

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

Контрольная работа выполняется студентами **заочной формы обучения**. Необходимо выбрать один из вариантов в соответствии с порядковым номером в академическом журнале.

Требования к выполнению контрольной работы:

Работа делается в тетради на 18 листов или на 10-15 листах формата А-4.

Для выполнения задания необходимо изучить литературу по теме и оформить ее в соответствии с планом. Изложение должно отличаться композиционной четкостью, логичностью, грамотностью.

Раздел 1

Variant 1

Exercise 1.

Write the plural form of the following.

A regular nouns

story, play, glass, flag, photo, name, match, knife, bush, chief, page, radio, roof, prize, set, key, factory, wolf, piano, class, cup, city

B irregular nouns

child, goose, man, foot, mouse, woman, sheep, person, deer, tooth, ox

C nouns of Greek or Latin origin

criterion, datum, formula, crisis, stimulus, index, phenomenon, medium, oasis, nucleus, memorandum, basis, radius, analysis, symposium, hypothesis

D compound nouns

fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-of-war, passer-by, sister-in-law, forget-me-not, roommate, lily-of-the-valley, ticket-holder, commander-in-chief, governor-general

Exercise 2.

Divide the following words into two columns: countable and uncountable nouns (you must get 25 uncountable nouns).

furniture, coffee, leaf, food, computer, list, blood, job, work, language, country, advice, information, money, progress, permit, permission, baggage, luggage, beach, traffic, weather, window, knowledge, air, water, holiday, damage, accommodation, scenery, scene, pigeon, bread, mountain, kick, news, accident, laugh, flour, laughter

Exercise 3.

Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the words in bold type.

1. The windows in his car are made of unbreakable glass.
2. He gave me a glass of water.
3. These are the works of Shakespeare.
4. He is not at home, he is at the works. He is installing new equipment.
5. His work is rather dull, he thinks.
6. Do you have scales? I want to weigh this fish.
7. Celsius or Fahrenheit scales are used in many countries.
8. I spilled the water, give me a cloth, please.
9. Have you bought cloth for draperies?
10. He's got his car insurance policy.
11. She always criticizes the government's policy.
12. I need an iron to press my dress.
13. These items are made of iron.

14. There is neither salt nor pepper on the table.
15. He planted several peppers in the hothouse.
16. Would you like some chocolate?
17. She took a chocolate out of the box.
18. He meets a lot of people every day.
19. A lot of different peoples live in Asia.
20. They run a very profitable Business somewhere in South Africa.
21. Business is an essential part of American life.

Exercise 4.

Match the word on the left with its partner on the right.

Example: a piece music — a piece of music

1) a lump	a) lightening
2) a bit	b) thunder
3) a flash	c) clothing
4) a stroke	d) air
5) a slice	e) salt
6) a clap	f) bread
7) a sum	g) rain
8) an article	h) milk
9) a loaf	i) soap
10) a bar	j) toothpaste
11) a spot	k) cloth
12) a carton	l) furniture
13) a tube	m) paper
14) a puff	n) cheese
15) an item	o) money
16) a sheet	p) luck
17) a strip	q) ice
18) a grain	r) sugar
19) a block	s) information
20) a breath	t) smoke

Exercise 5.

Change the uncountable nouns in bold type into countable ones in the sentences using the words from Exercise 4.

Example: Buy some bread or. your way home. — *Buy a loaf of bread on your way home.*

1. I had *luck* in the casino yesterday.
2. I saw *lightening* and then heard *thunder* in the west.
3. How much *luggage* have you got with you?
4. Would you like some more *cake*?
5. Daddy brought me milk *chocolate*!
6. He blew *smoke* out of his pipe into the open window.
7. How much *sugar* do you take with your tea?
8. We need to buy some *furniture* for our kitchen.
9. Give me please brown shoe *polish*.
10. He told us very interesting *information* last night.

Exercise 6,

Write out the nouns which are used only in the plural form (you must get 25 nouns).

athletics, cattle, scissors, taxes, pyjamas, economics, police, news, means, goods, pants, subjects, billiards, darts, outskirts, premises, mechanics, spectacles, clothes, stairs, maths, shorts, tights, gymnastics, congratulations, crossroads, patience, scales, lodgings, foundations, equipment, research, authorities, soap, contents, looks, countryside, traffic-lights, tongs, toothpaste, headphones, delays, binoculars, electronics, eyes, trousers

Exercise 7.

Find the odd word in the chain of the nouns. Example: tea — butter — onions — meat

1. trousers — spectacles — scales — news
2. advice — knowledge — contents — progress
3. phonetics - vacation - goods - information
4. criteria — datum — oases — radii
5. mice — men — goats — geese
6. police — work — weather — furniture
7. congress — team — government — equipment
8. water — potato — milk — bread
9. time — business — stone — bird
10. means — species — crossroads — wolves
11. thanks — barracks — congratulations — authorities
12. diagnoses — roofs — cattle — accommodation
13. premises — mechanics — darts — laughter
14. success — research — applause — path
15. journey — voyage — travel — walk

Exercise 8.

Open the brackets and choose the proper form.

1. I feel that the jury already (have/has) thought that you are innocent.
2. The government (was/were) not able to pursue the policy which had been promised before the elections.
3. The police (is/are) investigating the case now.
4. The crew of the plane (consist/consists) of four people.
5. His company (was/were) founded in 1996.
6. The party (was/were) in full swing. The music was playing, the company (was/were) eating and drinking.
7. My family (is/are) early risers, so at 11 o'clock p.m. the family (is/are) always in bed.
8. The cattle (is/are) in the field next to it.

