. for

7. I had a enjoyable time at the party last night.

- A. a
- B. time
- C. at
- D. last

8. The doctor him visited the patient's parents.

- A. The
- B. him
- C. visited
- D. patient's

9. Petra intends to starting her own software business in a few years.

- A. intends
- B. starting
- C. software
- D. few

10. Each day after school, Jerome run five miles.

- A. Each
- B. after
- C. run
- D. miles

11. He goes never to the company softball games.

- A. never
- B. the
- C. softball
- D. games

12. Do you know the student who books were stolen?

- A. Do
- B. know
- C. who
- D. were

13. Jean-Pierre will spend his vacation either in Singapore nor the Bahamas.

- A. will
- B. his
- C. nor
- D. Bahamas

14. I told the salesman that I was not interesting in buying the latest model.

- A. told
- B. that
- C. interesting
- D. buying

15. Frederick used work for a multinational corporation when he lived in Malaysia.

- A. used work
- B. multinational
- C. when
- D. lived in

Exercise 7. You must answer this question. Write your answer in 180-220 words in an appropriate style.

1. Last summer you worked for a month for an international company that organizes adventure holidays. Your friend Carlo wants to do the same job this year, and has written to you asking for information. Read the extract from Carlo's letter and from your diary below, and write a letter to Carlo saying whether or not you would recommend the job and why.

Should I apply for the job? I love adventure sports and it would be great to do them for free! I'd like to improve my English, and the work experience would look good on my CV.

What do you think?

Carlo.

AUGUST	
1	Busy day - too much paperwork! No chance to do anything else.
...	
7	Still haven't done sports. Helped others - enjoyed explaining things to people of different nationalities. English getting better!
...	
10	Organised presentation for important English visitors. Good experience.
...	
21	Finally went canoeing!

Now write your letter to your friend. You do not need to include postal addresses.



Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in writing:

The Chernobyl Accident

The Chernobyl station is situated at the settlement of Pripyat, Ukraine, 18 km northwest of the city of Chernobyl, 16 km from the border of Ukraine and Belarus, and about 110 km north of Kiev, the capital of Ukraine.

The station consisted of four reactors, each capable of producing 1 GW of electric power. Construction of the plant began in the 1970s, with reactor number 1 commissioned in 1977, followed by number 2 in 1978, number 3 in 1981, and number 4 in 1983. Two more reactors number 5 and number 6, also capable of producing 1 Gigawatt each were under construction at the time of the accident.

The Chernobyl accident riveted international attention. Around the world, people read the story and were profoundly affected. As a result, «Chernobyl» has entered the public consciousness in a number of different ways and received worldwide media attention.

The Chernobyl accident was clearly a major disaster in human history. Public awareness of the risks of nuclear power increased significantly. Organizations, both pro- and anti-nuclear, have made great efforts to sway public opinion.

The Chernobyl accident also came to symbolize the crumbling state of the USSR in public perception, in particular a dangerous culture of incompetence and cover-up.

On Saturday, April 26, 1986, at 1:23:58 a.m. local time, the fourth reactor of the Chernobyl power plant known as Chernobyl-4 suffered a catastrophic steam explosion that resulted in a fire, a series of additional explosions, and a nuclear meltdown.

It is regarded as the worst nuclear accident in the history of nuclear power ever happened. It produced a plume of radioactive debris that drifted over parts of the western Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Scandinavia, UK, and even eastern USA.

Large areas of Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia were badly contaminated, resulting in the evacuation and resettlement of more than 300,000 people. About 60% of the radioactive fallout landed in the neighbour republic Belarus.

Even now it is difficult to accurately tally the number of deaths caused by the event at Chernobyl, as most of the expected deaths are from cancer, have not yet actually occurred, and are difficult to attribute specifically to the accident.

The Chernobyl accident was not a unique event. Long before, in 1957 near Chelaybinsk-40, a small top-secret town, the first nuclear accident occurred involved the first serious nuclear contamination of vast territories. It was a nuclear explosion happened in a tank with nuclear wastes. In 30 years such tragedy repeated at Chernobyl.

People hope that it was the last time because the third time might be the last one.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions in writing:

1. Where is the Chernobyl station located?
2. When did construction of the plant begin?
3. What happened on Saturday, April 26, 1986, at 1:23:58 a.m. local-time?
4. How many people were resettled due to the accident?
5. Where did most radioactive fallouts land?
6. Why is it difficult to accurately tally the number of deaths caused by the event at Chernobyl?
7. What does the Chernobyl accident symbolize?
8. What happened at Chelaybinsk-40 in 1957?

Exercise 3. Choose from four answers the only one correct:

1. If I ... lots of money, I'll help the poor.
a) will have c) had
b) have d) would have
2. The trouble with you is that you always ... I don't like it.
a) are complaining c) had complained
b) were complaining d) complain
3. I ... her a letter and sent it off immediately.
a) had written c) was writing
b) will write d) wrote
4. I'm afraid my hands are a bit dirty. I ... in the garden since morning.
a) have been working c) work
b) was working d) worked
5. By the year 2100 most of the Earth's natural resources ... up.
a) will use c) will have been used
b) will be used d) will be using
6. The first person who ... the finishing line is the winner.
a) crosses c) crossed
b) cross d) will cross
7. My trousers ... ironing. Have you got an iron?
a) needs c) will need
b) need d) had

- 8.** What happens in your class? ... lectures every day?
a) Had the teachers read c) Do the teachers read
b) Did the teachers read d) Are the teachers reading
- 9.** If you ... me a song, I will sing it at the concert.
a) write c) has written
b) will write d) had written
- 10.** I disapprove of people who ... all sorts of promises which they have no intention of keeping.
a) made c) have made
b) makes d) make
- 11.** When the burglar ran out of the house he ... by a policeman.
a) arrested c) had been arrested
b) was arrested d) would be arrested
- 12.** I think you ... practise driving every day to become a safe driver.
a) can't c) should
b) might d) has to
- 13.** You ... have my car if you like. I shan't be using it tomorrow.
a) had to c) may
b) are to d) must
- 14.** ... war between these two countries was the longest in history.
a) - c) a
b) the d) those
- 15.** On my way home I saw a terrible fire. Luckily the fire brigade soon came and put out ... fire.
a) a c) -
b) the d) such
- 16.** There are ... things that money can't buy.
a) any c) some
b) much d) something
- 17.** Helen had to pay extra at the airport because she had too ... luggage.
a) much c) little
b) many d) few
- 18.** There is a newspaper shop ... the end of the street.
a) at c) on
b) in d) by

19. ... we get to the theatre, the play will have started.

- a) until
- b) by the time
- c) as soon as
- d) whenever

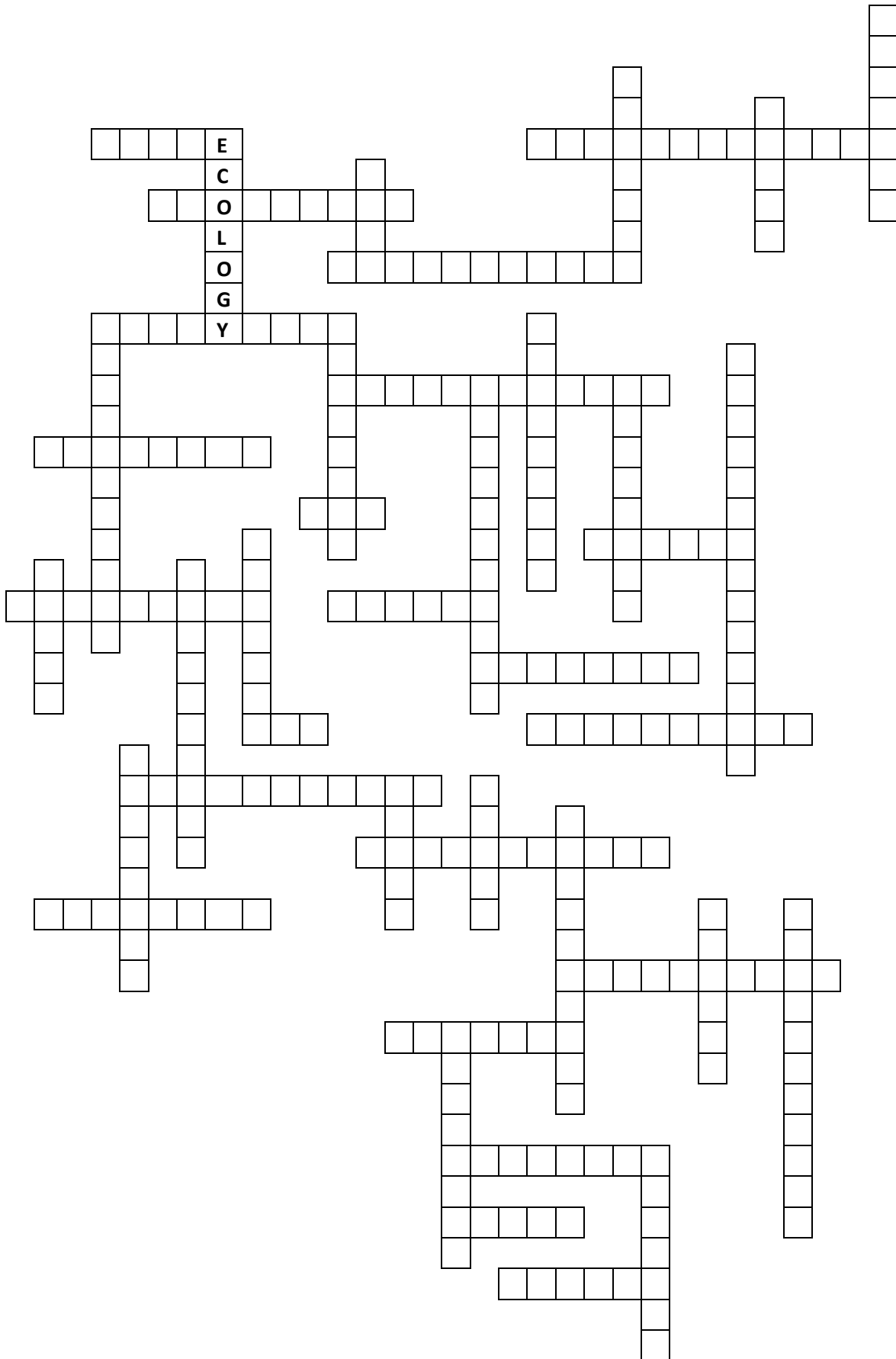
20. Nowadays there are many good reasons for using bicycles ... cars to travel in city centers.

- a) instead of
- b) but
- c) except for
- d) such as

Exercise 4. Open the brackets:

1. They (*watch*) television - their favourite programme is on at the moment.
2. I'll call you as soon as we (*sign*) the contract.
3. They went on holidays with a friend of (*their, theirs*).
4. He didn't even apologize (*for, at*) being late.
5. This house (*build*) by my grandfather many years ago.
6. Are you going (*somewhere, anywhere*) today?
7. Be careful, you've made (a, *the, -*) mistake.
8. We (*travel*) for about two hours when I realized that something was wrong with one of the tires.
9. Mary will be ready soon. She (*have*) a bath at the moment.
10. They (*send*) you the money before they (*leave*). You (*receive*) it soon.
11. She is (a, *the, -*) friend of mine. In fact, she is (a, *the, -*) best friend I have ever had.
12. He'll wait (*at, for, to*) you in front of the library.
13. I saw him (a *few, a little, a lot*) weeks ago.
14. She is a really nice person - one of (*nice*) people I know.
15. I'll tell him the truth of course. But it (*not, be*) any good. He (*not, believe*) me.
16. I thought that my train (*leave*) in an hour and was very disappointed when I (*arrive*) and (*learn*) that it just (*leave*).
17. He kept looking at her, wondering where he (*see*) her before.
18. The sooner we (*start*), the sooner we (*get*) there.
19. When it (*get*) dark, we'll have to stop. We (*may, can't, aren't*) work in the dark.
20. Tell me (*what, which*) you want (*me, I*) to do.
21. When I arrived, the party (*finish*).
22. Excuse me, where is (*near*) cafe?
23. He left the house without (*some, any*) money.
24. I will have to go to the shop if my sister (*not, buy*) anything for dinner.
25. A cook is someone who (*prepare*) meals.
26. It's raining. It (*start*) raining an hour ago.
27. Where's your key? - I'm afraid I (*lose*) it.
28. I (*walk*) along (a, *the, —*) road yesterday when I met my friend.
29. English people are proud (*of, for*) their literature.
30. That car isn't (*our, ours*).

Exercise 5.



Ecology; Biosphere; Carnivore; Ecosystem; Environment; Parasite; Prey; Lithosphere; Species; Water; Sea; Mountain; Corallites; Air; River; Hydrosphere;

Urbanization; Omnivore; Biome; Botany; Atmosphere; Climate; Photosynthesis; Evaporation; Population; Protection; Interact; Resource; Estuary; Groundwater; Grassland; Immigration; Organism; Tundra; Lichen; Forest; Glade; Cliff; Plankton; Microbe; Precipitation; Savanna; Bacteria; Taiga.

Exercise 6. Complete the passages using the words:

- A) draft B) sunrise C) notches D) parts E) lasted
F) tell time G) burn down H) passed I) animal

Long ago in England, candles were used to..... Each candle was divided into twelve parts by colors or by..... . People knew how long it took for the candle to to a notch or to a new color. When three of the candle had burned down, an hour had by. Each candle four hours. Six candles lasted from one until the next. When there was a, the candles burned faster than usual. Some people put a covering, made from the horn of an, around the candles to protect them from the draft.

Exercise 7. In this exercise you are to decide which one of the four answers has most nearly the same meaning as the word above them. Choose the correct answer.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. is not contented | 2. measured precisely | 3. not very likely |
| a). satisfied | a). easily | a). probable |
| b). sorry | b). before | b). well-liked |
| c). allowed | c). exactly | c). enjoyable |
| d). confused | d). on all sides | d). similar |
| 4. bewildered
by the answer | 5. deceived his friends | 6. is not appropriate |
| a). startled | a). praised | a). truthful |
| b). confused | b). made fun of | b). necessary |
| c). angered | c). tricked | c). suitable |
| d). offended | d). looked after | d). dependable |
| 7. spoke previously | 8. the same destination | |
| a). cautiously | a). costume | |
| b). publicly | b). language | |
| c). earlier | c). district | |
| d). privately | d). goal | |

Контрольна робота 2

Варіант № 1



Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in writing:

After the Chernobyl Accident

The Chernobyl accident occurred on April 26, 1986, at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine which used to be the part of the Soviet Union that time.

The Chernobyl accident was clearly a major disaster for the whole humanity. Public awareness of the risks of nuclear power increased significantly.

The workers involved in the recovery and cleanup after the accident received high doses of radiation. In most cases, these workers were not equipped with individual dosimeters to measure the amount of radiation received, so experts can only estimate their doses.

According to Soviet estimates, up to 600,000 people were involved in the cleanup of the 30 km evacuation zone around the reactor. In the first year after the accident, the number of cleanup workers in the zone was estimated to be 211,000, and these workers received an estimated average dose of 16.5 rem. In reality the number of people involved in cleanup processes can be higher.

