

**УТВЕРЖДАЮ**

**Зам. директора по ОУП**

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Бозрова И.Г.

**МАТЕРИАЛЫ К КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОБОЩАЮЩЕМУ ЗАНЯТИЮ.**

**Дисциплина «Английский язык»**

для первого курса специальности СПО 090307 Информационные системы и программирование (группы 1 ИСП 11-6-7-8).

Разработчик- преподаватель английского языка первой квалификационной категории Климова Ирина Владимировна

Методические материалы к дифференцированному зачету рассмотрены и одобрены на заседании ПЦК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Пояснительная записка.**

к материалам для контрольно-обобщающего занятия

по дисциплине «Английский язык».

Вопросы для контрольно-обобщающего занятия по дисциплине «Английский язык» предназначены для студентов первого курса в учреждениях среднего профессионального образования для специальности 090307 Информационные системы и программирование.

Тематические вопросы составлены на основе примерной программы по учебной дисциплине «Английский язык» для специальностей СПО и соответствует требованиям к уровню владения обязательным минимумом по английскому языку за первый курс обучения. Тематический аспект дифференцированного зачета охватывает весь материал, изученный студентами по данной дисциплине за первый и второй семестры.

Основной целью проведения контрольно-обобщающего занятия является подведение итогов усвоения учебного материала по дисциплине; проверка теоретических знаний, а также контроль навыков перевода англоязычного текста, а также грамматических навыков.

Структура контрольно-обобщающего занятия состоит из двух частей, одна из которых предполагает перевод текста, вторая-выполнение грамматических заданий,

Контрольно-обобщающее занятие проводится в письменно-устной форме. Всего экзаменационных билетов 15 по два практических задания в каждом.

Критерии ответов учащихся оцениваются по пяти бальной системе: оценка 5 (отлично) ставится, если студент выполнил правильный, точный и полный перевод текста и допустил менее 90 процентов ошибок при выполнении грамматического задания; оценка 4 (хорошо) ставится студенту, если он в основном, правильно перевел текст с небольшими недочетами или неточностями и допустил менее 75 процентов ошибок при выполнении грамматического задания; оценка 3 удовлетворительно ставится студенту, если он выполнил перевод с большим количеством ошибок и допустил от 50 до 74 процентов ошибок в грамматическом задании ; оценка 2 (неудовлетворительно) ставится студенту, если он не справился с переводом текста и допустил более 50 процентов ошибок в грамматическом задании.

 Общая оценка -это среднее арифметическое из двух оценок-за перевод текста, за грамматическое задание.

**Билет № 1**

**Задание 1 . Переведите текст на русский язык.**

Children start school at the age of six in Russia. The course of studies at school is eleven years now: four years of primary school and seven years of secondary school. Children under the age of six are taken to creches creche [kreʃ]and nursery schools.

There is a wide choice of schools nowadays: state schools, private schools, lyceums and gymnasiums. The majority of schools is free of charge, but in some (usually private ones) parents have to pay for the education of their children.

In primary school there are three or four lessons a day, they usually are Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. A lesson lasts forty minutes. Dur­ing the first term children get used to learning and adapt to school regulations. Beginning with the second term of the first year at schoolchildren also take Handicrafts, Drawing, Music and Physical Educa­tion. The list of subjects under study is further extended during the second, third and fourth years and includes the World History of Arts, Fundamentals of Security, History, Geography, and others. At primary schools all lessons are usually conducted by one teacher.

In secondary school there is a wide variety of subjects under study. After finishing the ninth form and getting the Certificate of Basic Secondary Education, schoolchildren may either continue their education in the tenth form, or leave school and go to technical (vocational) schools and colleges.

After eleven years at school the school leavers take examinations and get the Certificate of Complete Secondary Education.

The admission to higher school is competitive and based on the system of entrance examinations, usually three or four. Young people also have an option to get specialized secondary education in vocational schools after leaving the eleventh form.

Among higher educational establishments are institutes (colleges), academies and universities. The term of studying in higher school is from four to six years. Students can be involved in scientific research while studying. At the end of their final year at college, university or academy they take final examinations and get a diploma. Besides, they can take postgraduate courses in the chosen field.

**Задание 2**

**1 Is the verb in bold an auxiliary verb (A) or a full verb (F)?**

1 *A* We**’ve** seen this film before.

2 *F*  We **had** a lovely meal at Angie’s.

3 \_\_ **Did** anyone phone last night?

4 \_\_ We **did** the washing-up before we went to bed.

5 \_\_ We **weren’t** using your CD player, honestly!

6 \_\_ Where **were** Andy and Lou at lunchtime?

7 \_\_ Philippa never **does** her homework.

8 \_\_ What have you **done** with my pen?

9 \_\_ Why **are** you looking so sad?

10 \_\_ We**’ve** got a new computer at home.

**2 Match the sentences 1–8 with tenses a–h**

1  *d* My children always do their homework.

2 \_\_ I’ve had this book for a week.

3 \_\_ Portuguese is spoken in Brazil.

4 \_\_ The Egyptians built the Pyramids.

5 \_\_ What were you doing an hour ago?

6 \_\_ If you are looking at the Vatican, which city are you standing in?

7 \_\_ When was the film *Titanic* made?

8 \_\_ We had left the lights on all night.

a Past Simple

b Present Continuous

c Present Simple passive

~~d Present Simple~~

e Past Continuous

f Past Perfect Simple

g Past Simple passive

h Present Perfect Simple

**3 Make these sentences negative.**

1 Simon has lived here for a long time.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2 I went to America last year.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 I’m working very hard.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 She’s arriving this afternoon.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 They were laughing at you.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4 Write questions for these answers.**

1 No, the parcel hasn’t arrived.

Has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

2 Champagne is made in France.

Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

3 Yes, I enjoyed the film very much.

Did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

4 At 8.00 last night I was washing my hair.

What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

5 Football was invented in England.

Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

**5 Match the questions with the short answers.**

1 \_\_ Is the world getting hotter?

2 \_\_ Were you listening carefully?

3 \_\_ Are the pyramids of Egypt still standing?

4 \_\_ Do you think it’s going to rain?

5 \_\_ Have we got time to play another game of tennis?

a Yes, I do.

b No, we weren’t.

c Yes, it is.

d Yes, they are.

e Yes, you have.

**Билет № 2**

**Задание 1. Переведите текст на русский язык**

The Moscow College of Technical Communication was founded in 2005. It is a large school where more than 3000 students are currently enrolled. All of them are full-time students.

The course of study in my College lasts from 3 to 4 years. The academic year is divided into two terms.

At the end of each term students pass examinations and credit tests. For an exam you get a mark, and when you take a credit test you get a mark or a pass. We have holidays twice a year: two weeks in January and two months in summer.

There are many faculties in my college. Our College has several buildings in Moscow with up-to date equipment and students can carry out lab work and various experiments there. Many students from my group do their own research work.

After finishing college many of them continue their education.Our college is connected with a number of institutes and universities, for example Moscow Financial and Industrial University (FIDH) "Synergy» -the Department of Telecommunications (Московский финансово-промышленный университет- факультет телекоммуникаций), *Moscow Technical University of Communications and Informatics (MTUCI)- faculty " Networks and Communication Systems».* When we graduate we can enter a university without taking entrance exams.

The graduates of our college work successfully in many companies and offices of the country such as Samsung Unify Communications, the Fund of Social Insurance, MGTS, Ministry of Defense, the Post of Russia, Moscow Metro, Federal Taxes Service.

If you work regularly, attend all the lectures and seminars, and get good marks, you will be given a scholarship. If you are at the top of the group and take part in social activities, your scholarship will be higher.

The classes in the college begin at 9 o’clock and we have 3 or 4 lessons a day. Each lesson lasts 90 minutes, between lessons we have 15minutes breaks when we can relax, talk with friends or have lunch.