9. The committee (is/are) full of enthusiasm.
10. Such an organization as the board of directors (is/are) elected by stockholders.
11. The ship turned out to be a good ship, the crew (was/were) skilled seamen.
12. The government usually (consist/consists) of the prime minister and several ministers.
13. The average American family (have/has) three children.
14. The jury (is/are) represented by twelve people.
15. The crops (is/are) good this summer,

Exercise 9.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb *to be*

1. The crew ___ rescued by our boat,
 2. Her clothes ___ very fashionable.
 3. Your advice ___.always welcome.
 4. The information he gave us ___ very useful.
 5. A little money ___ better than nothing.
 6. That species of spiders ___ commonly seen in deserts of North Africa.
 7. I think her hair ___ dyed.
 8. No news. ___ good news.
 9. I don't want to work here. The equipment ___ too complicated.
 10. There ___ a lot of sheep in the field.
 11. I think this ___ detailed research.
 12. Where ___ my spectacles?
 13. The phenomena ___ unusual.
 14. Mathematics ___ difficult, but physics ___ more difficult to my mind.
 15. The cattle ___ up the hill.
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1. Look out! The stairs ___.very old.
 2. In my opinion, looks ___ very important for an actor.
 3. The police ___ responsible for these actions.
 4. Criteria ___ changing, you know.
 5. The committee ___ set up several months ago.
 6. The traffic ___ very heavy in this street. Be careful at the corner. When the traffic-lights ___ red, don't cross the street.
 7. The working wages ___ up.
 8. The knowledge she has got at college ___ very deep.
 9. The carrots ___ delicious.
 10. The vacation ___ always fun.
 11. The funeral ___ usually a sad occasion.
 12. The evidence ___ against him.
 13. The contents of the letter ___ made public.
 14. The opera-glasses ___ out of focus.
 15. The grapes ___ ripe.

Exercise 10.

Match the words on the left (1-10) with the appropriate phrases on the right (a-j) to get 10 sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Your advice | a) are located outside London. |
| 2) Our headquarters | b) she lent us was not enough. |

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 3) The money | c) are fit. |
| 4) The premises | d) is an important part of the Olympic Games. |
| 5) The information | e) are often deceptive. |
| 6) Best news | f) is installed in our new shop. |
| 7) New equipment | g) against applying for that job was good. |
| 8) Athletics | h) was not reliable. It was published in tabloids. |
| 9) The scales | i) is always printed in morning newspapers. |
| 10) Appearances | j) where he worked were in the suburbs. |

Variant 2

Exercise 1

Find the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them. Some sentences have more than one mistake.

1. We had such a terrible weather that we left the hotel in the country (we did not have heatings there) and took an accommodation with a fire place in town instead.
2. Yesterday I got a permission to go there. What about you? Have you got your permits?
3. I love French impressionists but I would need an advice from a specialist before I bought any. My knowledges in that area are very poor.
4. Her works are definitely making great progresses these days. She has done a lot of researches lately.
5. Have you heard that Jack's lodging is in London, but in the outskirts of the city? These are interesting news, aren't they?
6. The police is looking for the criminals who escaped last night. The informations about them were sent to all the police stations of the district.
7. Political and economic crises is frequent for Africa.
8. How many luggages are you taking? Oh, I think you won't be able to cope with them. You'll have to hire a porter.
9. Last week was awful for her. She had two tooth pulled out, her childs got ill and finally her husband lost moneys.
10. The tights is too loose for her.

Exercise 2.

Translate the sentences into English.

1. Его советы всегда бывают такими убедительными (convincing). Почему ты никогда им не следуешь?
2. Какая ненастная (nasty) погода! В такую дождливую погоду лучше сидеть дома.
3. Она делает хорошие успехи в английском.
4. Я удивлен (be surprised), что она поверила этим странным новостям. Боюсь, они недостоверны. Кто их ей сообщил?
5. Мне кажется, эти весы сломаны.
6. Вчера я положил сюда деньги. Где они? Я не могу их найти.
7. Я считаю, что помещение для нашего магазина вполне подходящее.
8. Мне не нравятся эти джинсы. Мне кажется, та пара джинсов лучше.

9. Экипаж был готов выполнить (fulfil) приказ капитана.
10. Критерии часто меняются.
11. Ваши товары сделаны очень плохо.
12. Нику необходимо сшить (sew) новые брюки. У меня есть хорошая синяя материя.
13. Он купил буханку хлеба, пакет молока, кусок мыла и тюбик зубной пасты.
14. Информация о ценах очень интересна.
15. Здесь нет светофора, и перекресток очень опасное место.
16. Виды этих растений (plant) неизвестны.
17. Вдруг позади себя я услышал громкий смех.
18. Его знания по математике лучше моих.
19. Ты взял бинокль? — Нет, он нам не понадобится. Наши места во втором ряду (row).
20. Улики были важными, и он чувствовал, что суд присяжных был против него.
21. В Англии зарплата рабочим выплачивается каждую неделю.
22. Актеров встретили аплодисментами.
23. Мои часы отстают.
24. Морковь богата витаминами.
25. Она считает, что современная одежда красива и удобна (convenient)

Exercise 3.

Read and translate the following compound nouns. Find compounds which are countable (8), uncountable (6) and those which are used either in the singular (6) or the plural (6).

heart attack, greenhouse effect, luxury goods, pedestrian crossing, contact lens, package holiday, food poisoning, mother tongue, birth control, roadworks, human rights, arms race, alarm clock, pocket money, hay fever, blood donor, blood pressure, data processing, generation gap, kitchen scissors, assembly line, sunglasses, labour force, race relations, windscreen wiper, brain drain

Exercise 4. Match the words on the left(1-10)with their definitions on the right(a-j).

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1) a baby-sitter | a) your first language |
| 2) a traffic jam | b) money you pay on your salary |
| 3) a box office | c) an office where you buy tickets for trains |
| 4) mother tongue | d) an office where you buy tickets for cinemas |
| 5) income tax | e) a person who patrols streets to make sure you are not parked in the wrong place illegally |
| 6) handcuffs | f) a knife for opening tins |
| 7) greenhouse effect | g) a person who looks after children when their parents are out |
| 8) ticket office | h) a long line of cars which move slowly because the road is busy |
| 9) a traffic warden | i) it is caused by hair sprays and old fridges |
| 10) a tin opener | j) every policeman has them |

Exercise 5.

Rewrite the following phrases according to the example.

Example: a factory which produces automobiles — an automobile factory a man who drives a bus — a bus driver a machine that washes dishes — a dish washer paper for writing letters — writing paper

1. a shop that sells books;
2. an editor of a newspaper;
3. a person who pays taxes;
4. a brush for shoes;
5. cake made with raisin;
6. a garage for cars;
7. a company which provides insurance;
8. a bag made of leather;
9. a tool for sharpening pencils;
10. a book which has cheques;
11. a machine for washing clothes;
12. a license to drive a car;
13. a person who dresses and cuts hair;
14. an office that sells tickets;
15. a device for opening tins.

Exercise 6.