Besides liquidators there were many people who lived in that area. The accident produced a huge plume of radioactive debris that drifted over parts of the western Soviet Union, Eastern and Northern Europe, the UK, and even eastern USA. Large areas of Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia were badly contaminated. More than 300,000 people were evacuated and resettled. But many people remained to live on the contaminated grounds, some people who were evacuated returned and still live in the 30 km zone.

Some children in the contaminated areas were exposed to high radiation doses because of an intake of radioactive iodine, a relatively short-lived isotope, from contaminated local milk. Several studies have found that the incidence of thyroid cancer among children in Belarus, Ukraine and Russia has risen sharply.

Late in 1995, the World Health Organization linked nearly 700 cases of thyroid cancer among children and adolescents to the Chernobyl accident. In reality the number of cases of thyroid cancer and leukemia is much higher.

As to the short and longer-term effects of radiation after the accident, the main health concern involved radioactive iodine, with a half-life of eight days. Today, there is not the less concern about contamination of the soil with strontium-90 and caesium-137, which have half-lives of about 30 years. The highest levels of caesium-137 are found in the surface layers of the soil where they are absorbed by plants, insects and mushrooms, entering the local food supply. Recent tests have shown that

caesium-137 levels in trees of the area are continuing to rise. There is some evidence that contamination is migrating into underground and closed bodies of water such as lakes and ponds.

The main source of their elimination from the environment is predicted to be natural decay of caesium-137 to stable barium-137, since runoff by rain and groundwater has been demonstrated to be negligible.

The trouble at the Chernobyl plant itself did not end with the disaster in Reactor No. 4 and creation of the sarcophagus. The damaged reactor was sealed off and 200 metres of concrete placed between the disaster and the operational buildings. The Ukrainian government continued to let the three remaining reactors operate because of an energy shortage in the country. A fire broke out in Reactor No. 2 in 1991; the authorities subsequently declared the reactor damaged beyond repair and had it taken offline. Reactor No. 1 was decommissioned in November 1996 as part of a deal between the Ukrainian government and international organizations such as the IAEA to end operations at the plant. In November 2000, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma personally turned off the switch to Reactor No. 3 in an official ceremony, finally shutting down the entire plant.

The IAEA notes that, the Chernobyl accident released as much as 400 times the radioactive contamination of the Hiroshima bomb. That is why the so-called «Red Forest» of pine trees within the 10 km zone, immediately behind the reactor complex, can be observed. The forest is so named because in the days following the accident the trees appeared a deep red hue as they died due to extremely heavy radioactive fallout. In the post-disaster cleanup operations, a majority of the 4 km forest was bulldozed and buried. The site of the Red Forest remains one of the most contaminated areas in the world. However, it has proved to be an astonishingly fertile habitat for many endangered species.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions in writing:

1. When did the Chernobyl accident occur?
2. What short-term effects of radiation on the human being do you know?
3. What longer-term effects on the humanity do you know?
4. Did anything happen at the Chernobyl plant after the disaster of 1986?
5. How much contamination did the Chernobyl accident release?
6. How many people were involved in the cleanup of the 30 km evacuation zone around the reactor?
7. Why were the levels of radioactive contamination in trees of the area continuing to rise?
8. How many people were evacuated and resettled after the Chernobyl accident?
9. What countries were-hit by the Chernobyl accident?

Exercise 3. Write in the correct form of each verb in the Past Simple.

On the 15-th of October, two men _____ (to try) to get to the top of Everest. They _____ (to make) their camp at the bottom of the mountain. They

_____ (to feel) very well in it. It _____ (to be) the highest camp on the mountain. The night before the climb, they _____ (to drink) tea and had supper. They _____ (to discuss) what to take with them to the top. They _____ (to decide) to leave their sleeping bags and tents behind because the equipment _____ (to be) too heavy. Early in the morning they _____ (to have) breakfast and _____ (to get) dressed. Then they _____ (to start) to go up the mountain. It _____ (to be) extremely difficult. The snow _____ (to be) very deep. After a long, hard fight they _____ (to reach) the top together. They _____ (to laugh), _____ (to shout) and _____ (to take) some photographs. Then the sun _____ (to disappear) and the two men _____ (to realise) they _____ (to be) on the top of Everest and it _____ (to be) almost night. Their camp _____ (to be) too far to reach. They _____ (to go) a little way down the mountain, but there _____ (to be) no moon and it _____ (to be) too dangerous. They _____ (to have) to spend the night on the mountain, at about 10,000 metres, with no tent, sleeping bags or food. They _____ (to believe) it _____ (to be) possible. They _____ (to dig) a hole in the snow, and _____ (to bury) themselves. They _____ (not to sleep). It _____ (to be) -30 °C. When the light _____ (to come) at last they _____ (to begin) climbing down, and soon they _____ (to get) to their camp. Everybody _____ (to be) happy.

Exercise 4. English Reading Comprehension. Select the best answer.

Directions to Erik's house

Leave Interstate 25 at exit 7S. Follow that road (Elm Street) for two miles. After one mile, you will pass a small shopping center on your left. At the next set of traffic lights, turn right onto Maple Drive. Erik's house is the third house on your left. It's number 33, and it's white with green trim.

1. What is Erik's address?

- A. Interstate 25
- B. 2 Elm Street
- C. 13 Erika Street
- D. 33 Maple Drive

2. Which is closest to Erik's house?

- A. the traffic lights
- B. the shopping center
- C. exit 7S
- D. a greenhouse

Date: May 16, 1998
 To: Megan Fallerman
 From: Steven Roberts
 Subject: Staff Meeting

Please be prepared to give your presentation on the monthly sales figures at our upcoming staff meeting. In addition to the accurate accounting of expenditures for the monthly sales, be ready to discuss possible reasons for fluctuations as well as possible trends in future customer spending. Thank you.

3. The main focus of the presentation will be _____.

- A. monthly expenditures
- B. monthly salary figures
- C. monthly sales figures
- D. staff meeting presentations

4. Who will give the presentation?

- A. the company president
- B. Megan Fallerman
- C. Steven Roberts
- D. future customers

The B&B Tour

Spend ten romantic days enjoying the lush countryside of southern England. The counties of Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, and Essex invite you to enjoy their castles and coastline, their charming bed and breakfast inns, their museums and their cathedrals. Spend lazy days watching the clouds drift by or spend active days hiking the glorious hills. These fields were home to Thomas Hardy, and the ports launched ships that shaped world history. Bed and breakfasts abound, ranging from quiet farmhouses to lofty castles. Our tour begins August 15. Call or fax us today for more information 1-800-222-XXXX. Enrollment is limited, so please call soon.

5. Which of the following counties is not included in the tour?

- A. Devon
- B. Cornwall
- C. Essex
- D. Hampshire

6. How many people can go on this tour?

- A. 10
- B. an unlimited number
- C. 2-8
- D. a limited number

7. What can we infer about this area of southern England?

- A. The region has lots of vegetation.
- B. The coast often has harsh weather.
- C. The sun is hot and the air is dry.
- D. The land is flat.

Anna Szewczyk, perhaps the most popular broadcaster in the news media today, won the 1998 Broadcasting Award. She got her start in journalism as an editor at the Hollsville County Times in Missouri. When the newspaper went out of business, a colleague persuaded her to enter the field of broadcasting. She moved to Oregon to begin a master's degree in broadcast journalism at Atlas University. Following graduation, she was able to begin her career as a local newscaster with WPSU-TV in Seattle, Washington, and rapidly advanced to national television. Noted for her quick wit and trenchant commentary, her name has since become synonymous with Good Day, America! Accepting the award at the National Convention of Broadcast Journalism held in Chicago, Ms. Szewczyk remarked, "I am so honored by this award that I'm at a total loss for words!" Who would ever have believed it?

8. What is the purpose of this announcement?

- A. to invite people to the National Convention of Broadcast Journalism
- B. to encourage college students to study broadcasting
- C. to recognize Ms. Szewczyk's accomplishments
- D. to advertise a job opening at the Hollsville County Times

9. The expression "to become synonymous with" means

- A. to be the same as.
- B. to be the opposite of.
- C. to be in sympathy with.
- D. to be discharged from.

10. What was Ms. Szewczyk's first job in journalism?

- A. She was a T.V. announcer in Washington.
- B. She was a newscaster in Oregon.
- C. She was an editor for a newspaper in Missouri.
- D. She was a talk show host in Chicago.

Exercise 5. For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

What makes a good souvenir?

On my desk at home, I have a collection of souvenirs; objects that (0) remind me of places I've visited and important events in my life. These objects include a model boat that I saw being (1)..... from a piece of wood on a Caribbean island, a piece of lava that (2)..... hot from a volcano in the year I was born, and a shell (3)..... on my favorite childhood beach.

(4)..... everything else, from which memory and detail fades, it is as if the longer you hold on to certain objects, the (5)..... their associations with the past become, and the sharper the recollections that gather around them. They are, (6)....., real souvenirs, encapsulations not only of the place, but of your time in the place. But these days, the term 'real souvenirs' sounds like a contradiction in (7)..... and this is because the objects sold to tourists as souvenirs are often cheap mass-produced imports that have nothing to (8)..... with the place at all.

It's often the (9)..... that the best souvenirs, like my shell, are found rather than purchased, but (10)..... for souvenirs can also be a fun holiday activity. But if you are buying souvenirs on holiday this summer, make sure they (11)..... the reality test. A good souvenir is not just made in the area where it is bought, it also says something about the culture of that area. It is something made by local people using sustainable local materials, and because you are effectively supporting the local economy, it shouldn't (12)..... too cheap, either.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| A) sketched | A) developed | A) found out |
| B) carved | B) appeared | B) bumped into |
| C) thrown | C) emerged | C) come across |
| D) scratched | D) arrived | D) picked up |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |
| A) Opposite | A) wider | A) albeit |
| B) Dissimilar | B) greater | B) otherwise |
| C) Unlike | C) larger | C) whereas |
| D) Different | D) harder | D) therefore |
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| A) terms | A) gain | A) point |
| B) meanings | B) do | B) fact |
| C) words | C) make | C) case |
| D) names | D) get | D) truth |
| 10 | 11 | 12 |
| A) browsing | A) win | A) come |
| B) seeking | B) take | B) charge |
| C) surfing | C) beat | C) go |
| D) pursuing | D) pass | D) cost |

Exercise 6. Translate into English:

- Мы встретились с ним в то время, когда я стояла на автобусной остановке.
- Я не уверена в том, что он примет ваше предложение.
- Мы сидим у окна, ярко светит солнце, мимо нашего дома спешат люди...

4. Послезавтра у моей сестры экзамен в музыкальной школе (music-school).
Завтра она весь день будет играть на пианино.
5. Она уже сообщила своим родителям о своем отъезде?
6. Они вернулись в родной город, где жили с родителями в детстве.
7. Чем ты занимался, пока я была на работе?
8. Утром мистер Смит просыпается, умывается, одевается, завтракает, отводит детей в школу и идет на работу.
9. Он хорошо написал контрольную работу, и учитель похвалил его.
10. Если бы вы читали книгу, вы бы лучше поняли фильм.
11. Тони сел за стол и начал читать. Он читал целый час, но прочел всего двадцать страниц – книга была сложная – когда пришло время звонить Майклу.
12. Не читайте лежа, это вредно для глаз.
13. Куда он поедет летом? – В Италию, если у него будет достаточно денег.
14. Я бы не согласился на это предложение, если бы я был на месте Ларри.
15. Когда Марджи вошла в комнату она увидела, что все вещи стояли там, где она их оставила.
16. Погода была такая плохая, что я пожалел, что вышел из дому.
17. Он выглядит усталым, как будто давно не отдыхал.
18. Если бы я знал, что тебе нужна эта книга, я бы захватил ее с собой.
19. Не будь он таким рассеянным, он бы не забыл свой чемодан в поезде.
20. Если бы он сейчас был здесь он, конечно, помог бы нам.

Exercise 7. Translate into Ukrainian:

- 1.They will see the film as soon as the children go to bed.
- 2.As soon as he comes, I'll tell him everything. ?
- 3.I'll speak to him before your arrival, but I am not sure if he will follow my advice.
- 4.I'll be very grateful to you if you dictate this article to me.
- 5.It will be very silly of you if you don't use this opportunity.
- 6.The train arrives in an hour. If you go by car, you'll meet her.
- 7.As soon as you see him, ask when he will leave and if he will come to see us before he goes.
- 8.Ask them if they will give me a vacuum cleaner if I need to clean a carpet.
- 9.Here is my address in case you decide to come to Moscow.
10. Shall I send the letter? -- Yes, please. When you go home, drop it into the mailbox.
11. I am sure you will like her as soon as you start working with her.
12. We'll discuss the question in detail before he comes.
13. If he doesn't get the book on Sunday, he won't be able to prepare for the report.
14. I'll speak to him when he comes but I am not sure if he will come today.
15. I don't know when I will get an answer from her, but as soon as I get it, I'll phone you.

Вариант № 2



Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in writing:

Chernobyl and People

Soviet authorities started evacuating people from the contaminated area around Chernobyl within 36 hours of the accident. By May 1986, about a month later, all those living within a 30 km radius of the plant — about 120,000 people — had been relocated.

On May, 1 the parade and other May celebrations did took place in Kyiv, in the city with 4 million population. These days the level of radiation in Kyiv was several times higher than the maximum allowable.

According to reports from Soviet scientists, 35,000 km were contaminated by caesium-137 to levels that can be very dangerous for people's health. It estimates that roughly 850,000 people lived in this area. That is why the issue of long-term effects of Chernobyl disaster on civilians is highly controversial. The number of people whose lives were affected by the accident is enormous. Over 300,000 people were resettled because of the accident; according to the official statistics around 600,000 participated in the cleanup; millions lived and continue to live in the contaminated area. On the other hand, most of those affected received relatively low doses of radiation; there is little evidence of increased mortality, cancers or birth defects among them; and when such evidence is present, existence of a causal link to radioactive contamination is uncertain.

Epidemiological studies have been hampered in the former Soviet Union by a lack of funds, an infrastructure with little or no experience in chronic disease epidemiology. International efforts to organize epidemiological studies have been slowed by some of the same factors, especially the lack of a suitable scientific infrastructure.

The activities undertaken by Belarus and Ukraine in response to the accident — remediation of the environment, evacuation and resettlement, development of uncontaminated food sources and food distribution channels, and public health measures — have overburdened the governments of those countries

A 2002 Nuclear Energy Agency report identified significant long-term effects of the accident from non-radiological origins. The anxiety and stress of living in affected areas has had a severe psychological impact on the population. The resettlement of inhabitants away from areas where they have lived all their lives has also had great psychological effects by disrupting family and existing social networks and placing people in areas where they may be resented by the existing population.

In September 2005, a report by the Chernobyl Forum, comprising a number of agencies including the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Health Organization, UN bodies and the Governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, put the total predicted number of deaths due to the accident at 4,000. The report also stated that, apart from a 30 kilometre area around the site and a few restricted lakes and forests, radiation levels had returned to acceptable levels.