Students can also stay at college after classes to do sports and other activities. There are different clubs such as music club, language club, automobile club, technical club and others. The students of our college take part in different competitions and festivals.

**Задание 2.**

**1 Are the adverbs of frequency in the correct position? Correct the wrong sentences.**

1 *X*  Do usually you sit here?

*Do you usually sit here?*

2 √ I have always liked Peter.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_ Hardly ever I have anything to eat in the morning.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_ I usually take my daughter to school.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_ I go abroad on business sometimes.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_ I have never enough money.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_ We often have tests in class.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_ Our teacher gives us always too much homework.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9 \_\_ Sonia rarely is late for class.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

1 She *plays* (play) golf with her husband every Tuesday.

2 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not study) French, I already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (speak) French fluently!

3 Some birds \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to warm countries in the winter.

4 We never \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday at Christmas.

5 Why \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) that funny hat?

6 Our cousins \_\_\_\_\_ (not visit) us very often.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (fix) computers?

8 \_\_\_\_\_ (be) they always late for meetings?

9 Wear your boots. It \_\_\_\_\_ (snow).

10 We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner together next Monday.

11 No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not live) in Rome, I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Milan.

12 He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for an international company so he \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) a lot in his job.

13 We \_\_\_\_\_ (study) very hard at the moment.

14 Next week she\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Madrid on business.

**3 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verb in brackets.**

1 She *has*  (have) dinner with her boss on Fridays.

2 I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) about moving to a bigger flat.

3 We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (interview) for the post of Store Manager.

4 Many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not like) wearing a uniform.

5 The company \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) £1m profit a year.

6 Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not have) any change.

7 You’re so thin. How much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (weigh)?

8 I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not do) anything right now – come and have a coffee.

**4 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple passive or Present Continuous passive.**

1 English *is spoken* (speak) here.

2 Service \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not include) in the bill.

3 The staff room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (redecorate) at the moment.

4 On average, calls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (answer) within 5 rings.

5 About 1,000 people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (employ) at this company.

6 Several new office blocks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (build) at the moment.

7 I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (paid) on the first day of the month.

8 At this very moment. the injured \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) to hospital.

**Билет № 3**

**Задание 1. Переведите текст на русский язык**

Education in the United Kingdom is compulsory from the age of five to sixteen. Children under five go either to nursery schools, or to playgroups. Both types of pre-primary educational establishments are non-state; the difference is that a child spends the whole day in a nursery school, while he or she can stay in a playgroup only for some hours a day. Anyway, the main aim of such kind of establishments is to make the children ready for primary schools. Children play, draw, model things from clay and learn to work together.

Compulsory education for all children begins at the age of five. Local Educational Authorities (LEA) cater for the curriculum and exams in each region; they also appoint head teachers and hold assessment tests at schools.

Primary school is for children from five to eleven. Lessons usually last from nine in the morning till four or five in the afternoon with a long break at the lunchtime.

At the age of eleven pupils go to comprehensive schools. Children usually wear a uniform; it is different in different schools. They study Maths, English, Arts, English Literature, Geography, one or two foreign languages, usually French, Italian or German, PE (Physical Education), IT (Information Technology), Religion, Science, Biology, Sex Education and other subjects.

At the end of their studies they take General Certificate of Secondary Education examinations (GCSE) O-level, and then they either leave school and start working or continue their studies at school or at college for two more years. This is called the sixth form at school or the sixth form college, and the students take only the subjects they need for entering the University of their Choice.

At the age of eighteen they take GCSE A-level. They usually take three or four A-levels. There are no entrance exams to universities, so the students can enter a university or a college on the results of their A-level examinations.

State schools are free, and about ninety per cent of all children attend them. Private or public schools are very expensive. These are usually boarding schools, where children stay while they study, coming home only on vacations. These schools are for children between thirteen and eighteen. Before entering a public school children are usually educated at home. State schools are usually mixed, while private schools are typically single-sex, with a few exceptions.

**Задание 2.**

**1 Match the sentence with the tense.**

1 \_\_ I did the week’s grocery shopping on my home computer.

2 \_\_ I hadn’t been to that part of town before.

3 \_\_ Why were you running down the street?

a Past Perfect Simple

b Past Simple

c Past Continuous

**2 Choose the correct form of the verb, Past Simple or Past Continuous.**

1 They *fell / were falling* in love when they *worked / were working* in Rome.

2 She *read / was reading* quietly in her room when suddenly the lights *went / were going* out and she *heard / was hearing* a scream.

3 *Didn’t you meet / Weren’t you meeting* your wife while you *lived / were living* in Italy?

4 I *saw / was seeing* you in the park yesterday. You *sat / were sitting* with your arm round Tom.

5 Why *didn’t they visit / weren’t they visiting* me when they *stayed / were staying* in London?

6 What *did you write / were you writing* when your computer *crashed / was crashing*?

**3 Which happened first? Write *True* or *False*.**

1 I drove to the house but Cathy had left.

*First Cathy left, then I arrived.* ***True***

2 The class had started when I arrived.

*First I arrived, then the class started.* \_\_\_\_\_

3 We had just finished painting the fence when it started to rain.

*First we finished painting, then it rained.* \_\_\_\_\_

4 She’d been walking home when the storm began.

*First she started walking, then the storm began.* \_\_\_\_\_

**4 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or the Past Perfect forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1 I *didn’t ring*  (not ring) him because I *’d forgotten* (forgot) his number.

2 He \_\_\_\_\_ (not pass) his driving test when he \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) from San Francisco to LA!

3 He \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) how the cat \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) 100 kilometres to its old home.

4 She only \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) about the interview three months after she \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) for the job.

5 When he first \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Moscow he \_\_\_\_\_ (never travel) abroad before.

6 They \_\_\_\_\_ (not watch) the film because they \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it before.

7 That’s a surprise! I \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) you two \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) already.

8 They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) married for five years when they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) their first child.

**5 Rewrite the sentences using the passive.**

1 Somebody broke my glasses.

My glasses *were broken*.

2 He didn’t come because nobody had invited him.

He didn’t come because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3 Somebody had left the lights on.

The lights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4 Somebody told me about it yesterday.

I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

5 Did the ambulance take you to hospital?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by ambulance?

6 Nobody gave them any information.

They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Билет № 4**

**Задание 1. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

There is no federal educational standard in the USA. Schooling and educational programmes are the responsibility of each state; this is why one can find great differences in education from state to state. No uniform demands exist on education in schools or universities throughout the nation. In most states attending school is obligatory for children between six and seventeen. Secondary education institutions include elementary schools and high schools.

Higher education in the USA is not nation-wide. Colleges differ a lot from each other in scale and level of education as well as in the "quality" of diplomas given. There are private and state universities. Private education is considered more prestigious. The most famous private university is Harvard. Higher education is rather expensive in the USA.

A typical American university has two levels of education: two years of undergraduate classes and two more years of graduate classes. The undergraduate years are called the freshman and the sophomore year. During the first and the second year the students take subjects of general education: Science, Humanities, Arts. The specialization begins at the third and the fourth years, named the junior and the senior year respectively. After the fourth year at college, students get a Bachelor's degree. Graduates may specialize further and do research. They get a Master's Degree.

**Задание 2**

**1 Complete the sentences with a suitable form of *have to*.**

1 My aunt’s a police officer so she *has to* wear a uniform at work, but my uncle’s a taxi driver so he \_\_\_\_\_ wear one.

2 When I was a teenager, we \_\_\_\_\_ be home by nine o’clock. But we \_\_\_\_\_ take as many exams as teenagers nowadays.

3 My teeth hurt when I drink something cold. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ see the dentist soon.

4 You \_\_\_\_\_ speak Russian to travel around Moscow, but it helps!

5 If you lose your job, \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ sell the car?

**2 Match the modal verbs with meanings a–f.**

1 \_\_ What a lovely present! You **must** send a thank-you note.

