

Новикова

ВСЕ

ДОМАШНИЕ РАБОТЫ

К УЧЕБНИКУ

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**НОВЫЙ КУРС АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
9 КЛАСС**

**И РАБОЧЕЙ ТЕТРАДИ
ДЛЯ 9 КЛАССА**

ENGLISH

9
класс



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ВСЕ ДОМАШНИЕ РАБОТЫ

**к учебнику
О. В. Афанасьевой,
И. В. Михеевой
Новый курс
английского языка
для 9 класса
и рабочей тетради
для 9 класса**

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Пособие является незаменимым помощником в изучении школьниками английского языка. С его помощью самостоятельно выполняются упражнения из учебника и комплекта рабочих тетрадей.

Введение

Дорогой друг!

Эта книга поможет тебе успешно освоить курс английского языка по учебнику О.В. Афанасьева, И.В. Михеевой «Английский язык, серия “Новый курс английского языка для российских школ”. 5-й год обучения. 9 класс». Данное пособие включает в себя ответы на все наиболее значимые упражнения учебника и рабочей тетради. Материал размещается по разделам и урокам. В пособии в ряде случаев приводятся вопросы, требующие ответа, предложения и слова для перевода. Для твоего удобства задания, предлагаемые в учебнике и рабочей тетради на английском языке, переведены на русский.

Задачей данного пособия является не выполнение за тебя упражнений, а помощь при проверке домашнего задания, закреплении нового материала.

Обрати внимание: домашние задания, даваемые в учебнике, нередко отсылают тебя к другим разделам. В нашем пособии ответы к заданиям могут находиться как в разделе «Рабочая тетрадь», так и ранее в той же части.

Мы надеемся, что это пособие поможет тебе в успешном усвоении английского языка. Удачи!

Раздел 1. Средства массовой информации. Телевидение

Часть 1

5. Переделайте предложения, используя страдательный залог.

1) The first television of old cars, bicycle parts, lenses and other things was made by John Logie Baird.

2) The first TV was demonstrated by Baird in 1925.

3) The first television service was opened in Britain in 1936.

4) Colour television was first used in the United States in 1956.

5) In the early days of television TV sets were bought by few people because they were very expensive.

6) Soon new technologies were developed and a lot of TV stations were built.

7) The BBC was formed in Britain according to the monarch order.

8) The BBC World Service programmes are shown in forty different languages as well as in English.

9) TV programmes are published in the TV Times, a popular weekly.

10) The programmes are showing live but most of them are recorded on film or videotape.

11) Nowadays video shops can be found everywhere in Britain.

12) Video clips and action films are usually enjoyed by young people.

13) Old black-and-white films are never missed by some older people.

14) A lot of programmes are devoted to sport.

15) New programmes are introduced by TV people all the time.

6. Закончите предложения, поставив глаголы в скобках в форму пассивного залога.

1) were developed; 2) are devoted; 3) will be built; 4) will be shown; 5) is used; 6) is known; 7) are sent; 8) are taught; 9) will be dominated; 10) will be watched.

7. Переведите на русский язык.

1) Новый мост строится через реку.

2) Когда я вошел в отель, я заметил, что все уборщицы были заняты. Комнаты готовили для приема гостей.

3) Джон сказал, что он не уверен в том, что эти словари все еще продаются.

4) Ты не можешь войти внутрь. Там моют полы.

5) «Где моя любимая футболка?» — «Прости, дорогой, она в стирке».

6) Я знаю, что эту статью сейчас переводят.

7) «Где твой багаж?» — «Его сейчас взвешивают».

8) История, которую тогда рассказали, удивила меня больше, чем я мог вообразить.

9) Какая музыка исполняется? Я не могу узнать ее.

10) Когда я вошел в зал, обсуждался вопрос о летних каникулах.

8. Посмотрите на картинку и скажите, что происходит в момент школьной вечеринки.

1) The hall is being decorated.

2) The balloons are being hanged on the walls.

3) The chairs are being brought into the hall.

4) The floor is being cleaned.

5) The poster is being drawn.

- 6) The windows are being cleaned.
- 7) The curtains are being hanged.
- 8) The food is being prepared.
- 9) The tables are being put on their places.

9. Человек из будущего по имени Магнус путешествует в машине времени, посещая разные места во всем мире. Скажите, что происходит в тот момент, когда он прибывает в разные страны. Используйте страдательный залог.

2) When Magnus arrived in China the Great Wall of China was being built.

3) When Magnus arrived in England the first book in the country was being printed.

4) When Magnus arrived in England in 1666 London was being destroyed by the Great Fire.

5) When Magnus arrived in North India the Taj Mahal was being constructed.

6) When Magnus arrived in St. Petersburg the city was being founded.

7) When Magnus arrived in the USA in 1787 the Constitution of the United States was being written.

8) When Magnus arrived in Russia in 1812 the French army was being driven out of the country.

9) When Magnus arrived in Italy on the 25th December, 1950, Christmas was being celebrated.

10) When Magnus arrived in Russia on 12th April, 1961, the first man was being sent into space.

11) When Magnus arrived in France pictures by Marc Chagal were being shown in Paris.

12) When Magnus arrived in Germany in 1989 the Berlin Wall was being destroyed.

10. Прочитайте тексты (a—e) из английских газет и соедините их с названиями (1—6). Одно название лишнее.

1 — d; 2 — a; 3 — b; 4 — extra; 5 — c; 6 — e.

11. Выберите правильную форму глагола, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) is being translated; 2) were being painted; 3) were not played; 4) are brought; 5) is being built; 6) is being discussed; 7) are celebrated; 8) are made; 9) was being decorated; 10) were being prepared.

12. Соедините части предложений, чтобы получить законченные фразы.

1 — c; 2 — e; 3 — a; 4 — f; 5 — d; 6 — b.

13. Откройте скобки, чтобы закончить предложения. Используйте страдательный залог.

1) were shown; 2) are being developed; 3) is being discussed; 4) is being built; 5) are devoted; 6) is known; 7) are being prepared; 8) were done; 9) was being cooked; 10) are sold.

Часть 2

2. Вообразите телестудию за 10 минут до начала ток-шоу. Используйте данные фразы, чтобы сказать, что происходит в данный момент.

- 1) The lights are being turning on.
- 2) The studio is being lighted up.
- 3) The cameras are being checked.
- 4) Some extra chairs are being brought in.
- 5) Flowers are being put on the tables.
- 6) The last-minute recommendations are being given to the host.
- 7) A nice melody is being played on the piano.
- 8) The scenario is being read again.
- 9) The guests are being instructed.
- 10) The microphones are being switched on.

3. Вчера Эндрю хотел посмотреть телевизор, но не мог найти ничего хорошего. Он стал переключать каналы. Скажите, что он там увидел.

1) On Channel 2 an old horror film was being repeated.

2) On Channel 3 a talk show was being given.

3) On Channel 4 a modern opera was being given.

4) On Channel 5 a ballet performance was being given.

5) On Channel 6 pop songs were being sung.

6) On Channel 7 food was being prepared.

7) On Channel 8 women's clothes is being demonstrated.

8) On Channel 9 kid's bedtime stories are being told.

9) On Channel 10 classical music is being played.

6. Закончите предложения новыми словами (упр. 4, 5).

1) rights; 2) current; 3) novel; 4) broadcasted;
5) advertisements; 6) presented; 7) Enlightenment;
8) service; 9) documentaries; 10) local;
11) humour; 12) equal; 13) worldwide; 14) lit;
15) current.

7. Прочитайте текст про BBC и скажите, какие утверждения после текста верны (Т), а какие неверны (F).

1 — Т; 2 — Т; 3 — Т; 4 — F; 5 — Т; 6 — Т;
7 — F; 8 — F; 9 — Т; 10 — Т.

8. Прочитайте текст про BBC снова и ответьте на вопросы.

1) The letters BBC stand for the British Broadcasting Corporation, a very large television and radio organization based in the UK.

2) The BBC was formed by royal charter in 1927 to “educate and enlighten” the citizens.

3) It consists of 5 national radio stations, more than 30 local radio stations, two national television stations, the International BBC World Service and BBC Worldwide Television.

4) It is paid for by taxes and by advertisers.

5) All the major political parties have equal rights to give political broadcasts.

6) Different radio and TV channels specialize in different programmes in order to satisfy the needs of different people.

7) A lover of classics may choose BBC 2 channel.

9. Найдите антонимы в двух колонках.

A. 1 — e; 2 — i; 3 — b; 4 — f; 5 — c; 6 — g;
7 — a; 8 — h; 9 — d.

B. 1 — f; 2 — d; 3 — h; 4 — I; 5 — e; 6 — a;
7 — g; 8 — b; 9 — c.

11. Переведите на английский язык.

A. 1) main problems; 2) broadcasting; 3) to light a lamp; 4) equal rights; 5) beautiful service; 6) to present a new book; 7) to offer to help; 8) current events; 9) well-known novel; 10) humoristic programme; 11) to form a new corporation; 12) local news; 13) a remake of a play; 14) new documentaries; 15) to advertise clothes.

B. 1) Do you like to see documentaries?

2) Where did you buy this TV set? — In our local shop.

3) His stories are full of humour.

4) I know nothing about television. Can you enlighten me?

5) We all have equal rights.

6) Can I offer you a cup of tea?

7) Have you read the novel by Leo Tolstoy "War and Peace"?

8) Advertisement is often broadcasted on TV.

9) Can you help me to bring tea?

10) I'm not sure that he knows his rights.

11) What do the letters MP stand for? — They stand for "member of parliament".

12) I know, that a new worldwide corporation is being formed.

13) I haven't lit the lamp yet, though it's getting dark.

14) At home my parents often discuss the current news.

12. Образуйте антонимы от следующих слов и переведите на русский язык.

Dis-: dislike (не любить), distrust (не доверять), dishonest (нечестный), discomfort (дискомфорт), disinterested (незаинтересованный), disharmony (дисгармония), displace (помещать не то место).

Non-: non-fiction (документальная литература), nonpayment (отсутствие платежа), non-smoker (некурящий), non-European (неевропейский), nonmetal (неметаллический), nonpolitical (неполитический).

Un-: undo (открывать, разбирать), unafraid (безбоязненный), unchangeable (неизменяемый), unclean (немытый), uncomfortable (неудобный),

uncooked (неприготовленный), unhappy (несчастливый), unimportant (неважный), uninteresting (неинтересный), unloved (нелюбимый), unlucky (неудачливый), unmarried (неженатый), unpleasant (неприятный), unreal (нереальный), unpack (распаковывать).

Im-: immoral (аморальный), imperfect (несовершенный).

Ir-: irresponsible (безответственный), irregular (нерегулярный).

13. Используйте правильную форму глагола to be, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) is being; 2) were not; 3) are; 4) will be; 5) was being; 6) are; 7) be; 8) are; 9) are; 10) is being.

Часть 3

3. Что означают подчеркнутые буквы?

1) born; 2) Central America; 3) United States; District of Columbia; 4) compact discs; 5) British Broadcasting Corporation; 6) Before Christ; 7) is; 8) Mister; Saint; 9) American English; British English; 10) United Kingdom.

4. Прочитайте предложения и скажите, в каких из них используется страдательный залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1) Интересную пьесу показали на 4-ом канале. Ты ее видел? (play has been shown).

2) Я только что прослушал местные новости.

3) BBC показала серию документальных фильмов о мире животных в этом месяце.

4) Чудесный спектакль «Чайка» был только что представлен Московским Художественным Театром. (performance . . . has been presented).

5) Ей предложили чашку крепкого горячего кофе и прекрасное пирожное. (she has been offered).

6) Мы отправили электронное сообщение на твой настоящий адрес.

7) Рождественские свечки зажгли. Пора садиться за стол. (candles have been lit up).

5. Посмотрите на картинки и скажите, что было сделано.

2) The jacket has been washed.

3) The cake has been made.

- 4) The new car has been bought.
- 5) The window has been closed.
- 6) The letter has been written.
- 7) The door has been painted.
- 8) The picture has been drawn.
- 9) The book has been read.
- 10) The cathedral has been built.

6. Скажите, почему это так. Используйте страдательный залог.

- 1) Because all the lamps have been lit.
- 2) Because the programme has just been shown.
- 3) Because I have been offered a seaside holiday.
- 4) Because the shops have been already closed.
- 5) Because his new symphony has been successfully presented.
- 6) Because it has been broadcasted many times.
- 7) Because it has been carefully washed.
- 8) Because tea has just been served.
- 9) Because all the games have already been played.
- 10) Because she has been given a wonderful birthday present.

7. Закончите предложения и используйте, где необходимо, слова *up, down, into, off, over*.

- 1) on; 2) down; down; 3) into; 4) down; 5) over;
6) on; 7) off; 8) on; 9) over; 10) up.

9. Прочитайте текст и закончите его, используя новые слова.

- 1) addicted; 2) quizzes; 3) fails; 4) cartoons;
5) kids; 6) serious; 7) imagine; 8) depressed;
9) broke; 10) asleep; 11) spread.

10. Прочитайте текст "What we Watch" и найдите в нем эквиваленты данных выражений.

- 1) to have the television turned on;
2) to receive visitors;
3) trash;
4) to get addicted to television;
5) to feel depressed;
6) to cater for any age and taste;
7) never fail to see important football matches;
never miss a good musical programme;
8) educational programmes.

11. Выпишите из текста "What we Watch" названия телепрограмм.

- 1) sports programmes;
- 2) films;
- 3) comedy;
- 4) thriller;
- 5) crime film;
- 6) serial;
- 7) comic series;
- 8) pop-music concerts;
- 9) lyrical comedies and melodramas;
- 10) the news;
- 11) talk shows;
- 12) quizzes;
- 13) classical music;
- 14) plays, straight or serious films;
- 15) science programmes;
- 16) political broadcasts;
- 17) documentaries;
- 18) cartoons;
- 19) children's educational programmes;
- 20) kid's bedtime stories.

12. Закончите предложения, используя предлоги и наречия, где необходимо.

- 1) to; 2) with; 3) about; 4) on; 5) down; 6) on; in; 7) for; 8) —; 9) over; 10) down; 11) on.

13. Скажите о том же по-другому. Используйте страдательный залог.

1) The plans for the coming year are being discussed by the managers in room 30.

2) Some new information about the exams has just been given to me.

3) Serious problems shouldn't been discussed in a hurry.

4) How many sets have been already done by the tennis players?

5) Hundreds of animated cartoons have been already seen by these kids.

6) What is being broadcasted on Channel 4 at the moment?

7) Children's interests must be catered for.

8) The decision has been made and it will not be changed.

9) When I entered the sitting-room some quiz or a talk show was being watched by them.

10) The lessons have been already done by us.

11) The weather in the morning was wonderful, white clouds were being driven by a light wind in the blue sky.

12) The difficult task have just been completed by the kids.

14. Переведите на английский язык.

A. 1) to be fast asleep; 2) to get addicted to cartoons; 3) to cater for any interests; 4) to fail an exam; 5) a serious book; 6) to win a quiz; 7) Just imagine! 8) on channel 2; 9) to break down often; 10) happy kids; 11) to spread over the country.

B. 1) I can imagine you dancing. 2) This news is quickly spread over the school. 3) Silly films always make me bored. 4) I tried to do the work myself, but couldn't cope with it. 5) We were very tired and were fast asleep. 6) Jane has got addicted to chocolate and sweets and that's why she's getting weight. 7) Television is trying to cater for different people's interests. 8) What is on in Moscow cinemas? 9) Quizzes have become very popular among people of different ages. 10) Hey, kids, run to me quickly! 11) My uncle's car often breaks. 12) The kid seems to be too serious for his age.

C. 1) Turn down the music. Misha has fallen asleep. 2) Turn over the page and you will see exercise 5. 3) When the temperature is zero, ice starts turning into water. 4) Turn off TV, the film is over. 5) Don't turn on computer, it has broken down. 6) Anya, turn up TV, please. Granny doesn't hear well.