A Make up compound structures according to the example. Example: a child who is five years old — a five year old child

1. a man whose height is six feet;
2. a walk which covers three miles;
3. a programme which lasts half an hour;
4. a flight which takes two hours and a half;
5. a hotel having four stars;
6. a lorry which can carry 5 tonnes;
7. a field of fifty acres.

B Paraphrase the sentences according to the example.

Example: She's got a flat of two rooms. — She's got a two-room flat. His trip lasted four days. — He had a four-day trip,

1. He covered a distance of two miles.
2. Her holiday in California lasted 10 days.
3. They decided to take an interval of three hours.
4. She lives in a building that has sixteen storeys.
5. His call to Paris lasted five minutes.
6. While I was on holiday I met two charming girls of twenty years old.
7. He saw a film of two series yesterday.
8. She bought two bags of potatoes that weigh five kilos.
9. He gave us a banknote of fifty dollars to change.
10. I wrote a composition which covered twenty pages.

Exercise 7.

Paraphrase the following using the possessive case. Example: The son of our manager — our manager's son

A 1) the house of Mr. Smith; 2) a doll of the girls; 3) the works of Rembrandt; 4) a toy of the baby; 5) a meeting of the employees; 6) the bags of those women; 7) the orders of our boss; 8) the books of the children; 9) the cottage of my parents; 10) a garage of her cousin.

B 1) coal deposits of the world; 2) the influence of the sun; 3) the atmosphere of the earth; 4) the joys and grieves of life; 5) the arrival of the ship; 6) icy mountains of Greenland; 7)

the policy of the company; 8) gold reserves of Russia; 9) the gravitation of the planet; 10) the decisions of the commission.

C 1) the mother of Kate and Mary; 2) the children of my aunt Ann; 3) the paintings by Picasso and Dali; 4) the gun of the commander-in-chief; 5) the times of Ivan the Terrible; 6) the speech of the Minister of Foreign Trade; 7) the correspondent of *the Herald Tribune*; 8) a flat of my father-in-law; 9) the wives of Henry the Eighth; 10) oil wells of Saudi Arabia.

D 1) a cruise which lasts three weeks; 2) work which takes two hours; 3) a distance of five kilometres; 4) the operation which lasted four hours; 5) the flight which took three hours; 6) a semester of eight weeks; 7) the rest which lasted an hour; 8) a play of three acts; 9) a football match which lasts ninety minutes; 10) a telephone conversation which lasts three minutes.

Exercise 8.

Paraphrase the following using the possessive case.

Example: I must sleep 9 hours a day to feel well. — /must have nine-hours[^] sleep to feel well.

1. Every day at noon we have a break, which lasts fifteen minutes.
2. I can't understand why he is so tired. The distance he covered is a mile only.
3. The walk to the station was short. It took us ten minutes.
4. Last year we spent two weeks in Greece. The holiday was terrific.
5. If you want to get there, a trip will take you only five hours.
6. Don't take a training course that lasts a week. It won't do you good.
7. I slept only five hours yesterday because my train came late.
8. Yesterday our lesson lasted thirty minutes because our teacher was to leave at 12 o'clock.
9. If you want to have a voyage round Europe, you will need at least three weeks.
10. My workweek lasts five days.

Exercise 9.

Replace the nouns in the possessive case by the prepositional groups where possible.

Example: He always takes his brothers' books. — He always takes books of his brothers.

1. The only thing she wanted was to see her parents' house again.
2. No one could explain the young girl's behaviour at yesterday's supper.
3. Last Sunday's rugby match was disappointing. Our team lost.
4. The boy was looking through a children's magazine.
5. After an hour's break we resumed our work.
6. At that time he lived in a little flat for economy's sake.
7. It was four and a half hours' ride.
8. I don't like cow's milk.
9. He was puzzled by Ann and Peter's visit.
10. When Friday came, he was at his wit's ends.
11. She dropped in at the chemist's to buy some aspirin.
12. This is John's coat, and that is Peter's.

Exercise 10.

Translate into English using noun structures.

1. Президент прибыл в страну с трехдневным визитом (2 варианта).
2. Мне нужно купить туфли. Ты не знаешь, где здесь обувной отдел (department)?
3. Никто не знал, что сказать, и наступило минутное молчание.
4. Когда утром он спустился в столовую, на столе лежали остатки (remains) вчерашнего ужина.
5. Доклад главнокомандующего был краток.
6. Мне кажется, что проблема «отцов и детей» — вечная (eternal) проблема.

7. Эта дорога закрыта. Ведутся дорожные работы.
8. «Утечка мозгов» — острая (acute) проблема развивающихся (developing) стран.
9. Ты считаешь, что в Китае необходимо ввести (implement) регулирование рождаемости?
10. Приезд Поля и Кет был неожиданностью (surprise) для тети Эня.
11. Самые богатые залежи (deposits) нефти находятся в Арабских Эмиратах.
12. Проблемы, с которыми человечество (mankind) столкнулось (face) в конце двадцатого века, — это загрязнение (pollution) воздуха и воды, а также «парниковый эффект».
13. После двухчасовой прогулки все захотели есть (2 варианта).
14. Портрет жены Рембрандта — одна из самых известных картин художника.
15. Этому замку триста лет.

Variant 3

Exercise 1.

*Paraphrase the following words in bold type using little, a little, few, a few. Example: There is **hardly any** wine in the bottle. — There is little wine in the bottle. The chairman said some words. — The chairman said a few words.*

1. I can't help you. I have **hardly any** time.
2. Mr. Brown, can I come and see you today? I'd like to ask you **some** questions.
3. It is no use asking him about it. He has **hardly any** knowledge of the subject.
4. I go to the theatre when I have **some** money and free time.
5. Is there much chalk in the box? — No, there is **hardly any** here.
6. He drank **some** water and felt much better.
7. There was **hardly any** tea in the cup, so he poured some more.
8. **Hardly any** people understood what he said.
9. There are **some** carrots in the box.
10. Mummy, may I have **some** ice cream?
11. Many years ago **some** people realized the significance of this discovery.
12. There was **hardly any** doubt that the problem could be solved in the near future.
13. We didn't have to take a porter. We had **hardly any** luggage.
14. I think he is rather greedy. He buys **hardly any** things for himself.
15. We have received **some** valuable information. I think it will help us a lot.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks with little, a little, few, a few.