2 \_\_ She **can’t** be at home. She’s got an exam today.

3 \_\_ I **might** be home late tonight – I’ve got a meeting.

4 \_\_ I **can** help you – I’m great at Maths.

5 \_\_ **Can** you collect me from school tonight after choir practice?

6 \_\_ You **may** come in. Take a seat please.

a certainty

b permission

c possibility

d request

e obligation

f ability

**3 Tick [√] the correct sentence.**

1 \_\_ Do you can swim?

\_\_ Can you swim?

2 \_\_ She must work harder.

\_\_ She musts work harder.

3 \_\_ I no can understand you.

\_\_ I can’t understand you.

4 \_\_ You must to go now.

\_\_ You must go now.

5 \_\_ Have you to work on Saturdays?

\_\_ Do you have to work on Saturdays?

6 \_\_ When I was young, I had to work hard.

\_\_ When I was young, I must work hard.

**4 Choose the correct verbs. Sometimes both are correct.**

1 I \_\_\_\_\_\_ finish the report by lunchtime.

**a** have to **b** must

2 You \_\_\_\_\_\_ come to the party if you don’t want to.

**a** don’t have to **b** mustn’t

3 We \_\_\_\_\_\_ get a good night’s sleep.

**a** ’ve got to **b** have to

4 Children, you \_\_\_\_\_\_ play anywhere near the railway line.

**a** mustn’t **b** don’t have to

5 I \_\_\_\_\_\_ lend you £10, I’ve only got £5.

**a** ’m not allowed to **b** can’t

6 Did people \_\_\_\_\_\_ wear seat belts in cars during the 1960s?

**a** must **b** have to

7 Lisa, you \_\_\_\_\_\_ give us a call if you’re going to be late home.

**a** must **b** have to

8 My car \_\_\_\_\_ have a new gearbox.

**a** has to **b** must

9 I haven’t got a clue where John is. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.

**a** might be **b** may be

10 You \_\_\_\_\_ ride your bike with no hands.

**a** are not allowed to **b** can’t

**5 Match sentence beginnings 1–5 with endings a–e.**

1 \_\_ Excuse me, could you

2 \_\_ Could I

3 \_\_ Jim, will you

4 \_\_ Do you mind if

5 \_\_ Would you mind if

a borrow your pen?

b we sit here?

c tell me the way to the station?

d I turned the music down?

e throw that scarf over here?

**Билет № 5**

 **Задание 1. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

Joseph Mallord William Turner is one of the greatest English romantic painters and the most original of English landscape artists. Turner was born in London in 1775. His first drawings are dated 1787, when he was only twelve. His childish sketchbooks альбом are still preserved in the British Museum. He received almost no general education but at 14 he became a student at the Royal Academy of Arts and three years later was making drawings for magazines. In 1791 he exhibited two watercolors at the Royal Academy for the first time. He became famous for visionary призрачный interpretations of landscape, making experiments with light and colour.

In 1802 he went to the Continent Америка, where he painted his famous Calais Pier (now exhibited on the National Gallery ,London ) Later he often travelling in England or abroad , using every opportunity to make sketches for his studio paintings in oil and watercolour. His works were exhibited regularly, and in 1807 he became professor of the Academy. Turner showed a remarkable ability to choose the best from the tradition of landscape painting . Among his paintings are Dido Building Carthage (The National Gallery ,London )and Crossing the Brook (The Tate Gallery , London ).

Despite his early and continued success Turner lived a very quiet life. As his fame grew, he bought a large gallery in London for exhibition of his work, but continued to live modestly with his old father. His painting became increasingly в большей степени, abstract ,as he wanted to portray light , space , and the elemental forces of nature стихийные силы природы He showed atmospheric effects with bright colours , for example , in The Grand (The Metropolitan Museum , New York ) and Approach to Venice (The National Gallery ,Washington , DC)) In his will he left more than 19, 000 water colours , drawings ,and oils to the nation . Most of these works are in the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery ,London . In watercolour he is unsurpassed.

**Задание 2.**

**1 Underline the correct verb forms.**

1 What are you doing this evening?

*I’ll go* / *I’m going* to the cinema.

2 Are you going to the bank?

Yes, *I’ll go* / *I’m going* there to talk to the manager.

3 Have you got plans for the weekend?

*I’m playing* / *I’ll play* golf with Chris.

4 This lesson is so long.

Don’t worry. *It might finish* / *It’ll finish* soon.

5 Where are you going for the holiday?

I’m not sure. *I may stay* / *I’m staying* here.

6 I’ve booked the tickets but I can’t collect them.

It’s OK, I’m going into town so *I could collect* / *I’m collecting* them.

7 Have you seen Tom yet?

No, *he’s arriving* / *he’ll arrive* on the six o’clock train.

8 Look at those dark clouds!

Oh dear, *it’ll rain* / *it might rain* later.

**2 Read the conversation. Underline the correct future forms.**

A I*’m going* / *’ll go* to town. Do you want anything?

B *Are you going* / *Will you go* to the post office? I need forty stamps.

A Yes, I am. I *will apply* / *am applying* for a new driving licence so I’ll get you the stamps at the same time.

B Thanks.

A Why do you need forty stamps? You always send emails.

B Well I*’m having* / *’ll have* a party, so I want to send invitations to everybody.

A If you want me to, I*’m buying* / *’ll buy* the invitations too.

B Thanks, but I*’m getting* / *’ll get* them printed at work. It’s already arranged.

A OK. I*’ll see* / *’m seeing* you later! Bye.

**3 In each of these sentences there is a mistake with a future form. Find it and correct it.**

1 I will see her tomorrow at 4.30 p.m.

*I’m seeing her tomorrow at 4.30 p.m.*

2 I go to a concert this evening.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 Greg will helping you move the computer.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 You can ask Alan, but he not help you.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 We will have a party next week.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6 Kate catch the train at 3.30 this afternoon.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7 They don’t visit us next summer.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8 I’m going to go to meet them at the airport.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4 Complete the conversation using the prompts in brackets.**

1 A It looks like it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a beautiful afternoon. Why don’t we go for a walk?

B Great idea! I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) my coat.

A You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not need) that. The sun’s out. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not rain).

B I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) the risk!

2 A There’s a big chance that (5 the company / close) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B That’s terrible. What (6 you / do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) the HR manager tomorrow at 11.00. I don’t want to leave – it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) difficult for me to find a similar job.

B It’s definite, though, so you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) OK.

**Билет № 6**

**Задание 1. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

 London is a cultural capital of Great Britain. It is famous for its museums and galleries.

The British Museum is the oldest museum and attracts millions of visitors each year. It was founded in 1753 by an act of the Parliament. The enormous collection includes treasures from Egyptian, Greek and roman civilizations to medieval European art and Japanese and Asian antiquities.

The Natural History Museum has a fine collection of dinosaurs, birds, mammals, and plant life, as well as geology and ecology displays. It is divided into five departments covering botany, entomology (раздел зоологии, изучающий насекомых), mineralogy, paleontology and zoology. It was opened in 1881.its research and educational departments continue to make a vital contribution to the world’s store of information about our planet and its inhabitants.

 The Science Museum has five floors packed with imaginative displays about science and technology, from the industrial revolution to space exploration, and even the digital age in the Wing, opened in 2000.

The Museum in London at the Barbican takes a look at the fascinating history of the city and its people from prehistoric times to the present day. It is the largest and the most comprehensive city museum in the world.

At the London Transport Museum trams, buses and even underground trains are among the colorful displays. It displays London’s first horse- drawn omnibus of 1829 and a locomotive used on the Circle Line in 1866.

