**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1**

***VARIANT 1***

1) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary

1. I wrote to her but ... letter never arrived. 2. Britain is ... island.3. What is ... name of this village?4. Jane is ... very nice person. You must meet her. 5. Montreal is ... large city in ... Canada. 6. What is ... largest city in ... Canada? 7. "What time is it?" "I don't know. I haven't got ... watch."8. When I went to ... Rome, I stayed with ... Italian friend of mine. 9. You look very tired. You need ... holiday. 10. Don't sit on ... floor. It's very dirty.

2) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary

1. I turned off... light, opened... door and went out. 2. Excuse me, can I ask... question, please? 3. Alan is best... player in our football team. 4. How far is from here to... airport? 5. Enjoy your holiday and don't forget to send me... postcard! 6. Have you got... ticket for... concert tomorrow night? 7. What is... name of... director of... film we saw last night? 8. Yesterday I bought... jacket and... shirt. ... Jacket was cheap but ...shirt was expensive. 9. Peter and Mary have two children, ... boy and... girl. ...Boy is seven years old and... girl is three.

3) Write the plural of these nouns.

a hat, a roof, a day, a pie, a shoe, a cow, a toy, a face, a page, a bus**,** a fox, a class, a bush, a match, a beach, a tomato, a xerox, a life, a leaf, a thief, a shelf, a loaf, a wolf, a city, a factory, a lady, a library, a story, a family.

4) Put the nouns in the correct column in the plural and then read them aloud.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| / **s** / | / **z /** | **/ iz /** |
| clocks  **……** | bottles  **……** | addresses  **……** |

Address, bottle, clock, guitar, lake, edge, park, rose, village, cherry, kiss, photo, valley, volcano, chief, life, set, queue, bridge, watch, century, page, belief, prize, shop, piece, light, month, key, cup, student, orange, life

5) Выберите правильную форму глагола to be

1. She (am/is/are) at home now. 2. We (am/is/are) very busy 3. It (am/is/are) raining heavily. 4. You (was/were/is) lucky. 5. It (have been/has been/were) amazing. 6. Will you (be/are/is) at home tomorrow? 7. He (am/is/are) a very interesting person.

6) Write full sentences. Use **are/is/are** each time.

1. (my shoes very dirty)….. 2. (my bed very comfortable)…. 3. (your cigarettes in your bag)… 4. (I not very happy today)… 5. (this restaurant very expensive)…

7) Put in **some** or **any.**

1. Have you got….brothers or sisters? 2. Paul took….books with him on holiday. 3. Do you have ….better ideas? 4. I don’t need …help. 5. Do you speak….foreign languages? 6. I have ….money.7. Could I have….cofee, please? 8. Can you lend mee…money, please? 9. Bob and Mary don’t have…children. 10. Could I have….cake, please?

8) Put in **some** or **any**.

1. 1. I’m afraid I have….bad news for you. 2. Did you see…good films while you were in London? 3. I forgot to buy….cheese.4. Are you going shopping? – No, I don’t need….food today. 5. My parents are happy.

9) Put in **have got, has got**.

1. I ….very good grades in my report. 2. Do you ….good DVDs I could borrow? 3. … you….idea who took your dictionary? 4. She …. a headache. 5. Do you…time for me after lunch today?

10) Write questions.

1. (you/a big house with a garden)? 2. (your brother/a ball)? 3.( he / a lot of problems)? 3. (she/ three children)? 4. (they /animals)? 5. (he/ a new job)?

11) Read and translate the text.

**Tea**

Tea is one of the most popular drinks in the world. You make it by pouring hot water over the dried leaves of a tea plant. For centuries people believed that teas could cure illnesses, they used it as medicine. Today scientists know that tea contains chemicals that prevent cells from dying. Most teas have caffeine in them, a substance that makes you feel more active. Some people have problems drinking tea because it can cause sleeplessness.

The tea plant grows best in tropical and temperate places where rain falls throughout the year. Tea can be grown from sea level to about 2,000 metres, but the best quality grows in higher regions.

Tea comes from the leaves and buds of tea plants. Wild plants can be up to 9 metres high but on tea plantations they are cut back to a bush of about a metre in height so that workers can pluck the leaves easily. The plant produces pointed, leathery dark leaves, small white flowers and seeds that look like hazelnuts. It takes a plant three to five years before is ready for plucking.

A plucker can harvest about 20kg of tea a day. On large tea plantations the leaves are harvested by machines, but the quality of tea is higher when the leaves are hand-plucked.

The most common types of tea are black and green tea. They come from the same plant but are processed differently.