Часть 4

2. Прочитайте текст и раскройте скобки, используя страдательный залог.

1) has done; 2) has been decorated; 3) have been bought; 4) have been put; 5) have been covered; 6) have been brought; 7) have been cleaned; 8) have been washed and 9) hung; 10) are light; 11) have been sent; 12) were invited; 13) have just been unpacked; 14) are being put; 15) have cooked; 16) is being finished; 17) will be laid; 18) has been burnt.

5. Прочитайте предложения и скажите, в каких из них используется страдательный залог. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

1) Он сказал, что его машина сломалась по дороге домой. (had broken)

3) Была снята новая версия мультфильма «Бэмби», как мы узнали из газеты. (had been shot)

5) Я удивился тому, что моя любимую викторину показали по телевизору перед новостями. Этого раньше никогда не случалось. (had been shown; had never happened)

6. Посмотрите на картинки и скажите, о чем говорилось в девятичасовых новостях вчера вечером.

1) They said a new record had been broken.

2) They said a new play had been staged.

3) They said a new hospital had been built.

4) They said a well-known politician had been interviewed.

5) They said a concert had been given.

6) They said a new spaceship had been launched into orbit.

7) They said a speech to the government had been launched.

8) They said a new planet had been discovered.

9) They said the most important match of the season had been played.

10) They said a collection of pictures to the country had been brought.

7. Выберите правильную форму глагола, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) have; 2) had; 3) had; 4) have; 5) had; 6) have;

7) have; 8) have; 9) had; 10) had.

12. Передайте в косвенной речи, о чем говорили эти люди.

1) Mrs Bishop told that the weather was so dry that her poor roses were dying and Margaret replied that there hadn't rained for three weeks and offered her help in watering the garden.

2) James said that he had just watched "Titanic". Ernie was surprised and said that "Titanic" was a very old film. It had been made years ago.

3) Alice asked Jim if mother was still asleep and Jim answered that she had already got up. She was in the kitchen, making breakfast.

4) Barbara Kelly said that she had met James on her way to work that morning and Mrs Kelly was surprised because James had called her from Greece two days ago.

5) The teacher asked Martin why he was late and Martin explained that he had missed his bus. He promised that it would not happen again.

13. О чем вчера писали газеты?

1) The newspapers wrote that the talks had been completed successfully.

2) The newspapers wrote that the leaders of the countries had been given a dinner.

3) The newspapers wrote that the guests had been taken to the Bolshoi Theatre.

4) The newspapers wrote that "Aida", a well-known opera, had been shown to them.

5) The newspapers wrote that the following day a press conference had been organized.

6) The newspapers wrote that the politicians had been asked a lot of questions.

7) The newspapers wrote that the press conference had been shown on television.

Часть 5

2. Закончите предложения, выбрав правильную форму глагола to be.

1) have been; 2) had been; 3) have been; 4) has been; 5) had published; 6) has been introduced; 7) have been; 8) has been; 9) had been; 10) had been.

3. Поставьте предложения в страдательный залог.

1) A very funny soap opera is being shown on TV now.

2) A new novel has been written by Mr Johnson.

3) My friend was enlightened by me about our future trip.

4) Such difficult books had never been read by us in English.

5) When I returned to my home town, a new theatre was being built in the central square.

6) When Jenny entered the party hall, she was offered a glass of wine.

7) A new project is being discussed by them.

8) The clouds were being driven by the wind across the sky.

9) You are wanted on the phone.

10) I was told they had bought a new car.

11) Such things are never remembered.

12) Alice's room had already been done by her.

13) All the letters have already been answered by my secretary.

14) Such rules are easily forgotten by pupils.

6. С какими другими словами вы можете употребить данные выражения?

1) the name; the keys;

2) the game; the child;

3) the speech; the answer;

4) the news; the project;

5) remark; behaviour;

6) coffee; meat.

7. Посмотрите на картинки и скажите, что эти люди решили делать вместо других вещей.

2) Instead of watching TV Ann decided to read a book.

3) Instead of cooking at home Cathy decided to go to a restaurant.

4) Instead of working on the computer Robert decided to go to bed.

5) Instead of calling to her Granny Alice decided to visit her.

6) Instead of going to the shop on foot Tom and Meggie decided to ride their bikes to the place.

7) Instead of listening to the tape-recorder Bob decided to play the piano himself.

8) Instead of drinking tea Mrs Smith decided to drink coffee.

9. Прочитайте текст и скажите, какие из перечисленных идей не встречаются в нем.

Первая идея 1).

11. Некоторые предложения содержат ошибки. Исправьте их.

2) *The* police have caught the criminal.

3) The police *were* asked for help.

- 5) Call *the* police!
- 6) The police *are* looking for the criminals.
- 8) Somebody called the police and *they* came in no time.

12. Перепишите предложения в страдательном залоге.

- 1) Television has been criticized for being a threat to the society recently.
- 2) Too much violence and cruelty are shown on television.
- 3) People are shot on the TV screen by the police, criminals and secret agents as if they were rabbits.
- 4) Such programmes should never been run in prime time.
- 5) Rude jokes are made in bad-taste programmes.
- 6) people are humiliated when they are made to fight over a sum of money.
- 7) Different points of view should be presented in political TV programmes.
- 8) The impression of TV programmes is often spoiled by commercials.

13. Переведите на английский язык.

A. 1) to criticize one's society; 2) terrible humiliation; 3) to interrupt a conversation; 4) to

forget about one's problems; 5) a rude man; 6) a threat to everybody; 7) violence towards children; 8) immoral behaviour; 9) a sum of money; 10) a secret society.

B. 1) Many people like films about James Bond, secret agent of Her Majesty.

2) Your rude words humiliate me.

3) We never forget to say "Good morning" to our friends.

4) You have spoiled my work, it's natural that I'm angry with you.

5) To my shame I couldn't say a word.

6) Cruelty and violence are the threat to our society.

7) Please, don't interrupt me. I'm afraid of forgetting what I wanted to say.

8) It's immoral to spy on people, don't do this.

Часть 6

2. В. Составьте правила поведения в обществе. Используйте слова из двух колонок.

1) Don't threaten anyone;

2) Try to control your feelings;

3) Don't forget to greet people;

4) Never humiliate others;

- 5) It's shame to make cruel things;
- 6) Always think of other people;
- 7) Remember not to interrupt people.

3. Прочитайте текст и закончите его производными от слов справа.

- 1) viewers; 2) violently; 3) shamefully; 4) unfortunately; 5) fights; 6) aggression; 7) cruelty; 8) violence; 9) aggression; 10) discussions; 11) threatening; 12) protected.

4. Прочитайте текст и закончите его правильными формами слов в скобках.

- 1) first; 2) ate; 3) slowly; 4) him; 5) friendlier; 6) lost; 7) different; 8) later; 9) hardly.

5. Прочитайте страницу из телепрограммы и закончите ее с помощью данных фраз (a—e).

- 1 — d; 2 — b; 3 — a; 4 — e; 5 — c.

12. Закончите диалог фразами из раздела Social English.

- 1) I'm afraid you're mistaken.
- 2) Sorry to correct you but . . .
- 3) No, I'm sure you're wrong.

Часть 7

2. Прочитайте отрывок и скажите, о чем он.

This paragraph is about the Russian Flag.

3. Прочитайте отрывок. В чем заключается его главная идея?

One of the most popular games in the USA is football.

4. Какова главная мысль следующего отрывка? Выпишите ключевое предложение, которое выражает главную мысль.

Though my grandfather is seventy-one, he is one of the most active people I know.

5. В следующем отрывке нет ключевого предложения. Выберите лучшее ключевое предложение из списка (a—c).

b) The English spend a lot of time in their homes.

6. А. Прочитайте отрывок и скажите:

a) Сколько в нем предложений? — 7;

b) Какова главная мысль и какое предложение является ключевым?

Our first visit to Tenby was in 1980s.

В. Выпишите предложения, которые не подходят по смыслу к данному абзацу.

People in Wales are fond of singing and dancing. They have music festivals and competitions well-known in Britain.

8. А. Прочитайте отрывок. Найдите ключевое предложение.

Birds have excellent eyesight.

В. Выпишите предложения, которые не подходят по смыслу к данному абзацу.

Dogs cannot see as well as people.

Рабочая тетрадь

Чтение

6. Прочитайте тексты (а—е) из телепрограммы и подберите к ним соответствующие описания (1—6). Одно определение лишнее.

Texts	1	2	3	4	6	extra
Descriptions	d	b	a	e	c	5

7. Прочитайте текст и напишите 5—7 вопросов к нему.

1) When did the British comedy scene have first sitcoms?

2) What was the first British sitcom?

3) Did the first sitcoms become classics?

4) What was the plot of the first one?

5) What did other classics of the period include?

8. Прочитайте текст и пометьте предложения: Т (верно), F (неверно) и NS (нет информации).

1) — T; 2) — F; 3) — NS; 4) — T; 5) — T; 6) — NS; 7) — F; 8) — F; 9) — T; 10) — T.

9. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) — b; 2) — c; 3) — b; 4) — a; 5) — b; 6) — d; 7) — d.

10. Прочитайте текст и закончите его фразами (a—g).

1) — e; 2) — c; 3) — f; 4) — a; 5) — d; 6) — g; 7) — b.

Письмо

16. Прочитайте текст и закончите его словами, производными от данных справа.

- a) 1) Japanese; 2) scientists; 3) viewers;
- 4) harmful; 5) cooking.
- b) 6) scientists; 7) flying; 8) usable.
- c) 9) Mexican; 10) specified; 11) ideally)
- 12) suitable.

17. Закончите предложения, используя производные слова от данных в скобках.

- 1) governing;
- 2) to say;
- 3) unexplored; really; living;
- 4) entertainment; acting;
- 5) completely; travelling; guided; historical;
- 6) remarkable; cosmonaut;
- 7) products; possibly;
- 8) impatience.

18. Закончите предложения правильными формами слов в скобках.

- 1) her; women; them;
- 2) eighteenth; first;
- 3) me; them;

- 4) children;
- 5) worst;
- 6) better; older;
- 7) nearest;
- 8) most famous;
- 9) themselves;
- 10) her; herself.

19. Выберите правильный ответ, чтобы закончить предложения.

- 1) — b; 2) — b; 3) — d; 4) — a; 5) — a; 6) — b;
7) — d; 8) — c; 9) — d; 10) — b.

20. Выберите правильный ответ, чтобы закончить текст.

- 1) — b; 2) — d; 3) — c; 4) — c; 5) — a; 6) — a;
7) — c; 8) — c; 9) — c; 10) — c; 11) — d; 12) — b.

21. Закончите текст правильными формами глаголов в скобках.

- 1) watched; 2) heard; 3) has been killed;
4) told; 5) happened; 6) had heard; 7) wrote;
8) sank; 9) appeared; 10) went; 11) would happen;
12) chose; 13) tells; 14) escaped; 15) got;
16) chose; 17) was driving; 18) exploded; 19) went;
20) crashed; 21) had; 22) was walking; 23) saw;

24) was told; 25) was shot; killed; 27) are; 28) will marry; 29) will make; 30) read.

22. Используйте глаголы в скобках в *Present Progressive Passive* или в *Past Progressive Passive*.

1) is being discussed; 2) are not open; 3) was being shot; 4) was being destroyed; 5) was being told; 6) is being held; 7) was being built; 8) is being looked; 9) was being done; 10) is being played; 11) are being planted; 12) is being shown; 13) is being watched; 14) was being made; 15) was being repaired.

23. Употребите глаголы в *Present Perfect Passive* или в *Past Perfect Passive*.

1) had been broadcasted; 2) has been forgotten; 3) has been spoiled; 4) had been interrupted; 5) had been announced; 6) have been served; 7) had been passed; 8) has been offered; 9) have been spied; 10) have been given; 11) had been shown; 12) had been thrown; 13) have been closed; 14) had not been broken; 15) had been cooked; had been made.

24. Поставьте предложения в страдательный залог.

1) Current news is watched by us on television every evening. 2) I think those sad events have already been forgotten by them. 3) Kids of different ages will be catered by us. 4) I knew that everybody was depressed by bad news. 5) The most important match is played by our team today. 6) When we returned home, something was being discussed excitedly by our parents. 7) — May I help you, sir? — No, thanks. I am already being served by them. 8) Fresh fruit and vegetables are eaten by them every day. 9) We all hoped that the quiz had been written well. 10) I hear that a new full-length cartoon based on Russian fairy tales is being made. 11) By ten o'clock the music had been turn down and the lights had been switched off. 12) At that moment my story was interrupted by the teacher. 13) The new documentary was broad casted at 7 o'clock yesterday. 14) The information has already been spread by television. 15) Two major novels had been written by this author by 2003.

25. Закончите предложения. Используйте страдательный залог.

1) is being played; 2) is put off; 3) is not opened; 4) has been organized; 5) has been asked;

6) has been given; 7) will be broadcasted; 8) will be brought; 9) be interrupted; 10) are not to be laughed at; 11) has been grown; 12) are arrested.

26. Закончите предложения, используя, где необходимо, служебные слова.

1) with; 2) to; 3) on; 4) in; 5) —; 6) by; 7) before/after; 8) to; 9) of; 10) of; 11) to; 12) on; 13) to; 14) for; 15) — ; 16) over; 17) down; 18) into; 19) on; 20) off.

27. Вычеркните неверное слово, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) series; 2) foals; 3) are; 4) depressing; 5) quickly; 6) gone; 7) major; 8) introducing; 9) cruel; 10) tests; 11) out; 12) humiliated.

28. Переведите на английский язык.

A. 1) to fail an exam; 2) serious threat; 3) to lit the room; 4) instead of my friend; 5) equal rights; 6) to spoil the evening; 7) a wonderful novel; 8) to spy on a secret agent; 9) humiliating for a person; 10) to satisfy everybody's interests.

B. 1) At that moment the speaker was talking about current events. 2) I can't imagine what is going on. Clear this up to me. 3) We don't like to see violence and cruelty on our TV screens.

4) I have no idea what these letters mean. 5) Do you feel depressed, unhappy? Watch this merry cartoon and you will feel better. 6) Now there is a new film on in the cinemas. Go and see it. I think you will like it very much. 7) I can't forget my first visit to the theatre. It was a real magic. 8) When the car had broken down, my friend offered me his help. 9) Michael is addicted to fast driving. He can be a real threat on the road. 10) Aren't you ashamed of your words? They were rude and cruel.

29. Вы поправляете своего оппонента. Напишите подходящие аргументы.

1) Some news programs are likely to be very good and informative.

2) Better if you have some more hobbies, sport, for example.

3) I can't agree with you. Some historical films are very good.

4) But sometimes they can help in finding TV programmes.

5) I think that the quality of a serial you need depends on the plot, actors and producers.

6) The life has shown that people still go to the theatres and read books.

30. Отгадайте загадку.

Paris.

Тест 1.

2. Прочитайте текст и закончите его фразами (a—g), данными ниже.

1 — e; 2 — b; 3 — g; 4 — a; 5 — f; 6 — d; 7 — c.

3. Переведите на английский язык.

- 1) to forget humiliation;
- 2) to present current news;
- 3) addicted to reading novels;
- 4) unforgettable TV program
- 5) cruelty and violence;
- 6) to offer help;
- 7) a serious failure;
- 8) to be deep asleep;
- 9) to be ashamed of one's rude words;
- 10) to turn down the TV sound;
- 11) equal rights;
- 12) to spoil a child.

4. Закончите предложения, используя служебные слова.

1) of; 2) for; 3) over; 4) down; 5) on; 6) instead of; 7) on; 8) into; 9) of; 10) to.