But there is another problem. It is the sarcophagus itself. The sarcophagus is not an effective permanent enclosure for the destroyed reactor. Its hasty construction, in many cases conducted remotely with industrial robots, means it is aging badly, and if it collapses, another cloud of radioactive dust could be released. The sarcophagus is so badly damaged that a small earth tremour or severe winds could cause the roof to collapse. A number of plans have been discussed for building a more permanent enclosure. Most of the money donated by foreign countries and contributed by Ukraine has been squandered by inefficient distribution of construction contracts and overall management, or simply stolen.

About 95% of the nuclear fuel (about 180 tonnes) in the reactor at the time of the accident remains inside the shelter, with a total radioactivity of nearly 18 million curies. The radioactive material consists of core fragments, dust, and lava-like «fuel-containing materials» (FCM) that flowed through the wrecked reactor building before hardening into a ceramic form. By conservative estimates, there is at least four tons of radioactive dust inside the shelter.

Water continues to leak into the shelter, spreading radioactive materials throughout the wrecked reactor building and it to the surrounding groundwater. The high humidity inside the shelter continues to erode the concrete and steel of the sarcophagus. It is pretty dangerous and if no measures are taken, we might face another disaster caused by our complete disregard and stupidity.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions in writing:

1. When did Soviet authorities start evacuating people from the contaminated area around Chernobyl?
2. What was the problem that appeared regarding the Chernobyl sarcophagus?
3. How many tons of nuclear fuel was in the reactor at the time of the accident?
4. What made a severe psychological impact on the population of the contaminated area?
5. How many people were resettled because of the accident?
6. How many people participated in the cleanup operation?
7. How many square kilometers of land were contaminated by caesium-137 to levels that could be very dangerous for people health?
8. Why is the sarcophagus so dangerous nowadays?
9. What would happen if the sarcophagus might collapse?

Exercise 3. To each question are several answers. Choose the one that feel right.

1. Their two-storey cottage was well-planned and was very comfortable.

- ☐ beautiful
- ☐ lovely
- ☐ handsome
- ☐ good-looking
- ☐ pretty
- ☐

2. Eleanor was forty; she was the most woman of her age I had ever met.

- ☐ beautiful
- ☐ lovely
- ☐ handsome
- ☐ good-looking
- ☐ pretty

3. A nice little house stood on the top of a small hill with a garden in front of it.

- ☐ beautiful
- ☐ lovely
- ☐ handsome
- ☐ good-looking
- ☐ pretty

4. Sarah was not very, but she had a lovely figure.

- ☐ beautiful
- ☐ lovely
- ☐ handsome
- ☐ good-looking
- ☐ pretty

5. In her gray frock Pauline made a picture against the rosewood of the piano.

- ☐ beautiful
- ☐ lovely
- ☐ handsome
- ☐ good-looking
- ☐ pretty

6. It was a fine morning, for an outing.

- ☐ beautiful
- ☐ lovely
- ☐ handsome
- ☐ good-looking
- ☐ pretty

7. is well-proportioned and pleasant to look at, especially in a masculine or dignified way.

- ☐ Beautiful
- ☐ Lovely
- ☐ Handsome
- ☐ Good-looking
- ☐ Pretty

8. Everything is in its season. (a proverb)

- ☐ beautiful

- ☐ lovely
- ☐ handsome
- ☐ good-looking
- ☐ pretty

9. means very pleasing in look or character; very enjoyable.

- ☐ Beautiful
- ☐ Lovely
- ☐ Handsome
- ☐ Good-looking
- ☐ Pretty

10. Your white blouse is too for words!

- ☐ beautiful
- ☐ lovely
- ☐ handsome
- ☐ good-looking
- ☐ pretty

11. We went on a picnic and had a time.

- ☐ beautiful
- ☐ lovely
- ☐ handsome
- ☐ good-looking
- ☐ pretty

12. Dorian was wonderfully with his frank blue eyes and crisp golden hair.

- ☐ beautiful
- ☐ lovely
- ☐ handsome
- ☐ good-looking
- ☐ pretty

13. In all the country-side there was no garden so as hers.

- ☐ beautiful
- ☐ lovely
- ☐ handsome
- ☐ good-looking
- ☐ pretty

14. That's all very in theory, but what about the practical side of the matter?

- ☐ beautiful
- ☐ lovely
- ☐ handsome
- ☐ good-looking
- ☐ pretty

15. The toy has given the child so much pleasant occupation.

- ☐ beautiful
- ☐ lovely

- ☐ handsome
- ☐ good-looking
- ☐ pretty

Exercise 4. Choose from four answers the only one correct:

1. An Englishman very seldom ... on the Underground. He prefers to read newspapers.

a) talk	c) is talking
b) talks	d) has talked
2. If you ... with the traffic regulations, you will get into trouble with the police.

a) aren't complied	c) don't comply
b) won't comply	d) wouldn't comply
3. I ... whether you are telling the truth or not and if you are telling a lie, I will never believe you again.

a) shall know	c) should know
b) know	d) knew
4. Whose horse you ... when I saw you yesterday?

a) were riding	c) was riding
b) did ride	d) rode
5. Do you know the time? It ... to me it's about two o'clock.

a) seem	c) seemed
b) seems	d) will seem
6. Tom met me at lunch time and said, "I ... you at the bus stop this morning".

a) haven't seen	c) didn't see
b) not seen	d) hadn't seen
7. Since my first visit to this city many new houses ... here and it has become very noisy.

a) are built	c) had been built
b) were built	d) have been built
8. My doctor says, "A week in the country ... you feel better". I want to follow his advice.

a) made	c) will make
b) has made	d) is making
9. I don't like that she always ... with you.

a) arguing	c) had argued
b) argue	d) is arguing

10. I noticed that it ... all night and everything was wet.

- a) was raining c) rained
- b) had been raining d) has been raining

11. She ... him your message as soon as she sees him.

- a) give c) will give
- b) gives d) gave

12. Yesterday I was going home on foot and all the time I had an impression that I

- a) am followed c) followed
- b) was followed d) was being followed

13. ... you remember what you were doing at this time yesterday?

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

14. We moved last week and now we have a much ... flat.

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

15. The Mediterranean is not as ... as the Pacific Ocean.

- a) larger c) largest
- b) large d) the largest

16. I didn't expect to see him there. He was ... last person I wanted to see.

- a) the c) a
- b) - d) one

17. I didn't know ... answer to that question, so I left it out.

- a) the c) an
- b) - d) no

18. I don't go swimming very ... nowadays.

- a) many c) few
- b) much d) a little

19. Excuse me, there is ... I'd like to ask you.

- a) anything c) something
- b) everything d) none

20. A combination of the use of bicycles ... cheap public transport solves the problem of traffic jams in large cities.

- a) with c) of
- b) by d) in

Exercise 5. Translate into English:

1. Она не знает, когда приедет ее брат.
2. О чем они говорят? – Думаю, они обсуждают итоги конференции.
3. Где Вы покупаете такие интересные кассеты? – В магазине напротив моего дома.
4. Почему тебя не было на собрании вчера? – Я должен был встретить свою сестру на вокзале.
5. Мы ужинали, когда моя сестра вернулась из университета.
6. Она читает эту книгу три дня, и уже прочла 300 страниц.
7. Ты простудишься, если не оденешь пальто.
8. Когда я вошел в комнату, все перестали разговаривать. Они говорили о моем дне рождения и о подарках и не хотели рассказывать мне ничего заранее.
9. Я был бы очень благодарен вам, если бы вы помогли мне решить эту проблему.
10. Ты уже перевел текст? – Нет еще. В нем слишком много незнакомых слов.
11. Я не знала, когда она ушла. Я не знала, почему она ушла.
12. Смотри! Кажется это то, что нам нужно.
13. Если бы не мелкий шрифт, я бы прочитала эту книгу быстро.
14. Почему ты рассказываешь нам об этом? – Я просто пытаюсь избежать неприятностей.
15. Экзаменаторы уже пришли; три студента уже готовятся отвечать.
16. Она смотрит на мир, как будто он принадлежит ей.
17. Жаль, что было так холодно, и мы не смогли подольше погулять.
18. Если бы я был на твоём месте, я бы поторопился. Если ты не поторопишься ты опоздаешь на поезд.
19. Ты говоришь так неуверенно, как будто пытаешься скрыть правду.
20. Вы бы могли съездить за город на пару дней, если бы вовремя закончили работу.

Exercise 6. Open the brackets:

1. (*Most, more*) of the stories that (*a, the, -*) people tell about (*a, the, -*) Irish aren't true.
2. The telephone and the doorbell rang (*in, at, by*) the same time.
3. We had a lot of problems with our house. (*At, in, by*) the end we sold it and bought a flat.
4. She (*must, could, may*) not understand the language when she first came to England.
5. I'm sure I (*can, shall be able to, may*) drive by next summer so we (*can, shall be able to, may*) hire a car now.
6. Your English is much (*good*) than mine.
7. The place that gets the (*much*) rain in the world is the mountain in Hawaii.
8. Which month of the year has (*few*) days?
9. It (*be*) a cold winter night. It (*snow*) hard and I wanted to get home quickly.

10. She (*use*) to play the piano beautifully but she (*not, play*) so well now. She told me she (*study*) at a music school when a child.
11. Write to me when you (*get*) back.
12. Don't disturb him. He (*work*).
13. I've told him (a, *the*, -) lot of times that I don't know who's broken (a, *the*, -) window but he doesn't believe me.
14. The boy didn't want to tell us (*something, nothing, anything*).
15. I wanted to help you yesterday but I (*couldn't, mightn't, shouldn't*).
16. They (*can, be, need*) to meet in the morning tomorrow to sign a new contract.
17. Nobody (*must, can, may*) take anything out of a shop without paying for it.
18. The (*much*) snow you have in winter, the (*good*) crop you have in summer.
19. I'm sorry I'm late. I got here as (*fast*) as I could.
20. (*By, at, to, for*) the end of the street there is a path leading (*by, at, to, for*) the river.

Exercise 7. For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Football as an art form

When filmmakers Douglas Gordon and Phillipe Parreno (0) set out to make an art house movie about the legendary French footballer Zinedine Zidane, they chose to film just one match between Real Madrid, the club for which he was playing at the (1)..... and their great rivals Villareal. But (2)..... of following the progress of the match, the ninety-minute film would show something that had not been seen before; the precise detailed movements of one man during an entire top-level football match.

They hoped that the audience would disengage from the match itself, and focus on this portrait of greatness.

Every (3)..... gesture would be captured and they would see all of the player's grace, athleticism and competitiveness in (4)..... detail.

The (5)..... film is a fascinating work. Those who are not regular watchers of football will be astonished at how (6)..... Zidane becomes actively (7)..... in the game. For much of the ninety minutes he moves around the field relatively slowly; saying nothing, expressing even less, and only occasionally (8)..... into a lethargic jog.

And then the ball arrives at his feet, and there is a flurry of bewildering activity. The cameras (and there are seventeen of them (9)..... on him) struggle to (10)..... up. The defenders don't (11)..... a chance. In a few touches, a couple of checks and feints, Zidane has (12)..... them all behind. He crosses from the tightest of angles and his team-mate is left with the simplest of headers to score a goal.

1

- A) point
- B) moment
- C) time

2

- A) alternative
- B) instead
- C) rather

3

- A) one
- B) single
- C) lone

D) occasion

D) preference

D) sole

4

A) giant

B) big

C) huge

D) great

5

A) following

B) resulting

C) concluding

D) arising

6

A) partly

B) scarcely

C) rarely

D) hardly

7

A) concerned

B) involved

C) associated

D) regarded

8

A) breaking

B) changing

C) opening

D) starting

9

A) trained

B) looking

C) pointed

D) staring

10

A) take

B) speed

C) make

D) keep

11

A) gain

B) hold

C) stand

D) earn

12

A) missed

B) left

C) lost

D) dropped

Вариант № 3



Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in writing:

Come Rain or Shine

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. December, January and February are winter months. Days are short and nights are long. The weather is cold, rivers and lakes are usually frozen. The ground is covered with snow, so a lot of people go skating and skiing. Also it is pleasant to walk when it is not very cold and it snows.

March, April and May are spring months. The weather is getting warmer and warmer, everything changes and reborn. The trees begin to blossom. Sometimes it drizzles, but there are no rough winds; the sun shines brightly. In spring all birds come back from the South and they sing sweetly on the branches of the trees.

The summer months are June, July and August. Summer is the hottest season of the year and days are longer than in winter. Everybody enjoys the cloudless sky and bright sun. Gardens and parks are full of colorful flowers; there are a lot of berries in summer, so some people like to go to a forest to pick them up. Also in summer many people leave their cities and spend much time in the country or at the seaside.

After summer autumn comes. The autumn months are September, October and November. The warm days of early autumn are called the "Indian Summer" and it is really beautiful with its yellow, red and brown trees and golden leaves falling down. Autumn is the season of fruit and vegetables, lots of people pick mushrooms up in the forest and dry them for winter. But days become shorter and nights longer and darker. The weather is not as good as in spring and in summer. The sky is always dull and overcast and it often rains, so there are pools on roads and cars splash the water on the passers-by. People come back from the countryside and do not walk outside enough.

The weather is not the same in different countries. For example, in Britain the weather is often rainy, summer there is quite warm, but windy. In Brazil the climate is warm and citizens wear shorts and T-shirts almost whole year. In Russia the weather is very cold in winter and very warm in summer, people usually wear much clothes in winter – warm sweaters, jeans, tights, winter boots and fur-coats, mittens, scarves, hats and other warm things.

I don't like to wear a lot of warm clothes, that is why my favorite season is spring. I love it because the nature wakes up – trees are in blossom, the green grass grows up, the sun shines, birds sing...beautiful! It is usually warm, so people go outside more often and enjoy spring blue sky.

One famous man said: "The nature doesn't have bad weather", so in my opinion we should like all seasons, because every season is beautiful in its own way.

Country-Side

Nature has always been a favorite theme for poets. Storms and adventures on the sea have inspired them to write stirring verses. Great forests have led them to write solemn songs. Mountains and valleys, hills and meadows, too, have given them inspiration. And, indeed, can you find anyone who would not be thrilled by the beauties of nature, who would not be stirred by the charms of shape, color and motion?

I think everyone enjoys being out in the country. There is a great charm about gathering berries or looking for mushrooms in the silence of the wood. Perhaps you enjoy sauntering in the fields or rambling through the sweet-scented woods where as you move along you stop now and then to admire the white-stemmed birch trees or some blossoming shrubs. You may like climbing hills or following strange trails or looking for unusual plants. At the top of each hill, at each turn in the trail you come upon something new, unexpected.

Perhaps you prefer watching insects, animals or birds. You may watch lines of busy animals as they carry bits of food to their hill-like home, or bees as they hover over flowers. The more you observe, the more you come to know about the beauty of the world around you, and you find a new interest in trees and flowers, fields and valleys and in the animals of the forest.

Exercise 2. English Vocabulary. Select the best answer.

