

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Оренбургский государственный университет»

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TEST YOUR ENGLISH

Part 1

Рабочая тетрадь

Рекомендовано ученым советом федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Оренбургский государственный университет» для обучающихся по образовательной программе высшего образования по направлению подготовки 45.03.02 Лингвистика

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В рабочей тетради представлены практические задания, предназначенные для тренировки и контроля усвоения материала в рамках дисциплины «Практический курс первого иностранного языка», изучаемой во втором и третьем учебных семестрах. Практические задания представляют собой материал проверочного и обучающего характера, для развития основных видов иноязычной деятельности. Задания предполагают выполнение тестов и письменных упражнений.

Рабочая тетрадь предназначена для организации самостоятельной работы студентов первого курса очной формы обучения по направлению подготовки 45.03.02 Лингвистика, профилю «Перевод и переводоведение (английский язык, второй иностранный язык)», изучающих английский язык в качестве первого иностранного языка в урочное и внеурочное время. Содержание рабочей тетради базируется на тематическом принципе. Рабочая тетрадь содержит упражнения и задания, подходящие к конкретному разделу.

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Введение

«Test your English» – рабочая тетрадь, предназначенная для организации самостоятельной работы студентов первого курса очной формы обучения по направлению подготовки 45.03.02 Лингвистика, профилю «Перевод и переводоведение (английский язык, второй иностранный язык)», изучающих английский язык в качестве первого иностранного языка в урочное и внеурочное время по темам «Еда. Английская кухня. Правила поведения за столом», «Организация учебной деятельности в Англии. Система образования», «Здоровье. Болезни». «Спорт». «Лондон. Сити» в рамках дисциплины «Практический курс первого иностранного языка» во втором и в третьем учебных семестрах.

Основная цель дисциплины – развитие ОПК-3 «владением системой лингвистических знаний, включающей в себя знание основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлений и закономерностей функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностей», ОПК-6 «владением основными способами выражения семантической, коммуникативной и структурной преемственности между частями высказывания – композиционными элементами текста (введение, основная часть, заключение), сверхфразовыми единствами, предложениями», ОПК-7 «способностью свободно выражать свои мысли, адекватно используя разнообразные языковые средства с целью выделения релевантной информации то есть развитие речевых умений и навыков в сфере устной и письменной речи».

Рабочая тетрадь нацелена на реализацию стратегии развития вышеуказанных компетенций по темам «Еда. Английская кухня. Правила поведения за столом», «Организация учебной деятельности в Англии. Система образования», «Здоровье. Болезни». «Спорт». «Лондон. Сити», соответствующим разделам 6, 9, 13, 14, 15 учебной программы «Практический курс первого иностранного языка». Освоение этих разделов

дисциплины в конечном итоге обеспечит расширение вокабуляра по изучаемой теме, закрепление грамматической, фонетической, лексической и стилистической нормы, а также приведет к осознанию вторичных значений языковых единиц через знакомство с культурными реалиями, традициями и обычаями народов англоязычных стран.

Материал пособия опирается на знания, полученные студентами в 1 семестре по дисциплине «Практический курс основного иностранного языка». Он имеет непосредственную связь с тематическим наполнением иных дисциплин, изучаемых студентами на данном этапе, в частности, с «Практической грамматикой 1-го языка» и «Практической фонетикой основного иностранного языка».

Рабочая тетрадь состоит из практических (Practical Tasks) и тестовых заданий (Test work), предназначенных для тренировки и контроля усвоения содержания практического курса первого языка. Она включает современный аутентичный материал, акцентирующий внимание обучающихся на проблемных ситуациях, связанных с вопросами системы образования в Англии, с вопросами, касающимися здоровья и занятиями спортом.

Структура тетради проста и единообразна, что позволяет прорабатывать материал как в указанном составителем порядке, так и выборочно, в любой удобной для преподавателя и студента последовательности, определяемой целями и условиями обучения.

Пособие состоит из введения, 8 разделов, списка использованных источников.

1 Practical Tasks

Education. Choosing a career

Variant 1



1 Translate and transcribe the following words:

Разница – _____ / _____ /;

Зависеть – _____ / _____ /;

Карьера – _____ / _____ /;

Надежный – _____ / _____ /;

Призвание – _____ / _____ /.

2 Give synonyms to the following word, explain the difference and give your own examples:

To look –

1.

2.

3 Are the following verbs transitive or intransitive? Show transitivity and intransitivity with your own examples:

to differ –

to rest –

4 Rewrite the sentences using Speech Patterns:

1) If Mary has more free time, she'll read more.

2) If you catch a cold, you'll have to stay at home.

3) The children thought that it would be interesting to go on an excursion.

5 Translate these sentences into English:

1) Если бы я не устала, я бы приготовила замечательный торт.

2) Им всем понравилась его мысль отправиться на море летом.

3) Если бы Хелен выполнила домашнее задание, учитель не поставил бы ей плохую отметку.

6 Find nouns related to the verbs below. Pay attention to the spelling of the suffix -ence /-ance.

Occur –

Attend –

Insist –

Depend –

Perform –

7 Explain the meaning of the following saying and illustrate it:

If there were no clouds, we should not enjoy the sun.

8 Do the following tasks:

a) Listen to the text and write it down (the example of the text is given in the Keys).

Variant 2

1 Translate and transcribe the following words:

Удобство – _____ / _____ /;

Ответственность – _____ / _____ /;

Жизненный – _____ / _____ /;

Оценивать – _____ / _____ /;

Сложная проблема – _____ / _____ /.

2 Give synonyms to the following word, explain the difference and give your own examples:

To join –

1)

3 Are the following verbs transitive or intransitive? Show transitivity and intransitivity with your own examples:

to depend –

to join –

4 Rewrite the sentences using Speech Patterns:

1) If Mary is ready, I'll pick her up.

2) If the weather changes, they'll go to the country.

3) We liked the suggestion that we should visit our sick friend.

5 Translate these sentences into English:

1) Если бы ты говорила громче, я бы все услышал.

Ему понравилась мысль создать роман в соавторстве с гениальным писателем.

3) Если бы он серьезнее относился к своим обязанностям, у них с отцом не было бы проблем.

6 Find nouns related to the verbs below. Pay attention to the spelling of the suffix -ence /-ance.

Resemble –

Exist –

Accept –

Appear –

Annoy –

7 Explain the meaning of the following saying and illustrate it:

If things were to be done twice all would be wise.

8 Do the following tasks:

a) Listen to the text and write it down (the example of the text is given in the Keys).

b) Do you agree with John Steinbeck? Give your opinion (50-70 words).

2 At the doctor's

Variant 1

1 Listening. Listen to the text and be ready to do the tasks:



a) give the title to this text.

b) translate the following words into English:

зубная боль –

вырвать зуб –

проконсультироваться с врачом –

прописать лечение –

прощупать пульс –

посылать за доктором –

выписать рецепт –

мазь –

проверить зрение –

c) answer the questions:

– What should you do if you have a toothache?

– When should you consult the doctor?

– What can you buy at the chemists'?

2 Do the following tasks:

a) read the poem, write the words according to the transcription:

For every evil under the sun,

There is a /'r e m ɪ d ɪ / _____, or there is none.

If there be one, try to find it.

If there be none, never mind it.

You may be \l e ɪ d \ _____ up with \ ' f ɪ v ə \ _____,

But you'll remain a clean liver.

And remember forever,

/ k ə n ' s ^ l t / _____ your / ' d ρ k t ə / _____ everywhere.

Don't forget a sound saying:

An apple a day, keeps a / ' d ρ k t ə / _____ away!

b) translate this poem, if possible in verses.

c) explain the words which you've inserted in English

/ ' r e m ɪ d ɪ / -

to be \l e ɪ d \ _____ up with \ ' f ɪ v ə \ -

/ k ə n ' s ^ l t / -

/ ' d ρ k t ə /

3 Translate the sentences into Russian:

1) Smallpox is a catching disease marked by fever and small red spots on the body and often leaves permanent marks.

2) The child is laid up with chicken pox. He'll soon recover if no complications set in.

3) The old man's sight is getting dim, his eyes are sore and itching.