5. *Используйте страдательный залог, чтобы закончить предложения.*

1) is being sent; 2) was broadcasted; 3) had been made; 4) was taken; 5) was being decorated; 6) will be discussed; 7) are grown; 8) had been written and handed in; 9) has been prepared; 10) is being read.

6. *Одно из предложений в каждой паре верно, а другое нет. Отметьте верное предложение.*

1 — b; 2 — a; 3 — a; 4 — b; 5 — b; 6 — a; 7 — b; 8 — b; 9 — b; 10 — a.

Раздел 2. Печатная страница: книги, журналы, газеты.

Часть 1

3. Соедините названия детских фильмов (1—6) с данными абзацами (a—e). Одно название лишнее.

1 — b; 2 — d; 3 — e; 4 — extra; 5 — a; 6 — c.

6. Сопоставьте слова и их определения.

1 — e; 2 — h; 3 — g; 4 — b; 5 — d; 6 — c; 7 — f.

9. Выберите *alone* или *lonely*, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) alone; 2) lonely; 3) alone; 4) alone; 5) lonely;
6) alone; 7) alone; 8) lonely; 9) lonely; 10) lonely.

10. Прочитайте письмо читательницы в газету и скажите, какое из высказываний не относится к данному тексту.

5) The reader thinks that nowadays children don't go to the library so often as they did before.

11. А. Вспомните, как читательница описывает следующее в своем письме.

1) happy; 2) cheerful; peaceful; 3) special; 4) whispering; turning; 5) lonely; 6) quietness; concentration; wisdom; culture; printed word; 7) special; fascinating.

12. Переведите на английский язык, используя новые слова.

A. 1) to whisper; to speak in a low voice; 2) never fail one's exams; 3) wisdom; 4) to feel at home; 5) to come into the room; to enter the room; 6) an exciting thought; 7) a lonely old woman; 8) unfamiliar voice; 9) a strange book; 10) a cheerful baby/child.

B. 1) Sew and Alice always have a good time at weekends.

2) I often go to the cinema near my house.

3) John entered his old house. There was peacefully and quiet inside. He was alone at home, but he didn't feel himself lonely. That was his fascinating world.

4) Don't whisper, speak in a loud voice, please.

5) Sherlock Holmes saw a strange yellow face in the window.

6) Did you enjoy yourselves in the park yesterday?

- 7) The boy couldn't translate all the sentences.
8) Leave me alone. I don't want to speak about it.
9) My son was always a cheerful merry child.
10) Where is your treasure? Show it to me.
11) That was a wise plan. We decided to follow it.

Часть 2

2. Прочитайте текст и определите, о какой библиотеке говорится в каждом отрывке.

1 — b; 2 — d; 3 — b; 4 — a; 5 — d; 6 — d; 7 — a; 8 — d; 9 — a; 10 — a.

5. Переведите на русский язык.

1) Улыбающееся лицо незнакомца было добрым, и я улыбнулся в ответ.

2) Новость, которую сообщил мой друг, была замечательной: мы поедем в Кострому на день.

3) Футбол, в который играют во всем мире, одна из самых любимых игр.

4) В 9 часов законченная работа лежала у меня на столе.

5) Родители Тома были добрыми и заботливыми, и мальчик имел счастливое детство.

6) Ты заметил, что в кухне разбито окно? Кто бы мог это сделать?

7) Последние слова Джейн, которые она прошептала мне в ухо, были: «Я всегда буду тебя помнить».

8) Класс был занят работой. Не было слышно ни звука кроме шелеста переворачиваемых страниц.

9) Деревья, растущие перед школой, были переданы нам в подарок.

10) Мне нравится смотреть на играющих детей.

11) Картина, которую нарисовал мой брат, является портретом нашей семьи.

12) падающие листья скоро укроли все в нашем саду.

6. Прочитайте пары слов и заполните пропуски подходящими вариантами.

1. a) given; b) giving.
2. a) bought; b) buying.
3. a) singing; b) sung.
4. a) showing; b) shawn.
5. a) asking; b) asked.
6. a) preparing; b) prepared.

7. a) spoken; spoken; b) speaking.

8. a) eaten; b) eating.

9. a) forgetting; b) forgotten.

10. a) taught; b) teaching.

9. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски словами, образованными от слов, данных справа.

1) librarian; 2) readers; 3) information; 4) different; 5) scientists; 6) education.

10. Переведите на английский язык.

A. 1) a singing girl; 2) a broken bridge; 3) a smiling child; 4) dancing people; 5) the washed car; 6) polluted air; 7) the planted tree; 8) fighting boys; 9) the translated book; 10) a running dog; 11) the lost ticket.

B. 1) jam made in summer; 2) castle built in the XIII century; 3) poem learnt by heart; 4) book bought for children; 5) question asked by the teacher; 6) joke told by the brother; 7) car, driven by a woman; 8) grapes grown in the south; 9) room decorated with flowers; 10) watch lost on the bank of the river.

C. 1) bird flying in the sky; 2) woman embracing her son; 3) child swimming in the sea; 4) sportsman climbing the mountain; 5) composer

writing a concert; 6) train arriving to the station; 7) plant utilizing wastes; 8) pupil reciting poems; 9) cat sleeping in the armchair; 10) grandmother kissing her granddaughter good night.

Часть 3

2. Закончите предложения, употребляя причастия.

1) read; 2) playing; 3) broadcasted; 4) prepared; 5) situated; 6) writing; 7) standing; 8) chosen; 9) developing; 10) paid.

3. Переведите на русский язык.

1) Старик сидел в кресле, просматривая журнал.

2) Офис, получающий ежеквартальную периодику, расположен в центре.

3) Читая британские ежедневные газеты, вы можете получить информацию о важных событиях во всем мире.

4) Когда он переходил улицу, его остановил полицейский.

5) Люди, пишущие детективные истории, обычно имеют богатое воображение.

6) В письме, которое она писала, она пыталась рассказать родителям о том, какой интересной стала ее жизнь.

7) Делая покупки в субботу, я встретила своего друга, которого не видела пять лет.

8) Ученики, пишущие статьи для нашей школьной газеты, — наши школьные «журналисты».

9) Слушая новую американскую песню, она не могла понять ни слова.

10) Когда она ехала домой, Хелен поняла, что с ее машиной что-то неладно.

4. Закончите предложения, используя слова, данные выше.

1) classical; weekly; 2) formal; 3) annual;
4) formal; 5) monthly; 6) quarterly; 7) sensational.

6. Закончите диаграммы, подобрав возможные словосочетания.

1) *private* school; driveway; teacher; life; room.

2) *cheap* milk; material; restaurant; vegetables; clothes.

3) *general* idea; education; description; meeting; public.

8. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски соответствующими частями предложений (a—h).

1 — f; 2 — c; 3 — d; 4 — a; 5 — h; 6 — e; 7 — g; 8 — b.

9. Прочитайте текст снова и скажите, что означают данные определения.

1 — c; 2 — a; 3 — c; 4 — a; 5 — b; 6 — c; 7 — c; 8 — c.

10. Выберите верный синоним, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) published; 2) type; 3) printed; 4) type; 5) type; 6) print; 7) printed; 8) publish; 9) publish; 10) publish.

11. Закончите предложения, вставляя, где необходимо, предлоги и наречия.

1) away; 2) for; 3) for; 4) in; 5) for; 6) about; 7) in/into; 8) on; 9) up.

12. Переведите на английский язык.

A. 1) my favourite task; 2) type in computer; 3) article about rare kinds of birds; 4) push a trolley around the shop; 5) look at the window;

6) to earn good marks; 7) to publish a monthly magazine; 8) cheap newspaper; 9) to print (with the help of printing machine); 10) private school.

B. 1) You will need to push stronger if you want to move the wardrobe.

2) John Benson has his private airplane.

3) Are you through with the articles?

4) I have never written articles for magazines or newspapers.

5) The bottom line on this page is printed badly.

6) Has he published the results of his research?

7) I don't think that private universities are the best in our country.

8) My brother never buys cheap shoes.

9) We would like to have a general idea about your project.

10) He was sitting in the armchair looking at the window.

11) How long have you been earning for your living?

Часть 4

3. Вставьте подходящие слова в предложения.

1) a wonderful time; 2) trouble; 3) difficulty;
4) fun; 5) a hard time.

4. Посмотрите на картинки и опишите их, используя комбинации слов, данных на стр. 91.

1) Victor is having some difficulties doing his homework.

2) Lucy is having fun making a dress.

3) Vera and her friend are having fun skating.

4) Tom and Sam are having trouble riding home.

5) The teenagers are having a good time swimming, lying in the sun and going boating.

7. Скажите, о чем попросили этих людей?

2) Would you mind reading the text?

3) Would you mind driving this elderly woman home?

4) Would you mind watering the plants?

5) Would you mind switching off the TV set?

6) Would you mind completing your homework?

7) Would you mind closing the window?

8) Would you mind singing a song?

9) Would you mind correcting the spelling of the word?

8. Что говорят эти люди?

1) Alice: I don't mind going shopping.

2) Would you mind my inviting Sally to the party?

3) Ted, would you mind closing the window?

4) Mrs Collins, would you mind my opening the window?

5) Jean, would you mind buying "The People's Friend" for me?

6) Father, would you mind Mary's taking your suit to the cleaner's?

7) Duncan, would you mind cutting the grass in the garden?

8) Lily, would you mind going to Greece for our holiday?

9) Ruby, would you mind typing some information into the computer for me?

10) Carol, would you mind travelling about Scotland together with Max?

9. Объедините заголовки (a—g) с содержанием статей (1—7).

1 — b; 2 — f; 3 — a; 4 — c; 5 — g; 6 — e; 7 — d.

10. Вставьте верные формы данных глаголов, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) finding; 2) playing; 3) smiling; 4) boating;
5) reading; 6) doing; 7) shopping; 8) looking;
9) cooking; 10) inviting.

11. Переведите на английский язык.

A. 1) to go fishing; 2) have a good time playing tennis; 3) to be fond of gardening; 4) to be fond of swimming; 5) don't mind visiting a museum; 6) to continue smiling; 7) to have trouble with translating of articles; 8) to have difficulties communicating in English; 8) to like singing.

B. 1) She goes dancing. 2) We had a wonderful time skating. 3) I don't mind going shopping. 4) Would you mind my opening the window? 5) Tom went skiing when he lived in the mountains. 6) Would you mind my closing the door? 7) Would you mind John's joining us? 8) She was looking at him and continued crying. 9) I don't like watching TV. 10) Would you mind going to the cinema in the evening?

Часть 5

3. Заполните пропуски подходящими предлогами.

1) to; 2) after; 3) for; 4) for; 5) through; 6) through; 7) for; 8) after; 9) to; 10) for.

8. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты для следующих выражений.

- 1) copies;
- 2) they were hung up in public places;
- 3) to call out the news;
- 4) printing press;
- 5) press is taken very seriously;
- 6) journalists-to-be;
- 7) have real influence;
- 8) some of them write about politics;
- 9) may be reproduced in hundreds of local papers across the country;
- 10) MP — Members of Parliament;
- 11) corruption or bad behaviour of officials;
- 12) many things that are hidden away.

9. Прочитайте текст 7 и ответьте на вопросы.

1) The first newspapers appeared in Rome in the 1st century BC.

2) The papers were written out in more than 2,000 copies and sent everywhere in the Empire.

3) For centuries news travelled very slowly because they were written by hand.

4) The printing press was invented in the 15th century.

5) The first printed papers were published in Germany and Belgium in the early 17th century.

6) Journalists-to-be get special training in universities.

7) Journalists are supposed to give fair comment on the events and are not supposed to change facts or tell lies.

8) Star journalists have real influence because they write about problems that interest people and their articles may be reproduced in hundreds of local papers across the country.

9) Nowadays the press plays a special role because it enlightens the governmental activities and state policy.

10) Sometimes journalists investigate crimes and many things that are hidden away become known with the help of journalists, that's why a journalist should have a lot of tact as well as courage.

11. Закончите предложения, используя новые слова.

1) fair; 2) duty; 3) supposed; 4) reach; 5) hold; 6) held; 7) rewarding; 8) lies; 9) investigate; 10) courage; 11) event; 12) evidence.

12. Переведите на английский язык.

A. 1) to be on duty; 2) to lie; 3) unfair; 4) suppose; 5) to hold something with both hands;

6) to hold the book under one's arm; 7) to investigate a crime; 8) to hold a meeting; 9) Hold on! 10) to have the courage to do something; 11) an important event.

B. 1) I'm looking forward to meeting you in Moscow.

2) I'll look through these letters while you're drinking coffee.

3) Don't look at me so! I've lost the keys and can't find them.

4) Would you mind looking after my cat while I'm away?

5) What are you looking at?

6) We are looking forward to our holidays.

7) I don't read quality papers, I look through them.

8) Where has Anna gone? I've been looking for her for an hour already.

9) Who looks after your pets when you go away? — My cousin sister.

10) Look at Julia. She looks much happier now.

Часть 6

4. В. Прочитайте текст 3 и ответьте на вопросы.

1) Lewis Carrol was born in 1832.

2) His real name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson.

3) The life of a writer was most successful.

4) The daughter of his friend Robinson Duckworth, Alice by name, asked him to tell a story during a river trip.

5) His pen-name came from the first two names and Latinizing them.

6) Together 180,000 copies were sold during Dodgson's lifetime.

7) Nowadays it is difficult to find a child who doesn't know the book and its characters.

8) He liked to entertain children with stories, games and puzzles.

9) Lewis Carroll died on 14 January 1898. It was an attack of bronchitis that turned out to be fatal.

5. Какие из этих прилагательных могут описать книгу «Алиса в стране чудес»?

Unusual, successful, entertaining, worldwide famous, interesting, loving, eventful, wonderful, exciting, optimistic, dutiful, brave, courageous, sensational.

Часть 7

12. А. Младший брат Дэна, Луис, написал письмо королеве, но не совсем правильно. Найдите шесть орфографических ошибок в его письме и исправьте их.

Dear Queen,

I'm Louis. I'm *eight* and I live in London. Your *house*, Buckingham Palace, is not far from my *school*. I'd *like* to come to visit you for a cup of tea. I really like dogs and *horses* and I'd like to *meet* Prince Williams and Prince Harry.

Love,
Louis.

Рабочая тетрадь

Чтение

6. Нижеследующий текст взят из журнала. Поставьте части текста в правильном порядке.

Order	1	2	3	4	5
Parts	d	e	b	a	c

7. Нижеследующие тексты — части газетных статей. Соедините их с названиями. Одно название лишнее.

Titles	1	2	3	4	5	6	extra
Texts		c	d	a	e	b	l

8. Прочитайте текст и пометьте предложения: T (верно), F (неверно) и NS (нет информации).

1 — T; 2 — T; 3 — F; 4 — T; 5 — T; 6 — NS;
7 — T; 8 — T.

9. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильные ответы, чтобы закончить предложения.

1 — b; 2 — c; 3 — b; 4 — b; 5 — a; 6 — c; 7 — b; 8 — b;

10. Прочитайте текст из "Daily telegraph" и закончите его фразами (a—h), данными ниже.

1 — d; 2 — c; 3 — a; 4 — g; 5 — f; 6 — h; 7 — b; 8 — e.

Письмо

16. Соедините слова в двух колонках. Используйте словосочетания, чтобы закончить предложения.

1 — f; 2 — I; 3 — a; 4 — j; 5 — e; 6 — b; 7 — h;
8 — c; 9 — g; 10 — d.

- 1) rewarding job;
- 2) enjoyable book;
- 3) say it in a whisper;
- 4) colour printer;
- 5) felt at home;
- 6) Words of Wisdom;
- 7) tragic event;
- 8) investigate the crime;
- 9) monthly magazine;
- 10) local libraries.

17. Закончите предложения, употребляя служебные слова, где необходимо.