1. The rate of _____ has been fluctuating wildly this week.

A. money

- B. bills**
- C. coins**
- D. exchange**

2. The bus _____ arrives late during bad weather.

- A. every week**
- B. later**
- C. yesterday**
- D. always**

3. Do you _____ where the nearest grocery store is?

- A. know**
- B. no**
- C. now**
- D. not**

4. Jerry Seinfeld, the popular American comedian, has his audiences _____.

- A. putting too many irons in the fire**
- B. keeping their noses out of someone's business**
- C. rolling in the aisles**
- D. going to bat for someone**

5. The chairperson will _____ members to the subcommittee.

- A. appoint**
- B. disappoint**
- C. appointment**
- D. disappointed**

6. The critics had to admit that the ballet _____ was superb.

- A. procrastinate**
- B. performance**
- C. pathology**
- D. psychosomatic**

7. Peter says he can't _____ our invitation to dinner tonight.

- A. angel**
- B. across**
- C. accept**
- D. almost**

8. We were _____ friends in that strange but magical country.

- A. upon**
- B. among**
- C. toward**

D. in addition to

9. The hurricane caused _____ damage to the city.

- A. extend
- B. extended
- C. extensive
- D. extension

10. Many cultures have special ceremonies to celebrate a person's _____ of passage into adulthood.

- A. right
- B. rite
- C. writ
- D. write

Exercise 3. Choose from four answers the only one correct.

1. I _____ Michael for ages.

- didn't see
- don't see
- haven't seen
- saw not

2. I _____ get up very early now.

- must to
- have to
- should to
- ought

3. How much _____ to fly to New York?

- costs it
- it costs
- does cost
- does it cost

4. My brother Nick is very good _____ maths.

- for
- at
- about
- in

5. When did you discover that your car _____ ?

- was disappeared
- had been disappeared
- had disappeared

➤ disappearing

6. If he _____ hard, he'll fail his final exams.

- doesn't work
- won't work
- hadn't worked
- wouldn't work

7. Have you heard the _____ news?

- last
- previous
- latest
- latter

8. Which of you _____ to go on an excursion?

- wants
- want
- does want
- do want

9. I'd like to know _____ .

- where is my diary
- where it is my diary
- where my diary is
- my diary is where

10. I'm very busy at the moment. I _____ for my English exam.

- am preparing
- prepare
- have been preparing
- am going prepare

11. _____ you've given me!

- What a good advice
- What good advices
- What the good advice
- What good advice

12. Ann said that she _____ a new dress.

- had bought
- bought
- will buy
- buy

13. Christmas is _____ popular and colourful holiday in Great Britain.

- most
- the most
- most of all
- very

14. There is _____ noise in Moscow.

- so many
- so much
- such much
- a lot

15. Have you read any books _____ Oscar Wilde?

- from
- since
- by
- for

16. Are you _____ angry with me?

- yet
- else
- still
- while

17. This time tomorrow _____ in the Black Sea.

- I swim
- I'll swim
- I'll swimming
- I'll be swimming

18. I have known Dr Simon _____ 1982.

- since
- for
- about
- from

19. Do you know _____ foreign languages?

- some
- some of
- any
- the

20. This book _____ into 14 languages.

- translated
- has translated
- being translated

➤ has been translated

21. If the weather _____ fine tomorrow, we'll go to the park.

- is
- will
- will be
- were

22. I'd like you to meet a very good friend of _____ , Robert White.

- us
- we
- our
- ours

23. My friend and I _____ go to the tennis court every Sunday.

- occasionally
- ever
- usually
- often

24. You'd better _____ .

- stop worrying
- to stop worrying
- stop to worry
- to stop worry

25. You have never been to Canada, _____ ?

- isn't it
- is it
- haven't you
- have you

Exercise 4. Write an answer to one of the questions 1-3 in this part. Write your answer in 220-260 words in an appropriate style.

1 You see the following advertisement in an international magazine:

Greatest actor competition	We are planning a television documentary about the ten greatest actors or actresses of all time. Nominate your favourite for inclusion in the programme and win a DVD! Write to us describing the actors' or actress' achievements and explaining why he or she should be included in the programme.
---	---

Write your competition entry.

2 Your class has been discussing how individuals can help with some environmental issues today. Your teacher has now asked you to write an essay explaining what some of the issues are and suggesting possible ways in which individuals can help.

Write your essay.

3 An international magazine regularly features a page of book reviews written by magazine readers. You decide to contribute to the column. Write a review of a book you have read, saying why you did or did not enjoy it and whether you would recommend it to others.

Write your review.

Exercise 5. For questions 1- , read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Creating the perfect CV

The (0) GROWTH [GROW] of online job hunting has increased the importance of having a good CV. Many employers now search CV databases for potential candidates, and a great CV which highlights your skills and experience will boost your chances of getting an interview (1) _____ [CONSIDER] .On average, a recruiter will spend just eight seconds reviewing each CV, so it's important to get it right. If you follow a basic structure, you can present the information in a clear, concise and (2) _____[PERSUADE] way. Your CV should look clean and tidy with no frills or fancy (3) _____[ATTACH] , with all the information

clearly signposted and should not exceed two pages. Include your name, address and contact details, but information about your (4) _____ [NATIONAL] , age and hobbies is not essential.

Any (5) _____[PROSPECT] employer will be interested in your work experience.

List the most recent first, describing your previous jobs in short sentences using straightforward, positive language which highlights all your key (6) _____[ACHIEVE] .Similarly, list brief details of your academic and professional (7) _____[QUALIFY] along with the grades attained. Include specific skills such as IT (8) _____[PACK] or languages, and state whether you're at a basic, intermediate or advanced level. (9) _____[APPLY] looking for their first job since leaving full-time education are (10) _____[LIKE] to have much relevant work experience, so should put information about their academic record and key skills first.

Exercise 6. Insert prepositions to or of:

1. He bought a book ... English poems and gave it... his sister. 2. I wrote ... him asking to send me a box ... chocolates. 3. The roof ... the house is very old. 4. There is a monument ... Pushkin in the Square ... Arts. 5. One wheel ... my car must be changed. 6. He was standing outside the door ... his house and explaining ... the mechanic what was wrong with his car. 7. He gave her a big bunch ... flowers. 8. I sent a letter ... my friend. 9. The streets ... St. Petersburg are straight. 10. Many pages ... this book are torn. 11. The young scien-tist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment. 12. London is the capital ... Great Britain. 13. The embankments ... the Neva are faced with granite. 14. It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson. 15. He was devoted ... his friend. 16. I explained ... the teacher that by the end ... the lesson I had not finished the translation ... the text and that's why I had not handed it ... him. The surprise ... the teacher was great. My explanation seemed strange ... the teacher.

Exercise 7. Open the brackets:

1. It was a lovely day. There wasn't a cloud (*on, at, in*) the sky.
2. When I'm a passenger (*in, by, at*) a car, I prefer to sit (*in, by, at*) the front.
3. He (*sit*) on the bank fishing when he (see) a man's hat floating down the river. It (*seem*) strangely familiar.
4. The house next to yours (*be*) full of policemen and police dogs yesterday.
- What they (do)? - I heard that they (*look*) for drugs. -They (*find*) any? — Yes, I believe one of the dogs (*discover*) something there.
5. It's a long time (*for, since*) I had a good rest.
6. In detective stories the murderer always (*catch*) which doesn't happen in real life.
7. Some people (*can, must, may*) break the law and get away with it. Others get punished.

8. There was (*a, the, -*) knock on (*a, the, -*) door. I opened it and found (*a, the, —*) small dark man in (*a, the, —*) blue overcoat and (*a, the, -*) woolen cap.
9. I'll wait as long as you (*like*), but don't let me down.
10. If he (*not, stay*) in bed for a couple of days at least, he will never feel better.
11. I (*be*) interested in politics lately.
12. His theory is very difficult: very (*a few, few, little*) people (*can, must, may*) understand it.
13. When I got (*for, into, to*) the car this morning I found that (*a, the, -*) radio had been stolen.
14. She came in and (*say*) that the kettle (*boil*).
15. (*A, the, -*) pollution is one of (*a, the, -*) greatest problems facing (*a, the, -*) mankind.
16. Our luggage is very heavy. We (*have to, may, should*) take a porter.
17. I didn't see the signal, so I (*not, stop*).
18. I just (*remember*) that I (*not, pay*) the rent yet.
19. Tom (*can, must, may*) speak Welsh very well.
20. Could I speak (*at, to*) Jane, please?
21. Tom (*arrive*)? - Not yet.
22. When Sarah came to the party, Paul already (*go*) home.
23. You (*see*) news on television yesterday, didn't you?
24. She didn't tell (*somebody, anybody*) about her plans.
25. Do you read (*many, much*)?
26. She paid for her ticket and (*leave*).
27. I couldn't open the office door because someone (*lock*) it.
28. When I phoned her, she (*do*) her homework.

Вариант № 4



Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in writing:

Ecology

In recent years the environmental problems have become extremely urgent and received a great publicity. In some way they are the result of scientific and technological progress of the 20-th century. But people also do a lot of harm to nature because they don't understand that the man is the part of environment. The relationship between man and nature has become one of the most vital problems facing civilization today.

Pollution of water and air is one of the problems millions of people are concerned today. Acid rains, unsafe of nuclear and hydraulic power stations,

radioactive and other poisonous materials, disposal of wastes became the global disasters. Cars are one of the most harmful and dangerous polluters of air.

In more than a hundred towns and cities the concentration of harmful substances in the air and water is over 10 times the admissible level. Archangelsk is one of the most "dirty" towns of the country. The Northern Dvina - our main water source is fully polluted with industrial and communal wastes - the result of side-effect in the work of three giant pulp and paper mills. Water is not suitable for drinking.

Another problem is presence of dangerous radioactive military objects and kosmodrom "Plesetsk". Besides we must remember about ozone holes over our heads. The ozone layer doesn't protect us from dangerous ultraviolet rays any more. They get through the atmosphere causing skin cancer and other diseases.

All these facts make us become more sensitive towards the environment. The trouble is that our local powers don't realize enough the danger of the situation and don't pay much attention and money for construction of cleansing enterprises. Various public organizations and unofficial movement make their best to change official and public opinion on the environmental problems. One of the most famous and strong organizations nowadays is "Green peace". I suppose the solution of the problem requires the cooperation the people's efforts in nature conservation.

Exercise 2. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. Where is Mr. Andersen? -- He has left for the Hague. -- When did he leave? -- Several days ago. -- I have never been to the Netherlands, though I have wanted to go there for several years.
2. Have you ever been to Santa Barbara? -- Yes. -- When were you there last? -- Last year,
3. Where is Ann? Why hasn't she come to the institute today? I haven't seen her today. Has anything happened to her? -- No, Ann is here. She has just gone to the lecture. But the lecture has already begun, so you won't be able to speak to her.
4. Have you been to a Broadway theatre? What did you see there? When were you there last?
5. I haven't heard from my parents lately. -- When did you get the last letter? -- A month ago. I have sent them several letters since that time.
6. Let's go to the restaurant to dine. -- Oh, I'd love to. I haven't had dinner yet. -- When did you have breakfast? -- Late in the morning, but I have been hungry for a long time.
7. The weather has changed since yesterday. It's very cold, it's snowing and a strong wind is blowing.
8. Have they gone away yet? -- Yes, they left at 7 sharp.
9. They met at my friend's six months ago, but they haven't seen each other since then.
10. I miss my family. I think I haven't been home for ages. I've been on my business trip for six months already,
11. Have you written your test yet? Show it to me, please.

- 12.** Did you come long ago? Did you see him? -- I came yesterday, I saw him and spoke to him after breakfast this morning.
- 13.** Three months later he went to Africa. They haven't met since then.
- 14.** I came here long ago. I've been here since 9 o'clock,
- 15.** Your hair has got a little darker since that time.
- 16.** We have just sold the last copy of the book. It's a pity you haven't told us that you need it.
- 17.** When did he get ill? -- Three days ago. I've been with him since yesterday.
- 18.** I found out your telephone number in the enquiry office and called you several times, but nobody answered.

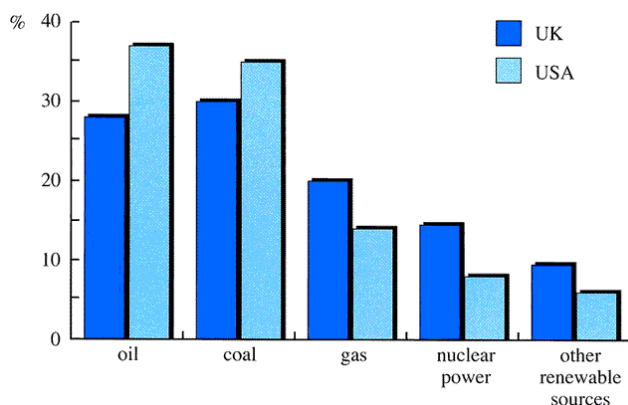
Exercise 3.

The charts below show UK and USA energy consumption in 2000 and 2006.

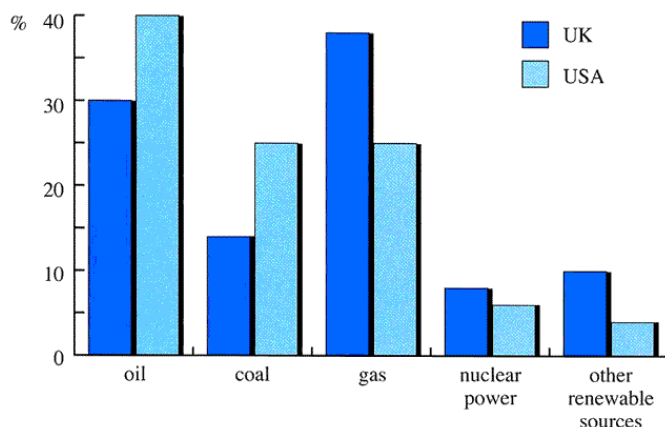
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Energy Consumption 2000



Energy Consumption 2006



Exercise 4. Present a written argument or case to an educated reader with no specialist knowledge of the following topic.

Nowadays more people are choosing to live with friends or alone rather than with their families. This trend is likely to have a negative impact on communities.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

You should use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

Write at least 250 words.

Exercise 5. To each question are several answers. Choose the one that feel right.

1. I want my phone number because people often get the wrong number.

- ❖ changed
- ❖ having changed
- ❖ being changed

2. If you want a thing well, do it yourself.

- ❖ done
- ❖ being done
- ❖ having been done

3. The captain watched the sailors the steamer.

- ❖ unloading
- ❖ having unloaded
- ❖ unloaded

4. A penny saved is a penny

- ❖ gaining
- ❖ gained
- ❖ having gained

5. Going back to his office, Fisher had a feeling of strong anger and mild grief.

- ❖ mixing
- ❖ mixed
- ❖ being mixed

6. Bitterly , the explorers set out on the return journey.

- ❖ disappointed
- ❖ being disappointed
- ❖ having been disappointed

7. Alice didn't like her Biology classes; she thought they were
- ❖ bored
 - ❖ being boring
 - ❖ boring
8. Money on the brain is never spent in vain.
- ❖ spent
 - ❖ being spent
 - ❖ spending
9. the film at least a dozen times, he knew it almost by heart.
- ❖ having seen
 - ❖ having been seen
 - ❖ seeing
10. The man pointed to a large pink and gray dwelling house behind the parking lot.
- ❖ towering
 - ❖ being towered
 - ❖ having towered
11. Jenny looked up and saw her husband her reflection in the mirror.
- ❖ watching
 - ❖ watched
 - ❖ having watched
12. Thank you for the information, - Mandy said what to do next.
- ❖ not known
 - ❖ not knowing
 - ❖ not having known
13. control of his car on an icy road, the driver hit a tree.
- ❖ Losing
 - ❖ Having lost
 - ❖ Being lost
14. by her appearance she looked like a person whose life was hard and full of sorrows.
- ❖ Having judged
 - ❖ Judged
 - ❖ Judging
15. The girl was sitting with her back to the window, her head half
- ❖ being turned
 - ❖ having been turned
 - ❖ turned

Exercise 6. Read the text below. Convert words typed in capital letters at the end of lines, numbered B4 - B10, so that they are compatible with the grammar of the text. Fill in the gaps derived words. Each corresponds to a single pass of the task group B4 - B10.