4 Do the following tasks:

a) explain in English the following verbs:

To act like –

to act as –

b) fill in:

1) They run and jump in the park little puppies.

2) Mark works a doctor in one of the our hospitals.

3) At last he felt a real soldier.

4) He crawled out of the hut on his belly, a snake.

5) parents we are concerned for our children's future.

5 Translate the following diseases into English and describe their symptoms:

Туберкулез –

Аппендицит –

Грипп –

Холера –

Брюшной тиф –

6 Translate into English:

1) Ребенок болен скарлатиной. Придется ему дней десять полежать в постели.

2) На вашем месте, я бы придерживалась диеты, у вас ведь не в порядке желудок.

3) Беспокоиться не о чем, его успешно прооперировали.

Variant 2

1 Listening. Listen to the text and be ready to do the tasks:

a) give the title to this text.

b) translate the following words into English:

зубная боль –

вырвать зуб –

проконсультироваться с врачом –

прописать лечение –

прощупать пульс –

посылать за доктором –

выписать рецепт –

мазь –

проверить зрение –

c) answer the questions:

– What should you do if you have a toothache?

– When should you consult the doctor?

– What can you buy at the chemists'?

2 Do the following tasks:

a) read the poem, write the words according to the transcription:

For every evil under the sun,

There is a / ' r e m i d i / _____, or there is none.

If there be one, try to find it.

If there be none, never mind it.

You may be \l e ɪ d\ _____ up with \ ' f ɪ v ə\ _____,

But you'll remain a clean liver.

And remember forever,

/ k ə n ' s ^ ɪ t / _____ your / ' d ɒ k t ə / _____ everywhere.

Don't forget a sound saying:

An apple a day, keeps a / ' d ɒ k t ə / _____ away!

b) translate this poem, if possible in verses.

c) explain the words which you've inserted in English.

/ ' r e m ɪ d ɪ / -

to be \l e ɪ d\ _____ up with \ ' f ɪ v ə\ -

/ k ə n ' s ^ ɪ t / -

/ ' d ɒ k t ə / -

3 Translate the sentences into Russian:

1) When people have pain in their teeth they go to a dentist to have the holes in their teeth filled.

2) Something is wrong with my legs; all my joints ache and when I bend my knee it hurts me.

3) We often sneeze and cough when we have a cold.

4 Do the following tasks:

a) explain in English the following verbs:

To refuse –

to give up –

b) fill in:

1) I decided to break up with him after he had to help me when I was in great need of help.

2) If I were you I wouldn't my plan so easily.

3) Mother flatly to go back into the hospital.

4) I to take part in anything that's illegal.

5) When Ed left, she hope of ever marrying.

5 Translate the following diseases into English and describe their symptoms:

Свинка –

Скарлатина –

Насморк –

Дифтерит –

Рак –

6 Translate into English:

1) Как жаль, доктор забыл выписать мне лекарство от насморка.

2) Если бы ты вчера приняла эти таблетки, ты сегодня чувствовала бы себя гораздо лучше.

3) Мне нравится этот врач, он не прописывает слишком много лекарств.

3 London

Variant 1



1 Write the dictation.

2 Fill in missing adjectives + preposition and translate the sentences:

1) Would it be him to give up smoking?

2) Will it be you to live in our hostel?

3) It was pupils to read a new book.

4) It will be first-year students as it will give them a good chance to brush up their pronunciation.

5) It will be children to take part in this drawing contest.

3 Do the following tasks:

a) give synonyms to the following word, explain the difference and give your own examples:

piece –

1.

2.

b) fill in a suitable word or phrase:

- 1) There were _____ in the sauce.
- 2) Cut the pork into thin _____ .
- 3) She cut the cake into 8 _____ .
- 4) How many _____ of toast would you like?
- 5) The vase had slipped and lay in _____ on the floor.

4 Write the degrees of comparison of:

- narrow – _____ – _____
- busy – _____ – _____
- old – _____ – _____
- good – _____ – _____
- expensive – _____ – _____

5 Look at the pictures and write down the names of these places and give some facts about them:



1. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



2.



3.

6 Give the idea of the text in English: (50-70 words)

В музее восковых фигур мадам Тюссо, Вас ожидает встреча не только с членами королевской семьи, со звёздами поп-музыки, но и

печально прославившимися личностями, а в комнате Ужасов - с палачами, расправляющимися со своими жертвами. Основательница музея, урождённая Мари Гросхольц, в своей жизни часто сталкивалась со смертью. Она была известным в Париже мастером восковых фигур, а так же преподавала гуманитарные науки сестре Людовика XVI. Лидеры французской революции поручили ей сделать маски с лиц обезглавленных жертв гильотины. Выйдя замуж за гражданского инженера Франсуа Тюссо, она приехала в Лондон в начале 19 века, и к моменту её смерти в 1850 году (она умерла в возрасте 89 лет) её работы были уже известны. В 1884 году её внук, Джозеф Рэндал Тюссо, поместил фигуры в музей недалеко от Бейкер-стрит, где они сейчас и находятся. С тех пор коллекция шла в ногу с жизнью общества, запечатлевая и хорошее, и плохое, величественное.

Возможно, лучший на планете, музей восковых фигур - более 1000 в настоящее время фигур выдающихся деятелей политики, искусств, выдающихся полководцев и великих учёных. Звуки, запахи и двигающиеся фигуры создают дополнительные ощущения. При посещении этого музея у Вас есть возможность сделать просто потрясающие фотоснимки. Статуи Наполеона и Робеспьера были самолично вылеплены мадам Тюссо с живых оригиналов, когда искусство фотографии вообще было неизвестно. После осмотра основной экспозиции Вы попадаете в Chamber of Horrors - Палату Ужасов, где представлены различные наказания и преступления в истории Англии.

7 Translate the following sentences into English:

1) Мы удивились, когда узнали, что в Гайд-парке у Марбл-Арч любой человек может высказывать свои суждения по любому поводу, часто там можно услышать много чепухи.

2) Подобно тому, как Вестминстер часто обозначает парламент Великобритании, так Сити – ее финансовый центр.

3) Лондон – старинный город, но он также живой, постоянно развивающийся город.

4) Лучший способ быстро увидеть город – забраться на Лондонский красный двухэтажный автобус.

5) Всегда интересно туристам прокатиться по Темзе на лодке, так как им открывается поразительная панорама Лондона.

Variant 2

1 Write the dictation.

2 Fill in missing adjectives + preposition and translate the sentences:

1) Would it be children to watch horror film?

2) It will be parents to know that their son has got a badmark?

3) It was pupils to write a dictation in English.

4) Will it be you to get such a nice present?

5) It will be me to buy a new dress for a wedding party.

3 Do the following tasks:

a) give synonyms to the following word, explain the difference and give your own examples:

To strike –

1)

2)

3)

b) fill in a suitable word or phrase:

1) Paul's news _____ her.

2) It _____ them to see Jane up so early.

3) Diana _____ her family by winning three competitions in a row.

4) I've been sitting here _____ about what to do.

5) She's been _____ her head over this problem for weeks.

4 Write the degrees of comparison of:

bad – _____ – _____

beautiful – _____ – _____

smart – _____ – _____

easy – _____ – _____

important – _____ – _____

5 Look at the pictures and write down the names of these places and give some facts about them:



1.



2.



3.

6 Give the idea of the text in English (50-70 words)

История Лондонского Сити

Лондонское Сити, также известное под названием Квадратная Миля, является первоначальным и историческим местом Лондона. Это центр, от которого росла вся обширная территория Большого Лондона, город внутри большого города, расположенный на северном берегу реки Темзы, немного восточнее центра. Его граница протягивается от Миддл Темпл (где располагаются в основном адвокатские конторы) до замка Тауэр, от рынка Смитфилд до станции Ливерпуль стрит. Граница Сити отмечена в 10 местах геральдическими драконами, которые держат гербовый щит города.

Сити управляется Корпорацией Лондона, уникальной неполитической местной властью, независимой от других окружных советов Большого Лондона. Четыре моста, включая Лондон бридж и Тауэр бридж, соединяют Сити с другими районами большого города.

