

- 1) *You may visit us you need.*
- 2) *He says that I do is not correct.*
- 3) *..... busy you are, you must do exercises every morning.*
- 4) *..... you go, you meet, be polite.*

- 1) *I ... (not to see) him for ages.* _____
- 2) *He ... (to do) his lessons since lunch.* _____
- 3) *I ... (not to hear) about him for a long time.* _____
- 4) *I ... (to drive) since I was 17.* _____
- 5) *I think he ... (make) a lot of improvement.* _____
- 6) *She ... (worry) about this for two months.* _____
- 7) *She ... (study) the driver's manual for hours every day.* _____
- 8) *I ... (to have) a headache since I got up.* _____
- 9) *He is my friend, I ... (to know) him for a long time.* _____
- 10) *I ... (never to hear) that song before.* _____

[illegible]

Стремись быть ПЕРВЫМ во всем, и ты станешь ПЕРВЫМ!

ЖЕЛАЕМ УДАЧИ!

1	2	3

- 4) *Louise's first job was as a ...*
☐ A) bank clerk. ☐ B) travel agent. ☐ C) secretary.
- 5) *In the first year of her course, Louise ...*
☐ A) learnt how to make clothes. ☐ B) studied the history of fashion. ☐ C) worked in a large clothes shop.
- 6) *At the final fashion show, Louise says she was really pleased that ...*
☐ A) her parents saw her work. ☐ B) all the college students worked well together.
☐ C) owners of fashion businesses were there.
- 7) *Louise says she really likes designing sports clothes because they are ...*
☐ A) produced in a variety of styles. ☐ B) easy for her to make. ☐ C) comfortable for people to wear.
- 8) *Louise began her professional carrier ...*
☐ A) after finishing school. ☐ B) right after getting a degree. ☐ C) while studying for a degree.
- 9) *Louise says that most students from her course now work ...*
☐ A) for well-known fashion designers. ☐ B) for big stores. ☐ C) in advertising.
- 10) *Louise's aim is to ...*
☐ A) start a children's clothes business. ☐ B) get to the top of her profession. ☐ C) make a lot of money.

2. READING

SCHOOL IN THE SLUMS

Mellish school is in the slums of Brooklyn for pupils between twelve and fifteen years of age. There are about 1500 pupils there, and 90 teachers.

It's a problem school, perhaps one of the most difficult schools in America. The white teachers can't walk to the school because they may be attacked. They all drive to school, and their cars have special locks. There's always a black policeman at the door of the school. He has a radio contact with the school guards. Pupils must have a written permission from the teacher if they want to go to the toilet. There's a guard outside the washroom. Only one child can go into the washroom at a time, and he can't stay there long.

The children who live in that district go to that school. They are all black children. However, why do the teachers work there?

"It's very hard of course," says Jane Flinch, a forty- five-year-old teacher. Most children have problems at home. Some of them are beaten by their parents. Some of them sleep at the lessons because they had to work at night. Some of the children get sick at the lessons because they didn't have breakfast or even a meal for a day or two.

It's the love of the job that keeps the teachers in that school. They teach and do social work. They feel that they are doing something good for the children who need help.

"There's also the problem of violence," says one of the teachers. "Sometimes when I go into a class, I can feel that some of the children are like a dynamite. However, I feel quite safe. I am sure that other pupils will help me." There is very little money for teaching in that school. There is no money to buy food for the children.

The principal of the school has been there for many years. A lot of his happy optimism has gone. "No, I'm not optimistic about the future. Look around you," he says and points out of the window at the high wall round the school. "It's not a very bright sight: buildings have holes instead of the windows, shops are closed, groups of people are sitting on the steps of the houses. They have nowhere to go and nothing to do."

"We need money," he says, "money is the only way to help this school and these people, and, of course, jobs for the people."

• Choose the correct answers.

- 1) Mellish school is for ...

☐ A) small children.

☐ B) older children.

☐ C) small and older children.
- 2) The school needs ...

☐ A) more money.

☐ B) more teachers.

☐ C) more policemen.
- 3) There's a policeman ...

☐ A) at the door of the school.

☐ B) near the toilet.

☐ C) outside the washroom.
- 4) The white teachers can't walk to school because ...

☐ A) they live far from the school.

☐ B) they don't like to walk.

☐ C) it's dangerous for them.
- 5) The white teachers work there because ...

☐ A) they can't find a better job.

☐ B) they love their job.

☐ C) they get a lot of money there.

• Say if the statements are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).

- 6) Mellish school is in the slums of Mexico.
- 7) Most children have problems at home.
- 8) Mellish a problem school.
- 9) The principal of the school has 5 children in his family.
- 10) The school needs money.
- 11) It's good salary that keeps the teachers in that school.

3. QUIZ. For questions 1-6, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 1) What is the name of the British flag?