 In the National Army Museum you’ll discover the compelling (убедительный) story of the British soldier in peace and in war through 5 centuries from Tudor to the present day. It shows its visitors how the soldiers lived, worked, and fought. The treasures on display include medals paintings, weapons, and items from one of the world’s finest collections of military costume.

The National Maritime Museum in Greenwich was opened in 1937.The museum displays cover naval history from Tudor times to the present day. The National Museum of Childhood in Bethnal Green displays over 4000 toys past and present, from historic folk toys to Robots and Barbie. There are also Children’s books, costumes and nursery furniture.

**Задание 2.**

**1 Complete the questions with *What*, *Whose*, or *Which*.**

1 \_\_\_\_\_ time does the train leave?

2 \_\_\_\_\_ one do you want – the red one or the blue one?

3 \_\_\_\_\_ sort of food do you like?

4 \_\_\_\_\_ picture do you like best? Mine or Emma’s?

5 \_\_\_\_\_ way do we go – left or right?

**2 Complete the questions with a noun from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| kind size nationality channel make languages colour number  |

1 What \_\_\_\_\_ of music do you like? ~ Rock ’n’ roll.

2 What \_\_\_\_\_ shirt do you want? ~ Medium.

3 What \_\_\_\_\_ is your house? ~ 346.

4 What \_\_\_\_\_ is the football on? ~ BBC 1.

5 What \_\_\_\_\_ is Inge? ~ Swedish.

6 What \_\_\_\_\_ is your printer? ~ Hewlett Packard.

7 What \_\_\_\_\_ is your new car? ~ Blue.

8 What \_\_\_\_\_ do you speak? ~ French and Spanish.

**3 Complete the questions with an adjective or adverb from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| well long frequently far much many fast big  |

1 How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did the journey take? ~ Over three hours.

2 How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the rooms? ~ They’re enormous.

3 How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do trains to York run? ~ Three every hour.

4 How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people came? ~ The room was only half full.

5 How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revision have you done? ~ Hardly any.

6 How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can you run? ~ Not very – I get breathless.

7 How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you speak English? ~ I’m pretty fluent, actually.

8 How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is it from here to the centre? ~ About two miles.

**4 Tick[√] the correct question for each answer. Sometimes both are correct.**

1 √ What’s your new job like? It’s great.

\_\_ How’s your new job?

2 \_\_ What’s Edinburgh like? It’s a beautiful city with a castle.

\_\_ How’s Edinburgh?

3 \_\_ What was John like? Great. He looked much better.

\_\_ How was John?

4 \_\_ What was your meal like? Fantastic. The best fish I’ve ever had.

\_\_ How was your meal?

5 \_\_ What do you feel like? Not so good, actually.

\_\_ How do you feel?

**5 Complete the paragraphs with *who*, *which*, *where*, *whose*, or *that*. Where possible, leave out the relative pronoun.**

1 I received a letter this morning (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ really upset me. An old friend (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I have known all my life is critically ill. The operation (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is having tomorrow will hopefully save his life.

2 My next door neighbour is the only person I know (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children are well-mannered and well-behaved. In the town (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I live, most kids are impolite and badly behaved. Personally, I think it’s the parents (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are to blame.

3 Yesterday, I bumped into an old friend (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is getting married soon. She met her fiancé in the company (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she works. In fact, she’s his boss!

**Билет № 7**

**Задание 1. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

Andrew Lloyd Webber is one of the world’s famous modern com­posers, and the creator of many musicals. He is British, and was born on March 22, 1948.

Even at a young age, he loved to make his own music. Webber also had a great interest in inspecting ancient monuments around England. It and history were what many thought he would choose to do for a career. However, his Aunt Vi introduced him to the theatre, and under her advice he started writing music of his own. In 1956, he went to Westminster and began composing music for the school’s plays. In 1962, he won a Challenge Scholarship that reduced his tuition at West­ minster, and then another scholarship in 1964 to transfer to Oxford.

Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber met in 1965 and, consequent­ly, Andrew dropped out of Oxford to pursue music with Tim. The first musical, *The Likes of Us,*was a failure, but soon afterwards *Joseph*was created. The first showing was at Colet Court in 1968. It enjoyed great success. *Jesus Christ Superstar*came next. Together with Tim Rice they wrote *Evita*in late 1975. The next musical, *Cats*, paired Andrew with the deceased poet T. S. Eliot and producer, Cameron Mackintosh. It was an incredible hit. *Cats*made Andrew Lloyd Webber rich and fa­mous and ready to start a musical about trains. *Starlight Express*was created in 1984, the most expensive musical created up to that point.

His next work was *Requiem.*It isn’t a musical, but solemn music for a Mass. Two years later, in 1986, one of Webber’s most famous works, *Phantom of the Opera, was created.*

*Aspects of Love,*his next venture, opened in 1989. The glittery and tragic musical, *Sunset Bulevard*came out in 1993, but closed after a few years due to lack of “star power”. In 1997, Andrew was knighted and became Sir Andrew Lloyd Webber. Also in 1997, *Whistle Down the Wind*came out. The show had a lot of promise, but closed due to extensive problems. The long awaited *Evita*movie also came out and was a box-office success. Andrew is currently working on a sequel to *Phantom.  He has won many awards, including an Academy Award, Tony Awards, Grammy Awards, Drama Desk awards, and Critic Cir­cle awards.*

**Задание 2.**

**1 Complete the conversation with the Present Perfect form of the verbs in brackets and short answers.**

A How long (1) *have* you *been* (be) in Paris?

B For two weeks.

A (2) \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (start) your new job?

B No, I haven’t. I start next week.

A (3) \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (find) somewhere to live?

B No, I (4) \_\_\_\_. I (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) a few apartments but I haven’t found the right one yet.

A (6) \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (visit) any of the museums and galleries?

B Yes, I (7) \_\_\_\_. I (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the Louvre but I (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the Musée Rodin yet.

A And (10) \_\_\_\_ your French course \_\_\_\_ (start) yet?

B Oh yes, it (11) \_\_\_\_. It’s been really helpful.

A Well, good luck with the job and the flat.

**2 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| the age of two ten years a few minutes 10 o’clock very long  |

1 I’ve worked in fashion for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2 She’s lived in this city since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3 We’ve only been here for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4 Our guests have been here since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5 It’s our second anniversary, so we haven’t been married for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3 Correct the mistakes.**

1 I’ve known Peter since ages.

2 She’s been a qualified pilot for 20 August.

3 You’re late. Where have you gone?

4 Gary and Paul haven’t never been to Portugal.

5 Jo hasn’t already finished cleaning the car.

6 Have they yet eaten?

**4 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple form of the verb in brackets.**

1 Ana *hasn’t been* (not go) on holiday yet this summer.

2 Leon \_\_\_\_ (go) to school in Dublin until he was twelve.

3 Ute \_\_\_\_ (live) in this house since she was a baby.

4 I \_\_\_\_ (learn) to swim when I was a child.

5 She \_\_\_\_ (not speak) to him for 20 years.

6 Jan \_\_\_\_ (not go) abroad since a business trip in 1998.

**5 Rewrite the sentences in the Present Perfect Simple passive.**

1 No-one has ever robbed me or burgled my house.

*I have never been robbed, and my house has never been burgled.*

2 The company has recruited a number of people recently.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 Nobody has discovered the cause of the accident.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 They have held the festival in the city for over two hundred years.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 I’m so happy! We have finally sold our house!

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Билет № 8**

**Задание 1. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste - you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to traveling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest man’s hobbies. It’s a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are found of playing different computer games.

Making thing includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill. Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. President Bill Clinton, for example, plays saxophone.

Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches and other things. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and art galleries. Many world -famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

**Задание 2.**

**1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

1 The garage promised *to have* (have) the car ready at 4.30.

2 He asked the student in the next room \_\_\_\_ (turn) her TV down.

3 We all enjoy \_\_\_\_ (spend) money.

4 My boss asked me \_\_\_\_ (train) the new office assistant.

5 We decided \_\_\_\_ (wait) for another hour.

6 She starts \_\_\_\_ (work) here next week.

7 I’d love \_\_\_\_ (go) to Spain with you.

8 I remember \_\_\_\_ (speak) to him at the party.

9 I can’t stand \_\_\_\_ (wait)!

10 He said he hoped \_\_\_\_ (arrive) at 10 o’clock.

**2 Choose the correct verb form.**

1 I want *you be* / *you to be* / *that you are* more careful with your homework in the future.

2 Why did I promise *help* / *to help* / *helping* with the painting? I hate it!

3 I would love *to tell* / *tell* / *telling* you that you are right – but I am afraid you are wrong!

4 I’m looking forward *go* / *to go* / *to going* to Sydney next year.

5 My father let me *having* / *to have* / *have* driving lessons when I was seventeen.

6 I’m interested in *find out* / *to find out* / *finding out* more about gardening.

7 Mike invited me to his party, but I wasn’t allowed *go* / *to go* / *going*.

8 Our local football team will never succeed in *win* / *winning* / *to win* the championship.

9 They are thinking of *get* / *getting* / *to get* a pet.

10 Renata is really good at *to cook* / *cook* / *cooking*.

**3 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

I finally stopped (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (smoke) when I was 35. It had taken me three years. While I was trying (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give up) I remember (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (start) again on several occasions. Each time it became harder to stop. I tried (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (chew) gum, I tried

(5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take up) a sport. Eventually, I had hypnotherapy. It worked! It’s already been 10 years since my last cigarette. Now I can’t remember ever (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to smoke.

**4 Match the two halves of each sentence.**

1 We go

2 I’m worried about

3 It’s good

4 Is Bob good

5 We’d love to

6 Pearl loves

7 Can you let me

8 They’re thinking of

9 Tell her

10 I expect you

a \_\_ to work really hard for this company.

b \_\_ jogging together every morning.

c \_\_ getting a dog.

d \_\_ to stop playing her music so loud.

e \_\_ leaving the kids home alone.

f \_\_ working on her allotment.

g \_\_ hear you play something on the piano.

h \_\_ to see you all again after so long.

I \_\_ at drawing?

j \_\_ have a key to the house?

**5 Underline the correct form.**

1 I find it hard *understanding / to understand* him.

2 I’m very pleased *to see / seeing* you.

3 She’s afraid of *go / going* out after dark.

4 I was shocked *seeing / to see* how ill she was.

5 My friends are talking about *to move / moving* to Paris.

6 We’re very happy *to help / helping* you.

7 It’s impossible *to know / knowing* all the words in English.

8 I’m looking forward *to go / to going* on holiday.

**Билет № 9**

**Задание 1. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

The British are a sporting nation. Like everyone else they love football - in fact, they invented it. Most British towns and cities have a football team. Every year, each team plays in the Football Association competition. The two best teams play in the Cup Final at Wembley Stadium in London.

Tennis is another popular game in Britain. Every summer, in June, the biggest international tennis tournament takes place at Wimbledon, a suburb of London. There are strawberries and cream for sale, and everyone hopes the rain will stay away.

The British play many sports that are unknown in most other countries, for example: cricket, squash and netball.

Cricket is a typically British sport which foreigners have difficulty in understanding. The game looks slow, but it can be exciting if you understand what’s going on. There are two teams of eleven players: one man (the ‘bowler’) throws the ball, and the ‘batsman’ hits it with his bat. Cricket is a very long game. Matches last from one to five days.

Squash is another British invention. It is a form of tennis. There are two players and they use rackets similar to tennis rackets and a small, black rubber ball. They play indoors. It is a very fast and tiring sport!

Netball is similar to basketball. There are seven players (usually girls or women) in each team and the object of the game is the same as in basketball: to throw the ball through a net at the top of a three - metre post.

Swimming is very popular in Britain and there are many public swimming baths. Many British people who live near the sea, a lake, or a river enjoy sailing. If you are really enthusiastic, and rich enough to buy your own boat, you can take part in one of the annual sailing races or "regattas" at Cowes, near Portsmouth, for example, or at Henley on the river Thames.

Golf is becoming increasingly popular. Golf is a game of business community. In Great Britain it is very common to establish good business relations playing golf. The equipment for this game is quite expensive as well as the entrance to a prestigious golf club, so not everyone can afford it. Golf is a ball and golf stick game played on a natural field. In this game one has to knock a ball into a hole.

**Задание 2.**

**1 Which sentence is …?**

a zero conditional

b first conditional

c second conditional

d third conditional

1 \_\_ If I miss the 8.20 train, I am late for work.

2 \_\_ If I don’t go to the meeting, I won’t be promoted.

3 \_\_ If they didn’t criticize everybody, they might have some friends.

4 \_\_ If he hadn’t been such a good swimmer, he would have drowned.

**2 Rewrite the sentences with the second conditional.**

1 I can’t take you to the airport because I haven’t got a car.

*If I had a car, I could take you to the airport.*

2 I’ve got a headache. I’m not going swimming.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 I don’t know the answer, so I can’t tell you.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 We won’t have a holiday this year because we haven’t got any money.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 I haven’t got any spare time so I won’t learn Russian.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6 We haven’t got a big house. We can’t invite friends to stay.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7 I haven’t got a mobile, so you can’t call me.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8 He can’t win the lottery. He never buys a ticket.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9 Francis works so hard. He has no time to spend with his family.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10 We’ve got three children, so we won’t take a year off and travel the world.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3 Rewrite the sentences using the third conditional.**

1 I forgot to charge my phone, so the battery died.

*If I hadn’t forgotten to charge it, the battery wouldn’t have died.*

2 They borrowed the bike without permission and were arrested.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 They phoned for a pizza because their dinner had burned.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 He parked his car illegally, so it was towed away.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 He worked 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and made a fortune.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

1 If I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (got up) late yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (wouldn’t / be) in such a hurry. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (might not / leave) my briefcase at home, and I certainly \_\_\_\_\_\_ (would / arrive) in time for the most important meeting of the year.

2 If I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (save) some money instead of spending it all, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (could / go) abroad on holiday instead of staying at home.

3 I felt like a fool. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (should / tell) my best friend I liked Georges. She never could keep a secret.

4 I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (should / take) the metro instead of the bus, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (might / avoid) the traffic jam.

**5 Underline the correct form.**

1 It was stupid of you to drive so fast!

You *could* / *should* have had an accident.

2 If you’d had an accident, you *would* / *might* have been hurt!

3 If I’d been with you, I *could* / *would* have told you to stop driving.

4 What a shame you stopped training to be an athlete!

You *should* / *might* have carried on.

5 You never know! You *could* / *should* have been world champion!

6 You *couldn’t* / *shouldn’t* have told anyone my secret! You promised you wouldn’t tell!

**Билет № 10**

**Задание 1. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

Russia is the largest country in the world. It covers half of Europe and the third part of Asia and is located in Eastern Europe and Northern and Central Asia. Russia borders on Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, and other countries. Russia is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the east and the Arctic Ocean in the north. The main rivers are the Volga, the Yenisey, the Ob and the Lena. The Baikal Lake, the deepest fresh water lake in the world, is in Siberia. It contains about twenty percent of the world’s fresh water supply. There are several mountain chains in Russia: the Urals and the Altai. Large part of Russia is covered with forests.

On the vast territory of Russia there are four climatic zones. They are the arctic, the subarctic, the temperate, and the subtropical zones. The subtropical climate is the warmest. The central part of Russia has the moderate climate with four distinct seasons, which differ greatly in the weather. The most part of the territory of the country has continental climate.