Первоначальное поселение Лондиниум было основано римлянами, приблизительно в 50-е годы нашей эры, как порт, и они также построили мост через Темзу, который располагался почти на том же месте, где в наши дни находится Лондон Бридж.

Вскоре поселение стало самым большим городом в Британии и столицей провинции Римской Британии. Массивная оборонительная стена

была воздвигнута к 200 году нашей эры. В 450 году нашей эры римляне ушли из Британии, и обнесенный стеной город был покинут. Сегодня это город, простирающийся на огромном открытом пространстве, в отличии от того, что в средневековье располагалось на территории за крепостными стенами.

В 1666 году Большой Пожар в Лондоне уничтожил почти 60 процентов строений, включая Собор Святого Павла и Королевскую Биржу. Восстановлением города руководил Сэр Христофер Рен, когда для строительства стали использовать кирпич и камень вместо дерева.

Создание первой банковской конторы в 1673 году, а также основание Банка Англии в 1694 году послужили началом в истории Лондонского Сити как финансового центра Великобритании. Сегодня это один из самых ведущих мировых финансовых центров, и Квадратная Миля имеет значительную долю всех финансовых сделок и объемов на многих мировых рынках. В Лондонском Сити располагаются 550 иностранных банков, и ежедневная рабочая сила составляет приблизительно 280,000, в сравнении с тем, что жителей в Квадратной Миле чуть больше 5,000 человек.

7 Translate the following sentences into English:

1) 20 минут ходьбы от Тауэра, и вы увидите еще одно историческое здание – Собор Св. Павла, которое является одной из величайших английских церквей.

2) Мэлл – это широкий проспект, ведущий от Трафальгарской площади к Букингемскому дворцу – резиденции английских королей.

3) Надпись на памятнике озадачила туристов: никто из них не сталкивался с древнеанглийским языком.

4) В Лондоне, как и в любом другом столичном городе с большим движением, бывают дорожные происшествия.

5) Британский музей – самый большой музей в Лондоне, содержащий бесценные коллекции скульптур, монет и т.д.



4 Food. Table manners

Variant 1

1 Listen to the text and write down the reproduction.

2 Paraphrase the following, using speech patterns:

1) It is not often that our students can listen to native English speech.

2) She worked too hard, and her friends were afraid that it would result in her falling ill.

3) It is wicked to hurt animals.

4) He can never refuse helping his friends.

5) It is a bad manner to stare at people.

3 Translate the sentences into English using the patterns:

1) Не позволяй Хелен идти гулять, пока не придут ее родители.

2) Нельзя пить так много, вы подорвете свое здоровье.

3) Ночью он всегда открывает окно.

4) Вы всегда относились к ней плохо. Грубость никогда не поможет.

5) Мама говорила дочери, что слишком много макияжа не красит ее.

4 Do the following tasks:

a) give the forms of the following verbs:

fill – _____ – _____

roast – _____ – _____

eat – _____ – _____

stew – _____ – _____

know – _____ – _____

b) give the infinitive of:

overdone – _____

met – _____

made – _____

caught – _____

spoken – _____

5 Explain the following in English and give examples:

1) food –

2) meal –

Variant 2

1 Listen to the text and write down the reproduction.

2 Paraphrase the following, using speech patterns:

1) They cannot afford to spend their honeymoon at the seaside.

2) My mother said that it was too bad to let her do all the work again.

3) The mother wanted the boy to become a great pianist, and so she made him practice day and night.

4) She very seldom can afford to get herself a new dress.

5) It is a bad manner to say “hi” to unknown people.

3 Translate the sentences into English using the patterns:

1) Она рассказывала дочери сказку, чтобы она заснула.

2) Нельзя есть так много, вы быстро наберете вес.

3) Они никогда не закрывают двери.

4) Она с трудом преодолевает страх перед кабинетом дантиста.

5) Держи ноги в тепле, а то заболеешь.

4 Do the following tasks:

a) give the forms of the following verbs:

feel – _____ – _____

read – _____ – _____

sell – _____ – _____

win – _____ – _____

get – _____ – _____

b) give the infinitive of:

gone – _____

felt – _____

said – _____

swum – _____

poured – _____

5 Explain the following in English and give examples:

1) to fry –

2) to roast –

3) to stew –

6 Brush up your table manners. Give your advice how to eat or drink the following dishes:

Pork

Fried eggs

Cereal

5 Education in Britain



Variant 1

1 Translate the sentences into Russian:

1) They used to sleep late in the morning.

2) When asked this question he would smile and say nothing.

3) The mother was used to doing all the work about house alone.

2 Translate these sentences into English:

1) Его лечили этим лекарством от ангины, а не от воспаления легких.

2) Каждый раз, когда шел снег, она чувствовала себя хуже.

3) Это сестра, а не мама приготовила такие вкусные блюда.

3 Guess the word with the help of the definition and give your example with it:

1) To admit that you have done smth wrong or illegal, esp. to the police -

2) Not knowing facts or information that you ought to know –

3) Someone who is in their second year of study at a college or high school –

4) A college or university building where students live –

5) sometimes but not usually –

4 Are the following verbs transitive or intransitive? Show transitivity and intransitivity with your own examples:

to prompt –

to bore –

5 Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1) His visit was a surprise ... me, I didn't know he was ... town.

2) I just managed to squeeze ... the June exams.

3) It is pleasant to come ... to something familiar, I am beginning to feel ... home ... college.

4) My English instructor stopped me ... my way ... of college last night.

5) I've read a number ... books ... the British system ... higher education but I can't make head or tail ... it.

6 Explain the following in English:

Reader –

Lecturer –

Don –

7 Answer the following questions:

1) What is the difference between residential and non-residential college (university)?

2) What is a B.A.?

3) What clubs and societies are popular in British colleges and universities?

8 Give the summary of the following text in English (50-70 words).

Краткая история

Кембриджский университет – один из старейших университетов в мире и один из крупнейших в Великобритании. Академические достижения Кембриджа известны во всем мире и являются свидетельством интеллектуального потенциала его студентов и преподавательского состава. Университет был основан в 1209 году, а первый колледж со своей

независимой системой – в 1284 году. В настоящее время в состав университета входят 28 колледжей совместного обучения и 3 женских колледжа. Университет имеет всемирно признанную репутацию благодаря выдающимся академическим достижениям и высочайшему уровню научных исследований в различных областях знаний, ярким подтверждением чего является присуждение его ученым более 80 Нобелевских премий.

Университет имеет собственную конституцию и является самоуправляемым образованием со своим законодательным органом (Regent House), в который входят 3 тысячи преподавателей и административных работников. Административным органом Кембриджа является Совет, а Генеральное правление факультетов координирует учебную политику университета, в который входит более 100 отделений, факультетов и школ. Сегодня здесь обучается 18133 студентов, около 17% из которых – иностранцы. Более половины студентов отдают предпочтение гуманитарным наукам.

Variant 2

1 Translate the sentences into Russian:

1) They used to be great friends.

2) When asked this question he would give an unusual answer.

3) Our students are used to working with a cassette-recorder.

2 Translate these sentences into English:

1) Ребенок привык, что с ним обращались ласково.

2) Каждый раз, как он уходил, она рыдала навзрыд.

3) Это папа, а не мама отвел сына в детский садик.

3 Guess the word with the help of the definition and give your example with it:

1) A student in the first year of high school or university –

2) A feeling you have when you are bored –

3) Situated very close to someone or smth with nothing in between –

4) To help a speaker who pauses, by suggesting how to continue –

5) To obtain a degree, esp. a first degree, from a college or university –

4 Are the following verbs transitive or intransitive? Show transitivity and intransitivity with your own examples:

to excite –

to record –

5 Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1) ... Great Britain the course ... study ... intending teachers is based ... compulsory and optional subjects.

2) It is important ... a student to learn the use ... different visual aids ... his block-teaching practice.

3) The Programme usually consists ... three components.

4) The Central University arranges lectures ... the whole body ... students ... particular subject.

5) I was perfectly sure to be put class the girl who owned my dress.

6 Explain the following in English:

Reader –

Lecturer –

Don –

7 Answer the following questions:

1) What sport facilities are there at the university?

2) What is a M.A.? What degree is higher: M.A. or Ph.D.?

3) Why is it preferable to study at the university?