- 1) —; 2) with; 3) in; 4) far; 5) on; 6) —; 7) by;
- 8) until; 9) to; 10) in; 11) in; 12) —; 13) for;
- 14) forward; 15) after; after.

18. Вычеркните неправильный вариант, чтобы предложения были логичными и законченными.

- 1) alone; 2) print; 3) month; 4) for his life;
- 5) published; 6) writing; 7) lived; 8) published;
- 9) selling; 10) telling; 11) fascinated; 12) playing.

19. Используйте слова с данными суффиксами (-ness, -hood, -ly, -al) в следующих предложениях.

- 1) lordly; 2) factual; 3) brightness; 4) national;
- 5) worldly; 6) fatal; 7) loneliness; 8) boyhood;
- 9) wrinkly; 10) prettiness; 11) knighthood;
- 12) brotherhood.

20. Переведите на английский язык.

- A.**
- 1) to earn one's living;
 - 2) to publish a newspaper;
 - 3) to get to the city;
 - 4) to demonstrate courage;
 - 5) to hold a meeting;
 - 6) a fair decision;
 - 7) public event;
 - 8) rewarding job;
 - 9) quiet whisper;
 - 10) unknown place.

B. 1) This book is the real treasure-house of wisdom.

2) They came into the house through the front door.

3) Why are you speaking in whisper? Is anybody sleeping?

4) If you want to have a good time, visit the theatre.

5) When I finished my homework it had been already dark.

6) The journalists decided to investigate these events themselves.

7) Do you remember who invented the telephone?

8) I suppose that all these words are a lie.

9) I still remember the strange events of that winter.

10) Your duty is to investigate this mystery.

21. Закончите текст старой сказки словами, производными от данных слова.

1) difference; 2) training; 3) freedom; 4) slaves; 5) unhappy; 6) stupidly; 7) accompanied; 8) deepest; 9) fearful; 10) traitor; 11) rightly.

22. Закончите предложения, используя слова, производные от слов, данных в скобках.

1) comfortable; 2) typical; 3) strength; 4) move; 5) powerful; 6) normally; 7) capable; 8) government; 9) disappeared; 10) commander; 11) shopping; 12) speechless; 13) politeness; 14) boyhood; 15) sadness.

23. Перепишите предложения, используя Причастие настоящего времени.

1) Watching an old film Steve fell asleep.

2) Reading the newspaper father made some comments.

3) Having a seaside holiday we played a lot of tennis.

4) Writing a letter Rita made a couple of mistakes.

5) Typing the text in the computer Bob pressed the wrong key.

6) Choosing a book in the library Sue came across some stunning information.

7) Walking along the central street the friends decided to drop in at a café.

8) Playing the final match our school team scored two goals.

9) Looking through the window Tina noticed a strange blue bird on the branch.

10) Repairing the road the workers found a buried treasure chest.

24. Закончите предложения, используя Причастие настоящего времени.

1) ... sitting with my younger brother.

2) ... living in the old house.

3) ... camping on the bank of the river.

4) ... learning foreign languages.

5) ... training for an athletics competition.

6) ... learning how to read English words.

7) ... walking in the woods every day.

8) ... pronouncing new words.

9) ... hiking...

10) ... doing homework, ...

25. Используйте подходящие формы глаголов с окончанием — ing, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) talking; 2) dancing; 3) going on; 4) cooking;
5) coming; 6) reading; 7) working; 8) doing;
9) dancing; singing; 10) having a cup of coffee;
11) hiking; 12) preparing.

26. *Переведите на английский язык. Используйте mind + Ving.*

- 1) I don't mind your going home just now.
- 2) I don't mind helping you.
- 3) We don't mind Don joining us.
- 4) Mum didn't mind Mary's going to disco.
- 5) Do you mind going to the cinema on Saturday?
- 6) I don't mind your friends playing in our team.
- 7) Do you mind our turning on TV?
- 8) Do you mind going to the shop tomorrow morning?

28. *Закончите предложения правильными формами слов в скобках.*

1) first; his; 2) biggest; largest; 3) plumper; antennas; hair; them; 4) leaves; it; them; 5) English; greatest; Shakespeare's; farmer's; children.

29. *Выберите правильный вариант, чтобы закончить текст.*

A. 1 — c; 2 — b; 3 — d; 4 — c; 5 — a; 6 — c; 7 — b; 8 — d; 9 — c; 10 — b; 11 — a.

B. 1 — a; 2 — d; 3 — b; 4 — b; 5 — a; 6 — d; 7 — b; 8 — b.

30. Закончите текст правильными формами глаголов в скобках.

1) dreamt; 2) knew; 3) planned; 4) had played; 5) had made; 6) ordered; 7) made; 8) had; 9) called; 10) didn't keep; 11) didn't sell; 12) phoned; 13) to wear; 14) is not; 15) find; 16) took; 17) found; 18) met; 19) was given; 20) were; 21) gave; 22) organized; 23) lived; 24) had; 25) haven't become; 26) had; 27) brought; 28) keeps.

32. Прочитайте список праздников.

Christmas, Easter, Victory Day, Halloween.

33. Выберите правильное слово для каждого предложения.

1) sea; 2) carrot; 3) aisle; 4) ceiling; 5) rest.

Тест 2.

2. Прочитайте текст «История» и соедините абзацы (а—е) с заголовками (1—6). Один заголовок лишний.

1 — d; 3 — b; 4 — e; 5 — a; 6 — c.

2 — лишний.

3. Переведите на английский язык.

1) rewarding profession; 2) unfair decision; 3) brave stranger; 4) rich treasure-house; 5) strange events; 6) exciting investigation; 7) to reach the city; 8) to publish a book; 9) to sell newspapers; 10) to invent printing; 11) on the whole; 12) to be free of duty.

4. Закончите предложения, используя, где необходимо, служебные слова.

1) at; 2) —; 3) over; 4) back; 5) —; 6) by; 7) at; 8) in; 9) to; 10) for; 11) through; 12) after.

5. Закончите предложения правильным причастием.

1) Printed; written; 2) Fascinated; 3) sounding; 4) growing; 5) built; built; 6) playing; 7) asked.

6. Закончите предложения словами, производными от слов в скобках.

1) sensationally; 2) daily; weekly; 3) loneliness; 4) madness; 5) childhood; 6) entrance; 7) stranger; 8) waiting.

Раздел 3. Наука и технологии

Часть 1

2. Скажите, что верно, а что нет (T/F).

1) — T; 2) — F; 3) — T; 4) — F; 5) — T; 6) — T; 7) — F; 8) — T; 9) — T; 10) — F; 11) — T.

3. Прочитайте текст и скажите, в чем главное различие между наукой и технологией?

Science studies the physical world, trying to answer “what” and “why” questions.

Technology is the use of science for practical purposes especially in industry.

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1) Science studies the physical world.

2) They are: mathematics, linguistics...

3) Technology is the use of science for practical purposes especially in industry.

4) Technology is the use of science for practical purposes especially in industry. Technology is

also methods and machines that are used in doing things in science or profession.

5) Science and technology offer explanations to natural facts and processes.

6) Some technologies can't function without science, but there are many technologies that developed from old technologies without any help of science

7) It often happened in history that people made things and after that science tried to explain them.

8) There are new technologies in computer and communication.

9) Nowadays some people think that computers and automation can bring about a new Industrial Revolution.

5. А. Скажите, какие области знания относятся к наукам, а какие к технологиям:

Sciences: medicine, archeology, chemistry, economics, navigation.

Technologies: making clocks and watches, house construction, car making, fruit growing, metallurgy, shipbuilding, photography.

В. Объедините науки и технологии.

1 — d; 2 — g; 3 — h; 4 — b; 5 — f; 6 — i; 7 — c; 8 — a; 9 — e.

6. Какой вариант правильный — единственное число *to be* или множественное?

1 — are; 2 — is; 3 — are; 4 — is; 5 — are; 6 — are; 7 — was; 8 — is; 9 — is; 10 — is; 11 — is.

8. Скажите, что делают эти люди.

1) The boy is dreaming about playing football.

2) The girls are talking about bathing in the river.

3) The woman is complaining about the boy's breaking the window.

4) The young woman is dreaming about of buying a new dress.

5) The boy has stopped his friend from falling into the river.

6) The young man is thanking a delivery boy for bringing pizza.

9. Соедините названия наук с их определениями.

1 — h; 2 — j; 3 — b; 4 — f; 5 — l; 6 — c; 7 — a;
8 — g; 9 — d; 10 — e.

Часть 2

3. Переведите на русский язык.

1) В моей семье привыкли есть блюда китайской кухни. 2) Я с нетерпением жду поездки на Дальний Восток. 3) Моя мама против того, чтобы я поздно приходил домой. 4) Моя старшая сестра против того, чтобы тратить много денег на одежду. 5) Мой брат заинтересован в том, чтобы вступить в ваш клуб. 6) Мой отец всегда читает газету за завтраком. 7) Дети с нетерпением ждали посещения Британского Музея. 8) Я против того, чтобы ты смотрел телевизор поздно ночью. 9) Джон преуспел в получении только отличных оценок по физике. 10) Студенты способны выучить длинные английские тексты наизусть.

4. Вставьте правильный предлог.

1) to; 2) of; 3) in; 4) to; 5) in; 6) to; 7) in; 8) to; 9) of; 10) to.

6. Подберите новые слова к определениям.

1) human; 2) crop; 3) weapon; 4) trade; 5) tool; 6) skill; 7) engineer; 8) device; 9) invention; 10) use.

7. Закончите текст новыми словами.

1) engineer; 2) invention; 3) improve; 4) crop;
5) skill; 6) produced; 7) tools; 8) devices; 9) use;
10) trade; 11) crops; 12) weapons; 13) lead;
14) human.

7. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

1. There are four eras are mentioned: the Old Stone Age, the New Stone Age, the Bronze Age and the Iron Age.

2. The Old Stone Age produced stone tools, the use of fire, spears, the bow and arrow and simple oil lamps.

The new Stone Age saw early farming, the use of the digging stick and wood hoe. Stone axes began to be used. People learned to make pots, cloth, baskets, build houses and use early boats.

The Bronze Age gave birth to agricultural civilization. The use of copper and bronze led to a lot of new techniques and devices. Trade appeared. Building technology also developed fast. People also knew how to irrigate lands.

The Iron Age was a new technical era. Iron started to be used in making weapons. Building

technologies continued to develop fast. The invention of new heavy plough helped the civilization of northern Europe to develop.

12. Переведите на английский язык.

A. 1) to improve the pronunciation; 2) an important invention; 3) to lead to the railway station; 4) to improve pupils' skills; 5) useful crop; 6) international trade; 7) dangerous weapon; 8) to improve our life; 9) to produce useful tools and devices; 10) the skill of reading and writing.

B. 1) Have you got any garden tools? 2) A washer is a very useful invention. 3) Where does this road lead? 4) Where was the first nuclear weapon invented—in Europe or in the USA? 5) Sue decided to improve her marks in literature. 6) Diana leads a very intensive life. 7) Sergei is an engineer. He has a lot of practical and technical skills. 8) I know nothing about this culture. I know only that it is tried to be grown in the north. 9) It is useless to grow flowers on this soil. It is very bad. 10) Trade helps to improve the contacts between countries.

Часть 3

2. *Используйте правильный предлог, чтобы закончить предложения.*

1) for; 2) to; 3) of; 4) of; 5) of; 6) to; 7) from; 8) in; 9) of; 10) for.

5. *Вставьте в пропуски верный артикль.*

1) the; 2) —; 3) —; 4) —; 5) a; 6) the; 7) a; 8) —; 9) a; 10) a; 11) —; 12) a.

7. *Какое слово лишнее?*

1) train; 2) iron; 3) knowledge; 4) engine; 5) discover; 6) opportunity; 7) enable.

8. ***Invent** или **discover**? Закончите предложения.*

1) invented; 2) discovered; 3) discovered; 4) discovered; 5) invented; 6) discovered; 7) invented; 8) discovered; 9) invented; 10) discovered.

10. *Прочитайте текст "History of Technology" и найдите английские эквиваленты для следующих словосочетаний.*

1) the production of power;
2) Gothic architecture;

- 3) the New World;
- 4) the period of Renaissance;
- 5) shipbuilding;
- 6) in the early 19th century;
- 7) thanks to science and technology;
- 8) transportation, communications and use of energy;
- 9) better living standards.
- 10) such great technological achievements do not come without a price;
- 11) weapons of mass destruction;
- 12) natural resources;
- 13) makes us question the advantages of high technology.

11. Назовите:

- 1) the Middle Ages;
- 2) watermill;
- 3) cathedral;
- 4) gun;
- 5) Renaissance;
- 6) shipbuilding;
- 7) Industrial Revolution;
- 8) engine;
- 9) invention;
- 10) transportation and communications;
- 11) price;

12) low living standards;

13) high technology.

12. А. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту "History of Technology", (часть II).

1) The Middle Ages, Renaissance and Industrial Revolution.

In the Middle Ages watermills and windmills brought a revolution to the production of power. Wonderful cathedrals were built.

During the period of Renaissance the New World was discovered and explored.

The printed books appeared and new technologies developed.

During the Industrial Revolution technology developed very fast.

2) People used watermills and windmills to produce power. Then the steam engine was invented.

3) Shipbuilding and iron industry needed a lot of wood and Europe lost its forests.

4) The engine invention opened the way to constructing steamboat and locomotives.

5) The achievements in technology helped to improve the living standards.

6) New technology has led to creating weapons of mass destruction; new communication technology

and spread of information have brought with them less privacy; the great use and abuse of natural resources is damaging the environment; the great intensity of human life leads to stresses.

13. Вставьте предлог, где необходимо.

A. 1) in; 2) of; 3) on; on; 4) in; on; 5) to; of; 6) to; 7) for; 8) —.

B. 1) to; for; 2) from; 3) to; 4) for; 5) of; 6) in; 7) of; 8) to; 9) for; 10) of.

14. Назовите предметы, изображенные на картинках. Используйте слова из таблиц.

1) saucepan; 2) microwave; 3) frying pan; 4) alarm-clock; 5) washer; 6) hair-dryer; 7) coffee-maker; 8) CD-player; 9) washing machine; 10) cupboard.

Часть 4

3. Прочитайте тексты о великих открытиях и соедините их с названиями.

1) — e; 2) — c; 3) — d; 4) — b; 5) — a.

5. Закончите предложения, употребляя верные глаголы.

1) promised; 2) forget; 3) afford; 4) learnt;
5) offered; 6) agreed; 7) manage; 8) refuse;
9) hope.

6. Закончите предложения, используя слова из таблицы.

1) We played this new game because someone told us that it was an enjoyable game to play.

2) The Greens stayed in the Central Hotel because someone told them that it was fashionable hotel to stay.

3) The travelers decided to visit Novosibirsk because someone told them that it was the interesting place to visit.

4) Emma took the job because someone told her it was a good job to do.

5) I chose that bank because someone told me that it was the safe bank to keep money in.

6) Peter is reading Stephen King because someone told him that it is an exciting book to read.

7) My parents chose this school for me because someone told them that it was the best school to go to.

8) They bought this computer because someone told them that it was a cheap computer to buy.

9) Mrs Benton is growing pansies because someone told her that it is an enjoyable hobby to have.

10) Uncle James bought a BMW because someone told him that it was a comfortable car to drive.

11) Kate is learning Danish because someone told her it is an easy language to learn.

12) Ian is taking this new medicine because someone told him that it is useful medicine to take.

7. Закончите фразы за Тома, используя инфинитив.

1) No, I didn't. I just agreed not to make the room messy.

2) No, I didn't. I just planned to work on the computer in the evening.

3) No, I didn't. I just promised not to leave the family without bread.

4) No, I didn't. I just decided to ask you to do it.

5) No, I didn't. I planned to stay at home this evening.

6) No, I didn't. I just promised not to ride your bike.