Russia is rich in natural resources, including vast areas of fertile lands and forests, deep lakes and wide rivers. It is rich in mineral deposits, such as coal, oil, iron ore, gas, copper, lead, gold and others.

Russia has a developed industry. It has made a great progress in science and engineering.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. It is a multinational country.

The highest legislative body of the Russian Federation is the Russian Parliament (Duma). The executive power is held by the President and the Cabinet of Ministers. The President is Head of State.

The Russian Federation is a free union of a number of regions, territories and autonomous republic, for example, Karelia, Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Mordovia and others.

**Задание 2.**

**1 Complete the text with *a* / *an*, or *the*.**

Jack Kilby is (1) \_\_\_\_ engineer. He is (2) \_\_\_\_ man who in 1958 invented (3) \_\_\_\_ microchip. He was working for (4) \_\_\_\_ company called Texas Instruments when he realized that all (5) \_\_\_\_ components on a chip could be made from (6) \_\_\_\_ same material.

Today, Intel, (7) \_\_\_\_ world’s leading manufacturer of microprocessors, produces (8) \_\_\_\_ chip that has two billion transistors on it.

Jack Kilby will always be remembered as (9) \_\_\_\_ inventor of (10) \_\_\_\_ device that is

(11) \_\_\_\_ engine of (12) \_\_\_\_ information age.

**2 Complete the sentences *a* / *an*, *the*, or – (no article).**

1 I don’t drink \_\_\_\_ coffee. It gives me \_\_\_\_ headaches.

2 Could I have \_\_\_\_ coffee and \_\_\_\_ apple juice, please?

3 A Did you see \_\_\_\_ match on \_\_\_\_ TV last night?

B No, I didn’t. What was \_\_\_\_ score?

A 1–0. It was \_\_\_\_ great game. \_\_\_\_ only goal was scored in \_\_\_\_ last minute.

4 I go to \_\_\_\_ work by \_\_\_\_ bus. \_\_\_\_ journey takes twenty minutes. I work in \_\_\_\_ office next to \_\_\_\_ British Library.

5 A Where are \_\_\_\_ children?

B They’re playing in \_\_\_\_ garden.

**3 Underline the correct word.**

1 *Their* **/** *there* house is bigger than *our* **/** *ours*.

2 That’s *my* **/** *mine* book! Don’t take *my* **/** *mine*! Take *your* **/** *yours* own!

3 *Our* **/** *ours* teacher is nicer than *your* **/** *yours*.

4 ‘Are these bags *your* **/** *yours*?’ ‘No, they’re *her* **/** *hers* bags.’

5 *He’s* **/** *His* a good student. He does *he’s* **/** *his* homework well.

6 My flat is nicer that Jeff’s. I like *my* **/** *mine* the best, but he prefers *he’s* **/** *his*.

**4 Put the apostrophe in the right place.**

1 This is Johns room. Do you like it?

2 And this is the childrens room.

3 And this is my wifes study.

4 Anns parents are retired.

5 My parents house is quite old.

6 This is my brothers wife.

7 This is my brothers room. They’ve always shared.

8 I’m going to the chemists. Do you want anything?

9 Buy some sweets at the newsagents.

10 I’ve got two weeks holiday.

**5 Underline the correct option.**

1 She ate the whole cake by herself. *All* / *All of* it.

2 Bring *all your* / *your all* friends.

3 I like *all modern* / *all of modern* art.

4 I lost *my all* / *all my* money.

5 Someone stole my clothes. *Them all* / *All of them*.

6 My students are great. I love *them all* / *all them*.

7 They *all are* / *are all* clever.

8 In my family we *all like* / *like all* baseball.

9 You have a lot of chocolates. Don’t eat *all them* / *them all*!

10 *We all* / *All we* need somebody to love.

**6 Choose the correct option.**

1 *Every* / *All* team will win a prize of some sort.

2 Stop fighting. There are enough cakes for *all* / *everybody*.

3 *All* / *Everybody* at the match stood quietly for a minute.

4 *Everything* / *all* I know about new technology I learnt from Kevin.

5 I’m not hungry. This is *all* / *everything* I want for now.

**Билет № 11**

**Задание 1. Переведите текст без словаря.**

Moscow is the capital of Russia, is one of the largest cities in the world. It was founded in 1147 by the prince Yuri Dolgoruky. It stands on the banks of the Moskva river. About 8 million people live in the city.

Moscow is famous for its historical and architectural monuments that were built by outstanding architects. The Red Square is the central and the most beautiful square in Moscow. It is a place of parades, meetings and demonstrations. There is a Cathedral of St. Basil built in 1552. It is a masterpiece of Russian architecture.

The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin. There is a wonderful architectural ensemble with 3 cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, palaces, fortress walls and 20 towers. The most famous of the towers is the Spasskaya Tower with a big clock. The Kremlin with golden domes and towers makes a strong impression on tourists.

Several skyscrapers decorate Moscow, including Moscow University and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Moscow is a scientific and cultural center with a lot of institutes, universities, libraries, museums. The city leads a cultural life. It has a lot of cinemas, clubs, concert halls, more than 40 drama and musical theatres, including the Bolshoi Theatre, the Art Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Vakhtangov Theatre.

Moscovites are proud of their museums: the Tretyakov Gallery, Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and many literary museums. Crowds of people visit the Tretyakov Gallery admiring beautiful pictures of Russian painters.

There are a lot of big plants and factories in Moscow that produce cars, lorries, home electrical appliances and so on.

**Задание 2.**

**1 Underline the correct option.**

1 A I passed my driving test this morning.

B You *must* / *can’t* be delighted.

2 If you slept till noon, you *must* / *can’t* still be tired.

3 They did a 15-kilometre walk today. They *can’t* / *must* be fit.

4 A Is that Cathy over there?

B She’s in Rome. It *can’t* / *could* be her.

5 Chris has bought loads of milk. He *must* / *can’t* have a large family.

6 My credit card was refused in the shop. I *must* / *might* be over the credit limit.

7 A The kids have been playing football all morning.

B They *must* / *may* be hungry and thirsty – I’ll get them a snack.

8 A Why aren’t they here yet?

B They *may* / *can’t* be lost.

9 A Do you think they are married yet?

B They *can* / *may* be.

**2 Write sentences in the continuous infinitive using the words in brackets.**

1 Bob and Marianne are still in a queue for concert tickets after two hours.

(they / can’t / still / wait)

*They can’t still be waiting!*

2 Simon is leaving his job after only 2 months.

(he / can’t / leave / so soon)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 A removal van came and took all their things away in boxes.

(they / must / moving house)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 Teresa’s bike is being mended.

(she / won’t / cycle / to work today, then)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 She should have been here by now. Perhaps there’s a lot of traffic.

(she / might not / come)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6 The land opposite my house has been sold.

(they / could / build / some new houses)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3 Match the questions with the answers.**

1 \_\_ Why do you think he didn’t go to school today?

2 \_\_ Was Fred on the train?

3 \_\_ Have Mary and David bought that house yet?

4 \_\_ Do you think Joseph took my book back to the library?

5 \_\_ You didn’t leave the oven on, did you?

a He may have been.

b He may have felt unwell.

c They must have done by now.

d He can’t have done.

e I might have done.

**4 Complete the sentences with the perfect infinitive.**

1 You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (must/see) the statue. It’s right by the entrance.

2 No, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (must/catch) a later flight – the plane landed an hour ago and he isn’t here.

3 ‘I went to the meeting but no one else was there.’ ‘You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (can’t/go) at the right time – or you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (might/go) to the wrong room.’

4 My cat jumped on my bed and woke me up.’ ‘It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (might/be) hungry.’

5 ‘Sarah said something about moving abroad on her own.’ ‘She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (must/ be) joking. She’s getting married next week.’