8 Give the summary of the following text in English (50-70 words).

Краткая история

История Оксфордского университета

Оксфордский университет, один из крупнейших и старейших университетов Великобритании. Исторически сложившаяся репутация Оксфордский университет как особо привилегированного аристократического учебного заведения, строго дифференцированный

классовый характер отбора студентов обеспечивают выпускникам преимущества в продвижении по службе вплоть до высших государственных постов (Оксфордский университет окончили 22 премьер-министра Великобритании). Оксфордский университет — самоуправляющаяся корпорация, административно подчиняется только парламенту. В финансовом отношении Оксфордский университет почти целиком зависит от государственном и частных пожертвований, которые составляют свыше 2/3 его бюджета. Плата за обучение — одна из самых высоких в мире (850—900 фунтов стерлингов за учебный год). В составе Оксфордский университет (1972): 39 колледжей (29 мужских, 5 женских и 5 смешанных), в том числе 5 частных закрытого типа для подготовки служителей культа.

Оксфордский университет, считается уникальным историческим университетом в англо-говорящем мире. Точная дата основания университета неизвестна, но образование появилось в Лондоне в 1096 году. Оно начало ускоренно развиваться с 1167 года, когда Генри II запретил иностранным студентам учиться в Лондоне.

В 1188 году английский историк из Уэльса Джеральд дал общественное чтение созванным преподавателям из Оксфорда, а в 1190 году прибыл учиться первый иностранный студент — Эмо из Фрисландии, который вывел университет на международный уровень образования. В 1201 году университет возглавил ученый Оксоний, которому позже в 1214 году был вручен титул канцлера-номинальный глава университета.

С 1878 университет открыл свои стены для академического образования женщин, а первые женщины преподаватели появились в университете в 1920 г. Начиная с 1974 все 39 колледжей Оксфорда (кроме одного) изменили свои уставы для разрешения совместного образования мужчин и женщин. В настоящее время единственным исключительно женским колледжем остается coll. St Hilda.

В послевоенные годы (1939-1945) Оксфорд дополнил гуманитарные факультеты главными направлениями в области естественных и прикладных

наук, включая медицину, что значительно повысило традиционную роль университета как интеллектуального и исследовательского центра мирового значения.

6 Sport

Variant 1

1 Write the dictation.

2 Do the following tasks:

a) translate the following sentences into Russian:

1) She has come later than usual.



2) You needn't have asked this difficult question.

3) I don't like that sharp voice of his.

b) complete the following, using the patterns:

1) Are you ill? You are looking _____.

2) If I were you, I should throw away these _____

3) _____

later than usual.

c) translate these sentences into English:

1) Вам не следует приходить раньше, чем обычно. Магазин открывается ровно в 9.

2) Я действительно не знаю, что делать с этим непослушным моим ребенком.

3) Учителю не нужно объяснять такие простые вещи, ученики все это знают.

3 Do the following tasks:

a) give synonyms to the following word, explain the difference and give your own examples:

To pause –

1.

b) fill in a suitable word or phrase:

1) He _____ until the noise _____.

2) She _____ to collect her thoughts.

3) I _____ for breath, almost choking with rage.

4) Please _____ to consider the matter.

5) People _____ as she screamed at him.

4 Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1) I'm not a professional or a champion, just an ordinary amateur.

2) I hear they are to choose the players tomorrow for the international match.

3) The results of the chess tournaments are studied and discussed by thousands of enthusiasts in different countries.

5 Translate the sentences into English:

1) Хотя Том понимал, что никто ему не верил, он все же придерживался своих слов.

2) Огонь внезапно вспыхнул ночью, и мы увидели клубы дыма, поднимающиеся вверх.

3) Мужчина так хотел понравиться своей даме, что, не переставая рассказывал истории, подкручивая свои шикарные густые усы.

4) Увидев меня, он презрительно скривил рот и только кивнул головой в знак приветствия.

5) У него была странная привычка потирать руки, когда он был взволнован.

6 Look at the pictures and write down the names of these kinds of sport, describe them and give some instructions how to play:



1.



2.



3.

7 Translate the following sentences into English:

1) Люди всего мира следят за Олимпийскими играми.

2) Я рад, что сегодняшняя игра закончилась вничью. Многие из нас не в форме.

3) Сколько человек примут участие в шахматном чемпионате?

4) Не стоит вступать в два спортивных кружка одновременно.

5) Победа в этом матче принесла ему великую славу.

8 Write down an essay on the topic “Sport is one of the things that makes all people kin” (100-150 words).

Variant 2

1 Write the dictation.

2 Do the following tasks:

a) translate the following sentences into Russian:

1) You needn't have gone there yesterday.

2) Your English today is better than usual.

3) I really like that charming smile of his.

b) complete the following, using the patterns:

1) I've heard a lot about that _____.

2) He was in love and the sun seemed to shine _____

3) _____

nicer than usual.

c) Translate these sentences into English:

1) Из-за этой телепередачи мы добрались до остановки автобуса позже, чем обычно, и конечно, автобус уже ушел.

2) Тебе не нужно повторять эту свою ложь несколько раз.

3) Вам не нужно было ждать меня так долго, я знал, что бумаги в порядке.

3 Do the following tasks:

a) give synonyms to the following word, explain the difference and give your own examples:

To nod –

1.

b) fill in a suitable word or phrase:

1) He asked her if he could ring me up and she _____.

2) She _____ before the king.

3) Professor Teague sat at his desk, _____ over a book.

4) I asked her if she was ready to go and she _____ me.

5) The judge _____ at the foreman to proceed.

4 Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1) Many kinds of sport are played in Britain, including golf in which you try to knock a ball in a hole.

2) Skating and skiing are winter kinds of sport which are nice for all.

3) He is fond of mountaineering but she is against it, she is sure it's dangerous.

5 Translate the sentences into English:

1) Мистер Хэнкс разорился, играя в карты.

2) Он понимал, что сам загубил свою жизнь, украв деньги.

3) Звук выстрела нарушил тишину. Мужчина вскочил и стал оглядываться по сторонам.

4) Я не любил купаться в реке из-за сильного течения.

5) Телефонная будка было свободна, и я мог сразу же позвонить.

6 Look at the pictures and write down the names of these kinds of sport, describe them and give some instructions how to play:



1.



2.



3.

7 Translate the following sentences into English:

1) Мальчик мечтает стать хоккеистом и просит купить ему клюшку и шайбу.

2) Я предпочитаю художественную гимнастику любому другому виду спорта.

3) У нас прекрасный спортивный зал и все возможности для хорошей физической подготовки.

4) Этот человек когда-то был отличным пловцом, а сейчас он тренирует молодых спортсменов.

7 Texts

These texts are to be read and translated by students. They are connected with the topics of the lessons.

The Teaching Profession

Educators have been debating for many years whether teaching is a profession. Teaching must be considered a profession based on the fact that a particular standard of knowledge must be acquired before an individual is allowed to teach. Because this profession has become in such high demand, I am likely to join the National Education Association (NEA) once I am able to practice this profession. I believe that joining the NEA will help to protect my rights and career as a teacher.

The word "profession", by definition is "a vocation requiring knowledge of some department of learning or science". A teaching degree requires many hours of schooling, and often a focus in a particular subject or area. As a matter of fact, teaching, in my opinion, is one of the most underappreciated professions in the world today. This profession has become so popular, in fact, that there are now two choices of unions for teachers to join: The NEA and the American Federation of Teachers (AFT).

The largest professional employee organization in the United States is The National Education Association. It represents and supports public school teachers, retired educators, faculty and staffers at colleges and universities as well as college students who are preparing to become teachers. Some of the benefits that the NEA provides include bargaining teaching contracts and provide tenured teachers with the resources they would need should they be subject to any grievances. The "union" also provides educators with information about the challenges they my face in the educational system, as well as advice on class activities that help make learning and teaching fun. The NEA also helps to improve student learning by granting awards of a certain amount of money that are made to public schools to help economically challenged students to purchase books for school libraries.