7) No, I didn't. I just agreed to play the guitar and sing my song.

8) No, I didn't. I just promised to spend the money on CDs.

8. Посмотрите на картинки и скажите, почему люди делают это.

1) Sam Johnson grew the apples to eat them in winter.

2) James went to the driving school to get his driving license.

3) Patrick bought the flowers to give them to Lucy.

4) The tourists arrived to London to have a look at Big Ben.

5) The young people came to the church to get married.

6) The teenagers gathered together to dance.

7) Donald stopped near the sea to paint a picture.

8) Mrs Morrison made a cake to please her grandchildren.

10. Перефразируйте предложения, как в примере.

1) This device is difficult to improve.

- 2) A sandcastle is easy to destroy.
- 3) Chinese is hard to learn.
- 4) New tools are interesting to invent.
- 5) This water is not safe to drink.
- 6) That football match was exciting to watch.
- 7) His plan was difficult to follow.
- 8) My friend's cottage was easy to find.
- 9) A five-star hotel on the coast was hard to find.
- 10) His words were impossible to believe.

11. Используйте словари или интернет и ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) Ю.А. Гагарин.
- 2) Герман Титов.
- 3) В.Н. Терешкова.
- 4) А.А. Леонов.
- 5) Нейл Армстронг.
- 6) Братья Райт.
- 7) А.С. Попов.
- 8) Александр Грэм Белл.
- 9) Пьер и Мария Склодовская Кюри.
- 10) Ф.Ф. Беллинсгаузен и М.П. Лазарев.
- 11) Руаль Амундсен.
- 12) Фернан Магеллан.

12. Переведите на русский язык.

1) Эти инструменты легко использовать дома. 2) Джеймс был последним человеком, пришедшим на вечеринку. 3) Джону легко угодить. 4) С Гарри невозможно спорить. 5) Пирог слишком горячий, чтобы его есть. 6) Атлет достаточно силен, чтобы пробежать гонку. 7) Было слишком скучно смотреть фильм, и мы ушли из кинотеатра. 8) Вода была слишком холодная, чтобы купаться. 9) Красивыми цветами хотелось любоваться. 10) Мистер Смит слишком стар, чтобы водить машину.

Часть 5

2. Закончите предложения подходящими инфинитивами.

1) to come; 2) to understand; 3) to listen; 4) to buy; 5) to repeat; 6) to bring; 7) to plant; 8) to go back; 9) to hold; 10) to put on.

3. А. *Too* или *enough*? Какое слово вы используете, чтобы закончить предложения?

1) too; 2) enough; 3) enough; 4) too; 5) too; 6) enough; 7) enough; 8) too.

В. Найдите правильное место для слова enough в данных предложениях.

1) I hope this new jacket will be warm enough to wear in cold weather.

2) I'm sorry to say I haven't got enough money to buy souvenirs for all my friends.

3) Have you got enough chairs for all your visitors?

4) New computers cost a lot of money but old computers are cheap enough.

5) The food was tasty enough and we ate practically all of it.

6) The play was interesting enough for us to watch it to the end.

7) Do you have enough money for your summer holidays?

8) The man was skillful enough and soon our house looked as good as new.

9) I don't think that the house is big enough for fifteen people.

10) Today I have enough time to talk to my best friend on the phone.

4. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

1) into; 2) out; 3) down; 4) out; 5) in; 6) in; 7) out; 8) through.

5. Посмотрите на картинки и скажите, почему эти вещи случились.

1) The girl broke into a run because she was afraid of a mouse.

2) The old man's face broke into a smile because he met his grandson.

3) The child broke into tears because his bicycle broke down.

4) The young people broke into laughter because they saw a funny episode.

5) Sue broke into singing because she saw a sunrise.

6) Paul broke into a sweat because he carried heavy books upstairs.

7) The little boy's face broke into a grimace because he was given porridge for breakfast.

7. Соедините слова и их значения.

1) — c; 2) — d; 3) — e; 4) — f; 5) — a; 6) — b;
7) — h.

10. В. Прочитайте текст и выберите верный вариант.

1) — a; 2) — b; 3) — b; 4) — c; 5) — c; 6) — a;
7) — b.

*12. Выберите верное слово (**crew** или **team**), чтобы закончить предложения.*

- 1) team; 2) crew; crew; 3) team; 4) crew;
5) crew; 6) team; 7) team; 8) crew; 9) crew;
10) crew.

13. Переведите на английский язык.

A. 1) space flight; 2) a flight from Paris to London; 3) safety equipment; 4) both astronauts; 5) to compete in running/race; 6) the generation gap; 7) to delay the flight; 8) to launch a rocket into air; 9) a memorable event; 10) to satisfy everybody on the whole; 11) the whole Universe.

B. 1) The first flight around the Earth was made by Yuri Gagarin.

2) There are 11 members in a football team.

3) Both my parents are satisfied with my school results.

4) Ann was standing and holding the vase in both hands.

5) The young generation is neither worse nor better. It is different.

6) On the whole I like your project.

7) We spent the whole evening competing with each other.

8) The 9th of May is a memorable date in our history.

9) There are a lot of mysteries in our universe.

Часть 6

4. Прочитайте текст "Going Underground" и определите, о каких метро идет речь в абзацах 1–5.

1 — c; 2 — e; 3 — d; 4 — b; 5 — a.

6. Закончите текст, выбрав правильные слова.

1 — b; 2 — c; 3 — a; 4 — c; 5 — b; 6 — a; 7 — a; 8 — b; 9 — c; 10 — c.

10. Добавьте к диалогу фразы, выражающие сомнение и уверенность.

A: Look! There's some object in the sky, there, above the hill.

B: I'm not quite sure, but it seems to be an airplane.

A: Oh, no, look, it's flying too fast for a plane. It's possible that it's UFO.

B: Don't be silly. I don't believe in UFOs. I'm sure they are a fruit of people's imagination.

A: What makes you so sure? Look, it's coming nearer. It has a funny shape. It might be a big bird.

B: No, it isn't. Birds move their wings. If this thing has wings, it doesn't move them.

A: I'm certain that it isn't a plane or a helicopter because there is no noise. I'm sure, it's an UFO! It is so exciting!

B: Don't speak too soon. It seems to me that it's not. Wait! I see now! Now I have no doubt about it! It is a hang-glider!

Часть 7

6. Выпишите детали, использованные в этом абзаце.

Four; of an old Professor; ten miles from the nearest railway station and two miles from the nearest post office; very large; with a housekeeper and three servants; very old; with long white hair; they liked him almost at once.

Рабочая тетрадь

Чтение

6. Прочитайте тексты (a—f) и соедините их с заголовками (1—7). Один заголовок лишний.

Titles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Texts	c	d	e	a	f	b	extra

7. Прочитайте текст и задайте 5—7 вопросов к нему.

1. When did Galileo invent his telescope?
2. Was the telescope a complicated device?
3. When did Galileo start to investigate the sky?

4. What did he discovered in the sky?
5. What for was Galileo saluted in year 2009?

8. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие высказывания после текста верные (T), неверные (F) или содержат информацию, которой не было в тексте (NS).

1 — F; 2 — T; 3 — NS; 4 — NS; 5 — T; 6 — T.

9. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант, чтобы закончить предложения.

1 — b; 2 — c; 3 — a; 4 — b; 5 — c; 6 — c; 7 —

a.

10. Прочитайте текст и завершите его фразами (a—g), данными ниже.

1 — e; 2 — g; 3 — a; 4 — c; 5 — b; 6 — f; 7 — d.

Письмо

16. Закончите предложения.

A. 1) about; 2) for; 3) about; 4) for; 5) for; 6) from; 7) from; 8) of; 9) for; 10) from.

B. 1) of; 2) for; 3) in; 4) to; 5) of; 6) of; 7) in; 8) to; 9) in; 10) to.

17. Напишите названия инструментов и устройств.

1) toaster; 2) rake; 3) axe; 4) spade; 5) dishwasher; 6) hoe; 7) hammer; 8) saw; 9) vacuum cleaner; 10) shaver; 11) garden knife; 12) tongs.

18. Закончите предложения, используя подходящие формы слов, данных в таблице.

1) invention; 2) discover; 3) invented; 4) invent; 5) inventor; 6) discoverer; 7) discovered; 8) discovered; 9) invented; 10) invent; 11) invention; 12) will invent; will invent.

19. Переведите на английский язык.

A.

- 1) useful tools;
- 2) electric utensils;
- 3) biological weapon;
- 4) present day harvest;
- 5) poor skills in reading;
- 6) successful engineers;
- 7) important inventions;
- 8) artful traders;
- 9) world-famous inventor;
- 10) surprising possibility;
- 11) great achievement;
- 12) whole universe;
- 13) memorable flight;
- 14) young generation;
- 15) ship crew;
- 16) pleasant memories;

17) necessary equipment;

18) constant usage.

B.

1) to delay the flight;

2) to launch a satellite into space;

3) to satisfy one's readers;

4) to argue with somebody about something;

5) to create a problem;

6) to take an opportunity to do something;

7) to serve as a spur;

8) to lead an active life;

9) to produce tools;

10) to improve the results;

11) to break into laughter;

12) to break into tears;

13) to start running;

14) to destroy the harvest;

C.

1) production of tools;

2) inventor of television;

3) on the one side;

4) achievements in some science

5) argument in some problem;

6) exploring of an island;

7) team of sportsmen;

8) around the world;

9) we both;

- 10) in the Universe;
- 11) an piece of equipment.

20. А. Вставьте *enough* или *too*, чтобы закончить предложения.

- 1) too; 2) enough; 3) too; 4) enough; 5) too;
- 6) too; 7) too; 8) enough; 9) enough; 10) enough;
- 11) too; too; 12) enough.

В. Заполните пропуски словами *team* или *crew*.

- 1) team; 2) team; 3) crew; 4) crew; 5) crew;
- 6) team; 7) team; 8) team.

21. Прочитайте текст и закончите его с помощью слов, производных от данных слова.

- 1) defective; 2) performances; 3) curved; 4) inventor;
- 5) illiterate; 6) invention; 7) worker.

22. Закончите текст с помощью слов, производных от данных слова.

- 1) inevitability; 2) alike; 3) ambitious; 4) portable;
- 5) undoubtedly; 6) personal; 7) information;
- 8) theoretically; 9) blindness; 10) industrial;
- 11) irregular; length; movement; 12) consultant;

amusement; 13) realistic; distinction; 14) adaptable; communicative; 15) colonization.

23. Закончите предложения правильными формами слов, данных в скобках.

1) us; our; 2) more; more; 3) her; 4) themselves; 5) you; your; farther; 6) his; our; themselves; 7) latest; last; 8) later; my; 9) children; 10) latest.

24. Выберите правильный вариант (a—d), чтобы закончить предложения.

1 — c; 2 — c; 3 — b; 4 — d; 5 — b; 6 — a; 7 — c; 8 — a.

25. Выберите правильный вариант (a—d), чтобы закончить текст.

1 — b; 2 — a; 3 — c; 4 — b; 5 — c; 6 — d; 7 — d; 8 — b; 9 — c.

26. Закончите предложения, используя is или are.

1) are; 2) is; 3) is; 4) is; 5) is; 6) are; 7) is; 8) is; 9) is; 10) are.

27. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1) Кто первым закончит работу?

- 2) Я думаю, что эту статью легко перевести.
- 3) Джон это человек, которого трудно понять.
- 4) Это представление нужно посмотреть.
- 5) Джеймс это человек, которого можно попросить о помощи.
- 6) Это был самый дешевый фотоаппарат, который можно было купить.
- 7) Кити самая последняя узнала правду.
- 8) Кто был тот, кто открыл Австралию?
- 9) Я думаю, это самая интересная книга для чтения.
- 10) Это самый подходящий отель, чтобы в нем остановиться.

28. Переведите на английский язык. Используйте инфинитив.

A.

- 1) I agree not to see TV.
- 2) We promised not to come back after 10 o'clock.
- 3) They managed to arrive at the station not late.
- 4) We can afford not to live in cheap hotels.
- 5) I hope not to stay here longer than for two days.
- 6) I suggest that we should help our friends.

B.

1) I have enough money to buy this expensive hair-dryer.

2) He is too young to sail at the sea alone.

3) We are grown-up enough to drive a car.

4) The lady is too weak to travel by plane.

5) You are grown-up enough to know what to do.

6) The police have not enough information to arrest him.

29. Закончите текст правильными формами глаголов в скобках.

1) doesn't expect; 2) are seen; 3) says; 4) changing; 5) watched; 6) sat; 7) lost; 8) knew; 9) watched; 10) thought; 11) was; 12) rang; 13) were not; 14) to hear; 15) spoke; 16) interrupted; 17) needed not); 18) focused; 19) turned; 20) was; 21) not been; 22) does; 23) did; 24) hasn't reached; 25) is coming.

30. Закончите текст правильными формами глаголов.

1) survived; had come; 2) was invented; 3) will enable; will be produced; 4) are; 5) has produced; 6) interrupts; won't say; 7) have invested; 8) cause; 9) obtains; 10) cutting.

33. Закончите таблицу, добавляя недостающие слова.

Number	Noun (abstract)	Noun (denoting person)	Verb	Adjective
1.	argument	—	argue	argumen- tative
2.	invention	inventor	invent	inventive
3.	civilization	—	civilize	civil
4.	electrifi- cation	electrician	electrify	electric
5.	science	scientist	—	scientific
6.	progress	—	progress	progressive
7.	innovation	innovator	innovate	innovative
8.	speculation	speculator	speculate	speculative
9.	improve- ment	—	improve	improved
10.	prediction	—	predict	Predictive

Тест 3

2. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски (1—8) частями предложений (a—h). Одна часть лишняя.

1 — b; 2 — d; 3 — f; 4 — c; 5 — h; 6 — a; 7 — e.

g — extra.

3. Закончите текст производными от слов справа.

- 1) electric; 2) distances; 3) scientists; 4) tester;
5) repairer; 6) aggressive; 7) resourceful; 8) banks.

4. Заполните пропуски словами *invent* или *discover* либо их производными.

- 1) discovered; 2) invented; 3) to discover;
4) discovery; 5) invention; 6) inventor.

5. Закончите предложения служебными словами.

- 1) down; 2) in; 3) into; 4) out; 5) through;
6) into; 7) through; 8) out.

6. Закончите предложения подходящим инфинитивом.

- 1) to read; 2) to see; 3) to fly; 4) to know; 5) to buy;
6) to understand.

7. Переведите на английский язык.

- 1) We have come here to dance.
2) He is difficult to understand.
3) I know about his desire to leave.
4) He promised not to be late.
5) We cannot afford to buy this car.

Раздел 4. Подростки: их жизнь и проблемы

Часть 1

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) staying; 2) playing; 3) telling; 4) to watch;
5) walking; 6) to do; 7) telling; 8) not coming;
9) taking.

4. Выберите правильную форму глагола, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) to post; 2) saying; 3) to learn; 4) crying;
5) meeting; 6) to look; 7) to understand; 8) to
take; 9) talking; 10) to play; 11) watching; 12) to
telephone; 13) to take; 14) making; 15) to read.

6. Перефразируйте предложения, используя слова и фразы из упр. 5.

1) John is mad about animals. 2) Who is the author of "The Old Man and the Sea"? 3) Sally's endless questions irritate me. 4) Boris is quite

well-educated. 5) Did you notice that Jennifer was the first to leave the party? 6) You should learn these lines by heart. You can't help it. 7) The weather can change but we shall go skiing anyway. 8) The child protested and rebelled against what her parents told her to do. 9) Ann's little daughter was so pretty, so nice. 10) Tom pushed the apple-tree, shook it and some apples fell onto the ground.

8. Закончите предложения. Используйте слова *pair* и *couple*.