**Билет № 12.**

**Задание 1. Переведите текст без словаря.**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the British Kingdom. It is situated on the British Isles. The UK consists of four countries. They are England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The capital of the UK is London. London stands on the Thames. The Thames is the

deepest river in the UK. There are a lot of lakes in Great Britain. Loch Ness attracts millions of tourists by its legendary monster. The population of the UK is over 57 million people. The official language is English. The flag of the UK is known as the Union Jack. The United Kingdom is famous for Big Ben,

Westminster Abby.

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It is one of the most powerful and advanced countries in the world. The USA is situated in the central part of North America. The USA is a federal republic. It consists of fifty states. The capital of the country is

Washington. The population of the USA is about 250 million people. The flag of the USA is called “Stars and Stripes”. The Statue of Liberty is the national symbol of the country. The largest city is New York. It is the financial and cultural centre of the USA. The official language is English. Many rivers cross the country. The most important are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Colorado. The USA is famous for Coca-Cola, Hollywood and Disneyland.

Canada is the second largest country in the world. It is situated in North America. Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories. There are two official languages in Canada. They are English and French. The capital of the country is Ottawa. The largest cities are Toronto and Montreal. Canada is famous for hockey and the Niagara Fall. The population of Canada is about 28 million people. The

official symbol of the country is the maple. Today Canada is one of the most highly developed countries in the world.

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth largest country and the smallest continent. It is situated between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It is a federation of states. The official language in Australia is English. The capital of the country is Canberra. Australia is famous for kangaroos. The largest city is Sidney. Today Australia is one of the most developed countries in the world. Australia produces and exports large amounts of minerals and farm goods.

**Задание 2.**

**1 Report the statements and thoughts.**

1 ‘I’m going to the station.’

He said he *was going to the station.*

2 ‘We’ve got some champagne in the fridge.’

She said they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3 He will be late.

I knew he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4 ‘I saw him yesterday.’

He said he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5 ‘I haven’t known him long.’

She said she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6 There’s no doubt about it – he must be lying!

She thought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech using the verbs in the boxes.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| admit deny suggest boast | *that …* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| refuse offer agree | *to …* |

1 ‘You should go to bed,’ the doctor said to Pam.

*The doctor suggested that Pam went to bed.*

2 ‘Yes, OK. I’ll meet you at 9.00 outside the hotel,’ Jo said to Matt.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 ‘Yes, it was me. I broke your camera,’ said Harry.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 ‘I didn’t pull her hair,’ said Timmy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 ‘I can speak eleven languages, all perfectly,’ said the professor.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6 ‘I’m sorry. I can’t marry you because I don’t love you,’ Sarah said to Adrian.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7 ‘I’ll cook supper if you tidy the living room,’ Amanda said to Duncan.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| advise ask invite order remind tell |

1 ‘Please come to our wedding.’

They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me to their wedding.

2 ‘It would be a good idea if you invested your money.’

The bank manager \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me to invest my money.

3 ‘Get out of your car.’

The police officer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me to get out of my car.

4 ‘Can you tell me what the time is?

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me what the time was.

5 ‘Don’t forget to put the cat out.’

She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me to put the cat out.

6 ‘Put the letters on the table, please.’

She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him to put the letters on the table.

**4 Report the questions.**

1 ‘Which school did you go to?’

She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2 ‘Have you seen the news today?’

I asked him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that day.

3 ‘How long are you staying, Dan?’

She wondered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4 Have I met them before?

I wasn’t sure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_T

**Билет № 13**

 **Задание 1. Переведите текст без словаря.**

London, the capital of the UK, was founded in AD 43 by the Roman invaders as a settlement and a fortress. At first it had the name of Londinium. Due to its convenient position in the mouth of the river Thames the settlement grew and developed into a city. In the 11th century London became the capital of England. For centuries it was a prominent port through which wealth and prosperity came to the country.

The city was built rather chaotically, the streets being narrow and dirty. It grew and developed together with the developing of the nation. In 1666 the Great Fire of London destroyed the most part of the city, which was rebuilt, but the old planning remained untouched.

Historically and geographically London can be divided into three parts: the City, the West End and the East End. The City is the financial centre of the country, with offices of large firms and banks and the Stock Exchange.

The West End has always been considered a place where aristocrats lived. There is a great number of sights and attractions: the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, St Paul's Cathedral, the Nelson Column, to mention just a few of them. London's beautiful parks are also there: Hyde Park, St. James' Park, Regent's Park are favourite places for Londoners to visit and relax. One may also go shopping in the West End — Piccadilly Street and Oxford Street both present a wide choice of expensive shops and boutiques.

The East End was previously considered the place where not well-to-do people lived. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, London east of the City is still seen as having a different character. Parts of the East End are believed to house the highest population of artists in Europe, and the East End is now considered a bohemian district. The ugly docks, which for years disguised the face of the East End, are now closed, and new hotels, stadiums and apartment houses are being built.

Now London extends much more than the City, the West End and the East End. Its suburbs grow rapidly. London and its suburbs are called Greater London.

As well as it is impossible to say that Moscow is a typical Russian city, nobody can call London a typical British one. In fact, it has become a multinational metropolis, being inhabited by people from all over the world. It is always busy and crowded. It certainly has its own face — millions of faces. Maybe, this is the reason why people say: "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life.”

**Задание 2.**

**1 Underline the correct verb forms.**

1 What are you doing this evening?

*I’ll go* / *I’m going* to the cinema.

2 Are you going to the bank?

Yes, *I’ll go* / *I’m going* there to talk to the manager.

3 Have you got plans for the weekend?

*I’m playing* / *I’ll play* golf with Chris.

4 This lesson is so long.

Don’t worry. *It might finish* / *It’ll finish* soon.

5 Where are you going for the holiday?

I’m not sure. *I may stay* / *I’m staying* here.

6 I’ve booked the tickets but I can’t collect them.

It’s OK, I’m going into town so *I could collect* / *I’m collecting* them.

7 Have you seen Tom yet?

No, *he’s arriving* / *he’ll arrive* on the six o’clock train.

8 Look at those dark clouds!

Oh dear, *it’ll rain* / *it might rain* later.

**2 Read the conversation. Underline the correct future forms.**

A I*’m going* / *’ll go* to town. Do you want anything?

B *Are you going* / *Will you go* to the post office? I need forty stamps.

A Yes, I am. I *will apply* / *am applying* for a new driving licence so I’ll get you the stamps at the same time.

B Thanks.

A Why do you need forty stamps? You always send emails.

B Well I*’m having* / *’ll have* a party, so I want to send invitations to everybody.

A If you want me to, I*’m buying* / *’ll buy* the invitations too.

B Thanks, but I*’m getting* / *’ll get* them printed at work. It’s already arranged.

A OK. I*’ll see* / *’m seeing* you later! Bye.

**3 In each of these sentences there is a mistake with a future form. Find it and correct it.**

1 I will see her tomorrow at 4.30 p.m.

*I’m seeing her tomorrow at 4.30 p.m.*

2 I go to a concert this evening.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 Greg will helping you move the computer.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 You can ask Alan, but he not help you.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 We will have a party next week.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6 Kate catch the train at 3.30 this afternoon.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7 They don’t visit us next summer.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8 I’m going to go to meet them at the airport.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4 Complete the conversation using the prompts in brackets.**

1 A It looks like it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a beautiful afternoon. Why don’t we go for a walk?

B Great idea! I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) my coat.

A You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not need) that. The sun’s out. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not rain).

B I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) the risk!

2 A There’s a big chance that (5 the company / close) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B That’s terrible. What (6 you / do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) the HR manager tomorrow at 11.00. I don’t want to leave – it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) difficult for me to find a similar job.

B It’s definite, though, so you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) OK.