At The Doctor's

If we've caught cold, have a splitting headache, have a clogged nose, cough, are running high temperature, we must go to the polyclinic. First we come to the registry. The registry clerk on a duty asks our name, address, age and occupation. He writes out some slips because several specialists will examine us. Some of them will listen to our heart and lungs, some will check up our kidneys, liver, stomach, eyesight, and hearing. The others will make our blood analysis, take our blood pressure and x-ray us.

Our district doctor sees his patients in consulting room 4. A nurse gives us a thermometer to take our temperature. We must keep it under an armpit. Last time my temperature was 37,9. The doctor asked what my trouble was. He offered to sit down in a chair and to strip to the waist. He felt my pulse. It was faint and accelerated. Then I lay on the examination couch and the doctor palpated my abdomen. He asked me from what disease I suffered in my childhood. I suffered from scarlet fever. Now I felt dizzy and was damp with sweat. The doctor filled in my card and diagnosed the case as the flu.

Then he wrote out a prescription for some medicines: pills, powder, drops, and mixture. He also advised me to take a scalding footbath, to put a hot water bottle to my feet, to have hot tea with raspberry jam. That would keep my fever down. The result of my x-ray examination and blood analysis was normal. I had the prescription made at the chemist's. I followed the prescribed treatment to avoid complications. Every day I took a tablespoonful of mixture 3 times a day and some pills. In two days I was better and in a week I recovered from my illness. I began to take care of myself. Now I go in for sports because sports make me strong, healthy and cheerful. Every day I do my morning exercises and have a cold rubdown to prevent myself from catching cold. There is a good proverb: An apple a day keeps doctor away. That's why I eat a lot of fruits and vegetables.

In case of sudden and severe illness or an accident calls are made to the first aid station. There the doctors are on duty all day long. There are many ambulances there. The ambulances are equipped with everything necessary to give the first aid.

The patient is transported to hospital. There he is taken to the reception ward first. After questioning and examination the doctor fills in the patient's case history. Then a patient is given special clothes and is put to some ward for treatment. The doctors make their daily round there. They examine patients and prescribe different medicines and treatments.

When a patient is completely cured, he is discharged from the hospital. There are different departments in the hospital. They are: a surgical department, therapy, and the department of infectious diseases.

The History Of London

London was an important city in Roman times, and there are substantial Roman remains, mostly below street level. By the Middle Ages, when London became the political and commercial capital of England, it was one of the most important cities in Europe.

The history of London begins about the year AD 43, when the Romans were in possession of the southern part of Britain and founded a military station on the present site of London. An insurrection of the British led by Boadicea caused it to be burned in AD 61. It was the centre of various disturbances until about 306, when Constantine constructed walls and fortifications, and thereby established stability and laid a firm basis for commercial prosperity. From 369 until 412 it was the capital of Britain, when it was known as Augusta. Subsequently it became the chief seat of the Saxons. King Alfred expelled the Danes and fortified the city. It became famous as a commercial centre at the beginning of the reign of Edward III.

London was not built as a city in the same way as Paris or New York. It began life as a Roman fortification at a place where it was possible to cross the River Thames. A wall was built around the town for defence, but during the long period of peace which followed the Norman Conquest, people built outside the walls. This building continued over the years, especially to the west of the City. In 1665 there was a terrible plague in London, so many people left the city and escaped to the villages in the surrounding countryside. About 69,000 persons succumbed to the dread disease. In 1666 the Great Fire of London ended the

plague, but it also destroyed much of the city. A destructive fire spread over 340 acres, burning about 15,000 houses.

From these calamities the city recovered with marked rapidity. The Bank of England was established in 1694. Sir Hans Sloane founded the British Museum in 1759, the old walls were torn down in 1760, and about that time the streets were improved by pavements, lighting and sanitary regulations. In 1840 the present parliamentary buildings were commenced, and in rapid succession followed the construction of great parks and many different municipal improvements. Although people returned to live in the rebuilt city after the plague and the Great Fire, there were never again so many Londoners living in the city centre.

In the course of history the original commercial nucleus of the City of London (only a mile square - 2.6 sq. km) was adjoined by the City of Westminster, where the political centre established by the monarchy was supplemented by the administrative offices of Parliament and Whitehall (originally a royal palace). Gradually London expanded, absorbing outlying villages, such as Kensington and Hampstead, until by the end of the 19th century (during which the industrial revolution had made London the largest and most important city in the world) much of the central area of London had been developed in a way which is still recognizable today. During the twentieth century growth has continued into the outer suburbs, into the surrounding areas known as the "home counties" (Kent, Surrey, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Essex) and into the 12 new towns (out of a total of 32 in Britain as a whole) which were created after 1945 within a radius of 129 km (80 miles) of London to help to relieve the pressure of population and the capital's housing problem. To restrict the sprawl of built-up areas, London pioneered the concept of a "green belt" around the city, where the land is left open and free from further large-scale building development.

These days not many people live in the city centre, but London has spread further outwards into the country, including surrounding villages. Today the metropolis of Greater London covers some 700 square miles and the suburbs of

London continue even beyond this area. Some people even commute over 100 miles (over 150 km) every day to work in London, while living far away from the city in the country or in other towns.

Mind Your Table Manners Internationally!

If you visit another country, it's good to know what is considered good eating etiquette. What is considered polite may vary from country to country.



Rules of Eating Etiquette in Brazil

Juliana Zanvchett from Brazil

The concept of good manners varies a lot when we compare different cultures, values and ways of living. However, when we talk about the occidental part of the world, the differences are not so big. In my opinion, going to a restaurant in Brazil will rarely be an embarrassing situation. One good way to figure out the rules is to pay attention, in a discrete way, to the people who are eating close to you.

There are some basic and necessary rules of etiquette that Brazilians usually respect everyday. They are:

- Being on time is polite, but is not a strict rule in Brazil. Being late for up to 15 minutes probably will not make a Brazilian angry.

When you go to a restaurant, be careful to greet the people who work at the place, and don't forget to greet the people who are already waiting for you at the table. It's not necessary to hug and kiss everybody if they are already seated.

You can ask somebody about how the food is prepared and also about prices or tips if you are not sure about them.

Before they start eating, Brazilians usually say "bom appetite" to their friends. You should never talk to another person while you still have some food in your mouth. Probably he or she is not interested in what is happening in it.

Making noise while eating is also considered really rude. Avoid doing it.

Be careful not to put your elbows on the table while eating. It is not terrible, but it can be considered a little bit rude by those people who are formal.

Don't worry about the time. Usually people in Brazil stay seated for a long time, especially when they have interesting things to talk about.

It's not necessary to talk in a really low voice because Latin people usually talk a little loudly. But please, don't exaggerate.

The tip is usually is 10% of the total of the bill. If you didn't appreciate the place, you can leave less than this.

Finally, saying "thank you" and "bye" is always very well seen in Brazil.



Eating Politely in Italy

Alessandra Federici from Italy

I think that everybody should have good manners when eating, and basic good manners probably do not differ very much from country to country. Here are some do's and don'ts on how to eat politely in Italy, but all these rules should be obvious from common sense.

Don't speak with your mouth full; this is considered impolite.

If you want to appear polite, you should remember not to put your elbow on the table.

Don't ever touch your hair while seated at the table.

Be careful not to use your fork when taking food from the dishes.

For Italian people one thing is very important: don't eat spaghetti with a fork and a spoon, but only with the fork. If you use a spoon, people will immediately understand you are a foreigner and are not able to eat correctly.



Eating Politely in Turkey

Ayzin Barista from Turkey

If you come to Turkey, you should learn dining etiquette before you come if you want to eat your meal in a polite way. It is better for you to learn such things as which knife is for which meat. In daily life, you need to remember these rules.

To have good manners in Turkey, first, you shouldn't speak while you are eating. You must keep your mouth closed while you are chewing.

In a restaurant, be sure not to ask the price before you begin your meal because it's rude. Always order your meal before your drink. While your orders are being cooked, then the waiter will have time to bring your drinks. We still have some special notions about eating chicken. For example, while you are eating chicken, you shouldn't use your fork and knife, and you can eat it with your fingers. This doesn't disturb anybody in a restaurant.

Although we have a lot of rules about eating, nowadays you can easily observe people, especially teenagers, eating without paying any attention to these rules. Since these kinds of people are cropping up in every restaurant, you can feel free about how you eat. Enjoy your meal!