1. I'd like to make ___ remarks in connection with the topic under discussion.
2. ___ people realize how important it is to go in for sports.
3. This student has deep knowledge in English and besides he knows ___ French.
4. He is a man of ___ words.
5. Only ___ names remained in his memory, for this accident happened more than 20 years ago.
6. That lecture was so difficult that only ___ students could understand it.
7. I had ___ hope of getting home tonight because I realized that I had lost my way.
8. The postman doesn't often come here. We receive ___ letters.
9. I'm having ___ trouble fixing this shelf. — Oh dear! Can I help you?
10. I shall be away for ___ days from tomorrow.
11. When you've wanted something very badly and it comes at last, it is somehow ___ frightening.
12. It was a cold windy evening, and there were ___ people in the park.
13. There were no doctors for the wounded, and to make things worse there was only ___ food left.

14. She asked permission to speak to the guest for ___ moments,
15. I won't listen to you! I'd like to believe that there is ___ hope left.

Exercise 3.

Paraphrase the following sentences using the words from the box. Few, a few, quite a few, little, a little

1. Only some pupils wrote the test.
2. A small number of people live to be 80 in Russia.
3. I have not much time for studying.
4. He had a considerable number of mistakes in his dictation.
5. She has got some time to prepare for the report.

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks with how much or how many,

- 1) ___ sugar have you put into my cup?
1. ___ spoons of sugar do you usually take with your tea?
2. ___ homework do you get every day?
3. ___ cups of coffee do you drink a day?
4. ___ coffee did you drink yesterday?
5. ___ foreign languages do you speak?
6. Do you know ___ money he spent?
7. Tell me please ___ time it will take me to get there.
8. ___ times a month do you go to the theatre?
9. Do you know ___ people live in Moscow?
10. I see you are a stranger here. Let me help you. The customs officer is asking ___ perfume you have got.
11. ___ cigarettes do you smoke a day?
12. ___ oil has been extracted this month?
13. ___ barrels of oil did the Arab Emirates sell last year?
14. ___ money does it cost to get there?

Exercise 5.

Fill in the blanks with much, many, a lot of.

1. There are a few bananas and ___ apples in the fridge.
2. She put ___ butter in the cake.
3. Have you got ___ homework? — Our teacher always gives us ___ homework.
4. We don't need ___ eggs to cook this meal.
5. He's made ___ progress in such a short time!
6. Are there ___ unemployed people in your country?
7. There are ___ oil deposits in Siberia.
8. There is ___ time at our disposal.
9. She is very sociable, that's why she has got ___ friends.
10. Try to call Mr. Green. He never gives ___ useful advice, but you can hear ___ valuable information.
11. One needs ___ money to start a new business.
12. You can't install ___ equipment in a small shop.
13. He doesn't want ___ advisors. He thinks he can solve the problem himself.
14. Be careful with him. He's got ___ projects and desires, but hasn't got ___ money and patience to realize them.
15. Astronomy studies ___ interesting phenomena.

Exercise 6.

Replace a lot (lots) of or plenty of by a great number of, a great deal of or a great amount of. Example: There are plenty of goods in the shop. — There are a great number of goods in the shop.

1. Bill Gates earns a lot of money every day.
2. He changed lots of jobs in his life.
3. Ask him to tell you something. He had a lot of interesting experiences during his travelling.
4. She has got a lot of trouble with her new work.
5. The boss gave me plenty of instructions before his leave.
6. She is trying to keep to a diet. Every day she eats lots of apples and drinks plenty of mineral water.
7. Our department receives a lot of mail.
8. We have to pay a lot of taxes buying luxury goods.
9. They bought plenty of paint to redecorate their house.
10. The US automobile industry produces plenty of cars every year.
11. Bell invented the telephone, one of the most useful devices. Since his invention lots of telephones have been installed in people's apartments.
12. A lot of snow covers the Himalayas.
13. Plenty of time was wasted on investigating the robbery.
14. A lot of people object to advertising goods during a film show.
15. Plenty of tea is cultivated in India and Sri Lanka.

Exercise 7.

Fill in the spaces with much, many, few, a few, little, a little, a lot of, plenty of, a great number of, a great amount of, a great deal of (you may get several variants).

1. The living conditions in the district were very poor and there were only __, __ doctors available.
2. He is a very intelligent man. Do you know that he speaks __ foreign languages?
3. The situation was becoming worse and worse. __ projects had to be postponed.
4. The show was poor. There was . __ applause.
5. There were __ people at the meeting, but most of them left early so there aren't __ left now.
6. Have you finished that glass of milk? There is __ milk in the fridge if you'd like more.
7. We haven't had __ rain this summer. The garden needs watering.
7. The party was a failure. Unfortunately, they invited __ interesting people.
8. He didn't know __ facts about the accident.
9. Did the storm make __ damage to the crops?
10. Is there __ coal left in the region?
11. Don't worry. There is __ food. It will be enough for a month's expedition.
12. He doesn't pay __ attention to pronunciation. It's difficult to understand him.
13. Is there __ work for you to do every day?
14. There is __ whisky left. Help yourself.

Exercise 8.

Choose the right variant.

1. Oh, there are four of them! I can give them (so/ only) a few sandwiches.
2. I've met (quite/too) a few decent people in my life.
3. She respected him but gave him (too/only) a little thought.
4. I think there is (so/quite) a lot of charm in him.
5. (Too/Only) many cooks spoil the broth.
6. Unfortunately, we make (very/only) many mistakes in our life.
7. (Quite/Very) few words were said to understand the problem.

8. (Too/Very) much sand covers most of the territory of Egypt.
9. There are (only/ so) many policemen in the streets during national holidays.
10. There are (very/only) many tales about Loch Ness monster.
11. Let's go to the canteen. There are (quite/very) a few coins in my wallet to buy a sandwich.
12. There were (too/quite) a few people in the shop.
13. (Quite/too) a lot of money is spent on armament.
14. We've got (too/only) a few minutes before the ship sails. Let's say good-bye to each other.
15. There were (quite/only) many delicious dishes on the table in front of him.

Exercise 9.

Translate from Russian into English.