1) pair; 2) couple; 3) couple; 4) couple; 5) couple; 6) couple; 7) pair; 8) pair; 9) pair; 10) couple.

9. **B.** Выберите правильный вариант.

1) — c; 2) — b; 3) — c; 4) — b; 5) — a; 6) — a.

10. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту 9.

1) Holden was a tall boy, about 1 meter and 88 centimeters. He had gray hair on one side of his head.

2) Sometimes he was not sure in himself, he was a self-questioning boy.

3) He cared about people's feelings.

4) His parents often misunderstood Holden.

11. Закончите предложения правильной формой глагола.

1) being; 2) seeing; 3) reading; 4) to help;
5) buying; 6) playing; 7) to get; 8) smiling;
9) to answer; 10) to understand; 11) to answer;
12) flying.

12. Переведите на английский язык.

A.

1) I stopped by the door to say "hello" to my neighbour.

2) Start washing the dishes, I will come soon and help you.

3) Do you remember our buying this book?

4) The children heard the bell and stopped talking.

5) Don't forget to call Mother.

6) I can't forget my visiting of the friend last Christmas.

7) I am always forgetting to buy salt or matches.

8) Can you stop near the post office to send a telegram?

B.

1) John and Mary is such a wonderful couple.

2) We have a lot of work, we need one more pair of hands.

3) When I go somewhere I usually take with me a couple of books.

4) I'd like to tell you a couple of words.

5) This pair of slippers will be a nice present for grandfather.

6) I always have several pens and a couple of pencils in my pencil-box.

Часть 2

3. Перефразируйте предложения, заменяя выделенные слова местоимениями.

1) him; 2) them; 3) us; 4) him; 5) them; 6) her; 7) us; 8) you; 9) him; 10) them.

5. Скажите, что хочет мистер Харрисон от своего секретаря.

1) Mr Harrison wants her to type documents.

2) Mr Harrison doesn't want her to play games on the computer.

3) Mr Harrison would like her to make tea.

4) Mr Harrison doesn't expect her to do shopping in her working hours.

5) Mr Harrison expects her to water the flowers.

6) Mr Harrison wouldn't like her to talk over the telephone.

7) Mr Harrison expects her to photocopy documents.

8) Mr Harrison wouldn't like her to be late.

7. Соедините слова с их определениями.

1) — c; 2) — f; 3) — h; 4) — b; 5) — d; 6) — g;
7) — e; 8) — j; 9) — I; 10) — a.

8. В. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты для следующих выражений.

- 1) a dirty trick;
- 2) I didn't have any alternative.
- 3) for various reasons;
- 4) the secret ingredients;
- 5) Your essay ends here.
- 6) in his very sarcastic voice;
- 7) I am flunking everything else;
- 8) respectfully yours.

9. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1) Holden understood that his essay was not good.

2) He didn't really know the history of Egypt.

3) Holden was ashamed of his essay.

4) Holden liked his teacher and didn't want him to be upset because of his bad knowledge in History.

5) His teacher understood him in some way.

10. Закончите предложения, вставляя предлоги и наречия.

1) on; 2) in; 3) at; 4) for; 5) for; 6) for; 7) from;
8) of; 9) up; 10) for.

11. Переведите на английский язык.

- 1) I want you to read this book.
- 2) I don't want Max to come home late.
- 3) I'd like my friend to help me.
- 4) I wouldn't like my Mother work too much.
- 5) We expect them to win this match.
- 6) They don't expect us to come back so soon.
- 7) He didn't want his parents to know about it.
- 8) Our teachers are expecting us to write this test well.

Часть 3

5. Найдите в тексте предложения со сложным дополнением и переведите их на русский язык.

1) He often watches it flying around the house.
Он часто наблюдает за тем, как он летает по дому.

2) Duncan always laughs when he sees Whipper dance in front of the mirror. Дуткан всегда смеется, когда видит, как Виппер танцует перед зеркалом.

3) One morning when Duncan was still asleep he felt Whipper's beak touch his lips and heard his bird say loudly "Hello!" Однажды утром, когда Дункан еще спал, он почувствовал, как Виппер дотронулся клювом до его губ и сказал «Хелло!»

4) Later Duncan noticed Whipper say "Good-bye". Позднее Дункан услышал, как Виппер говорил «До свидания».

5) They call him Buffalo Bailey and love to watch it running on the farm ground. Они зовут его Буффало Бейли и любят смотреть, как он бежит по двору фермы.

6) Julia often watches her pet changing the colour of its skin and climbing the tree in its big cage. Джулия часто наблюдает за тем, как ее питомец меняет цвет кожи и взбирается на ветку дерева в своей большой клетке.

6. Закончите предложения верной формой инфинитива.

1) lose; 2) to finish; 3) to come; 4) to race; to disappear; 5) use; 6) to help; 7) to repeat; 8) get; 9) touch; 10) to bring; 11) to recite.

7. Закончите предложения. Используйте инфинитив или причастие.

1) flying; 2) drive; 3) take; 4) singing; 5) growing; 6) winning; 7) climbing; 8) sing; 9) burning; 10) blowing.

9. Прочитайте текст и закончите его фрагментами a—g из таблицы. Один фрагмент лишний.

1 — g; 2 — b; 3 — f; 4 — c; 5 — d; 6 — a; e — extra.

11. Составьте из двух предложений одно.

1) James heard something fall on the kitchen floor.

2) Nobody noticed the boy disappear in the crowd.

3) The children watched the fish happily swimming in the bowl.

4) The policeman saw the car stop at the traffic lights.

5) We saw the television screen suddenly get dark.

6) The man felt something hot touch his skin.

7) The singers on the stage heard someone in the hall singing along.

8) The whole class heard the book fall on the floor.

9) Julia felt a cold raindrop fall on her face.

10) The teacher noticed one of the children quietly leaving the room.

12. Переведите на английский язык.

1) We saw a rocket fly up into the sky.

2) A small girl was watching a plane flying in the sky.

3) I noticed Anna fall asleep.

4) I heard Mother playing the piano in the next room.

5) Have you ever heard a nightingale sing?

6) John felt his sister took him by hand.

7) Robert was watching a boat disappearing in the distance. Soon he saw it disappear.

8) We noticed Kate leave the house alone.

Часть 4

2. Опишите данные ситуации, используя сложное дополнение.

1) Peter was in the park sitting on a bench. He was watching a small bird building a nest.

2) Robin got out of the car and saw his friend Max leaving their office.

3) Alice arrived at her music school at nine. The windows were open. The classes had begun. She could hear the student's voices singing.

4) Boris watched his favourite team playing at the stadium. The score was 3:1 in their favour.

5) Sarah hurt leg and began crying. She saw her neighbour Lucy come to her and touch her leg gently. "Does it hurt, dear?" she asked.

6) Dan was late. He opened the door and saw his friends preparing for the party. Dan smiled at Ann. He saw her decorating the room. The television was on. He heard some pop star singing.

3. Некоторые предложения содержат ошибки. Исправьте их.

2) I want my mum to think more about my problems.

9) I hear him make a very successful career.

10) I would like my teacher to give fewer tasks.

5. Завершите ситуации, сделав вывод.

1) It is likely to rain.

2) Steve is likely to become a doctor.

3) Mary is likely to have a headache.

4) Andrew is not likely to be at home.

5) The new school is likely to be ready some time before the 1st of September.

6) The whole family have gathered in front of the television. They are likely to support the same football team.

7) George enjoys acting, and he is very good at it. He is likely to make an acting career.

8) Fred is very busy at the moment. He is helping his old aunt who is very ill. We are not likely to see him this summer.

9) The shop closes at eight. It is five to eight now. We are not likely to buy the food.

10) The runners are coming to the finishing line. Susan is likely to be ahead of the other athletes.

6. Перефразируйте предложения, используя новые слова.

1) I want citizens of Russia to be proud of their country.

2) When the letter was nearly finished, Margaret tore it and started anew.

3) Some people may think that David is stupid but in fact he is not. I would even say that he's quite clever.

4) Phil's bad health makes his parents worry.

5) To preserve the cut flowers we can put them in a dark cool place.

6) Julia's parents allow her to stay up late and watch late-night films.

7) On our planet there existed several civilizations.

8) Kate dates a very nice boy. They seem to be very happy together.

9) Jeremy has been unemployed for a long time. I hope he'll find a job soon.

10) Pauline claims to be the best pupil in the class.

11) The weather is likely to be wonderful today.

12) Helping the children was a very good deed.

*7. Вставьте артикль **the**, где необходимо.*

1) the; 2) —; 3) —; 4) the; the; 5) the; 6) —; 7) the; the; the; 8) —; 9) —; —; 10) —; 11) —.

8. А. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

a) The BNP's idea about immigrants is to repatriate them, to send them to the countries they come from.

b) The idea is wrong because a lot of these people were born in Britain and are British citizens.

В. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты данных выражений.

1) on TV as newsreaders; 2) British lifestyle; 3) an extreme right-wing group; 4) ethnic minorities; 5) a fair competition; 6) the idea of repatriation; 7) they feel strongly about it; 8) I feel like an outsider there; 9) multi-cultural state.

9. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту "Racism in Britain".

1) Britain began to become a multi-cultural country after the Second World War and in the 1950s and 60s when Britain needed working hands.

2) There is groups of people who are racists, especially in the BNP.

3) The BNP works for repatriation of ethnic minorities. They use not only peaceful methods, but take part in attacks on Asian people.

4) The BNP's and their supporters claim that the blacks and Asians are stealing their jobs.

5) The black and Asian people are two and a half times more likely to be unemployed than whites.

10. А. Найдите в тексте предложение с *used to do sth.*

Twenty years ago there used to be not so many blacks and Asians in local government or on TV as newsreaders; now it is very common.

Двадцать лет тому назад не было такого количества черных и азиатов в местном правительстве или на телевидении в качестве ведущих новостей; теперь это обычное явление.

В. Перефразируйте предложения, используя конструкцию *to be used to do sth.*

1) When James was younger he used to spend hours fishing in the lake. He doesn't do it anymore.

2) A couple of years ago I didn't use to do any sport. Now I do a lot of jogging which keeps me fit.

3) I know that now you keep no pets. Did you use to do it in your childhood?

4) In olden days people used to travel very slowly. Now we have fast trains and jet planes.

5) Diana never used to think about serious problems when she was in her teen years. Now she has become very different.

6) When Caroline was a child she used to hate even the smell of coffee. Now she drinks a lot of it.

7) When we were young we used to spend a lot of time together. Unfortunately, we don't see a lot of each other now.

8) It seems that Jane and Colin don't like each other very much. Did they use to date when they were younger?

9) Peter used to be a quiet and friendly boy at school. What's happened to him?

10) Kathy used to play a lot of tennis when I met her. Now she prefers golf.

11. Посмотрите на картинки и скажите, что дедушка рассказывает внукам о своей молодости. Какие вопросы они ему задают?

1) Did you use to play football? — I used to play football.

2) Did you serve in the army? — I served in the army.

3) Did you use to read a lot? — I used to read a lot.

4) Did you use to take part in skiing competitions? — I used to take part in skiing competitions.

5) Did you use to date girls? — I used to date girls.

6) Did you use to dance? — I used to dance in the club.

7) Did you use to build houses? — I used to build houses.

8) Did you use to study well? — I used to get only excellent marks.

9) Did you use to go to the cinema? — I used to go to the cinema with my friends.

10) Did you use to sing songs? — I used to sing songs and play the guitar.

11) Did you use to wear long hair? — I used to wear long hair when I was a teenager.

12. Вычеркните лишнее слово.

1) deed; 2) citizen; 3) likely; 4) stupid; 5) understand.

13. Переведите на английский язык, используя сложное дополнение.

1) I'd like you to join us.

2) Do you hear telephone ringing?

3) I felt my little niece take me by hand.

4) I saw Andrew open his bag and take out the documents.

5) We noticed Alice begin to write something.

6) My parents don't want me to become a singer.

7) We were watching the children swimming in the sea.

8) I have never seen him dance.

Часть 5

2. Закончите текст, ставя глаголы в скобках в нужную форму.

1) say; 2) to understand; 3) buying; 4) use; 5) gambling.

5. Закончите предложения. Используйте to там, где необходимо.

1) —; 2) to; 3) —; 4) —; 5) —; 6) —; 7) —; 8) to; 9) —.

6. Перефразируйте предложения. Используйте страдательный залог.

1) Roger's brothers were made to sit still by him.

2) I was never allowed by my Mother to leave home after ten.

3) How was he made to listen to you?

4) I was allowed by the farmer to live in a small caravan behind his house.

5) Andrew will be made to pay the money back.

6) Just imagine! The old lady was made to wait more than an hour.

7) I was allowed by my Granny to look through her old photographs.

8) I was never allowed by my parents to go to the river alone.

9) I was not allowed to see what she was doing.

10) Ann was made to smile.

7. Закончите предложения, вставляя пропущенные слова.

1) on; 2) away; 3) along; 4) over; 5) away; 6) on; 7) into; 8) off; 9) over; 10) on.

8. В. Закончите предложения, выбрав верный вариант.

1) — b; 2) — c; 3) — a; 4) — b; 5) — c; 6) — c; 7) — a.

11. Выберите верную форму, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) used to; 2) used to go; 3) is used to eating; 4) am not used to going; 5) used to dance; 6) is used to walking; 7) used to swim; 8) is used to living; 9) is used to writing; 10) used to read.

12. Переведите на английский язык.

1) My mother doesn't allow me to wear short skirts.

2) I am not allowed to work on this computer.

3) It is so hot! Let me go to the river to have a swim.

4) I will make you tell me the truth.

5) We were made clean the windows.

6) My elder brother doesn't let me ride his bicycle.

7) The children were allowed to buy ice-cream.

8) Victor was made to learn the poem by heart.

Часть 6

2. Закончите текст, выбрав верный вариант.

1) — c; 2) — a; 3) — c; 4) — b; 5) — c; 6) — a;
7) — b; 8) — b; 9) — c; 10) — a.

3. Закончите текст словами, производными от слов в скобках.

1) British; 2) behaviour; 3) important; 4) fashionable; 5) unsafe; 6) difficulties; 7) shopping; 8) shops; 9) everybody.

6. Прочитайте текст "Teens' Problems" и выберите названия (a—f) к абзацам (1—5). Одно название лишнее.

1 — c; 2 — e; 3 — f; 4 — d; 5 — a; b — extra.

9. Отреагируйте на данные ситуации.

1) Stop using such language.

2) Don't do it. Remember that it's easy to fail your exams.

3) Remember that it's easy to fall down.

4) Remember to call home when you are late.

5) Watch out for the dog!

6) Watch out! The frying pan is hot!

7) You can do it, but you may not like it.

8) Remember that it's easy to be late for work.

9) Watch out! One of the steps is broken.

10) Watch out! I warn you that it's easy to fall down.

11) I wouldn't do it.

12) I wouldn't do this. Remember that it's easy to get used to smoking.

12. Закончите диалог.

1) I'm warning you that...

2) Don't do it.

3) Stop talking.

- 4) You can't do it.
- 5) I wouldn't do it.
- 6) Remember not to come too late.
- 7) Make sure it doesn't happen again.

Часть 7

1. Просмотрите образец письма и ответьте на вопросы после него.

1) The heading tells where you are and when you are writing.

2) It is situated in the top right-hand corner.

3) The second line of the heading tells you the name of the city.

4) The information about the house number and the name of the street is given in the first line of the heading. The house number comes first.

5) Zip code is given before the name of the country.

6) In Russian letters the date goes first.

7) The greeting is a part of the letter that is used to say "hello". It's written in the top left-hand corner. After it a comma goes.

8) The body of the letter follows the greeting. It's the main part of the letter.

9) There are two paragraphs in the body. The first lines of them are indented.

10) Closing is a part of the letter for saying "goodbye". Signature gives your handwritten name.