The Rock Wall

In the morning the colonists took food and weapons and started along the beach toward the south. It was not necessary for one of them to stay behind. Since the arrival of the big box the day before they **B4** _____ no difficulty in lighting a fire.

Not very far from the rock house there were some forest trees, and then a high wall of rock **B5** _____ straight up to a height of about fifty metres. On the other side of it there was a big lake. "Let's go and see where the water goes out of the lake," said Jack.

They went round the end of the rock wall. It was a very difficult journey, but at last they came to the side of the lake. The boys tried **B6** _____ fish in the lake, but there seemed to be very few.

Jack **B7** _____ the way.

They heard the noise of **B8** _____ water.

It grew **B9** _____. Suddenly they came to an opening in the trees. In front of them was a river flowing out of the lake almost to the rock wall.

A big hole **B10** _____ in the wall, about ten metres above the place where they were standing.

B4. HAVE

B5. RISE

B6. CATCH

B7. LEAD

B8. FALL

B9. LOUD

B10. MAKE

Exercise 7. To each question are several answers. Choose the one that feel right.

1. It is a small village with a long of one-storey houses, all alike.

- * file
- * row
- * rank
- * queue

2. He is feeling rather The result of the exam will his future career.

- * awkward, relate
- * excited, rule
- * anxious, determine
- * nervous, control

3. Henry VIII was a cruel person. He had no on his wives.

- * forgiveness
- * sympathy
- * sorry
- * mercy

4. He is not concerned about the trouble.

- * the last
- * at last
- * the least
- * in the least

5. I've got cash about me today and I can lend you two or three pounds.

- * free
- * a few
- * spare
- * many

6. Why did you answer this question? It was not for you.

- * heard
- * accepted
- * meant
- * understood

7. Before the exam he had to study for nine hours

- * at last
- * on end
- * at length
- * in full

8. I shopping yesterday.

- * made
- * managed
- * came
- * did

9. Where are you staying? - In a youth

- * hostel
- * pub
- * inn
- * hotel

10. During Peter I's, Russia won many glorious victories.

- * reign
- * monarchy
- * ruling
- * governance

11. The loud music in the room next to mine me from my work.

- * irritated
- * annoyed
- * distracted
- * interfered

12. He looks he had come into a fortune.

- * as
- * though
- * if
- * as if

13. Nick and Mike were the students in class who to write the test well.

- * one, were able
- * lonely, succeeded
- * alone, could
- * only, managed

14. I will buy the house if it in good

- * shape
- * colour
- * form
- * condition

15. He's been working in the garden since morning, and he is completely

- * exhausted
- * tiring
- * destroyed
- * exhausting

16. My parents to my taking lessons at home.

- * allow, particular
- * approve, personal
- * agree, private
- * permit, additional

17. Don't let the child touch this thing! It is

- * immeasurable
- * valueless
- * priceless
- * worthy

18. A of birds often fly in a "V"

- * herd, size
- * pack, figure
- * flock, shape
- * collection, view

19. This mirror would well our bedroom.

- * please
- * fit
- * go
- * match

20. your hand and ask to go there.

- * Arise, permit
- * Rise, agreement
- * Raise, permission
- * Lift, allowance

Вариант № 5



Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in writing:

The world environment

There are a lot of ecological problems. The most serious ecological problems are: noise from cars and buses; destruction of wildlife and countryside beauty; shortage of natural resources; the growth of population; pollution in its many forms.

Water is everywhere, but there is no ocean or sea which is not used as a dump. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned too. Fish and reptiles can't live in them. People can't drink this water. So we have to clean the water environment.

Another problem is air pollution. Air pollution influences the health of people. For example: ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone layer in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, but if there are holes in

the ozone layer ultraviolet radiation can get to the earth. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air pollution.

Also we have problem with nuclear pollution. Nuclear pollution cannot be seen but its effect can be terrible.

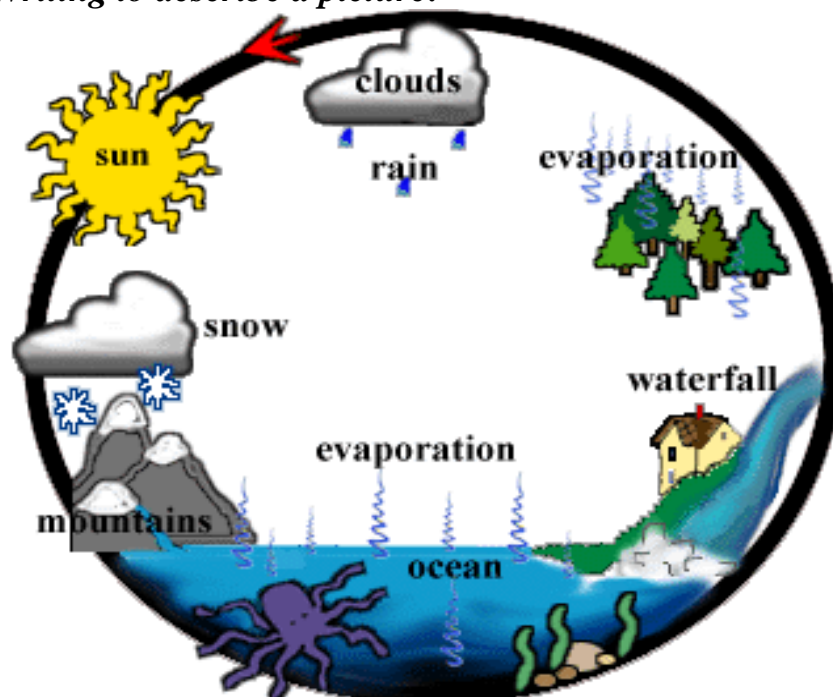
To make air clear clean again we need good filters at nuclear power stations, at factories, in cars and buses.

Another problem is growth of population. They don't have enough places to live. They need more water, more food. So it is the reason of the shortage of the natural resources. It is very difficult to solve this problem.

Also one of the most serious problems is green house effect. It works like this: sunlight gives us heat. Some of the heat warms the atmosphere and some of the heat goes back into space. Nowadays the heat can't go into space. That's why winter and summer temperatures in many places have become higher. If the temperature continue growing up the snow on the mountains and ice will melt, so the most of the earth will be under water.

So every person has to understand how important it is to solve this problems, that endanger people's life.

Exercise 2. Writing to describe a picture:



Exercise 3. Choose from four answers the only one correct:

1. There ... several groups of people in Britain that try to protect the environment.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| a) is | c) was |
| b) are | d) were |

2. Money ... the root of all evil in our life.

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| a) are | c) have been |
| b) were | d) is |

3. This time next week I ... on a beach in the Crimea.

- a) shall lie c) will be lying
- b) lie d) was lying

4. I just ... some soup. Would you like some?

- a) have made c) had made
- b) made d) had to

5. Jim told me that he ... in the school basketball team.

- a) plays c) will play
- b) had played d) is playing

6. Some birds, such as parrots, ... alive and sold as pets.

- a) catch c) will be caught
- b) caught d) are caught

7. He is used to working late at the office. He ... it every day.

- a) do c) did
- b) does d) will do

8. The boy ... a bicycle along the motorway when he was hit by the car.

- a) ride c) has been riding
- b) rode d) was riding

9. The boy ... to hospital by the driver of the car.

- a) was taken c) had been taken
- b) took d) will take

10. As soon as the traffic ... the children ran across the road.

- a) stop c) stopped
- b) had stopped d) will stop

11. How long you ... for me? - For half an hour.

- a) are waiting c) do wait
- b) did wait d) have been waiting

12. People ... prevent pollution of the rivers before it gets worse.

- a) could c) must
- b) need d) had to

13. If you are spoiled as a child you ... have a lot of problems in adult life.

- a) must c) could
- b) may d) should

14. The more you work the ... you'll pass your exams.

- a)** good **c)** best
b) better **d)** the best

15. In Britain you officially become ... adult on your eighteenth birthday.

- a) the c) -
b) an d) a

16. What plant does your father work at? - He works at ... plant down the road.

- a) a** **c) -**
- b) the** **d) those**

17. Shall we have ... dinner today? - Don't worry, at the end of the conference they will serve a dinner.

- a) - c) the
b) a d) an

18. Whose spectacles are these? - ... are on the table, and these are my spectacles.

- a) your** **c) our**
b) yours **d) their**

19. Most visitors to Britain aren't used to driving ... the left and have a lot of problems.

- a)** to **c)** in
b) at **d)** on

20. Don't forget to thank Martin ... coming. He risked his life to get there.

- a)** in **c)** at
b) by **d)** for

Exercise 4. Translate into English:

1. Надеюсь, он больше не будет так себя вести.
2. Ты идешь в университет? – Нет. Я иду в библиотеку.
3. Том вчера не брился, потому что у него не было времени.
4. Ты уже дал им наш новый номер телефона? – Да. Я сделал это неделю назад.
5. Он спросил, что мы сделали с тех пор, как начали работать над этой проблемой.
6. Когда я сошел с поезда, Маргарет ждала меня на платформе.
7. Что ты будешь делать завтра утром? – Я буду делать уроки. – А что ты делаешь завтра днем? – Я буду играть в футбол.
8. Тед покупает очень много книг и словарей.
9. Мы пишем контрольную работу уже полчаса. Некоторые студенты уже закончили ее.
10. Если он не сможет ничего объяснить, у него будут большие неприятности.

11. Я пытаюсь вспомнить, что я делал вчера, перед тем как он мне позвонил.
12. Она попросила меня отправить телеграмму ее родителям.
13. На вашем месте я бы выбрал другую работу.
14. Я бы не начала читать эту книгу, если бы мне ее не порекомендовали.
15. Где Николай? Я жду его уже целый час. – Я видел его в библиотеке минут десять назад.
16. Жаль, что вы не включили радио вовремя. Вы бы с удовольствием послушали эту передачу.
17. Она не остановилась, как будто не слышала, что ее зовут.
18. Я бы не упал, если бы не было так скользко.
19. Если бы мы послали письмо вчера, они бы получили его завтра утром.
20. Мы бы не опоздали на поезд, если бы взяли такси.

Exercise 5. Complete the passages using the words.

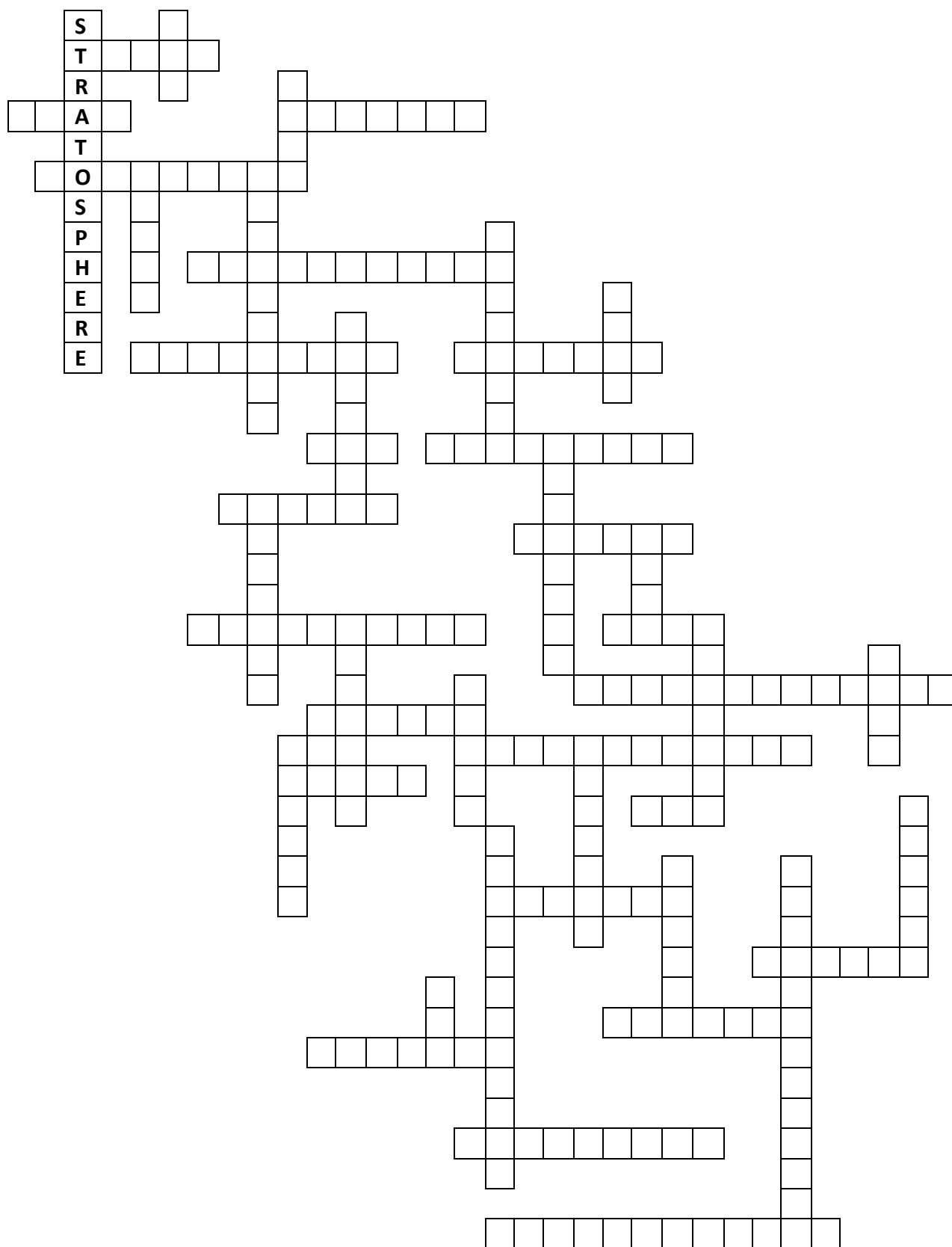
- A) poisonous
- B) mysterious
- C) safety
- D) glorious-looking
- E) dangerous
- F) thoughtful
- G) worse

Sometimes beautiful flowers might be _____. You should be careful not to pick _____ flowers when you go to a _____ field or garden. Be _____ and always think of your _____. A _____ flower could be ninety times _____ than you think.