Eating Politely in Korea

Jin Kim from Korea

Have you ever been in Korea. Koreans usually regard politeness as a very important thing. If you have a chance to go to Korea and eat, you have to know that there are many dos and don'ts.

Here are some of the basic and necessary rules of etiquette that Koreans usually respect every day:

Be careful not to start to eat before other elderly people start. You might look very rude.

Don't ever speak out loud with food in your mouth.

Don't eat very fast. Remember to keep peace with other people.

Always try not to make noise when you are chewing.

You are not supposed to leave the table before the oldest person finishes his meal.

But you don't need to be scared. I think that the most important thing is to keep respect in mind. If you keep that in mind that it is important to show respect, you won't be regarded as rude.



Good Manners are Important in Chile

Karina Lacayo from Chile

If you want to have a great time eating in Chile, you shouldn't forget some etiquette rules.

First, you shouldn't forget to raise your right elbow while you are eating. You have to remember that you can never speak while you have food in your mouth.

Also, you have to eat with your mouth closed.

In Chile you have to cut the meat with the knife in the right hand, and then you have to change the fork from the right hand to the left hand to eat.

Also, when you have a lot of forks, knives and spoons on the table you have to use the knives. It's the same with the spoons.



Eating Etiquette in Japan

Aya Takehisa from Japan

When you come to Japan, you'll need to learn some rules of etiquette for eating. They aren't difficult to learn.

If you eat something with people, you'll hear them say Itadaki-masu. This is said to show gratitude for the food you eat and to the person who prepared the food.

You'll also hear people say gochiso-sama when they finish eating. This is also said to express thanks and to say the dishes were good.

You should start to eat your food only when everybody is seated at the table. We usually have a conversation at meals, but you shouldn't speak while you are eating.

When you have rice or soup, you should lift each bowl towards you to eat. I recommend you eat every dish which you choose because it shows your high regard for everything.



Eating Etiquette in Germany

Dorothea Baerthlein from Germany

When traveling to a foreign country, you should ask for information about dining etiquette there. Knowing the general rules lets you enjoy your meal at any place. The eating etiquette in Germany is different, depending on which kind of event you are invited to or which restaurant you choose for eating.

If you are invited to a great event, like a wedding or a very important business meeting, we are supposed to follow the formal rules of dining etiquette.

We put our napkin on our lap, folded once, opening to the front.

We are supposed to sit up straight and never put our elbows on the table.

We use the many glasses and silverware from the outside to the inside, according to the course that is served.

Before and after drinking, we touch our mouth with the napkin. It is severely forbidden to make any noise while eating.

The etiquette for casual dining is not that strict. It's no problem to sit more relaxed and to put the elbows on the table. Of course, some basic rules need to be followed, for example, you should never bring your knife to your mouth, and you should put your silverware down while drinking.



Table Manners in Venezuela

Coromoto Michelangelli from Venezuela

For my mother, having good posture at the table and using each piece of silverware were always very important. "Sit up straight!" "Keep your elbows off the table!" are phrases that I'll never forget.

My mother also insisted that when you are eating soup, you should always dip the spoon into the soup until it is about two-thirds full, then sip the liquid and never put the whole spoon into your mouth.

8 Test work

(Additional exercises)

1 Education. Choosing a career

Variant 1

● Reading Section

Read the text and tick the statement that best represents the opinions of the speaker.

So, university fees have risen again, and many people assume that this will mean a drop in student numbers. But surprisingly, some might say, applicant numbers are in fact rising - an ever-increasing number of school-leavers is valuing the importance of a university education. That means that a huge proportion of young people will start their professional lives in debts mounting to twenty or thirty thousand pounds, which begs the question, is a university education really worth it? Debbie Rush gives the views on a university education.

Debbie Rush: Well, I got a degree back when university education was free, and I have to say that, although I had a great time and all that, I don't think it benefitted me in my career in the slightest, I mean so few of us actually end up in a job that utilises the facts that we pick up in education, and in hindsight, I think ... I don't think I would have... well I wouldn't recommend university to a young person as a great way to start off in life these days - it will get them into too much debt and it just isn't worth the ... the investment. I mean, it's great. Don't get me wrong, I had a wonderful time and I learned all sorts of life lessons, and I made lots of mistakes, and I learned from it, and I wouldn't trade that experience in for the world, but in the long run, I don't think ... that it really benefits you, career-wise that is.

Points to choose.

- University education should remain free so that everyone can benefit from it.
- The cost of university education nowadays is greater than its value.
- She attributes her success in her career to her university education.

- In her experience, going to university was a mistake which she regrets.

- Grammar Section

Choose the correct variant

1. The ... are heavy.
 - a) boxes
 - b) box
 - c) boxs
2. There are ... in the garden.
 - a) forgets-me-not
 - b) forget-me-not
 - c) forget-me-nots
3. The ... are sharp.
 - a) knives
 - b) knife
 - c) knives
4. These ... are known to everybody.
 - a) heros
 - b) hero
 - c) heroes
5. The weather was not very ... yesterday.
 - a) good
 - b) better
 - c) the best
6. This is ... problem she has ever had.
 - a) a great
 - b) a greater
 - c) the greatest
7. I'm not so ... as a horse.
 - a) strong

b) stronger

c) the strongest

8. Which is ... five, fifteen or fifty?

a) little

b) less

c) the least

9. I think, dogs are ... than cats.

a) intelligent

b) more intelligent

c) the most intelligent

10. Is it ... to go there by bus or by train?

a) cheap

b) cheaper

c) the cheapest

11. ... lives in Mexico City.

a) she

b) I

c) they

12. is her suitcase. Don't touch it.

a) that

b) these

c) those

13. He was _____ responsible than his sister.

a) –

b) more

c) the most

14. Ted gave _____ a large bag with lots of things.

a) him

b) they

c) she

Variant 2

● Reading Section

Read the text and tick the statement that best represents the opinions of the speaker.

So, university fees have risen again, and many people assume that this will mean a drop in student numbers. But surprisingly, some might say, applicant numbers are in fact rising - an ever-increasing number of school-leavers is valuing the importance of a university education. That means that a huge proportion of young people will start their professional lives in debts mounting to twenty or thirty thousand pounds, which begs the question, is a university education really worth it? Amanda Prior gives the views on a university education.

Amanda Prior: Well, I understand what people are saying, about how university doesn't always give you the ... useful facts that you need in everyday life, or the skills for a particular job. But it... well, I think it opens up opportunities. Not just in jobs, because, whether you like it or not, some jobs just are only open to graduates, and HR departments who get a huge pile of application forms for a job, well they're not even going to give someone a look-in if they don't have a degree, if... if... that's their pre-requisite, I mean. But it's not just that. I think university opens up the world to you, because, you... you stop thinking like a member of your little neighbourhood, or your corner of your town or city, and you become more worldly, and you meet people from all sorts of backgrounds and they influence you, and I think they just make you a more fully-rounded person. And some people say, well, your university of life gives you as good an education as any ... real university - but I don't think it does, actually.

Points to choose

– A University education improves your career chances and broadens your horizons.

–

- In many parts of the world, a degree is a necessary pre-requisite in finding a decent job.
- University gives you a chance to meet interesting people who might offer you a job.
- University allows young people to leave their home towns, but live in a safe environment.

● Grammar Section

Choose the correct variant

1. What does he do? I think he is ____ engineer.
 - a) an
 - b) a
 - c) the
2. Sam believes ____ Times is ____ best English paper.
 - a) –, the
 - b) the, the
 - c) a, the
3. Do you know where ____ Picadilly Circus is?
 - a) the
 - b) –
 - c) a
4. Gagarin was ____ first man in ____ space.
 - a) the, a
 - b) –, a
 - c) the, the
5. Her friend lives in ____ USA.
 - a) –
 - b) the
 - c) an
6. ____ nurse is ____ person who looks after sick people.
 - a) a, a

b) the, a

c) the, –

7. _____ Thames is _____ famous river in _____ London.

a) the, a, –

b) a, the, an

c) the, a, the

8. _____ second person who had passed the exam was Jack.

a) a

b) the

c) –

9. He was afraid of _____ cats.

a) a

b) –

c) the

10. Who is _____ girl over there with Mike?

a) a

b) –

c) the

11. What did you do with _____ stereo I gave you last week?

a) the

b) a

c) –

12. Could you close _____ window, please.

a) a

b) the

c) –

13. He fell love with _____ English girl while he was working in Great Britain.

a) a

b) the

c) –

14. Sally is excited being _____ grandmother.

a) a

b) the

c) –

15. _____ Giant Panda is in danger of becoming extinct.

a) a

b) the

c) –

● *Writing Section*

Give your point of view on the topic given below. Write 100-150 words.