1. Он написал довольно много книг.
2. Я не могу идти с вами сегодня в театр. У меня так много работы.
3. В нашей библиотеке мало английских книг.
4. В автобусе было слишком много народа.
5. В стакане было мало воды, и он налил (pour) себе немного.
6. Мало кто понимает его английский язык. У него слишком много ошибок.
7. В прошлом году было построено мало новых домов.
8. Премьер-министр (prime minister) сказал журналистам лишь несколько слов.
9. Я встречал мало хороших врачей в своей жизни. Но доктор Грин, наш врач, дает нам массу полезных советов.
10. Можно мне немного кофе? — Нет, он слишком крепкий для тебя.
11. Мне кажется, что ты положила слишком много соли в суп.
12. Чтобы построить больницу, необходима крупная сумма денег.
13. Он купил довольно много акций (share).
14. Многие люди не употребляют сахар и соль.
15. Он понял лишь несколько слов.

Exercise 10.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary.

1. I saw ___ man in ___ armchair at ___ window. He was reading ___ newspaper.
2. ___ boy said that he wanted two candies.
3. Is there anybody else in ___ waiting-room?— Yes, ___ man wants to speak to you.
4. Where is ___ brief-case? I put it on ___ table.
5. Is there ___ enquiry office at this airport?
6. Could you open ___ door, please? I see ___ girl knocking.
7. Let's make ___ speech at ___ reception.
8. ___ advice you gave me helped ___ lot.
9. I like to be in ___ centre of everything.
10. At ___ night I had ___ terrible headache after I had drunk ___ lot of ___ wine in ___ evening.
11. Look out! There is ___ dangerous bend in the road.
12. Mrs. Patsy is ___ last person I'd like to meet.
13. Tom's planning to take ___ boat to go fishing on ___ Sunday.
14. Could you phone later, please? Kate's having ___ bath.
15. The rent is 150 dollars ___ month.
16. We often go to ___ theatre and to ___ cinema, but very rarely to ___ circus.
17. When ___ father came home, they had ___ dinner and then watched ___ TV. They went to ___ bed at 11 p.m.
18. What ___ pity they haven't seen this performance!

19. She can't find ___ telegram which she received this morning.
20. Are you going to ___ country for ___ weekend?
21. She usually goes shopping on ___ Thursdays, but ___ last Thursday she didn't do shopping. She had to go to ___ dentist's.
22. What ___ lovely song! What ___ beautiful music!
23. Could you tell me ___ time, please? - It's ___ quarter past six.
24. Do you usually go by ___ train or in ___ car there?

Раздел 2

Variant 1

Exercise 1.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple tense or the imperative. Then translate the sentences into your language.

1. If you..... (fly) budget airline, you.....(have/pay) for your drinks and snacks.
2. If you..... (visit) London, (go) on the London Eye.
3. If unemployment (rise), people..... (tend/stay) in their present jobs.
4. If you..... (cross) an international date line, the time..... (change).
5. If I..... (have) a job interview, I..... (press) my suit and..... (shine) my shoes.
6. You..... (get) water if you..... (mix) hydrogen and oxygen.
7. If Julie (not wear) a hat, she (get) sunstroke.
8. If you (park) your car on double yellow lines, you (pay) a fine.
9. I (cycle) to work if the weather (be) fine.
10. Everybody (be) grumpy if it (rain) a lot.

Exercise 2.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or the future simple. Sometimes you need to use imperatives as well.

1. We (pass) the examination if we..... (study) hard.
2. If you..... (go) to see this film, you..... (have) a good time.
3. If you..... (pay) me, I..... (clean) your car.
4. If people..... (learn) only English at school, other languages (die out).
5. If you (give) them your e-mail, you (get) lots of junk mail.
6. What you (say) if you..... (see) him?
7. If we..... (not go) now, we..... (miss) the bus.
8. I (call) the police if someone (steal) my money.
9. If he (get) the right grades, he (go) to Cambridge University.
10. If we..... (sing) some carols, they..... (be) happy.
11. If you (want) any advice, (let) me know.
12. Those plants (die) if you (not/water) them regularly.
13. She(get) a good mark for the test if she(study) hard.
14. If she (not cooperate) with the police, they (arrest) her.
15. If you don't study hard, you (fail) the test.
16. The window (close) if you (click) on that button.
17. If she (ask) you where I (be), (tell) her you (not/know).
18. If she..... (have) her hair cut, she (look) a lot prettier.
19. If the rain (not stop) soon, the match (may/be) cancelled.
20. If you (open) the attachment, you (get) a virus.

21. We (can/see) the film tomorrow if there (be) any tickets left.
22. If I (lose) my job, I (emigrate).
23. We (may/go) to see Shrek 3 if it (not be) sold out.
24. If Jenny (want) to close a file on her computer, shealways (save) it first.
25. I..... (pay) you double if you (get) the work finished by Friday.
26. If anyone (ring) for me, please.....(tell) them I(be back) in the office at 4 o'clock.

Exercise 3.

Complete the sentences.

1. If we were all clones,
2. If people had two heads,
3. If time travel was possible,
4. If nobody knew how to read,
5. If money grew on trees,
6. If we could read other people's thoughts,
7. If we bought a house in the country
8. Even if he were rich and handsome

Exercise 4.

Read the sentences; then put the verbs into the correct form.

1. If he (live) in France, he (not/learn) French.
2. If Beckham (not/kick) a goal, the team (not/win) the game.
3. If Mary (not/lose) her umbrella, she (not/get) wet in the rain.
4. He (not/get) his driving license if he (not/take) driving lessons.
5. I..... (stop) suspecting him at once if I..... (know) that.
6. If Joe (not/go) to the party, he (go) clubbing instead.
7. If they (build) the bridge properly, it (not/fall) down in the earthquake.

Exercise 5.

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Если погода будет хорошей, то мы сможем отправиться на прогулку.
2. Если простынешь, тебе придется остаться дома.
3. Если бы она была более опытна, то не чувствовала бы себя такой беспомощной.
4. На твоём месте я бы записалась в бассейн.
5. Если ешь много сладкого, то болят зубы.
6. Будь я на твоём месте в тот день, я бы никогда позволила детям гулять без шапок.
7. Если будешь вести себя хорошо, я куплю тебе мороженое.
8. Что бы вы сделали, если бы увидели, что на вас кто-то смотрит?
9. Если бы мне было все равно, на какое число покупать билеты, я бы не бронировала их заранее.
10. На вашем месте я бы глаз не спускала с этого мальчугана.

Exercise 6.