Exercise 6. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. He has been our trainer since I began playing in this team.
2. Have they taken a decision on this question? -- No, they haven't. They are still arguing. They have been discussing the question for two hours and haven't come to any decision.
3. The morning was sunny, but the weather has changed since 11 o'clock, and now it is raining.
4. What have you been doing since we parted?
5. Has Mary come yet? -- Yes, she's been here for two days, she came on Friday.
6. The students have already been writing their test for two hours. Only two of them have already handed their papers in.
7. The thunderstorm has gone, but the sky is covered with dark clouds and a strong wind is blowing.
8. Have you read the book which I gave you?
9. You are looking bad. Have you been working much this week? -- Yes, I have. I have been working at the translation for ten days but have done only half of it.
10. What is the man doing here? -- He is waiting for the secretary. She has not come to the office yet.

Exercise 7.

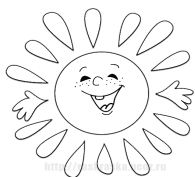


Stratosphere; Noosphere; Sands; Radiation; Symbiosis; Toxic; Nitrate; Oil; Peat; Quicksilver; Predator; Park; Garden; Pasture; Weathering; Animals; Ethanol;

Impurity; Fallow; Fertility; Swamp; Quarry; Ozone; Warming; Snow; Rain; Deforestation; Lake; Wind; Fog; Tsunami; Cyclone; Zircon; Kingdom; Agglomeration; Anomaly; Anthropogene; Agrochemistry; Ammonia; Intoxication; Ion; Sludge; Source; Hoarfrost; Fossil; Gas.

Контрольна робота 3

Варіант № 1



Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in writing:

Animals need help. Earth is in danger

People have lived on our planet for many years. They lived and live on different continents, in different countries. People depend on their planet, on the sun, on animals and plants around them. People must take care of Earth.

Our ecology becomes worse and worse with every new day. Many species of animals and birds are disappearing nowadays. People destruct wildlife, cut down trees to make furniture. They forget that people can't live without trees and plants, because they fill air with oxygen. And, of course, great problems are population and animals destruction.

The main reason of pollution is rubbish. Most of our rubbish goes to big holes in the ground, called 'dumps'. But dumps are very dangerous for our life 'cause they are full of rats, which can carry infections away from dumps. Another way to get rid of rubbish is to burn it. But the fires make poisons, which go into the air and pollute it.

Pollution isn't the only actual problem. Every day a big number of animals disappears. People kill animals for different aims: e.g. people hunt whales for their meat and oil, elephants for their tusks, crocodiles for their leather and so on. And also animals are used for medical experiments. Modern life is bad for animals, birds, fish. The air isn't fresh and the water isn't pure. They don't have good meal and facilities for the life. You can find their names in the Red Book.

Of course, people can't stay indifferent to these problems. There are a lot of special organizations, which try to save our nature. The most known are: The Royal Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals (The RSPCA), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and Greenpeace.

The RSPCA tries to protect animals from bad use. It operates big nation campaigns aimed at lost pets, circus animals.

The WWF rescued several species of animals, mammals as well as birds. These organization also helped to create more than 250 National parks.

Greenpeace began its work 20 years ago from saving whales. And now Greenpeace is a world-famous organization, which saves plants, animals and people. These organization, want to rescue animals, to help them to survive and to save jungle rain forests, which are in danger of destruction. And they also help animals 'cause many of them have already gone as they have nowhere to live. Their homes, the trees, have disappeared.

We must save wild animals. And we must find the right way to save land, people and animals. We must take care of nature, because we are part of it.

Exercise 2. Read the text with gaps, numbered A1 – A7. These numbers correspond to the tasks of the A1 – A7, which represent the possible answers. Circle the number of your choice answer options.

Worthless Food

An odd thing has happened when it comes to food. Even though having the best, freshest, most wholesome food possible is one of the most significant considerations of daily life, frequently food does not receive the attention it A1 _____. Because of vested commercial interests, greed, convenience and apathy, misinformation about food has made far too many people feel A2 _____ about it, believing that anything they can swallow is okay for them. It's not.

You may be A3 _____ to buy someone's product through advertising, false claims or promises of value. But much of the food is as worthless as eating crushed bricks. Far more ill health can be traced to what people eat than you might expect. The greatest A4 _____ to your health on this planet is not the increase of nuclear weapons, it is processed foods!

There is more devitalized worthless "food" A5 _____ to people today than real, authentic food that is necessary for our sustenance; and we have the food manufacturers to thank.





We use the term "processed food" so routinely that for many of us it has come to A6 _____ "just another kind of food". Understand what it really means.

Processing is the practice of taking a perfectly good food, one that contains the nutrients necessary to prolong life, stripping it of anything of value and then offering it for sale. Understand that when the word "processed" is used, it A7 _____ to procedures that undermine your health. It is a term that you can easily and accurately interchange with the word "destroyed".





- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| A1 1) draws | 2) devotes | 3) attracts | 4) deserves |
| A2 1) confident | 2) aware | 3) familiar | 4) accustomed |
| A3 1) forced | 2) convinced | 3) required | 4) obliged |
| A4 1) risk | 2) warning | 3) precaution | 4) threat |
| A5 1) suggested | 2) proposed | 3) offered | 4) meant |
| A6 1) represent | 2) apply | 3) refer | 4) relate |
| A7 1) defines | 2) refers | 3) concerns | 4) determines |

Exercise 3. Choose from four answers the only one correct.





1. I want to become a teacher _____ .

-  when I will leave school
-  when I leave school
-  when I am leaving school
-  when I had left school





2. The Sahara is _____ desert in the world.

-  the hottest
-  hottest
-  the most hot
-  the hotter





3. John is not interested _____ politics.

-  about
-  in
-  for
-  over





4. I'm sure we _____ before.

-  have never met
-  haven't never met
-  didn't met
-  had met





5. I don't know _____ .

-  where this museum
-  where is this museum
-  where this museum is
-  this museum is where





6. They were in Spain last summer, _____ ?

-  were they
-  isn't it
-  didn't they
-  weren't they





7. When I came home late in the evening, my parents _____ ?

-  had already had dinner
-  have already had dinner
-  have been having dinner
-  had dinner





8. New Year's Day is _____ popular in Britain than Christmas.

-  more less
-  more little
-  less
-  little





9. _____ Michelangelo began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

-  At the age of 33
-  At 33 years
-  At the age of 33 years
-  At the age of 33 year-old





10. The cost of living in our country has _____ again.

-  rose
-  raised
-  picked up
-  risen





11. I want _____ at the airport.

-  you meeting me
-  that you meet me
-  you to meet me
-  you meet me





12. What _____ we are having!

-  the rainy weather
-  a rainy weather
-  rainy weathers
-  rainy weather





13. Alex was sure that he _____ the exams successfully.

-  will pass
-  would pass
-  passes
-  has passed

14. Who _____ to go to the cinema with us?

-  want
-  does want
-  wants
-  is wanting

15. The teacher asked me _____ for the lesson.

-  was I ready
-  if I was ready
-  if was I ready
-  that I was ready

Exercise 4. Translate into English:

1. Ты расскажешь мне обо всех своих приключениях? Я все равно узнаю – рано или поздно, так или иначе.
2. Он не видит, что я на него смотрю. Он читает что-то с большим интересом.
3. Мы бы так и не узнали ничего о нем, если бы не тот случай.
4. Автобус запаздывал, и я пожалел, что не взял такси.
5. Она ждала уже час. Миссис Лэмб опаздывала. Она просматривала газету, которую она купила и подумала, что пришла напрасно.
6. Что бы вы делали, если бы вы были на моем месте?
7. Когда твой поезд прибудет, я уже буду ждать тебя на вокзале
8. Почему ты еще не ушел? – Не волнуйся. Я не опоздаю.
9. Заканчивайте свои дела и поедem домой.
10. Барри убирается в комнате с утра и еще не закончил.
11. Почему Вы никогда не приходите на занятия вовремя?
12. Когда Пол открыл дверь, его жена сидела в кресле. У нее на коленях лежала открытая книга, но она не читала.
13. Брайан купит новую машину, если не потратит деньги на что-нибудь другое.
14. Эрик включил радио и сел рядом.
15. Раз или два раза в месяц я получаю письма от родителей. Но в прошлом месяце я не получал письма от них и очень волнуюсь.
16. Он говорил о фильме так, как будто он сам видел его.
17. Жаль, что он пришел так поздно. Мы не успели поговорить о наших проблемах.
18. Вы бы лучше знали язык, если бы прочитали летом несколько английских книг.
19. Если я буду там и увижу его, я скажу ему об этом.
20. У нее было чувство, как будто она знала его всю жизнь.

Exercise 5. Choose from four answers the only one correct:

1. My mother is ill. She will stay in bed until she ... better.

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| a) get | c) will get |
| b) gets | d) is getting |

2. When he lived in London, he ... a lot of time in the museum.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a) spend | c) spent |
| b) had spent | d) was spending |

3. I ... by the door for a long time until someone opened it.

- a) wait c) waited
- b) am waiting d) had been waiting

4. It's raining. I hope you ... your car outside.

- a) won't repair c) didn't repair
- b) don't repair d) were not repaired

5. In two years' time my parents ... for twenty-five years.

- a) will be married c) are married
- b) will have been married d) have been married

6. They said they would not work after 6 p.m. if you ... them overtime.

- a) won't pay c) didn't pay
- b) don't pay d) not pay

7. When I ... her, I waved her, but she didn't noticed me.

- a) had seen c) see
- b) saw d) have seen

8. Where were you at about three yesterday afternoon? -Oh, I ... my car at that time.

- a) was repairing c) had been repairing
- b) repaired d) had repaired

9. My sister will not finish medical training until she ... twenty-tree.

- a) will be c) have been
- b) is d) are

10. Do you know what you ... in your life by the year 2020?

- a) will achieve c) will have achieved
- b) achieve d) will be achieved

11. What a surprise! There ... a fall in the cost of living lately-

- a) has been c) will be
- b) had been d) was

12. I decided to have some English lessons so that I ... practise when I come to the US.

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

13. If you telephone early next week, the secretary ... give you your exam results.

- a) must c) may
- b) can d) will be able to

Dear Pedro,

Could you write a short report on the course last month? I'm considering sending others, so I'd like to know what you did and whether you would recommend it.

Thank you,

Janice

Wish we were a smaller group – couldn't ask many questions about the theory. Good idea to have theory first, though.

So tired – every day packed with seminars. Useful activities putting theory into practice.

Great handouts! No time to read them now.

Never thought like this before – I'll be much more efficient in future.

Really glad I did this!

Now write your report for your manager.

Exercise 7. For questions 1-15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Sushi chef

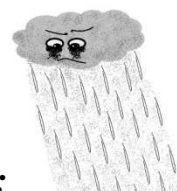
Kazutoshi Endo (0) HAS been making the Japanese fish and rice delicacy known as sushi for thirteen years. Yet he wants to (1) _____ it clear that he is still (2) _____ much a beginner. In fact, he is quite adamant about it, (3) _____ being head sushi chef at one of London's leading Japanese restaurants.

Endo comes from a hard-working family in the port city of Yokohama and is a third generation sushi chef. Although as a child he was (4) _____ encouraged to follow (5) _____ his father's footsteps, and actually trained to be a PE teacher instead, it was always Endo's ambition to (6) _____ so. Yet he was never taught (7) _____ to do.

The (8)_____ you learn in Japan is to watch. Some chefs spend three years washing sushi rice, whilst (9)_____ the same time watching their masters at work.

It takes some concentration to (10)_____ an eye on Endo's hands as he makes sushi, however. All it takes is just a (11)_____ quick cuts with his knife and a neat pile of perfectly sliced octopus sits on the counter. A sushi roll may look (12)_____ a piece of rice, but apparently it takes years to get the touch, to be (13)_____ to roll rice (14)_____ exactly the right amount of pressure. As Endo says: 'Sushi (15)_____ to be mastered. I can't explain the process in words.'

Вариант № 2



Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in writing:

Nature protection

Computers project that between now and the year of 2030 we are going to have increase of the average temperature between 1,5-4,5 Degrees C. Sea levels would rise by several meters, flooding coastal areas and ruining vast tracts of farmland. Huge areas would be infertile and become uninhabitable. Water contamination could lead to shortages of safe drinking water. It looks like the end of civilization on the Earth.

For hundreds of thousands of years the human race has thriven in Earth's environment. But at the end of the 20th century, we were at a crucial turning point. We have upset nature's sensitive equilibrium releasing harmful substances into the air, polluting rivers and oceans with industrial waste and tearing up the countryside to accommodate our rubbish. These are the consequences of the development of civilization. We are to stop it by joint efforts of all the people of the world.

The range of environmental problems is wide. But the matters of people's great concern nowadays are atmosphere and climate changes, depletion of the ozone layer, freshwater resources, oceans and coastal areas, deforestation and desertification, biological diversity, biotechnology, health and chemical safety. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) concentrates its activities on these issues.

One of the most alarming forms of air pollution is acid rain. It results from the release into the atmosphere of sulphur and nitrogen oxides that react with water droplets and return to earth in the form of acid rain, mist or snow. Acid rain is killing forests (nearly every species of tree is affected). It has acidified lakes and streams and they can't support fish, wildlife, plants or insects.

The protective layer of the Earth, the ozone layer, which protects the Earth from the sun's destructive ultraviolet rays, is being damaged by chlorofluorocarbons.

They are released by the daily use of industrial and household products: refrigerators, air conditioners, foam insulation, cleaning chemicals, food packaging. In the ozone layer they attack the ozone molecules making a "hole". This "hole" allows more UV rays to penetrate to the Earth. It increases the risk of skin cancer, weakens the immune system of people. Besides, UV rays influence the oceans, the growth of plankton, an essential part of the marine-life food chain in the negative way, reduce economically important-crops (rice, cotton, soy beans). The life cycle is going to be undermined by the ozone.

It's generally agreed that the destruction of the tropical forest has a major impact on the world climate. The tropical rain forest is a natural recycler, provider and protector for our planet. It recycles carbon, nitrogen and oxygen, helps determine temperature, rainfall and other climatic conditions and supports the most diverse ecosystem in the world. Deforestation could cause one forth of all species on earth to vanish in the next 25 years. These forests in Amazonia, South-East Asia and West and Central Africa are being destroyed at an alarming rate of 42 million acres per year.

We have only a few years to attempt to turn things around. We must review our wasteful, careless ways, we must consume less, recycle more, conserve wildlife and nature, act according to the dictum "think locally, think globally, act locally". To my mind, we are obliged to remove factories and plants from cities, use modern technologies, redesign and modify purifying systems for cleaning and trapping harmful substances, protect and increase the greenery and broaden ecological education. These are the main practical measures, which must be taken in order to improve the ecological situation.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. 159 countries-members of the UNO have set up environmental protection agencies. They hold conferences discussing ecological problems, set up environmental research centres and take practical urgent measures to avoid ecological catastrophe. There are numerous public organisations such as Greenpeace that are doing much to preserve environment. The 5th of June is proclaimed the World Environmental Day by the UNO and is celebrated every year.

Exercise 2. Read the text with gaps, numbered A1-A7. These numbers correspond to the tasks of the A1-A7, which represent the possible answers. Circle the number of your choice answer options.