Boys and girls should study separately.

2 At the doctor's

Variant 1

● Reading Section

Read the text and answer the questions

Sam went to the doctor. His mother took him there for a checkup. He also needed to get a flu shot, so he was a little nervous.

After Sam and his mother arrived at the doctor's office, they sat in the waiting room. Then a nurse called for Sam. They went to another smaller room and the nurse told Sam to step on a scale. She weighed him and measured his height. Next, the nurse took his blood pressure and asked him some questions.

When the doctor came into the room, he listened to Sam's heart and his breathing with a stethoscope. He checked Sam's eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and other parts of his body. At the end of the visit, the nurse returned with a small syringe. When Sam saw the needle, he started to cry.

"This is going to be fast and easy," said the nurse. "You don't want to get the flu, do you?" The nurse rubbed a little alcohol on his upper arm. Sam turned his face away. He knew the shot was necessary. Soon it was over. The nurse put a band aid on his arm and gave him a sucker.

After the visit to the doctor's office, Sam and his mother went to the park. Sam was happy to know that he won't need another shot until next year when he visits the doctor again.

Questions

- Who took Sam to the doctor?

- _____

- Who weighed and measured Sam?

- _____

- What does a doctor use to listen to the heart?

- _____
- What kind of a shot did Sam get?

- _____

● **Grammar Section**

Choose the correct variant

1. Kate is having a party for her _____ birthday.
 - a) twenty-second
 - b) second twenty
 - c) twenty-two
2. His sister-in-law is _____ years old. She is tall and pretty.
 - a) twenty-seventh
 - b) twenty-seven
 - c) twentieth-seven
3. When Helen was in her _____ , she left the city.
 - a) twenties
 - b) twents
 - c) twentys
4. Mike was the _____ citizen born in Chicago.
 - a) nine millioneth
 - b) nine millionth
 - c) nine millions
5. I felt very bad during my _____ trip.
 - a) five-hour
 - b) fiveth-hour
 - c) fivth-hour

● **Writing Section**

Give your point of view on the topic given below. Write 100-150 words.

Health is the most important thing in life.

work in a very wide range of areas, such as in hospitals, in education and for insurance companies.

As the name suggests, GPs are doctors that do not have a specialty, such as a brain surgeon or cancer specialist: they are able to diagnose and treat all the possible diseases and problem that one of their patients might have. They can treat and manage most illnesses and perform some minor surgeries in their practice. Then for more serious cases they will refer the patient to a specialist that will work in a hospital.

If you are ill and need to see a GP you will normally need to make an appointment. Sometimes you can just walk into the surgery and see a doctor, but that is not very likely as GPs are normally very busy and all their appointment times will be fully booked. Often you have to wait several hours if not at least one of two days before you can get an appointment with a GP. If you are too ill to wait you have to go to a hospital and visit the accident and emergency department.

GPs also make house-calls. These are when the GP comes to your house to treat you or see a patient. Most often a GP has to make house-calls to see elderly people who cannot get to the surgery easily. They might be ill and need to doctor to give them medicine or it could be that the GP just want to check on them and make sure that they are ok.

If you are ill, the doctor will normally prescribe you some medicine and tell you to go away for a few days before you go back and visit them again if you have not started to get better. The GP will also explain how you can have a better lifestyle that could prevent you from becoming ill in the first place. They will normally recommend that you stop smoking cigarettes (if you do), not to drink too much alcohol and to get exercise. Once you have your prescription you will need to visit a pharmacy to get the medicine the doctor prescribed you.

Questions

- What is the difference between a specialist and a GP?

- Where do GP normally work?

- Why will you often have to wait to see a GP?

- What sort of person will most likely be visited by a GP in their own home?

● Grammar Section

Choose the correct variant

1. 135 _____ people live in the Russian Federation.

a) millions

b) million

c) million of

2. You are _____ who asks me this silly question.

a) the third

b) the three

c) a thirdth

3. Every _____ person in our company is not satisfied with his salary.

a) fiveth

b) fifth

c) five

4. OK! See you on _____ of May.

a) the twenty-second

b) a twenty-two

c) the twenty-secondth

5. A fortnight means _____ weeks.

a) two

b) three

c) four

- *Writing Section*

Give your point of view on the topic given below. Write 100-150 words.

Dieting is the only way of losing weight.

3 London

Variant 1

- Reading Section

Read the text and answer the questions

A Brief History of London

Although the Romans named the city Londinium during their conquest of Britain, settlements had existed on the site of the city for thousands of years before.

The royal history of England starts in the 9th century with the House of Wessex (the name of the royal family), and continues until today with the currently reigning House of Windsor.

Under Anglo-Saxons, London emerged as a great trading city, and it eventually replaced Winchester as the capital of England.

As Britain grew as a supreme maritime power, London drew people from all over world, which boosted its economy.

London was heavily bombed during World War II, and soon after, the decline of the British Empire followed.

Still, London managed to grow in size and influence and maintain its status as a global center of culture and finance.

Questions

- What does “reign” mean?
 - a) to own a palace
 - b) to rule as a monarch
 - c) to be from a wealthy family
- What does “maritime” mean?
 - a) located on the beach
 - b) done very quickly
 - c) connected with the sea
- In the medieval times, London _____ as a trading city.
 - a) emerged
 - b) unfolded
 - c) connected with the sea

● Grammar Section

Choose the correct variant

1. Have you ever experienced love _____?
 - a) first sight

b) at the first sight

c) at first sight

2. Personally I am fond of music of _____.

a) nineteen eightys

b) nineteen eighties

c) nineteen eightes

3. The old woman lived alone, with _____ to look after _____.

a) someone, her

b) anyone, herself

c) no one, her

4. _____ three rings on my fingers belong to _____ granny.

a) these, she

b) these, her

c) this, myself

5. As for _____, I prefer to let Mike make up _____ mind.

a) my, he

b) her, his

c) me, his

● *Writing Section*

Give your point of view on the topic given below. Write 100-150 words.

My best place in London. Why do I like it?

Variant 2
● Reading Section

Read the text and answer the questions

London on Film

Sherlock Holmes, the most famous fictional detective, is from London. According to the book, the movies and the series, his residence is on 221b Baker Street. If you go to this address, you will find a small museum dedicated to Sherlock Holmes and an inevitable long queue of tourists waiting to enter.

According to the best-selling book, Harry Potter and his wizard friends leave to Hogwarts, the school of magic, from the King's Cross station in London. The secret passage to their world of magic is on the 9 ¾ Platform, which tourists can actually see if they visit the station.

James Bond, a famous British movie spy, often needs to carry out missions around London. If you are fan, you might want to check out Thames House, the

headquarters of Bond's secret service MI5, and many other city locations which have featured in James Bond movies.

Questions

- How does Harry Potter access his school of magic?

- a) across the Tower Bridge
- b) through the King's Cross station
- c) in the Thames House

- James Bond often _____ missions in London.

- a) accomplishes
- b) carries out
- c) executes

- The 9 ¾ Platform is a _____ passage to Hogwarts.

- a) secret
- b) hidden
- c) covert

● Grammar Section

Choose the correct variant

1. As _____ cuts it as well as he does, I always have my hair cut at Steve's.

- a) anyone
- b) someone else's
- c) everyone

2. We decided to buy the flat because _____ location would allow _____ to get to work very easily.

- a) its, them
- b) it, us
- c) its, us

3. When Ted grabbed the lizard, _____ tail broke off in _____ hand.

- a) its, his
- b) it's, her
- c) it's, him

● *Writing Section*

Give your point of view on the topic given below. Write 100-150 words.

London is great! Is it really so?