Fill in the blanks with CAN/COULD followed by the appropriate form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. ... this letter (to write) by Rodger a week ago? When I saw him last he did not even mention it to me.
2. Going to a picnic was a great pleasure for everybody; for the ladies ... (to talk) over all their household problems, the gentlemen ... (to discuss) politics without their family interfering and the children and dogs ... do whatever they liked.
3. How ... you (to trust) this man who has already caused so much trouble to your family by just his presence here?
4. Your answering machine has spoiled the last recording. I ... (not to recognise) the voice though it seemed fairly familiar.
5. ... she already (to study) at the University? I remember her at the age of five; she was the most amusing child I have ever seen.
6. I've known him for already fifteen years and I am perfectly certain that he ... (not to mean) that. You ... (to misunderstand) him or vice versa.
7. Here you are at last! You ... (to come) earlier: you were informed that I was ill.
8. There is little wonder that he has been imprisoned. I have always suspected that he ... even (to murder) someone, to say nothing about pilfering.
9. Why did not you ask me to help with your business? I ... (to do) something to save your money.
10. ... it be true that no one knew about the mine there? The whole board ... (not to miss) the informational note that had come from our partner there.
11. You ... (not to leave) possibly without seeing your sister inspite of all misunderstanding reigning between you two.
12. ... you still (to write) that essay on nature? Now I understand why all your written works contain so many facts and details and why their style is immaculate.
13. Unfortunately I ... (to attend) the conference but I hope Magnus will inform me about it, although he ... (to do) it on his arrival, a week ago, if he really planned to.

Exercise 7.

Translate into English using the modal verbs MUST, CAN and MAY.

1. Не может быть, чтобы летом шел снег, а зимой — стояла жара. Так же невероятно и то, что ты мне только что сообщил.
2. Должно быть, он никогда не испытывал нужду и не знает, как живут небогатые люди.
3. Он последнее время доведем к нам не ходит: он, вероятно, не знает, что мы уже приехали.
4. Он поспешил уйти. Скорее всего не захотел, чтобы его заметили.
5. Неужели вы ещё не были в Париже? Вам обязательно нужно там побывать — это удивительный город.
6. Скорее всего, он уже не появится: слишком поздно и пора расходиться.

Variant 2

Exercise 1.

Answer the questions. Use zero conditionals.

1. What colour do you get if you mix yellow and blue?
2. What happens with the grass if it rains?
3. Does wool burn if there is no air?

4. What happens with iron if it gets wet? (rust)
5. What do babies usually do if they are hungry?
6. What colour do you get if you mix red and blue?
7. When do people have a hangover?
8. When do women think of slimming?
9. When does ice melt?
10. What sights can you see if you go to London?
11. When does coffee taste sweet?
12. On what condition do you feel good?

Exercise 2.

A Life of Danger. Can you match the things on the left with the warnings on the right?

poison	If you hold it wrongly, you will cut yourself.
tobacco	If you touch it, it will bite you.
a tree	If you go too fast, the police will catch you.
the sea	If you have too much, you will get sick.
a sharp knife	If you open the back, you will get a shock.
a car	If you drink a lot, you'll feel sick tomorrow.
a bicycle	If you are careless, you will fall.
alcohol	If you drink it, you will die.
a dog	If you go there in bad weather, you will drown.
television	If you don't have lights, a car will hit you.

Now use the same pattern to write new warnings about five other dangerous things.

Then read some of your warnings. Can other class members guess what the "dangerous things" are?

Exercise 2.

Open the brackets. Put the verbs into the past simple or future-in-the-past simple.

Did you hear about that guy who won 180 million dollars in the lottery? If I (win) that much money, I (quit) my job the next day. I (travel) around the world and (stay) in the most luxurious hotels. If I (want) anything, I (buy) it. If I (see) a beautiful Mercedes that I wanted I (buy) it. If I (want) to stay in a hotel by the sea and the hotel (be) full, I (buy) the hotel and make them give me a room. I (can/do) anything in the world, if I (have) 180 million dollars.... Oh... I am starting to sound a little bit materialistic.... Well.... I(do) good things with the money too. I (donate) some money to charities and I (try) to help as many people as possible.

Exercise 4.

Read the sentences; then put the verbs into the correct form.

1. Brazil (win) the football match if the referee (be) fair.
2. If he (work) harder, he (be) promoted.
3. If you..... (not/remind) me, I (may/forget).
4. We (go) for a picnic if it (be) a nice day.

5. If she (follow) her parents' advice, she (not/lose) all her money.
6. How come you let them confiscate your laptop? – If I (not/agree), they (not/allow) me on the plane.
7.you (stay) in Canada if you (not/marry) a Canadian woman?

Exercise 5.

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Если бы он был не столь тепло одет, то непременно дрожал бы от холода.
2. Если смотришь на солнце без солнцезащитных очков, то глазам неприятно.
3. Если бы я не разбиралась в биологии, то я бы и не стала поступать в медицинский институт.
4. Будь я на твоём месте в тот день, я бы никогда позволила детям гулять без шапок.
5. Если бы он отказался мне помочь, то я бы обиделась.
6. Было бы странно, если бы Мистер Томас не провел переключку в начале урока.
7. Будь он более терпелив, он бы тогда дождался нас и не пошел бы в библиотеку один.
8. Если бы ты был более прилежен в учебе, ты бы сдал экзамен по истории, а не пошел бы на пересдачу.
9. Если он будет в состоянии, то споет нам.
10. Если у меня будет все болеть, я не пойду на прогулку.

Exercise 6.

Fill in the blanks with MAY/MIGHT followed by the appropriate form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. 'Who is this elegant woman walking through the garden together with Annie?'
'I don't see from here but it... (to be) her mother. She is always so exquisitely dressed.'
2. '...I (to smoke) here?'
'Yes, it's perfectly all right with me — I never mind when people smoke.'
3. 'I think we... (to go) skiing to Austria next February. I hope we'll 4P, Jacob is so keen on skiing.'
4. 'Where is Val?'
'I am not certain... I think he ... (to play) squash. Let's go and see if I am right.'
5. 'Where is Val?'
'I have heard something about his love for plants and flowers. So he ... (to go) already to the Botanic Gardens without waiting for us.'
6. Take your camera. There you ... (to come across) something worth remembering.
7. 'Why is he so impatient about returning home as soon as possible?'
'He ... (to hear) from his family and (to learn something that makes him return in a hurry.'
8. Don't turn off the light: father... (to come back) after dark. 'Why are you whispering all this when you can say it all aloud: we are alone.'
9. 'One never knows who ... (to listen) too.'
10. '... I (to look) around? The place is very pretty.'
'Yes, you But don't forget that dinner is served here at seven.'
11. Joan did not approve of Michael's behaviour; she thought:
'He ... (to behave) in a more appropriate way: he knows it is difficult for me to justify his way of life.'
12. 'Where do you suppose he is now?'
'He ... (to be) in New York.'