Dream machine

This could be the answer to our dreams: a new exercise machine that claims to squash an hour's training A1 _____ a mere four-minute fit of activity. The Timeworks exerciser A2 _____ each of the body's muscle groups to be exercised simultaneously. Use it four times a week for four minutes and you are A23 _____ better fitness, weight loss and body toning. Sounds great, but does it work?

According to a study at New York University, it does. Dr Roberts says: 'Fitness improves A4 _____ to the metabolic effect of exercising every muscle group, and fat is burned more A5 _____.'

But don't rush out and buy one just yet. Apart A6 _____ being a bit pricey, British experts aren't so sure.

'Four minutes' exercise four times a week isn't enough,' says Dr Warren. 'And you don't need expensive equipment to exercise — walking or visiting a sports centre are A7 _____ valuable ways of keeping fit.'

A1	1) through	2) from	3) into	4) with
A2	1) gives	2) affords	3) lets	4) allows
A3	1) achieved	2) given	3) reached	4) promised
A4	1) thanks	2) due	3) because	4) —
A5	1) quickly	2) effectively	3) skillfully	4) efficiently
A6	1) from	2) to	3) that	4) for
A7	1) neither	2) either	3) too	4) both

Exercise 3. Expand the brackets, using verbs in the Present Continuous, Present Simple or Future Simple.

1. When you (to get) up every day? - I (to get) up at seven o'clock.
2. My brother usually (not to get) up at seven o'clock. As a rule, he (to get) up at six o'clock, but tomorrow he (to get) up at seven o'clock .
3. Why she (to come) home so late tomorrow?
4. We (to go) to the country the day after tomorrow.
5. Our friends always (to go) to the country for the week-end.
6. Look! The kitten (to play) with its tail.
7. Your parents (to watch) TV now?
8. My sister (not to rest) now. She (to help) mother in the kitchen. She (to help) mother in the kitchen every day.
9. Where she (to go) tomorrow?
10. She (to go) to the country with us tomorrow?
11. They (to stay) at home tomorrow.
12. What you (to do) now? I (to see) that you (not to read).
13. When you (to finish) your homework? It (to be) very late, it (to be) time to go to bed.
14. How you usually (to spend) evenings?
15. What you (to do) in the country next summer?
16. They (not to drink) tea now. I (to think) they (to watch) TV.
17. What your father (to drink) in the evening?

Exercise 4. Present a written argument or case to an educated reader with no specialist knowledge of the following topic:

«Nowadays there are more opportunities for women than there were in the past. Some people think this situation has caused more problems than it has solved.»

What are your opinions on this?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

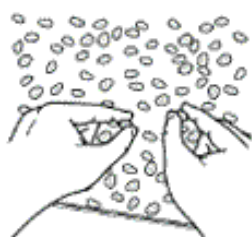
Exercise 5. The illustrations below show how coffee is sometimes produced.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features.

Write at least 150 words.

Dry Method of Coffee Production

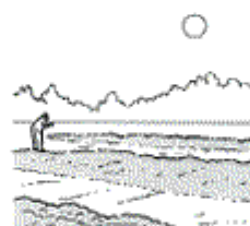
Dry Method of Coffee Production



1 beans sorted (by hand)



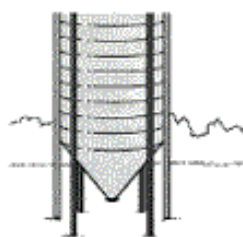
2 cleaned (sieve)



3 dried in sun (4 weeks)



4 raked and turned



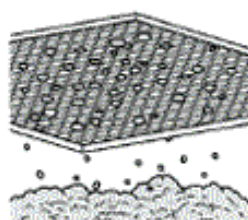
5 stored in silo



6 sent to mill



7 hulling



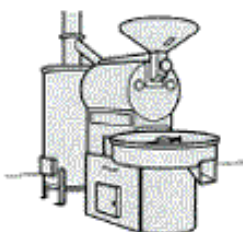
8 grading



9 bagging



10 coffee sold



11 roast



12 packed and sold

Exercise 6. For questions 1-5, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

1 _____

Although not a native speaker, Max can express his ideas in English with a degree of accuracy.

All members of Melanie's family have the same very hair.

Wallace didn't think it was that he was asked to work longer hours than his colleagues.

2 _____

Our teacher us through the poem line by line, after which we began to understand it.

Andrew extensive notes during the lecture, because he wanted to remember exactly what the scientist had said.

Zoe down the name and address of the company that her uncle said was looking for temporary staff.

3 _____

Just because your parents are both teachers, it doesn't that you'll be one, too.

To get to the campsite the road round to the left and then turn right opposite the supermarket.

Millions of viewers the fortunes of the characters in the soap opera every week.

4 _____

When groups of visitors come to the castle, guides them round and answer their questions.

The fact that sales of classical music CDs have fallen just goes to how much is being downloaded from the Internet.

Any imperfections in the material will up when it is put under a microscope.

5 _____

There has been a steady in the number of guidebooks published recently.

As she'd taken on a lot of extra responsibility at work, Martina felt justified in putting in for a

The ancient farmhouse had been built on a slight overlooking the vast open plain.

Exercise 7. Expand the brackets, using verbs in the Present or Past Simple

1. I (to go) to the gym at seven o'clock every day.

2. I (to go) to the gym at seven o'clock yesterday.

3. John (to clean) his teeth every morning at 7.30 o'clock.

4. Yesterday John (to clean) his teeth at a half past seven in the morning.

5. Jane (not to do) English exercises every day.

6. Jane (not to do) English exercises yesterday.

7. His brother (to drink) coffee with milk every day.
8. His brother (to drink) coffee with milk yesterday.
9. Her husband (to like) his job. He (to go) to his office by bus. He (to go) to the office at 9 am every day.
10. Her husband usually (to go) to his office by bus. He (to come) to the office at 9.30 am yesterday.
11. I (to study) English every day.
12. You (to come) to my place yesterday?
13. He (to live) in Dubai.
14. How long it (to take) you to get to the City Mall?
15. What you (to study) every Friday?
16. We (to have) dinner with my family yesterday.
17. His computer (to be) ready yesterday.
18. My friend (to like) running in the park every morning.
19. Their family (to invite) everybody to the party last week.
20. Jesse always (to come) to work early.

Вариант № 3



Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in writing:

Ozone Layer

Ozone layer or ozonosphere, region of the stratosphere containing relatively high concentrations of ozone, located at altitudes of 12-30 mi (19-48 km) above the earth's surface. Ozone in the ozone layer is formed by the action of solar ultraviolet light on oxygen.

The ozone layer prevents most ultraviolet (UV) and other high-energy radiation from penetrating to the earth's surface but does allow through sufficient ultraviolet rays to support the activation of vitamin D in humans. The full radiation, if unhindered by this filtering effect, would destroy animal tissue. Higher levels of radiation resulting from the depletion of the ozone layer have been linked with increases in skin cancers and cataracts and have been implicated in the decline of certain amphibian species.

In 1974 scientists warned that certain industrial chemicals, e.g., chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and to a lesser extent, halons and carbon tetrachloride, could migrate to the stratosphere. There, sunlight could free the chlorine or bromine atoms to form chlorine monoxide or other chemicals, which would deplete upper-atmospheric ozone. A seasonal decrease, or "hole," discovered in 1985 in the ozone

layer above Antarctica was the first confirmation of a thinning of the layer. The hole occurs over Antarctica because the extreme cold helps the very high clouds characteristic of that area form tiny ice particles of water and nitric acid, which facilitate the chemical reactions involved. In addition, the polar winds, which follow a swirling pattern, create a confined vortex, trapping the chemicals. When the Antarctic sun rises in August or September and hits the trapped chemicals, a chain reaction begins in which chlorine, bromine (from the halons), and ice crystals react with the ozone and destroy it very quickly. The effect usually lasts through November. There is a corresponding hole over the Arctic that similarly appears in the spring, although in some years warmer winters there do not result in a major depletion of the ozone layer. A global thinning of the ozone layer results as ozone-rich air from the remaining ozone layer flows into the ozone-poor areas.

Minimum ozone levels in the Antarctic decreased steadily throughout the 1990s, and less dramatic decreases have been found above other areas of the world. In 2000 (and again in 2003) the hole reached a record size, extending over 10.8 million sq mi (28 million sq km), an area greater than that of North America. In 1987 an international agreement, the Montreal Protocol, was reached on reducing the production of ozone-depleting compounds. Revisions in 1992 called for an end to the production of the worst of such compounds by 1996, and CFC emissions dropped dramatically by 1993. Recovery of the ozone layer, however, is expected to take 50 to 100 years. Damage to the ozone layer can also be caused by sulfuric acid droplets produced by volcanic eruptions.

Exercise 2. Choose from four answers the only one correct:

1. I'm sure I ... the door of my house.
a) lock c) have locked
b) locked d) had locked

2. The inspector suspects that the thief ... a special key for opening this safe.
a) will use c) had used
b) has used d) use

3. When are you going to finish this translation? - I... it by tomorrow.
a) will finish c) will have finished
b) will be finishing d) would finish

4. Have you heard the news? I ... my last exam yesterday.
a) passed c) had passed
b) have passed d) was passing

5. He says that he doesn't know where he ... after graduating from university.
a) work c) had worked
b) will work d) would work

6. When you ... older, you will understand everything.
a) grow c) will grow
b) grows d) have grown
7. As a rule the most important news ... broadcast on this channel.
a) are c) is
b) were d) had been
8. There ... hardly any furniture in his room. He hasn't even a chair to sit on.
a) is c) were'
b) are d) have been
9. The rich collection of Hermitage regularly ... millions of people.
a) attract c) have attracted
b) attracts d) would attract
10. When my mother returns home she ... at once that we have redecorated our flat.
a) will see c) has seen
b) sees d) saw
11. He ... the car for many hours before he came to the crossroads.
a) drives c) had been driving
b) was driving d) has driven
12. We ... along the forest road when it started raining.
a) were walking c) walked
b) had been walking d) had walked
13. Sorry, I ... stay any longer, but I really must go home.
a) mustn't c) cannot
b) couldn't d) may not
14. This is ... problem I've ever had in my life.
a) difficult c) most difficult
b) more difficult d) the most difficult
15. When ... "Titanic" was crossing the Atlantic she struck an iceberg.
a) - c) the
b) a d) an
16. The weather is fine today, but I don't like ... hot weather.
a) - c) a
b) the d) an

17. Some women tint their hair when ... goes grey.

- a) they c) its
- b) it d) them

18. Your news ... very important to us.

- a) are c) aren't
- b) is d) were

19. I think it's important ... young people to get a good education.

- a) for c) about
- b) by d) among

20. They left ... Moscow some years ago and live there now.

- a) to c) for
- b) in d) at

Exercise 3. Choose from four answers the only one correct:

I. Climax community

- a) Fuels formed millions of years ago from the remains of plants and animals
- b) The study of the interactions among living things and the nonliving things in their environment
- c) A community that changes little over time
- d) A thing that an organism uses to live

II. Interact

- a) The study of the interactions among living things and the nonliving things in their environment
- b) To act upon or influence something
- c) A thing that an organism uses to live
- d) Fuels formed millions of years ago from the remains of plants and animals

III. Resource

- a) A thing that an organism uses to live
- b) To change from a gas to a liquid
- c) All the members of a species are dead
- d) A community that changes little over time

IV. Biome

- a) An organism that makes its own food
- b) Anything added to the environment that is harmful to living things
- c) An ecosystem found over a large geographic area
- d) The process by which a community changes over time

V. Community

- a) The process by which certain bacteria change nitrogen gas from the air into ammonia
- b) The feeding order of organisms in a community
- c) A group of different populations that live in the same area
- d) An organism that makes its own food

VI. Producer

- a) Fuels formed millions of years ago from the remains of plants and animals
- b) An organism that makes its own food
- c) The water under Earth's surface
- d) The feeding order of organisms in a community

VII. Ecology

- a) The part of earth where living things can exist
- b) Rain that is caused by pollution and is harmful to organisms because it is acidic
- c) The study of the interactions among living things and the nonliving things in their environment
- d) To change from a liquid to a gas

VIII. Evaporate

- a) A thing that an organism uses to live
- b) To change from a liquid to a gas
- c) All the food chains in a community that are linked to one another
- d) An ecosystem found over a large geographic area

IX. Habitat

- a) The place where an organism lives
- b) A diagram that compares the sizes of populations at different levels of a food chain
- c) Fuels formed millions of years ago from the remains of plants and animals
- d) The part of earth where living things can exist

X. Condense

- a) An organism that makes its own food
- b) A community that changes little over time
- c) To change from a liquid to a gas
- d) To change from a gas to a liquid

XI. Acid rain

- a) Rain that is caused by pollution and is harmful to organisms because it is acidic
- b) The part of earth where living things can exist
- c) All the members of a species are dead
- d) A thing that an organism uses to live

XII. Food chain

- a) A diagram that compares the amounts of energy available to the populations at different levels of a food chain
- b) To act upon or influence something
- c) A group of organisms of the same species that lives in the same area
- d) The feeding order of organisms in a community

XIII. Groundwater

- a) Living
- b) Fuels formed millions of years ago from the remains of plants and animals
- c) Anything added to the environment that is harmful to living things
- d) The water under Earth's surface

XIV. Endangered

- a) Anything added to the environment that is harmful to living things
- b) There are almost no animals left of a certain species
- c) A diagram that compares the amounts of energy available to the populations at different levels of a food chain
- d) The feeding order of organisms in a community

Exercise 4. Write an essay on the topic:

«What is happening to the rivers and seas?»

Exercise 5. Open the brackets:

1. In (*a, the, -*) afternoon (*a, the, -*) wind increased and they soon found themselves in (*a, the, —*) difficulties.
2. We believe that he (*have*) special (*knowledge, knowledge's*) which (*may, can, should*) be useful to the police.
3. I (*look*) out before I (*go*) to bed and (*see*) a man (*stand, standing*) on the opposite pavement watching the house.
4. You look exhausted! — Yes, I (*play*) tennis for two hours.
5. I often (*look*) through my old photograph album. It's full of photographs of people (*who, whose*) names I completely (*forget*). I wonder what (*happen*) to them all.
6. When the Titanic (*cross*) (*a, the, -*) Atlantic, she struck (*a, the, an, -*) iceberg.
7. (*Should, ought, be*) I tell him (*the, a*) truth?
8. There (*be*) often accidents (*at, by, in*) these crossroads.
9. He (*use*) to smoke very heavily. Now he hardly smokes at all.
10. We (*must, have, may*) to take a taxi. Otherwise we'll be late.
11. He (*park*) his car and (*rush*) into the shop to buy some bread.
12. There was little time left but they (*drive*) at the top speed and (*come*) to the airport in time.
13. I already (*pack*) my things when Kitty entered the room.
14. You should change (*a, the, your*) wet shoes, or you'll catch another cold.
15. As she was very afraid (*at, of, -*) thieves, she locked up (*a, the, -*) house very carefully before she went to (*a, the, -*) bed.