Workers take the leaves and spread them out on shelves where they can dry. Next, they are rolled and broken into pieces and put into a room where they absorb oxygen. Chemical reactions change the taste and character of the tea. Finally, the leaves are dried with hot air until they turn brownish-black. Most black tea comes from Sri Lanka, Indonesia and eastern Africa.

To make green tea, workers put the freshly picked leaves into a steamer, which keeps them green. Then they are crushed and dried in ovens. Japan is the biggest producers of green tea.

Tea can be bought in many forms – leaves, powder or tea bags. Some of them are added with flavours, like vanilla, orange or lemon. Although most people drink their tea hot, many enjoy iced tea, especially during the summer months.

Black tea is brewed by pouring water over a teaspoon of tea. The tea should soak for three to five minutes before you drink it. Green tea should be left in water longer. Instead of putting tea leaves into a pot people often put tea bags into a cup.

12) Answer the questions.

1. Is tea one of the most popular drinks in the world?

2. Where does the tea plant grow best?

3. What do most teas have in them?

4. Are the most common types of tea black?

5. Do black and green tea come from the same plant?

6. What do the taste and character of the tea change?

7. Where does most black tea come from?

8. What is the biggest producers of green tea?

9. How do most people drink their tea?

10. What types of tea do you like?

**Разговорные темы:**

* ***About myself;***
* ***My future profession;***
* ***My working-day;***
* ***My native city (town);***
* ***We learn foreign languages.***

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**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1**

***VARIANT 2***

1) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary

I. …Smiths have a dog and a cat. 2. He knows how to work on … computer. 3. She was the first woman to swim across … English Channel. 4. Go down … Kingston Street and turn left into Oxford Street. 5. I don’t like milk in … tea. 6. At the end of… busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your energy. 7. We’ll go for a walk if … weather is fine. 8. Could you give me … information I asked for in my letter? 9. …war is a terrible thing. 10. I spent … very interesting holiday in England.

2) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary

1. “Is this your ... friend?” — “No, it isn’t my ... friend, it is my sister”. 2. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... teacher. My sister’s ... husband is ... pilot. 3. I have no ... car. 4. She has got ... terrible … headache. 5.They have ... dog and two ... cats. 6. My ... cousin says he is going to be ... manager one ... day. 7. Would you like ... apple? 8. This is ... tree. ... tree is green. 9. I can see three ... children. ... children are playing in … yard. 10. I have ... car. ... car is white. My ... friend has no ... car.

3) Write the plural form of the following

**A) irregular nouns**

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

fish

**B) nouns of Greek or Latin origin**

criterion, datum, formula, crisis, stimulus, index, phenomenon,

medium, oasis, memorandum, basis, radius, analysis, symposium,

hypothesis, nucleus

**C) compound nouns**

fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-of-war, passer-by, sister-in-law,

forget-me-not, room-mate, lily-of-the-valley, ticket holder, commander-in-

chief, sports car, clothes shop, woman doctor, man servant, apple-pie,

housewife, milk-tooth, postman

4) Write the singular of the following nouns.

Teeth, keys, photos, children, classes, secretaries, people, shoes, ladies, boxes, tomatoes, bushes, feet, radii, mice, trays, women-drivers, leaves, umbrellas, gentlemen, chiefs, phenomena, monkeys, factories, watches, flies, tongues, knees, eyes, zeroes, sheep, deer, kilos, stamp collectors, grown-ups, data, judges, sandwiches.

5) Write full sentences. Use **are/is/are** each time.

1. (the shops not open today)… 2.( Mr Kelly’s daughter six years old)… 3. (the houses in this street very old)… 4. (the examination not difficult)… 5. (those flowers very beautiful)…

6) Write positive or negative sentences.

1. (Paris/the capital of France)… 2. (I/interested in football)… 3. (I/ hungry)… 4. (it/warm today)… 5. (Rome/in Spain)

7) Put in **some** or **any.**

1. Would you like….cheese? 2. You need to buy ..... new shoes. 3. Those are falling apart! 4. Do you have….brothers or sisters? 5. Are the computers free? – Yes, you can use….one you like. 6. Sorry, you can’t have a milkshake. There isn’t ….more milk.  
  
8) Put in **some** or **any.**

1.You won’t have …. Friends if you’re always a bad mood. 2. I’m visiting London next week. I’ve got ….friends there. 3. Are there …. letters for me? 4. This job is going to take …. Time. 5. …. Student who comes late to the dance will not be allowed to enter.

9) Put in **have got, has got**.

1. She …. got a headache. 2. We …. a big house with a garden. 3. My brother isn’t happy. He …. a lot of problems. 4. I …. three children. 5. They like animals. They …. two cats and two dogs.

10) Write questions.