13. You are welcome to come with me. You ... (to notice) things that I miss.
14. 'Molly, do you know where Mum ... (to put) her address book?'
'No, though I think it... (to lie) still in the hall.'

Exercise 7.

Translate into English using the modal verbs MUST, CAN and MAY.

1. Наверное, ваш брат станет знаменитым историком: он так увлечён наукой.
2. Вы можете и не высказывать своё мнение вслух. Я его отлично знаю.
3. Наверное, он не пожалеет времени и средств для того, чтобы иметь информацию обо всём.
4. Может быть, вы и не хотите, чтобы ваше имя попало в газеты, но этого, я думаю, уже не избежать.
5. Вы должны исполнить только то, что в ваших силах. Никто не требует от вас большего.
6. Нужно проверить его слова: он, возможно, прав, а, возможно, и нет.

Variant 3

Exercise 1.

Complete the sentences.

1. If you boil water,
2. If you study hard,
3. If you freeze water,
4. If you heat metal,
5. If you don't study,
6. If you miss lunch,
7. If you don't sleep,
8. If you travel south,
9. If you break a mirror,
10. Water boils if.....
11. If you mix red and white,
12. If you pull a cat's tail,
13. A dog bites if.....
14.if you leave it in the sun.
15.if she comes home very late.
16., you get sunburned.
17. I always feel miserable if

Exercise 2.

Make up questions beginning with What will you do if... Make use of the phrases below.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. feel tired | 8. not take an umbrella |
| 2. rain on Sunday | 9. lose your key |
| 3. want to read a glossy magazine | 10. miss the bus |
| 4. want to top up | 11. not exercise regularly |
| 5. feel hungry | 12. have a nosebleed |
| 6. see a stray dog in the street | 13. spill red wine on your jeans |

7. not brush your teeth

14. have hiccups

Exercise 3.

What would you take to a desert island?

Imagine you were on a desert island. What things would you want to take with you?

Who would you like to be with? Write short answers to the questions below. Remember you don't need basic food or water or electricity – it's already on the island.

1. What two books would you bring?
2. What luxury food item would you like?
3. What special drink item would you take?
4. What two pieces of music would you listen to?
5. Who would you like to be on the island with? Choose two people.
6. What personal item would you take?

Exercise 4.

Read the sentences; then put the verbs into the correct form.

1. I don't know what we (do) if our visas (not/arrive) in time.
2. If I (be) taller, I (join) the police force.
3. I (buy) a second-hand car if I (have) any sense.
4. The house (burn) down if the fire brigade (not/come) immediately.
5. If he (know) the facts, he (may/tell) us what to do.
6. What (happen) if they (not/find) you in time?

Exercise 5.

Translate the sentences from Russian into English

1. Если врач выпишет тебе это лекарство, я закажу его в аптеке, которая недалеко от моего дома.
2. Если бросишь курить, мы купим тебе машину.
3. Если выпить чашку чая с медом, то быстро уснешь.
4. Если у ребенка температура, то дай ему таблетку аспирина, чтобы сбить жар.
5. Собака всегда рычит, если слышит, что кто-то подходит к дому.
6. Если я выиграю в лотерею, то куплю виллу в Испании.
7. Как бы вы поступили, если бы увидели, что кто-то пытается украсть вашу машину.
8. Если бы у меня тогда было желание, я бы тогда уже написал бестселлер.
9. Если у ребенка температура, то дай ему таблетку аспирина, чтобы сбить жар.
10. На твоём месте я бы постаралась не принимать все близко к сердцу.

Exercise 6.

Translate into English rendering correctly the Russian expressions "может быть" and "не может быть".

1. a) Может быть, пойдёт снег.
b) Может быть, снега не будет.
a) Не может быть, чтобы пошёл снег.
b) Неужели будет снег?
2. a) Может быть, он знает вас.
b) Может быть, он не знает вас.
c) Не может быть, чтобы он знал вас.
d) Неужели он вас знает?
3. a) Может быть, они ждут нас.
b) Может быть, они не ждут нас.
c) Не может быть, чтобы они ждали нас.

- d) Неужели они нас ждут?
- 4. a) Может быть, он потерял ключи.
- b) Может быть, он и не терял ключи.
- c) Не может быть, чтобы он потерял ключи.
- d) Неужели он потерял ключи?

Exercise 7.

Translate into English using the modal verbs MUST, CAN and MAY.

1. Он должен много читать вслух, чтобы улучшить своё произношение.
2. Он, должно быть, много читает вслух, у него хорошее произношение.
3. Не может быть, чтобы он много читал вслух, он совсем не улучшил своё произношение.
4. Вероятно, он ещё не закончил читать эту книгу.
5. –Неужели они никогда не видели снега?
— Конечно, нет. Они же из Бразилии.
6. Неужели вашей собаке уже пять лет?

Раздел 3

Variant 1

Exercise 1.

Translate into English using the participles of the following verbs: to disappoint, to excite, to bore, to interest, to confuse, to surprise, to tire, to amuse. Give two variants where possible.

1. Ваша идея очень интересная. Расскажите мне побольше о ней.
2. Невероятно, чтобы он провалился на экзамене: он был очень хорошо подготовлен.
3. Не могли бы вы повторить, Я немного не понял, в чем заключается главная идея вашего плана.
4. Ей было скучно, так как она не могла найти, чем бы себя занять весь день.
5. Он интересуется политикой и не пропускает ни одной программы новостей.
6. Фильм был страшно неинтересным. Я чуть было не уснул.
7. Ты разочарована? Ну, конечно, ты не этого ожидала.
8. Ваш приход был неожиданным и застал меня врасплох.
9. Люди были всё больше незнакомые, и он чувствовал себя неловко и смущался всякий раз, когда к нему обращались.
10. Путешествие меня разочаровало. Я не ожидал, что в Лондоне мне будет настолько скучно.
11. Всех взволновал результат финала соревнований. Во всяком случае, такого никто не ожидал.
12. Не волнуйся, ничто не начнется, пока ты не придёшь туда.
13. То, что вы мне сказали, удивило меня больше, чем я ожидал.