11) Closing and signature are lined up with the heading.

12) They use commas after the addressing in the heading and before the name of the author in the closing.

2. Перепишите данные заголовки без ошибок.

1. 43 New Road

Leeds

WE 4495 LW

UK

September 5, 2007

2. Lambeth Road

London

SE 16 HU

UK

January 11, 2006.

3. Запишите правильно данные приветствия и прощания.

1) Dear uncle Tony,

2) dear Grandmother,

3) Dear Dr Mason'

4) Dear Hazel,

5) Hi, Bruce!

6) Your daughter,

7) Sincerely yours,

8) Always yours,

9) Love,

10) Your friend,

6. Скопируйте следующее письмо в свою тетрадь. Исправьте ошибки во всех частях письма.

19 Olson Avenue

London

SW 19 HU

UK

February 5, 2007

Dear Jane!

Guess what! I have some wonderful news! Last night mom had twins, a boy and a girl! All summer I dreamt of a baby sister. Tom wanted a brother. We never thought we'd both be so lucky. Can you imagine what fun we'll have with two babies in the house? I hope you will come to visit us soon.

Love,
Carol.

Рабочая тетрадь

Чтение

6. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие высказывания после текста верные (T), неверные (F) или содержат информацию, которой не было в тексте (NS).

1) — T; 2) — F; 3) — F; 4) — NS; 5) — F; 6) —

T.

7. Прочитайте тексты (a—f) и сопоставьте их с заголовками (1—7). Один заголовок лишний.

1 — b; 2 — d; 3 — e; 4 — f; 5 — a; 7 — c.

6 — extra.

8. Прочитайте текст и задайте 5—7 вопросов к нему.

1) What is the boy's nickname?

2) How tall is Christopher?

3) Is it difficult to buy clothes and shoes for him?

4) What other difficulties does Christopher suffer from?

5) Are Christopher's parents of the same height as he?

9. Прочитайте текст и закончите его фразами (a—g), данными ниже. Одна фраза лишняя.

1 — d; 2 — h; 3 — b; 4 — e; 5 — a; 6 — g; 7 — f.

10. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант, чтобы закончить предложения.

1 — a; 2 — c; 3 — c; 4 — b; 5 — a; 6 — a.

Письмо

16. Закончите предложения. Используйте слова *about, against, at, for, in, of, to*.

1) with; 2) in; 3) against; 4) about; 5) for; 6) of; 7) at; 8) to; 9) in; 10) for; 11) to; 12) for; 13) about; 14) about.

17. Переведите на русский язык.

- 1) безработный;
- 2) слепой;
- 3) молодой;
- 4) бедный;

- 5) богатый;
- 6) старый;
- 7) глупый;
- 8) глухой;
- 9) мертвый;
- 10) неспособный, искалеченный;
- 11) знаменитый;
- 12) престарелый.

18. Переведите на английский язык.

A. 1) a couple of books; 2) in a couple of days; 3) a pair of gloves; 4) a newly married couple; 5) a couple of cakes; 7) three couples of dancers; 8) a pair of socks; 9) a pair of tights; 10) in a couple of years; 11) a pair of mittens; 12) a pair of shoes.

B. 1) in any case; 2) rather slowly; 3) to bother; 4) to shake hands; 5) to irritate teachers; 6) to notice a mistake; 7) military rebellion; 8) to rebel against something; 9) to be shaking all over; 10) boredom; 11) irritation; 12) to be mad of love; 13) at the bottom of the page; 14) to talk in riddles; 15) extremely foolish; 16) different clothes; 17) though; 18) a pile of books; 19) at the top of the hill; 20) to speak with respect/respectfully; 21) a challenge for somebody; 22) to throw a page out of the copybook; 23) to get a permission for

doing something; 24) to tear the dress on a nail; 25) to keep the traditions; 26) unlikely.

19. Закончите предложения служебными словами. along, away, on, off, into, out of, over.

1) off; 2) over; 3) on; 4) into; 5) off; along; 6) away; 7) into; 8) over; 9) off.

20. Закончите предложения производными от слов справа.

1) speechless; 2) pleasure; readers; 3) improvement; anxiously; 4) archeologist; mysterious; 5) Northern; needless; 6) adviser; possibility; pressure; obligation; 7) marriage; 8) active; criminal; 9) terrible; 10) critical; unexpected; 11) excited; nervous; 12) aged; wisdom; kindness; 13) magnificent; Victorian; beautiful; lovely; 14) spidery; 15) valuable; golden.

21. Закончите предложения производными от слов справа.

1) population; 2) successful; 3) players; 4) act; 5) gamers; 6) harmful; 7) dangerous; 8) gamers; 9) properly; 10) Swedish; 11) addiction; 12) clearly.

23. Выберите правильный вариант (a—d), чтобы закончить предложения.

1 — a; 2 — a; 3 — c; 4 — a; 5 — b; 6 — a; 7 — b; 8 — d.

24. Закончите предложения, используя правильную форму прилагательных.

1) largest; 2) biggest; noisiest; scariest; 3) warmer more lingering; 4) prettiest; 5) palest; 6) sweetest; 7) elder; 8) better; 9) most beautiful; 10) latest; 11) latest; 12) latest; 13) farther; 14) many; 15) farthest.

25. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильную форму слов в скобках, чтобы закончить его.

1) its; 2) it; 3) greenest; 4) its; 5) them; 6) —; 7) children; 8) first; 9) walls; 10) roofs; 11) its; 12) these; 13) them; 14) their; 15) them; 16) projects; 17) us; 18) our; 19) best; 20) more popular; 21) more.

27. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1) Я не хочу, чтобы ученики скучали на моих уроках. 2) Я заставляю его отказаться от этой сумасшедшей идеи. 3) Не позволяй им приходить

домой так поздно. 4) Мы не ожидали, что они разрешат проблему так быстро. 5) Они никогда не видели, как я танцую. 6) Я почувствовал, как Алиса дотронулась до моей руки. 7) Мы смотрели, как Денис играл в футбол со своими друзьями. 8) Я не думаю, что она заставит нас самих готовить ужин. 9) Я видел, как Алиса упаковывала чемодан. Очевидно, она хочет покинуть нас. 10) Мы видели тебя танцующей на сцене. 11) Я вижу, ты нас неправильно понял. 12) Я слышал, что вы переехали в новый дом. 13) Я слышу, что мой младший брат плачет в соседней комнате.

28. Составьте из двух предложений одно.

1) I heard my parents discussing something in the room. 2) I noticed Granny leave the house. 3) We heard Sam playing the piano. 4) I felt Mary put a shawl on my shoulders. 5) I watched my friend drawing my daughter portrait. 6) Nobody saw Colin riding on his bike behind the cottage.

7) Jannet's cousin heard her singing in the bathroom.

8) We heard the strong wind blowing in the street.

9) They see Helen entering the room.

10) I watched Granny making a pie.

29. Откройте скобки, используя правильные формы глаголов.

1) meant; 2) lost; 3) can; 4) worried; 5) stay; 6) need; 7) says; 8) has changed; 9) restored; 10) means; 11) lead; 12) did not work; 13) lost; 14) lost; 15) could not; 16) injected; 17) starting; 18) feels; 19) explains; 20) want; 21) to get; 22) used to; 23) have; 24) to go.

30. Переведите на английский язык.

A. 1) I'd like you to go with us. 2) I'm waiting you to see the show together with us. 3) The children want us to help them to make up the quiz. 4) Our parents want us to see less stupid programs. 5) I don't expect them to come back early. 6) We would like you to finish all the work tomorrow.

B. 1) We saw the car disappear in the distance. 2) I noticed Anna playing the computer. I never saw her doing this before. 3) We heard her playing the violin. She plays professionally. 4) John saw us entering the room. 5) John saw us enter the room. 6) Susan heard him singing. 7) I felt something fluffy touch my hand. 8) We watched them decorating a New Year tree. 9) They watched the sun setting.

C. 1) She will not make me to put on this dress. 2) Let me join you. 3) Do not make him rewrite this exercise. 4) Mum doesn't allow us to come home after ten o'clock. 5) Let them do that themselves. 6) Make them do that themselves.

31. Переведите на русский язык.

1) Он остановился посередине предложения, пытаясь понять, кто же только что вошел в зал. 2) Хелен в самом деле должна перестать так много работать. 3) Я никогда не забуду, как мы проводили каникулы в Крыму. 4) Он всегда забывает делать работу над ошибками после тестов. 5) Ты должен не забыть принять эти таблетки перед едой. 6) Бен прекратил играть в футбол. 7) Бен остановился, чтобы открыть зонтик. 8) Мы все еще помним наш визит в Букингемский дворец. 9) Прекрати производить этот ужасный шум. 10) Он прекратил отдавать последние приказания.

33. Угадайте загадку.

Friend

Тест 4

2. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски (1—6) фразами (a—f), чтобы его закончить.

1 — d; 2 — f; 3 — b; 4 — e; 5 — c; 6 — a.

3. Переведите на английский язык.

1) to keep something for future generations;
2) very likely; 3) to tear the dress with the nail;
4) to look stupid; 5) to go out with somebody;
6) to show respect to somebody; 7) at the bottom of the sea; 8) at the bottom of the page; 9) to talk in riddles; 10) a pair of slippers; 11) to neglect one's duties.

4. Вставьте предлоги, где необходимо, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) of; 2) about; 3) —; 4) with; 5) —; 6) over;
7) at; 8) of; 9) with; 10) to.

5. Закончите предложения. Используйте to, где необходимо.

1) to; 2) —; 3) —; 4) to; 5) —; 6) —; 7) —;
8) to; 9) —; 10) to.

6. Переведите на английский язык.

- 1) We saw John entering his flat.
- 2) We saw John enter his flat.
- 3) We heard him singing in the next room.
- 4) Tom felt Ben touching his hand.

7. Переведите на русский язык.

- 1) старый;
- 2) богатый;
- 3) слепой;
- 4) глупый;
- 5) безработный;
- 6) бедный;
- 7) молодой;
- 8) глухой.

Раздел 5. Твоя будущая жизнь и карьера

Часть 1

4. Прочитайте предложения и скажите, какие из них говорят о том, чего члены семьи Харрисон не делают сами.

2) Aunt Beatrice has her trousers made for her.

3) The Harrisons have the grass in their garden cut for them.

6) Little Susie has her room done for her.

7) Mr Harrison has his car washed for him.

9) Bob goes to the hair stylist's once in two weeks and has hair cut.

10) The Harrisons always have their house decorated and painted for them.

7. Перефразируйте предложения, используя новые слова.

1) You need only one piece of paper — don't waste more.

2) Eventually George made up his mind to go to the university after leaving school.

3) It occurred to me that she didn't know our new address.

4) When Charles won the competition, his friends were full of admiration.

5) You can always rely on him.

6) I don't at all mind the daily chores of cleaning, cooking and shopping.

7) There were so many books that it was difficult to make a choice.

8) The brain is the centre of higher nervous activity.

9) We waited three days for the letter and eventually it came.

10) I'll come back within an hour.

11) The difficult work discouraged Alan and he left school without finishing it.

12) My mother planned a holiday in May but then she gave up her idea and went in June.

13) Daniel made up his mind to become a doctor like his father and grandfather before him.

8. Подберите подписи к картинкам.

1 — b; 2 — c; 3 — e; 4 — d; 5 — a.

9. В. Выберите правильный вариант.

1 — c; 2 — b; 3 — b; 4 — a; 5 — c.

12. Допишите предложения о Скарлетт.

- 1) has her flat done for her.
- 2) has her clothes made for her.
- 3) has the flowers in her little garden planted for her.
- 4) has the windows in her flat painted for her.
- 5) always has kitchen devices repaired for her.
- 6) has her car washed for her.
- 7) has her hair done for her.

13. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

- 1) within; 2) on; 3) up; 4) by; 5) on; 6) to;
- 7) for; 8) out; 9) within; 10) of; 11) in.

Часть 2

*3. Закончите предложения, вставляя **either...or/neither...nor**.*

- 1) either/or; 2) neither/nor; 3) neither/nor;
- 4) either/or; 5) neither/nor; 6) neither/nor; 7) either/or; 8) neither/nor; 9) either/or; 10) either/or.

5. Выберите правильный вариант, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) may be; 2) maybe; 3) may be; 4) maybe;
5) maybe; 6) maybe; 7) may be; 8) maybe;
9) maybe; 10) may be.

7. Подберите определения к словам.

1) — c; 2) — f; 3) — e; 4) — d; 5) — a; 6) — b.

8. Перефразируйте предложения, используя новые слова.

1) If you want to become a firefighter, you are required to have courage.

2) I want to know the quality of education at this college.

3) Who takes care of your dog when you leave the city?

4) I don't think I can cope with the job.

5) I haven't finished the translation although I began it a week ago.

6) I can say from my personal experience that grown ups mustn't humiliate children.

7) Everything you say is true, but this job doesn't suit me, I can't work in shifts.

9. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вопросы (a—f) в соответствующие места.

1 — b; 2 — d; 3 — e; 4 — a; 5 — f; 6 — c.

10. Найдите в тексте синонимы и антонимы к данным словам.

Синонимы:

consideration — serious thinking

last — final

some — certain

beginning — a starting point

understandable — clear

to unite — to combine

to think (about) — to consider

to need — to require

joyful — cheerful

quiet — patient

manage — to do successfully

associated — connected

to get ready — to prepare

difficult — hard

Антонимы:

to encourage — to discourage

long — short

sciences — arts

social — unsocial

12. Выберите правильную форму глагола, чтобы закончить предложения.

- 1) play; 2) is; 3) has; 4) are; 5) has; 6) has;
7) is.

13. Переведите на английский язык.

1) I have two sisters. Neither of them lives in our city.

2) What pen would you like me to give you — yellow or red? — Either.

3) Do you want an apple or an orange? — Neither this nor that.

4) Neither Anna nor Vera want to work in hospital.

5) Either you or Tom should do this work.

6) When I was ill I could neither eat nor drink.

Часть 3

3. Образуйте с помощью данных суффиксов слова, означающие профессии.

A. 1) typist; 2) runner; 3) director; 4) guitarist; 5) sailor; 6) driver; 7) actor; 8) teacher; 9) journalist; 10) painter; 11) artist; 12) dancer.

В. *Используйте названия профессий из части А, чтобы закончить предложения.*

1) actors; 2) teacher; 3) guitarist; 4) driver; 5) dancer; 6) actor; 7) sailor; 8) journalist; 9) typist; 10) artist; 11) runner.

4. Прочитайте тексты (1—6) и озаглавьте их с помощью названий профессий (a—g). Один заголовок лишний.

1) — c; 2) — e; 3) — a; 4) — g; 5) — b; 6) — d; f — extra.

*5. Прочитайте предложения и выразите ответную реакцию. Используйте **So...** или **Neither...***

- 1) So do I.
- 2) Neither have I.
- 3) So do I.
- 4) Neither do I.
- 5) Neither could I.
- 6) So have I.
- 7) So will I.
- 8) So do I.
- 9) So should I.
- 10) Neither did I.

8. Прочитайте текст "A Polite Traffic Policeman" и вставьте в пропуски подходящие слова.

1 — c; 2 — a; 3 — c; 4 — a; 5 — a; 6 — c; 7 — a; 8 — b; 9 — c; 10 — a; 11 — a.

10. Закончите предложения, используя *so...* или *neither...*

1) so; 2) neither; 3) neither; 4) so; 5) neither; 6) neither; 7) so.

11. Переведите на английский язык.

A.

1) Neither of us wants to go out today.

2) All my friends are going to the cinema today, so am I.

3) I can't cope with this exercise, neither can my friend.

4) Either me, or we altogether will help you.

5) I can't bear hot milk, neither can my younger brother.

B.

1) Do you think this job will suit me?

2) Some very experienced teachers work in our school.