**Билет № 14**

**Задание 1. Переведите текст без словаря.**

New York, or the Big Apple, as the Americans often call it, is the largest city in the USA and in the whole world. It stands in the mouth of the Hudson River. The people of New York City (NYC) live within five boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Staten Island. Manhattan Island, the oldest part of the city, was bought from the Native Americans for the amount of goods worth $ 26.

Now it is one of the busiest financial and cultural centre in the world, offering the visitors a unique collection of experiences and at­tractions. There is a wide choice of internationally acclaimed theatres, restaurants and museums, historic parks and churches.

Manhattan is also a district of business and finance. On the map of Manhattan one can find Little Italy with the Italian restaurants and its own way of life, Brighton Beach, where the immigrants from the former Soviet Union live and Chinatown, inhabited by the Chinese. NY is also famous for its fine department stores and boutiques. In the evening you can enjoy one of its many nightclubs, the ballet, opera, a show or concert. Broadway is the centre of nightlife. It is the longest street in New York with many sights.

The best way to go around NY is on foot. One word applies to driving your own car in Manhattan: don’t! Streets are jammed and the parking is scarce and astronomically expensive.

However, NYC is a paradise for walkers, who enjoy the finest window shopping and peo­ple-watching. When proper caution is exercised, most areas are safe. It is best to use well-lighted, busy streets at night. You can also travel anywhere you want by subway and buses. Subway runs 24 hours a day.

Most streets in Manhattan are one-way. With a few exceptions, traffic on even-numbered streets travels east, and traffic on odd-numbered streets travels west.

Thousands of tourists come to New York every day to see the Statue of Liberty, which is situated on Liberty Island and is a symbol of Amer­ican democracy. It has a torch of Freedom in her right hand.

New York is famous for its skyscrapers, among which are the Chrys­ler Building and the Empire State Building.

**Задание 2.**

**1 Match the sentence with the tense.**

1 \_\_ I did the week’s grocery shopping on my home computer.

2 \_\_ I hadn’t been to that part of town before.

3 \_\_ Why were you running down the street?

a Past Perfect Simple

b Past Simple

c Past Continuous

**2 Choose the correct form of the verb, Past Simple or Past Continuous.**

1 They *fell / were falling* in love when they *worked / were working* in Rome.

2 She *read / was reading* quietly in her room when suddenly the lights *went / were going* out and she *heard / was hearing* a scream.

3 *Didn’t you meet / Weren’t you meeting* your wife while you *lived / were living* in Italy?

4 I *saw / was seeing* you in the park yesterday. You *sat / were sitting* with your arm round Tom.

5 Why *didn’t they visit / weren’t they visiting* me when they *stayed / were staying* in London?

6 What *did you write / were you writing* when your computer *crashed / was crashing*?

**3 Which happened first? Write *True* or *False*.**

1 I drove to the house but Cathy had left.

*First Cathy left, then I arrived.* ***True***

2 The class had started when I arrived.

*First I arrived, then the class started.* \_\_\_\_\_

3 We had just finished painting the fence when it started to rain.

*First we finished painting, then it rained.* \_\_\_\_\_

4 She’d been walking home when the storm began.

*First she started walking, then the storm began.* \_\_\_\_\_

**4 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or the Past Perfect forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1 I *didn’t ring*  (not ring) him because I *’d forgotten* (forgot) his number.

2 He \_\_\_\_\_ (not pass) his driving test when he \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) from San Francisco to LA!

3 He \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) how the cat \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) 100 kilometres to its old home.

4 She only \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) about the interview three months after she \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) for the job.

5 When he first \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Moscow he \_\_\_\_\_ (never travel) abroad before.

6 They \_\_\_\_\_ (not watch) the film because they \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it before.

7 That’s a surprise! I \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) you two \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) already.

8 They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) married for five years when they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) their first child.

**5 Rewrite the sentences using the passive.**

1 Somebody broke my glasses.

My glasses *were broken*.

2 He didn’t come because nobody had invited him.

He didn’t come because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3 Somebody had left the lights on.

The lights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4 Somebody told me about it yesterday.

I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

5 Did the ambulance take you to hospital?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by ambulance?

6 Nobody gave them any information.

They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Билет № 15**

 **Задание 1. Переведите текст без словаря.**

Many students, upon finishing high school, choose to continue their education. The system of higher education includes 4 categories of institutions.

The community college, which is financed by the local community in different professions. Tuition fees are low in these colleges, that’s why about 40 per cent of all American students of higher education study at these colleges. On graduation from such colleges American students get “associate degree” and can start to work or may transfer to 4-year colleges or universities (usually to 3rd year).

The technical training institution, at which high school graduates may take courses ranging from six months to three-four years, and learn different technical skills, which may include design business, computer programming, accounting, etc.

The four-year college, which is not a part of a university. The graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS). There are also small Art Colleges, which grant degrees in specialized fields such as ballet, film-making and even circus performance.

The university, which may contain:

• several colleges for students who want to receive a bachelor’s degree after four years of study;

• one or more graduate schools for those who want to continue their studies after college for about two years to receive a master’s degree and then a doctor’s degree. There are 156 universities in the USA.

Any of these institutions of higher education may be either public or private. The public institutions are financed by state. Most of the students, about 80 per cent, study at public institutions of higher education, because tuition fees here are much lower.

The academic year is usually nine months, divided into two terms. Studies usually begin in September and end in July. Each college or university has its own curriculum. During one term student must study 4 or 5 different courses. There are courses that every student has to take in order to receive a degree. These courses or subjects are called major subjects or “majors”.

At the same time there are subjects which the student may choose himself for his future life. These courses are called “electives”. A student has to earn a certain number of “credits” (about 120) in order to receive a degree at the end of four years of college. Credits are earned by attending lectures or laboratory classes and completing assignments and examinations.

**Задание 2**

**1 Is the verb in bold an auxiliary verb (A) or a full verb (F)?**

1 *A* We**’ve** seen this film before.

2 *F*  We **had** a lovely meal at Angie’s.

3 \_\_ **Did** anyone phone last night?

4 \_\_ We **did** the washing-up before we went to bed.

5 \_\_ We **weren’t** using your CD player, honestly!

6 \_\_ Where **were** Andy and Lou at lunchtime?

7 \_\_ Philippa never **does** her homework.

8 \_\_ What have you **done** with my pen?

9 \_\_ Why **are** you looking so sad?

10 \_\_ We**’ve** got a new computer at home.

**2 Match the sentences 1–8 with tenses a–h**

1  *d* My children always do their homework.

2 \_\_ I’ve had this book for a week.

3 \_\_ Portuguese is spoken in Brazil.

4 \_\_ The Egyptians built the Pyramids.

5 \_\_ What were you doing an hour ago?

6 \_\_ If you are looking at the Vatican, which city are you standing in?

7 \_\_ When was the film *Titanic* made?

8 \_\_ We had left the lights on all night.

a Past Simple

b Present Continuous

c Present Simple passive

~~d Present Simple~~

e Past Continuous

f Past Perfect Simple

g Past Simple passive

h Present Perfect Simple

**3 Make these sentences negative.**

1 Simon has lived here for a long time.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2 I went to America last year.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 I’m working very hard.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 She’s arriving this afternoon.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 They were laughing at you.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4 Write questions for these answers.**

1 No, the parcel hasn’t arrived.

Has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

2 Champagne is made in France.

Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

3 Yes, I enjoyed the film very much.

Did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

4 At 8.00 last night I was washing my hair.

What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

5 Football was invented in England.

Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

**5 Match the questions with the short answers.**

1 \_\_ Is the world getting hotter?

2 \_\_ Were you listening carefully?

3 \_\_ Are the pyramids of Egypt still standing?

4 \_\_ Do you think it’s going to rain?

5 \_\_ Have we got time to play another game of tennis?

a Yes, I do.

b No, we weren’t.

c Yes, it is.

d Yes, they are.

e Yes, you have.