Exercise 2.

Translate into Russian paying special attention to complex objects.

1. I want you to cut out gambling, do you hear?
2. I'd like us to be friends.
3. We don't need him to know too much, do we?
4. Do you expect me to believe your endless lies?
5. I want your progress report to be ready by the end of the week.

6. The chief would like you to come up with the conclusions he wants, not your own conclusions.
7. 'More tea?' He had never known his mother-in-law to refuse.

Exercise 3.

Make up complex sentences.

1. When I was eighteen
2. Though I'm not sure that you are right
3. What is the most important thing for me
4. He spoke so expressively that
5. This is the most exciting film
6. What is done.....
7. Whenever I see him.....
8. Before she was promoted....
9. When you are ready.....
10. Most school children in Britain look very similar because they.....
11. He wondered whether.....
12. She told everybody that.....

Variant 2

Exercise 1.

Translate the sentences using the non-finite forms of the verb where possible.

1. По правде говоря, мне не нравится его предложение.
2. Чай был слишком горячим, его невозможно было пить.
3. У вас есть что-нибудь добавить?
4. Плохая погода заставила нас вернуться домой.
5. Мы ожидаем, что товары будут доставлены через три недели.
6. Мы стояли у ворот, ожидая, когда прибудет такси.
7. Учитель видел, что студенты не знают, как выполнить это задание.
8. Он оказался не очень хорошим спортсменом.
9. Я случайно встретил его на выставке. Говорят, он недавно вернулся из Москвы.
10. Мягко говоря, она была не очень красива.
11. Когда я приехал, он был занят стрижкой газона (mow).
12. Доктор настаивает на том, чтобы он провел лето на море.
13. Нет никакой возможности найти его адрес.
14. Я помню, что меня уже спрашивали об этом.
15. Он вошел в комнату, не постучав.
16. Вы не возражаете, если я буду курить здесь,
17. Не забудь позвонить мне, когда приедешь в город.
18. Я терпеть не могу занимать вещи у подруг.
19. Я не могла не рассмеяться.
20. Я отложил отправку письма. Надо проверить эти факты.

Exercise 2.

Translate into Russian paying special attention to complex objects.

1. I can smell something burning.
2. Last time I saw Terry communicating with some of his computers.
3. For some time Jane watched him moving, fixing drinks, telling jokes, lighting cigarettes, acting as if nothing had happened. Nothing at all.
4. Be quiet! I can hear someone moving.

5. Last night I heard some noise upstairs. Then they told me I had actually heard the burglar breaking into my neighbour's flat.
6. He said 'No' and felt himself losing points in some test in which the rules were a mystery.

Exercise 3.

Answer the following questions using complex sentences.

1. Where will you work when you graduate from the Institute?
2. Will you try to find a part-time job for summer after you pass your exams?
3. What did you use to do on Sundays when you studied at school?
4. Who can help you if you have problems?
5. Though you'll get a diploma in three years you think about your future work, don't you?
6. Who is the girl you were speaking to in the hall?
7. Why didn't you take part in the Institute chess tournament?
8. Have you bought the book the professor told you about?
9. Who told you that we would have two seminars on Saturday?
10. Do you take part in all the events that are held at the Institute?

Variant 3

Exercise 1.

Translate the sentences using Infinitive, Gerund and Participle where possible.

1. Ты посоветовал ему обратиться в полицию? – Нет, я не стал (like) давать советов по такому сложному вопросу.
2. Он хотел положить моего хамелеона (chameleon) на клетчатый (tartan) коврик и посмотреть, как он поменяет цвет.
3. Днем животных на дороге видно хорошо, но ночью иногда тяжело избежать столкновения.
4. Кажется, огонь погас. – Не может быть. Я слышу, как потрескивают дрова.
5. Я поймал его, когда он перелезал через мой забор. Я попросил от него объяснений, но он отказался говорить, поэтому в итоге мне пришлось его отпустить.
6. Когда мне, наконец, удалось убедить его, что мне срочно нужно домой, он нажал на педаль газа (put his foot on the accelerator), и я почувствовал, как машина понеслась вперед.
7. Я не привык к левостороннему движению. – Когда увидишь, как ездят все остальные, это не покажется тебе сложным.
8. Приятно сидеть ночью у камина и слушать, как за окном завывает ветер.
9. Не было другого способа выбраться из здания, кроме как по веревке, но Энн была для этого слишком напугана.
10. Мы услышали рев двигателей (как заработали двигатели), когда самолет начал разбег, и увидели людей, махавших нам рукой.
11. Нет смысла писать ему; он никогда не отвечает на письма. Единственное, что можно сделать, это пойти навестить его.
12. Почему ты обошел вокруг поля, вместо того, чтобы пойти напрямик (walk across)? – Я не захотел (like) идти напрямик из-за быка. Каждый раз, когда вижу быка (I never see a bull), думаю, что он хочет за мной погнаться.
13. Я не люблю получать счета. Но когда они приходят, я предпочитаю оплачивать их немедленно.
14. Пригласи его войти. Не заставляй его ждать на пороге.

15. Кажется, у наших соседей снизу вечеринка. Слышно, как пробки от шампанского выстреливают в потолок.

Exercise 2.

Translate into Russian paying special attention to complex objects.

1. Nobody noticed Michael leave the house.
2. The police tried to find witnesses but no one saw the crime happen.
3. I didn't even try to make him change his mind.
4. I've never known him talk with such authority.
5. These dreams will never let you go. They'll haunt you forever.
6. He hated people argue like that.
7. I felt someone touch my shoulder and a voice behind me said 'Freeze just there!'

Exercise 3.

Make up sentences, matching the suggested parts. Give your reasons for the choice made.

Pattern:

- 1) *Dancing is popular in Latin America probably because people are very temperamental there.*
- 2) *Dancing gives one a lot of pleasure; you can relax and enjoy music.*

Dancing	.....takes a lot of time.
Surfing the Internet	.....is popular in...
Going to concerts	.....is a luxury for students.
Playing hockey	.....influences our thinking.
Travelling	.....gives one pleasure.
Figure skating	.....costs a lot of money.
Learning to play the piano	.....is something that everyone
Cooking	does nowadays.
Studying Japanese	.....is necessary not only for health.
Listening to disks	.....attracts more and more fans.
Keeping fit	.....is my hobby.
Speaking to an audience	.....is always stressful.