3) Now this problem is very clear to me.

4) I have only two requirements: be careful and don't run across the street.

5) My father can explain rule to me quietly and patiently.

6) I certainly agree with you.

7) The teachers of foreign languages are mostly women.

Часть 4

2. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова.

1) career; 2) job; 3) occupation; 4) profession;
5) occupation; 6) jobs; 7) career; 8) occupation;
9) profession; 10) career.

3. Закончите предложения верными словами.

1) Either; 2) none; 3) neither; 4) any; 5) none;
6) either; 7) any; 8) none; 9) any; 10) either.

6. Подберите ответы к вопросам.

1) — d; 2) — a; 3) — e; 4) — g; 5) — h; 6) — c;
7) — f; 8) — b.

7. Вычеркните лишнее слово.

1) mortgage; 2) fulfill; 3) course; 4) grade;
5) owe; 6) debt; 7) degree.

8. Прочитайте текст и скажите, что именно делает Фрэнка несчастным.

The fact that he is expected to make a standard career.

10. Прочитайте текст "My Own Way" снова и ответьте на вопросы.

1) He means that everybody does the same, everybody repeats the lives of other people, fulfill his or her parents' plans.

2) Frank sees the following stages: school, exams, university, job, pension.

3) Before going to university a person can go on a gap year to get a little life experience.

4) A university graduate can have a lot of debts he has built up during his time at university.

5) Mortgage is an important debt to the bank because it's money for a house.

11. Закончите предложения новыми словами.

1) exactly; 2) degree; career; 3) profession; attracts; 4) continue; 5) debt; 6) course; 7) ac-

quaint; 8) retired; 9) owe; mortgage; 10) fulfill; 11) grades.

12. Переведите на английский язык.

1) Any pupil of this class is capable to answer either of these two questions.

2) Is your name Kate or Mary? — Neither this nor that.

3) How many sisters and brothers do you have? — None.

4) What photo will choose of these two? — None. I like neither of them.

5) She thinks that none of her friends understands her.

6) Unfortunately no one here speaks Spanish.

7) I've got two cats, neither of them have ever left the flat.

8) Philip checked if he had some coffee and found out that he had not any.

9) I've got a lot of candies, take any.

10) I've got two good videos, we can see either of them.

Часть 5

*3. Закончите предложения, употребляя **had better** или **would rather**.*

1) would rather; 2) had better; 3) would rather;
4) would rather; 5) had better; 6) would rather;
7) would rather; 8) had better; 9) had better;
10) had better; 11) would rather; 12) had better.

6. Подберите ответы к вопросам.

1) — e; 2) — c; 3) — f; 4) — a; 5) — g; 6) — b;
7) — d.

7. Закончите предложения с глаголом come.

1) across; 2) around; 3) down; 4) off; 5) across;
6) around; 7) with; 8) off; 9) across; 10) off.

9. Найдите в тексте слова и фразы, которые означают то же, что и фразы в данном упражнении.

- 1) a gap year;
- 2) future employers;
- 3) something original;
- 4) to get down to serious work;
- 5) to create an illusion;
- 6) truly;
- 7) a beach lifeguard;
- 8) to earn a fortune;
- 9) to ignore;

10) to want to meet the expectations of the society;

11) movies;

12) to follow other people's footsteps;

13) proper.

10. Ответьте на вопросы.

1) He meant that he surfed in different parts of the world.

2) He doesn't like the word "gap" because for him that year called "a gap" was full of important activity.

3) When people are encouraged to take a gap year, they are told that future employers love it because it means you have done something original to talk about it in your job interviews.

4) Frank doesn't believe security can come from a big house and a fast car or a university degree. Security, in his opinion, comes from within oneself.

5) He likes the ocean. He can surf every day if there are waves. He doesn't want any other life.

6) His life is rich because he enjoys it.

*12. Перефразируйте предложения. Используйте **had better** или **would rather**.*

1) We would rather spend this evening out.

2) Charlie had better make up his mind about

which of the two employers to work for. 3) The girls had better wear their best clothes to the party. 4) My dad would rather look through his morning newspapers at breakfast. 5) My friends would rather listen to modern music. 6) You had better solve this problem yourself. 7) A lot of people would rather send e-mail nowadays. 8) The children had better stay at home: it's too cold outdoors.

13. Переведите на английский язык.

A.

1) Rex! Come off the flowerbed!

2) I've never come across such a word in English.

3) I think Alice won't go to school tomorrow. She is going down with a cold.

4) Is uncle Tom coming around?

5) My button has come off from my jacket.

6) I've come across a sentence I'm not able to translate.

B. 1) to get down to some business; 2) safe future; 3) a gap between the trees; 4) to be dressed properly; 5) to rescue a city from the terrorists; 6) a kind employer; 7) looking forward to a birthday; 8) to earn a fortune; 9) a brave lifeguard; 10) to reject some job.

Часть 6

2. Прочитайте текст и закончите его фразами *a—h*.

1 — *f*; 2 — *h*; 3 — *c*; 4 — *a*; 5 — *g*; 6 — *e*; 7 — *b*; 8 — *d*.

3. Прочитайте текст и закончите его словами, производными от данных справа.

1) professional; 2) famous; 3) leadership;
4) movement; 5) writings; 6) feelings; practical;
8) expectations; 9) really.

7. Прочитайте текст и закончите предложения, данные после него.

1) — *b*; 2) — *b*; 3) — *c*; 4) — *a*; 5) — *b*; 6) — *c*.

9. Вставьте подходящее связующее слово.

1) Although; 2) because; 3) however/anyhow;
4) however; 5) on the contrary; 6) eventually;
7) actually; 8) nevertheless.

10. Закончите диалог связующими словами.

1) however; 2) nevertheless; 3) anyhow; 4) on the contrary; 5) as; 6) but; 7) as; 8) that's why; 9) although.

12. Выберите верный вариант, чтобы закончить предложения.

- 1) as; 2) that's why; 3) although; 4) eventually;
5) actually; 6) in fact; as.

Часть 7

4. Прочитайте приглашение и ответьте на вопросы.

1) The heading includes information about the house, the street, ZIP code, the country and the date.

4) All the parts are typical for a letter.

Рабочая тетрадь

Чтение

6. Прочитайте четыре текста и объедините названия мест (a—d) с описаниями (1—5). Один пункт лишний. Заполните таблицу, данную ниже.

Places	a	b	c	d	extra
Characteristic features	3	5	2	4	1

7. Прочитайте текст и напишите 5—7 вопросов к нему.

- 1) What is your idea of future work?
- 2) Who invented the first shoes?
- 3) Who wore sandals?
- 4) Who were the first shoemakers in the world?
- 5) Who invented wooden shoes?

8. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие высказывания после текста верные (T), неверные (F) или содержат информацию, которой не было в тексте (NS).

1 — F; 2 — T; 3 — NS; 4 — F; 5 — T; 6 — F.

9. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант, чтобы закончить предложения.

1 — a; 2 — b; 3 — a; 4 — b; 5 — d; 6 — b.

10. Прочитайте текст и закончите его фразами (a—g), данными ниже. Одна из них лишняя.

1 — e; 2 — c; 3 — g; 4 — a; 5 — f; 6 — d;
b — extra.

Письмо

16. Соедините картинки (1—12) с названиями профессий (a—l).

1 — d; 2 — f; 3 — l; 4 — j; 5 — k; 6 — i; 7 — b;
8 — e; 9 — c; 10 — g; 11 — h; 12 — a.

17. образуйте сложное слово для обозначения профессии.

- 1) policeman;
- 2) shop-assistant;
- 3) congressman;
- 4) dressmaker;
- 5) customs-officer;
- 6) schoolmaster.

18. Используйте суффиксы —er/—or чтобы образовать слова, обозначающие профессии. Переведите эти слова на русский язык.

- 1) lawyer — юрист;
- 2) senator — сенатор;
- 3) usher — капельдинер, билетер;
- 4) designer — дизайнер;
- 5) decorator — декоратор;
- 6) conductor — проводник;
- 7) butcher — мясник;

- 8) announcer — диктор;
- 9) grocer — бакалейщик;
- 10) sailor — моряк.

18. Выберите правильный вариант, чтобы закончить предложения.

1 — c; 2 — c; 3 — b; 4 — b; 5 — a; 6 — a; 7 — b; 8 — c.

19. Переведите на английский язык.

A.

- 1) to rely on somebody;
- 2) during an hour;
- 3) a wise decision;
- 4) to look at somebody with admiration;
- 5) to come into one's mind;
- 6) to waste time;
- 7) to make a decision;
- 8) to give up the idea of travelling;
- 9) to discourage somebody from doing something;
- 10) to find out the truth.

B.

- 1) the main idea;
- 2) some/several animals;
- 3) patient relatives;
- 4) to do well in a subject;

- 5) to require some help;
- 6) to take care of pets;
- 7) caring parents;
- 8) to know from personal experience;
- 9) good qualities;
- 10) to cope with a situation.

C.

- 1) to fulfil one's duty;
- 2) to continue taking the medicine;
- 3) a good grade in some subject;
- 4) to acquaint somebody with somebody;
- 5) to get acquainted with somebody;
- 6) to owe the brother 5 roubles;
- 7) to owe money;
- 8) to get a mortgage;
- 9) to retire at 65;
- 10) to attract tourists.

D.

- 1) a secure job;
- 2) to make a fortune;
- 3) to refuse to do something;
- 4) responsible employers;
- 5) in expectation of our meeting;
- 6) to get down to business;
- 7) to follow in mother's footsteps;
- 8) properly dressed;
- 9) to fill in a gap in one's education;
- 10) to rescue somebody from something.

20. Вставьте служебные слова, где необходимо.

1) from; 2) to; 3) from; of; 4) in; 5) from; 6) —; 7) —; 8) in; 9) for; 10) at; 11) —; 12) with; 13) to; 14) from; 15) between; 16) from; 17) out; 18) for; 19) —; 20) on.

21. Используйте данные слова (*across, down, off, with, around*), чтобы закончить предложения с глаголом *to come*. Затем переведите их на русский язык.

1) across: Мы никогда не встречались с таким словосочетанием.

2) down: Джек подхватил грипп.

3) down: Спускайся с лестницы! Сейчас же!

4) off: Жевательная резинка не отчищается.

5) with: Надень свитер, пожалуйста. Я не хотела бы, чтобы ты слег от простуды.

6) around: Совершенно неожиданно она заглянула к нам вчера вечером.

22. Закончите предложения словами, производными от слов, данных справа.

1) feelings, weakness; 2) poetry; excitement; 3) competition; decision; 4) amazement; 5) unlikely; probably; 6) humourless; 7) Italian; really; 8) delightful; various; 9) peaceful; warmth;

sleepy; 10) wooden; 11) embarrassment; 12) soapy; 13) rewrite; 14) vacancy; typist; 15) unlikely.

23. Закончите предложения словами, производными от слов, данных справа.

1) construction; 2) executive; 3) responsibilities; 4) named; 5) governmental; 6) managing; 7) terrorism; 8) prestigious.

24. Выберите правильный вариант (a—d), чтобы закончить предложения.

1 — c; 2 — d; 3 — b; 4 — c; 5 — c; 6 — a; 7 — b; 8 — c; 9 — c; 10 — c.

25. Выберите правильный вариант (a—d), чтобы закончить предложения.

1 — a; 2 — a; 3 — c; 4 — b; 5 — d; 6 — b; 7 — c; 8 — d; 9 — b; 10 — c; 11 — d.

26. Какой вариант вы выберете, чтобы закончить предложения?

A. maybe — may be

1) may be; 2) maybe; 3) maybe; maybe; 4) may be; 5) maybe; 6) may be; 7) may be; 8) maybe.

B. either — neither

1) either; 2) either; 3) neither; 4) neither; 5) neither; 6) either; 7) either; 8) neither.

C. no one — none

1) none; 2) no one; 3) no one; 4) none; 5) no one; 6) no one; 7) none; 8) none.

27. Напишите ответные реплики к данным фразам.

- 1) So will they.
- 2) So has he.
- 3) Neither is she.
- 4) Neither can they.
- 5) Neither are my sisters.
- 6) So did I.
- 7) Neither does Alice.
- 8) Neither must he.
- 9) Neither will you.
- 10) Neither has my sister.

28. Читайте предложения про Джейн и напишите соответствующие предложения про Мери, используя данный образец.

- 1) Mary has her dresses made for her.
- 2) Mary has her flat cleaned for her.
- 3) Mary has her car washed for her.
- 4) Mary has her flowers planted for her.
- 5) Mary has her meals cooked for her.
- 6) Mary has her hands manicured for her.

7) Mary has her shoes repaired for her.

8) Mary has the floors cleaned for her.

29. Переведите на английский язык.

1) Neither Olya, nor Alice can write. They are small.

2) You can order either apple or orange juice.

3) Would you like meat or chicken? — Neither this nor that. I prefer fish.

4) Yesterday you neither called nor sent a message.

5) I have two daughters. Either can help you.

6) You can take either a bus or metro.

7) Neither Sara, nor Polly can come tonight.

8) Neither of girls knows where he lives.

9) There a lot of pencils in the box. Give me any of them.

10) There are two pencils in the box. Give me either of them.

30. Закончите предложения правильными формами слов, данных в скобках.

1) written; 2) was; 3) spoke; 4) wrote; 5) were used; 6) had abolished; 7) wanted; 8) continued; 9) determined; 10) understand; 11) putting; 12) worked; 13) told; 14) was published; 15) were sold; 16) reacted; 17) were convinced; 18) end;

19) became; 20) grew; 21) were; 22) brought; 23) had; 24) played; 25) met; 26) took; 27) said; 28) started.

*31. Переведите на английский язык. Используйте **had better** и **would rather**.*

1) He would rather rely on his own opinion. He is quite a sensible young man.

2) I would rather drink a cup of coffee than a cup of tea.

3) She had better hire a bodyguard.

4) They had better not cry on their child. This is not the way to solve problems.

5) My mother would rather stay at home and watch video than go to the cinema.

6) I would rather fill in the questionnaire now.

7) He had better go to the station now, if he doesn't want to miss the train.

8) You had better put on glasses if you want to look older and cleverer.

9) She had better stop working on computer for 15 hours a day. She will ruin her health.

10) Sally is a vegetarian. She would rather eat nothing than eat a meat dish.

*32. Закончите диалог связующими словами. Используйте **social English**.*

1) although; 2) at all; 3) Frankly speaking; 4) you see; 5) really; 6) as; 7) before; 8) on the contrary; 9) actually; 10) really; 11) so.

Тест 5

2. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие высказывания после текста верные (T), неверные (F) или содержат информацию, которой не было в тексте (NS).

1 — T; 2 — F; 3 — NS; 4 — NS; 5 — T; 6 — T; 7 — F; 8 — T.

3. Закончите предложения словами, производными от слов, данных справа.

1) illegal; 2) permission; 3) impossible; 4) economical; 5) eastern; 6) contribution; 7) healthy; 8) workers; 9) education; 10) attractive.

4. Выберите правильное слово, чтобы закончить предложения.

1) neither; 2) no one; 3) any; 4) neither; 5) either; 6) either; 7) none; 8) so.

5. *Переведите на английский язык. Используйте конструкцию have smth done, где возможно.*

1) I don't make dresses myself. I have them made for me.

2) Robin cuts the grass himself, his sister has the grass cut for her.

3) John never washes the dishes, he has it washed for him.

4) She doesn't type her letters, she has them typed for her.

5) She has articles translated for her.

6. *Выберите would rather или had better, чтобы закончить предложения.*

1) had better; 2) had better; 3) would rather; 4) would rather; 5) had better; 6) had better.

7. *Закончите предложения, используя необходимые служебные слова.*

1) to; 2) up; on; 3) in; 4) for; 5) from; 6) for; 7) of; 8) of; 9) in; 10) with.

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