☐ A) State Standard

☐ B) Stripes and Stars

☐ C) Union Jack

☐ D) John Bull
- 2) In what part of London is St. Paul's Cathedral situated?

☐ A) in the West End

☐ B) in the East End

☐ C) in Hampton Court

☐ D) in the City
- 3) What is Humpty Dumpty?

☐ A) a toy

☐ B) an egg

☐ C) an animal

☐ D) a monster
- 4) Where is Cardiff situated?

☐ A) in England

☐ B) in Scotland

☐ C) in Ireland

☐ D) in Wales
- 5) Which day is not observed in Britain?

☐ A) St. Valentine's Day

☐ B) Thanksgiving Day

☐ C) Mother's Day

☐ D) Guy Fawkes' Night
- 6) When did the Romans first invade Britain?

☐ A) in the 5th century AD

☐ B) in the 5th century BC

☐ C) in the 1st century BC

☐ D) in the 1st century AD

4. Match the sentence parts:

- 1) If I were rich, ...

A) ... if he had trained better.
- 2) I would be happy ...

B) ... she would join the party.
- 3) If we had left home earlier, ...

C) ... I would buy a sports car.
- 4) Howard would have won ...

D) ... we wouldn't have missed the train.
- 5) If Susan weren't ill, ...

E) ... if you come and see me.

1	2	3	4	5

5. Use the correct passive constructions to express the same.

- 1) People buy videos like this everywhere.

☐ A) Videos like this were bought by people everywhere.

☐ B) Videos like this are bought by people everywhere.

☐ C) Videos like this will be bought by people everywhere.
- 2) Someone broke the window last night.

☐ A) The window will be broken by someone last night.

☐ B) The window is broken by someone last night.

☐ C) The window was broken by someone last night.
- 3) People make cheese from milk.

☐ A) Cheese is made from milk.

☐ B) Cheese was made from milk.

☐ C) Cheese will be made from milk.
- 4) Europeans explored Australia in the 18th century.

☐ A) Australia will be explored by Europeans in the 18th century.

☐ B) Australia is explored by Europeans in the 18th century.

☐ C) Australia was explored by Europeans in the 18th century.

6. Choose the right form of the possessive, personal and reflexive pronouns and complete the sentences.

- 1) She gave me ... phone number and I gave her ...

☐ A) her, mine

☐ B) his, we

☐ C) yourself, his
- 2) John told... about his new pet and I told about ...

☐ A) her, mine

☐ B) me, mine

☐ C) she, her
- 3) Mary felt so unhappy that she threw ... on the bed and cried.

☐ A) himself

☐ B) yourself

☐ C) herself
- 4) It was a new place and soon we understood that we had lost ...

☐ A) ourselves

☐ B) us

☐ C) her
- 5) She never lets ... shout at ... dog.

☐ A) her, mine

☐ B) herself, her

☐ C) yourself, his

7. Choose the correct variant.

- 1) I haven't ... TV since Sunday.

☐ A) watch

☐ B) watched

☐ C) watching
- 2) She has been ... table tennis since childhood.

☐ A) playing

☐ B) played

☐ C) play
- 3) Beth and Jeffrey ... last week.

☐ A) meet

☐ B) meted

☐ C) met
- 4) When I came home, my mother ... cooking dinner.

☐ A) is

☐ B) were

☐ C) was
- 5) I ... the room while my cousin was listening to music.

☐ A) was entering

☐ B) enter

☐ C) entered

8. Match the English idioms with their Russian equivalents

- 1) Tie the knot.

A) Переоценить свои силы.
- 2) Walk a mile in one's shoes.

B) Горбатого могила исправит.
- 3) Blow smoke.

C) Один с сошкой, семеро с ложкой.
- 4) Go bananas.

D) Связать узами брака.
- 5) A leopard can't change its spots.

E) Сеять панику.
- 6) Too many chiefs, not enough Indians.

F) Приукрашивать.
- 7) Cry wolf.

G) Когда рак на горе свистнет.
- 8) When pigs fly.

H) Вести себя вздорно.
- 9) Blow away.

I) Сразить наповал.
- 10) Bite off more than one can chew.

J) Поставить себя на место другого.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

9. Tourism in Britain. Read the text. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

Every year ¹⁾..... (MANY) than eleven million tourists visit Britain. In fact, tourism is an ²⁾..... (IMPORTANCE) industry, employing thousands of people. Most ³⁾..... (VISIT) come in the summer months when they can expect good weather. Tourists ⁴⁾..... (USUAL) spend a few days in London, then go on to other well-known cities. Perhaps the least visited places in England are old ⁵⁾..... (INDUSTRY) towns. But many people think that nineteenth-century cities show the ⁶⁾..... (REAL) of Britain. The ⁷⁾..... (GREAT) of the past is to be still seen in their old streets.