1. (he / a new job)? 2. (your father/ a car)?. 3. (sister/ phone number)? 4. (these guys / much money)? 5. (John / an umbrella)? 6. (the boy /a temperature)?

11) **Read and translate the text.**

Why We Drive on the Wrong Side of the Road.

Visitors to the British Isles who are brave enough to forget the weather and the foot-and-mouth disease epidemic, then need extra courage to drive on what for them is the “wrong” side of the road. After the jet-lagged or disorientated tourists leave the airport, they are bombarded with signs which remind them to keep left. But that does not stop hundreds of accidents happen annually with inexperienced travellers who simply do not know which side of the road they should be on.

But why should drivers be put in a position where they have to remember that Britain, as usual, goes its own sweet way, as the only country in the EuropeanUnion that insists on driving on the left-hand side of the road? Academics have tried for years to figure out why we should take one side of the highway and two-thirds of the world choose the opposite. But it seems that the English can claim two millennia of keeping left to Roman invaders who liked to keep their right arm free to grab a sword from across their bodies on the left hip, or, probably, to keep the whip hand free to crack it over the backs of oxen or horses.

The fact that the rest of Europe crossed on to the other side, was Napoleon’s fault, if we are to believe some historians. He was the man to decide that Europe should keep right. The custom extended through much of Africa and the West Indies as well part of the Far East, such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore. Japan, however, stands out as a nation that shares the British lean to the left without really any need to do so. Why, again, is a mystery.

Making the change to the right would be impossible for this country. Sweden was the last nation to do it, in 1967, with a reasonable amount of chaos. Accidents jumped by 10 per cent amid much blowing of horns and arm-waving. Imagine the cost and the chaos in this country with its 25 million vehicles. Billions of pounds would be needed to change traffic lights and signs, motorway exits and even white lines. A mass reeducation programme would be required.

So we are just stuck with it, which just means that tourists need to take extra care when they are steering their hired cars around Majorca, Ibiza and the South of France. And if any locals sound their horns and accuse you of getting confused, just remind them that they are the ones who are driving the wrong side of the road, thanks to barmy Bonaparte.

12) Answer the questions.

1. What is the problem of visitors to the British Isles?

2. What have academics tried for years?

3. What can the English claim?

4. How was Napoleon mistaken? What was his fault?

5. Where did the custom extend through?

6. For which country would it be impossible to make the change to the right?

7. What happened in 1967?

8. When do tourists need to take extra care?

9. What should you do if any locals sound their horns and accuse you of getting confused?

10. Thanks to whom are locals driving the wrong side of the road?

**Разговорные темы:**

* ***About myself;***
* ***My future profession;***
* ***My working-day;***
* ***My native city (town);***
* ***We learn foreign languages.***

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**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1**

***VARIANT 3***

1) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary.

1. … apple … day keeps … doctor away. 2. … appetite comes with eating. 3. … good beginning makes … good ending. 4. … bird in … hand is worth two in … bush. 5. Among … blind … one-eyed man is king. 6. … brevity is … soul of wit. 7. … cat has nine lives. 8. … charity begins at … home. 9. … clothes make … man. 10. … curiosity killed … cat.

2) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary

1. … chair on which you are sitting is not comfortable. 2. There is … man waiting to see Mr Smith.

3. … man whom Mr Smith telephoned this morning is here now. 4. I should like to find … good book to read tonight. 5. … book which I am reading now is a very good one. 6. … book which gave me the greatest pleasure was “War and Peace”.7. Have you … cigarette? 8. John threw away … cigarette he was smoking. 9. Peter put … letter he had just received into his pocket. 10. I must write … letter.

3) Complete the sentences. Use the plural form of the words in the lists. Use each word only one time.

|  |
| --- |
| **baby cowboy lady boy dictionary**  **party city key tray country** |

1. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have three children. They have one girl and two \_\_\_\_.

2. The students in my class come from many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Women give birth to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. My money and my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are in my pocket.

5. I know the names of many \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the USA and Canada.

6. I like to go to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ because I like to meet and talk to people.

7. People carry their food on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a cafeteria.

8. We always use our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when we write compositions.

9. Good evening, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and gentlemen.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ride horses.

4) Give the plural form of the following nouns

Party, wolf, tooth, hoof, datum, crisis, child, hotel-keeper, taxi, zero, belief, radius.

Translate into English

фотографии, мыши, жены, прохожие, быки, волоски, герои, дети.

5) Write positive or negative sentences. Use **am/is/are**.

1.(I/afraid of dogs)… 2. (my hands/cold)… 3.(Canada/a very big country)… 4.(the Amazon/in Africa)… 5. (diamonds/cheap)…

6) Write questions from these words. Use **am/is/are**.