4 Food. Table manners

Variant 1

● Reading Section

Read the text and answer the questions

A Brief History of Table Manners in Europe

Most table manners that Europeans and North Americans practise today originate from the Age of Exploration in the 1500s. It is believed that dinners

became more refined when Catherine de' Medici, who was the Pope's niece, married the future King of France Henry II. She was appalled by the fact that French people did not use forks, and had greasy hands from cutting the meat.

Around that time, a few more educated people, like Erasmus of Rotterdam (a Dutch scholar), had already written about the use of utensils and restraining oneself from eating quickly. At that time, knives, spoons and cups were shared among all those sitting at the table, and soups were drunk directly from the bowl.

Soon after, individual cutlery was introduced, and napkins were adopted to protect the diners' clothes. Even today, it is a good table manner to put the napkin on the lap.

Questions

– What does “appalled” mean?

- a) feeling shocked or disgusted
- b) being concerned
- c) liking something very much

– What does “cutlery” mean?

- a) the act of cutting bread
- b) decrease one's debt
- c) cutting utensils

– Catherine de' Medici was appalled _____ the behavior of the French.

- a) about
- b) of
- c) by

● Grammar Section

Choose the correct variant

1. George usually _____ shopping on Fridays.

- a) going
- b) go
- c) goes

2. Every month I _____ a big party with party with lots of friends.

a) am having

b) has

c) have

3. This cake _____ great.

a) taste

b) tastes

c) is tasting

4. How often _____ you _____ to the shop?

a) do, go

b) does, going

c) do, goes

5. What _____ you usually _____ to school?

a) do, wears

b) do, wear

c) does, wearing

● *Writing Section*

Give your point of view on the topic given below. Write 50-70 words.

What makes good manners?

b) sunset

c) daytime

– What does “siesta” mean?

a) dream

b) nap

c) snack

– Many shops in Spain are closed in the _____ afternoon.

a) primary

b) early

c) first part of the

● Grammar Section

Choose the correct variant

1. Tony often _____ himself when he cooks dinner.

a) cut

b) cutting

c) cuts

2. We _____ Japanese recordings every day.

a) listen to

b) listens to

c) are listening to

3. How often _____ you _____ letters?

a) does, write

b) do, writes

c) do, write

● Writing Section

Give your point of view on the topic given below. Write 50-70 words.

Fork, spoon, knife, or fingers?

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G. C. S. E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or «O level» (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

Questions

– When does compulsory school begin?

– How long does a child stay in compulsory school?

– What subjects do children learn in Primary School?

– What kind of exam do students have to take when they are 16?

- How many universities are there in England?

● Grammar Section

Choose the correct variant

1. Kate _____ a party for her birthday yesterday.

a) had

b) has

c) have

2. His sister-in-law _____ at home when her friend _____.

a) were, comes

b) was, came

c) was, come

3. _____ you _____ your holidays in America?

a) did, enjoyed

b) did enjoy

c) did enjoys

4. I _____ a wallet lying in the street.

a) found

b) founded

c) founds

5. What did you do when the car _____ fire.

a) was catching

b) caught

c) catching

● *Writing Section*

Give your point of view on the topic given below. Write 100-150 words.

Some people say that education in Britain is the best one.

Variant 2

● Reading Section

Read the text and answer the questions

Education in Britain is compulsory from 5 till 16. The first stage is primary school (5-11). Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. In primary schools pupils are taught the so-called three “R”: reading, writing and arithmetic.

The second stage is secondary school, which children start at 11. Secondary schools are called comprehensive, they are free and take children of all abilities, without entrance exams. There are also grammar schools which take children who pass the 11 plus exams. At 16 pupils take a national exam called GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education or “O” level (Ordinary) and they can leave school if they wish and start working. This is the end of compulsory education. Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the 6th form (at school or at a sixth-form college). The 6th form prepares pupils for a national exam called “A” level (advanced) at the age of 18. You need “A” level to enter a university. If you don’t

enter a university you can go to college of further education to study more practical things such as hairdressing, typing, cooking etc.

The third stage is further education at university or college. Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with “A” levels. Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degree. Generally universities award two kinds of degree: the Bachelor’s degree and the Master’s degree. Altogether in Britain there are about 100 universities. The oldest and the most famous of them are Oxford and Cambridge.

Questions

– What does the so-called three “R” include?

– What level do you need to have to enter the university?

– How many universities are there in Britain?

– What degrees do the universities award?

● Grammar Section

Choose the correct variant

1. Sam and Helen _____ tennis on the tennis court last week.

- a) play
- b) are playing
- c) played

2. You _____ a lot of difficult questions on the last conference.

- a) asks
- b) asked
- c) ask

3. She _____ a new manager to our company party a week ago.

a) invited

b) have invited

c) invites

4. His granny _____ a tasty pizza for my birthday party last year.

a) cooks

b) cooked

c) cook

5. A teacher _____ a new rule to her pupils two days ago.

a) explained

b) explains

c) explain

• *Writing Section*

Give your point of view on the topic given below. Write 100-150 words.

What are the main differences in the education in Britain and Russia?

6 Sport

Variant 1

- Reading Section

Read the text and answer the questions

Sports

There are many different kinds of sports that are undertaken by a wide variety of different people. Some people do sport for their career and other people purely do sport for enjoyment and recreation. Some sports, like cricket, require the use of a lot of equipment, while others need very little in order to successfully play a game in that sport. Some people use public playing fields to play sport for free, while other sports such as squash, tennis, badminton and table tennis are usually paid for on an hourly basis in the comfort of a local leisure centre.

Most sports are played with a round object often known as a ball. Some sports use more than one ball and snooker is one of the unique sports that make use of a number of balls while being played. The game itself is often controlled by an impartial individual known as an umpire in cricket and a referee in sports like football and rugby. Most sports have duration of not more than a few hours, however some athletic tournaments can last for up to a week and a game of cricket can be five days in duration before a winner is announced.

Questions

– Which sport requires the use of a lot of equipment?

– What kinds of sports should be paid for?

– What are most of sports played with?

– What athletic tournaments can last up for a week?

● **Grammar Section**

Choose the correct variant

1. She can't be thirsty! She _____ three glasses of juice.
 - a) drunk
 - b) drank
 - c) has drunk
2. I _____ nearly 45 resumes but I can't decide who to give the job to.
 - a) have read
 - b) reads
 - c) was reading
3. This week he _____ ten new verbs.
 - a) has learnt
 - b) learnt
 - c) learns
4. I'm really tired. I _____ since seven thirty this morning.
 - a) worked
 - b) have worked
 - c) works
5. Alan _____ since he left university in 1995.
 - a) taught
 - b) has taught
 - c) teaches

● **Writing Section**

Give your point of view on the topic given below. Write 100-150 words.

Why should the sports culture be promoted in the developing nations?

baseball. However, most countries put aside time to compete in world sporting events such as the football world cup or the Olympics, which occur every four years.

Nowadays, people who suffer from any kind of disability are also encouraged to participate in sport and most sport equipment is adapted to suit the needs of a disabled person. This means sport is something that can be enjoyed no matter the physical ability of the person. The para-olympics takes place a week after the main event and it is equally popular. Participation in sporting activity is encouraged by doctors and at schools given the beneficial impact it has on the health of the individual that participates, and it is for this reason and the competitive nature of individuals that sport remains a very popular activity worldwide.

Questions

– Where do people usually watch sport?

– What kinds of sport are popular in the USA and UK?

– When does the para-olympics take place?

– Is sport popular at school?

● Grammar Section

Choose the correct variant

1. What kinds of sport _____ popular in the Russian Federation last decade?

a) was

b) were

c) have been

2. How many books _____ you _____ recently?
- a) has, read
 - b) have, read
 - c) have, reads
3. Every four year the Olympic games _____ in different countries.
- a) are held
 - b) were held
 - c) was held
4. Helen _____ a piece of art in December.
- a) has painted
 - b) paints
 - c) have painted
5. A coach _____ the team some instructions before the match.
- a) give
 - b) gave
 - c) are giving

● *Writing Section*

Give your point of view on the topic given below. Write 100-150 words.

Sports should be included as a key subject in all levels of study.

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Для заметок