16. (*Could, may, should*) you lend me your dictionary, please?
17. All sorts of things (*leave*) by passengers on buses.
18. Did you say that you (*want*) to help picking apples? I (*could, may, have to*) come on 10 October. - Oh, we (*pick*) them all by that time. But come all the same.
19. I (*be*) back again at the end of next month.
20. He is always (*in, at*) a hurry.

Exercise 6. Translate into English:

1. Не торопите меня. Я все расскажу с самого начала.
2. С кем она разговаривает? – Со своим начальником.
3. Майкл собирает марки с девяти лет. Он собрал так много, что не знает, что делать.
4. Почему Марджи так редко бывает на занятиях? – Она часто болеет.
5. Куда ты пойдешь в воскресенье, если у тебя будет свободное время?
6. Две недели назад она купила новую машину, хотя ее муж был против.
7. Мы не поняли друг друга. Я ждал его в здании университета, а он в это время ждал меня на улице.
8. Если бы вы попросили их помочь, они бы не отказали вам.
9. Ты уже купил все новогодние подарки? – Да. Почти все.
10. Она дала мне письмо только после того, как я назвал свое имя.
11. Когда я вернулся домой, дети уже спали. Мать сказала, что они спали с 9 часов.
12. Не делайте ничего, что бы могло помешать нашему делу.
13. Если бы она не была такой рассеянной, то не потеряла бы свой кошелек.
14. Она учит японский язык уже пять лет.
15. Вы когда-либо бывали в Вашингтоне? – Да, я ездил в Вашингтон пять лет назад.
16. Мы пожалели, что не пошли вместе со всеми в театр.
17. Он уставился на меня, как будто я сказал что-то не то.
18. Я подожду его, если его не будет дома, когда я приду.
19. Он бы не делал столько ошибок сейчас, если бы не пропустил так много занятий.
20. Если бы я знал его адрес, я бы немедленно написал ему.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.

1. When I came into _____ cottage, the family _____ sitting round the table playing draughts. Draughts _____ their favourite game. They like to play _____ in the evenings.
 A. the Holley's, were, are, it
 B. Holleys, was, are, them
 C. the Holleys', were, is, it
 D. Holleys's, was, is, them

2. When he was going through a narrow passage between two _____ , he heard _____ . These were his neighbours, two _____ girls.
- merrys-go-round, laugh, twenty-years old
 - merry-go-rounds, a laugh, twenty-year old
 - merry-goes-round, laughter, twenty-years old
 - merry-goes-rounds, a laughter, twenty-year old
3. They decided to open a season. Though it was a fashionable party and the walls were decorated with _____ and _____ , the majority of the guests _____ wearing jeans and T-shirts.
- lilies-of-the-valley, forget-me-nots, were
 - lily-of-the-valleys, forget-me-nots, were
 - lilies-of-the-valley, forgets-me-not, was
 - lilies-of-the-valleys, forgets-me-nots, was
4. The _____ wife was wearing a plain white dress with a string of pearls that cost more than my _____ salary.
- governor's-general, two years'
 - governor-general's, two years'
 - governor-general, two years
 - governor's-general's, two-year
5. He pulled off his gloves and put _____ onto the dressing table. She noticed that _____ brand new. So was his hat.
- it, it was
 - it, they were
 - them, it was
 - them, they were
6. He conducted a lot of _____ into _____ but _____ a failure.
- researches, hay fevers, they were
 - research, hay fever, it was
 - researches, hay fever, it was .
 - research, hay fevers, they were
7. The proceeds of the campaign _____ been spent on the construction of the Children's Care Centre. Roadworks _____ being held there to build a new _____ crossing.
- has, are, pedestrian's
 - have, are, pedestrian
 - has, is, pedestrians
 - have, is, pedestrians'

8. Look, Mary is playing with the scissors! Take _____ away from her, _____ may cut into her fingers.
A. it, it
B. them, it
C. it, they
D. them, they
9. Here _____ the pocket money my uncle has sent me today. _____ will be enough to settle all my debts.
A. are, It
B. is, They
C. is, It
D. are, They
10. The criteria _____ too vague. If there were a sharper _____ to make our choice, I would be happy.
A. is, criterion
B. are, criterion
C. is, criteria
D. are, criteria
11. The latest news from the Middle East countries _____ disturbing. A close-up camera showed a man running somewhere. His face was bruised and his clothes _____ torn.
A. was, was
B. were, were
C. was, were
D. were, was
12. The premises _____ big enough, but the inspection took them a lot of _____, and they had to drive home at _____.
A. was, time, dusks
B. were, times, a dusk
C. was, times, dusk
D. were, time, dusk
13. The price for _____ has increased by ten _____ in the last quarter. Lodgings _____ very expensive nowadays.
A. an accommodation, per cent, is
B. accommodation, per cent, are
C. accommodations, per cents, is
D. accommodation, per cents, are

14. That species of birds _____ migrant and _____ found in Africa in winter. Our surroundings _____ too severe for such birds and they leave _____ early in September.

- A. is, is, are, them
- B. are, are, are, them
- C. is, is, is, it
- D. are, are, is, it

15. The crossroads at our supermarket _____ a dangerous place. The traffic lights will help both pedestrians and drivers to avoid accidents. The police _____ to set _____ here.

- A. are, needs, them
- B. is, need, them
- C. are, needs, it
- D. is, need, it

16. Measles _____ a dangerous disease and a lot of children catch _____ at an early age.

- A. is, them
- B. is, it
- C. are, them
- D. are, it

17. This _____ the most effective means of production and _____ can be adjusted to your business in _____ time.

- A. is, it, two month's
- B. are, they, a two-months
- C. is, they, two-month
- D. is, it, two months'

18. The Azores _____ are dark blue species that require _____ cultivation in temperate regions.

- A. forget-me-nots, greenhouse
- B. forgets-me-nots, greenhouse's
- C. forget-me-not, greenhouse
- D. forgets-me-not, greenhouse's

19. Reliable _____ about everyday clothing from the past _____ hard to obtain.

- A. evidences, are
- B. evidence, is
- C. evidences, is
- D. evidence, are

20. These species _____ protected in national parks and _____ .
- A. is, game reserves
 - B. are, game's reserves
 - C. are, game reserves
 - D. is, games reserves

Віріант № 4



Exercise 1. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. On one of the walls there are bookshelves which are full of textbooks and other things necessary for our students.
2. In the corner one can see a TV set.
3. In the corner near one of the windows one can see a bookcase full of books.
4. A student's life is a very full one, both academically and culturally.
5. What a wonderful place school is! One's first day at school remains an unforgettable event. It is the happiest day in one's life.
6. The British Museum is one the world's largest collections of the historical and art treasures.
7. Across the Red Square one can see one of the most interesting Moscow Museums – the Historical Museum.
8. There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not very long. The longest one is the Severn.
9. Great Britain is one of the most highly developed industrial countries in the world.
10. One of the leading industries in Great Britain is the textile industry.
11. The old leading industries of Great Britain are coal, metal and shipbuilding. The new ones are chemical, electronical, motor and aviation.
12. Oxford University consists of twenty-seven men's colleges and five women's ones.
13. In a newspaper one can read a lot of different information about economy, industry, medicine, culture, art, and everyday life events.
14. One may have a rare book in the form of microfilms.
15. One can see that the street is full of life.
16. The traffic in large cities is very heavy nowadays, that's why one must watch traffic lights and be very careful while crossing the street.
17. Don't forget that one must cross the street only at a crossing.
18. Teacher: George, what is a synonym?
George: A synonym is a word which you use when you can't spell the other one.
19. This system of writing is quite different from the one described in the book.

20. One must do it.
21. The normal state for a body is one of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line.
22. One sees other people's faults sooner than one's own.
23. One never knows what his answer may be.
24. This pen is worse than that one.
25. I don't like this dictionary, the first one was more complete. But the one you showed me yesterday was the best.

Exercise 2. Choose from four answers the only one correct:

1. Before I came to the office the manager already ... the documents.
 a) signed c) was signing
 b) had signed d) will sign
2. Peter ... his TV-set when I came to see him yesterday.
 a) repaired c) was repairing
 b) had been repairing d) has repaired
3. I hoped that my article ... in this magazine soon.
 a) will be published c) would have been published
 b) would be published d) would publish
4. If you ... hard, you will enter the university.
 a) work c) are working
 b) will work d) have worked
5. I ... him for three years. I wonder where he is.
 a) didn't see c) don't
 b) haven't seen d) hadn't
6. My mother ... in this school for twenty-five years.
 a) is teaching c) has been teaching
 b) taught d) teaches
7. I want to post this letter, but I ... to go out in the rain.
 a) don't want c) hadn't wanted
 b) didn't want d) not want
8. I need the car to get to the match. I ... on Sunday.
 a) played c) have played
 b) am playing d) have been playing
9. My neighbour used to be such a hard worker, but now he ... interest in everything.
 a) lose c) has lost
 b) loses d) lost

10. I'm so sorry. The camera which you lend me

- a) break c) had been broken
- b) broken d) has been broken

11. Yesterday I ... finish the work because I was very tired.

- a) could c) can't
- b) couldn't d) mustn't

12. Last week he said I ... use the car at the weekend but now he won't let me after all.

- a) can c) was able to
- b) could d) must

13. I'm afraid I can't do it ... than you.

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

14. Be quiet! I don't want to discuss the matter any

- a) more c) the most
- b) most d) much more

15. ... people cannot live without water and air.

- a) the c) a
- b) - d) this

16. Before her marriage she lived in London, where she worked for ... National Gallery.

- a) - c) a
- b) the d) that

17. Haven't you read ... by Shakespeare?

- a) something c) nothing
- b) anything d) none

18. Something is wrong with my umbrella. May I take ...?

- a) yours c) her
- b) your d) their

19. Have you ever been ... England?

- a) in c) into
- b) for d) to

20. Tom has had to give ... playing football since he broke his leg.

- a) in c) at
- b) on d) up

Exercise 3. Use the proper form:

1. He (*buy*) a new house last year, but he (*not, sell*) his old house yet, so at the moment he (*have*) two houses.
2. Tom and Jack (*work*) in different offices but they often (*go*) to work on the same train.
3. I can't find my glasses. - You (*leave*) them in the car yesterday. I just (*put*) them back into your drawer.
4. I already (*pick*) ten pounds of strawberries! I (*grow*) strawberries for ten years.
5. We arrive in England in the middle of July. We (*be told*) that England (*be*) surrounded in fog all year round, so we (*be*) surprised that the sun (*shine*) brightly that day.
6. The documents (*sign*) by the president of the company by 9 o'clock tomorrow.
7. This book (*not, translate*) into Russian yet.
8. A new railway line (*construct*) across the desert now.
9. A new Metro line (*build*) in our city by the end of next year.
10. Many goods (*export*) from China to different countries of the world.
11. The article (*not, translate*) yet? - Oh, it (*translate*) by 2 o'clock yesterday.
12. You (*must, could, may*) come to my place whenever you like.
13. We (*may, to be to, can*) meet at 2, but she didn't come.
14. This is (*difficult*) problem I ever (*have*).
15. I'm afraid I can't do it (*good*) than you.
16. The 22nd of June is (*long*) day in a year and what day is (*short*)?
17. The (*much*) I read the (*much*) I know. But why do I forget so (*many, much, few*)?
18. England is (*densely*) (*populate*) than Scotland and Wales. It's one of (*densely*) (*populate*) parts of Great Britain.
19. ... weather is fine today, but I don't like ... hot weather. (*a/an, the, -*)
20. ...People cannot live without ... water and ...air, ...? (*a/an, the, -*)
21. He works as ... engineer at ... big plant, (*a/an, the, -*)
22. His composition is much (*interesting*) than (*your, yours*) or (*my, mine*).
23. Have you got (*some, any*) money on you? - Not (*many, much*).
24. Were (*many, much*) questions left unanswered? – Only (*few, a few*).
25. (*Some, any, no*) doctor can tell you that smoking is harmful for your health.
26. Will you have (*some, any, no*) tea? - No, thanks. I'd prefer two (*ice-cream*).
27. He shook hands and had a few minutes talk with (*each, everybody*) of us.
28. I (*lose*) my fountain-pen. I must buy (*other, another, the other*) one.
29. This company (*sell*) television equipment and (*other, others, another*) goods.
30. There were two students in the classroom. One of them was reading a book, (*other, another, the other*) was writing (*something, anything*).
31. You ... come and see us sometimes.
32. You ... read the whole book but you ... read the first four chapters.
33. ...you often...to stay at the University after classes last year?-Yes, we...
34. Excuse me, ... you tell me the shortest way to the station?
35. He is very upset. I think you ... apologize.
36. The students ... smoke in the study rooms and the corridors.

37. I don't think people ... get married until they are 21.
 38. It ... rain, so I'll take my umbrella (*though I'm not sure in it at all*).
 39. I ... have my hair cut.
 40. You ... use my dictionary for the test if you want. (2 verbs)
 41. We ... start yesterday (*this was the plan*); but the flight (*cancel*) because of the fog, so we are still here, as you see. (must (*not*), can (*not*), may (*might*), be able to, be to, needn't, have to, could, should)

Exercise 4. Insert modal verbs.

1. D.: Mother, may I invite a few friends to my birthday party?
 M: Yes, you may. How many friends do you want to invite?
 D.: Four: Jim, Bill, Ben and Tom.
 M: It's okay.
 2. B.: What language do you have to study?
 N.: Spanish.
 B.: Do you have to study a lot too?
 N.: Yes, I do. I have to write a lot of papers for my class in history.

Exercise 5. Make up situations. Make use of the following words and word combinations:

- a) to teach physics, to be adviser to the school physics club, hard, twice a week, to like, eleventh grade, to have classes four times a week;
 A.: Can you be adviser to the school physics club? Your students like you and they want you to help them.
 B.: I'm sorry, I can't. I'm very busy. I am writing a very hard paper now and have classes four times a week. I think Mr. Smith can. He's a very good teacher. He teaches physics in the eleventh grade and has classes only two times a week.
 b) to do the housework, to go shopping to the super market (to the de-partment store), to buy vegetables, meat, fish and other things;
 A: Can you go shopping to the super market with me? I want to buy vegetables, meat, fish and other things there.
 B: No, I can't. I must do the housework.

Exercise 6. Complete the dialogues.

1. Salesman: May I help you?
 Customer: Yes, I would like this coat.
 S.m.: Is it cash or charge?
 C: cash.
 S.m.: Here's your change.
 2. S.m.: May I help you?
 C: I'm looking for a brown hat. Do you have something suitable for me?
 S.m.: Yes, sir. We have wide choice of hats.

Exercise 7.

1. Fill in the missing remarks.

a) Jill: I have to make a phone call.

Bill: Sure, what do you want in your coffee?

Jill: A little cream and sugar.

Bill: Okay.

b) Roy: How's your father?

Jane: He is fine, thanks.

Roy: I'm glad to hear that.

2. Think of the questions to which the following sentences are the answers.

Ann: I have to make a phone call.

Peter: Sure. There's a telephone over there. What do you want in your coffee?

Ann: A little cream and sugar.

Peter: How about a piece of cake?

Ann: No, thanks.

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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
для організації самостійної роботи
з дисципліни

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА

(англійська мова)

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