1. (your mother at home?)… 2. (your parents at home?)… 3. (this hotel expensive?)… 4. (you interested in art?)… 5. (the shops open today?)…

9) Put in **have got, has got**.

1. I …. got a cough. 2. Many people ….. computers nowadays. 3. I ….. something in my eye. 4. Every third …. a mobile phone. 5. She ….. got two sisters.

10) Write questions.

1. (Mary/ a key)? 2. ( most cars/ four wheels)? 3. (your car/ four doors)? 4.(she/ one brother and two sisters)? 5. (they/ an interesting film)?

11) Read and translate the text.

**What do the Stars Eat?**

Film stars are everyone’s favourite subject. People love to talk what they are wearing, who they are dating, and how much money they make. But have you ever wondered about what they eat?

Chefs and caterers on film sets have the answers. “Every actor has different eating habits,” says chef John Sharp. “Some stars love meat, while others are strict vegetarians who don’t eat meat, eggs or fish. Some stars love junk food, while others are constantly on a diet and eat only healthy food.”

Ninety-nine per cent of the time actresses are on a diet and insist on eating only low-fat foods. During the filming of “Now and Then”, Demi Moore ate nothing but Basmati rice, steamed baby spinach, green beans with lemon, and Turkey sandwiches on whole meal bread. During the filming of “Twister”, Helen Hunt only ate low-calorie foods, including poached eggs, dry toasts, and steamed brown rice with vegetables.

Other stars love to eat junk food, and never count calories during their meals. Eddie Murphy’s favourite food is Kentucky fried chicken. Whoopi Goldberg doesn’t worry about how healthy her diet is, and loves fatty bacon sandwiches with lettuce, mayonnaise and lots of butter.

One thing for sure is that cooking for the stars is never easy, because they are often fussy eaters. “They want food fixed exactly the way they like it and always have something to complain about,” says caterer Susan Tate. Bill Murray won’t eat watermelon with seeds in it, and Mickey Rourke insists on freshly-squeezed carrot juice twice a day, but he won’t drink it if it sits for more than six minutes.

Cooking for the stars is hard work, but few of these caterers ever think about changing jobs. “I love my work,” says Susan Tate. “Where else can I see what Michelle Pfeiffer eats for breakfast or what Al Pacino has for a snack?”

12) Answer the questions.

1. Why do people love to talk about film stars?

2. What are film stars food preferences?

3. How much time are actresses on a diet?

4. What kind of food do they eat while sitting on a diet?

5. What did Demi Moore eat during the filming of “Now and Then”?

6. What did Helen Hunt eat during the filming of “Twister”?

7. What is Eddie Murphy’s favourite food?

8. What is Whoopi Goldberg’s attitude towards the diet?

9. Is it difficult to cook for the stars? And why? Explain your answer

10. Why does Susan Tate love her job?

**Разговорные темы:**

* **About myself;**
* **My future profession;**
* **My working-day;**
* **My native city (town);**
* **We learn foreign languages.**

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**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1**

***VARIANT 4***

1). Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary.

1. Number … hundred and two, … house next door to us, is for sale. It’s quite …nice house with … big rooms. … back windows look out on…park. 2. Professor Jones, … man who discovered … new drug that everyone is talking about, refused to give … press conference. 3. Peter Piper, … student in … professor’s college, asked him why he refused to talk to … press. 4. … ship you were speaking about has just come onto … port. She has been at … sea for … long time. Look: …captain has just come on … deck. 5. This is a rather crude criterion of … purity. 6. … technique of…paper chromatography was cited above. 7. … temperature of … solution should be controlled within half a degree or so.

2). Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary.

1. In the light of … present-day knowledge of … molecular structure, much of this material is now incorrect. 2. The hypothesis of … intermediate compound formation traces its origin as back as 1808. 3. We have…big dog. …dog is very clever. 4. My friend has…very good computer. 5. This… boy is very big. He is … student. 6. There is … very big piano in … hall. 7. This is … tree and that is not … tree. It is … bush. 8. Do you see… little girl with … big ball in her … hands? 9. There was … beautiful flower in this … vase yesterday.10. Where is … flower now?

3). Complete the sentences. Use the plural form of the words in the lists. Use each word only one time.

|  |
| --- |
| **bush match tax class potato tomato**  **dish glass sandwich zoo** |

1. Bob drinks eight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of water every day.

2. Please put the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the silverware on the table.

3. All citizens pay money to the government every year. They pay their

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. I can see trees and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outside the window.

5. I want to light the candles. I need some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. When I make a salad, I use lettuce and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Sometimes Sue has a hamburger and French - fried \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for dinner.

8. Some animals live all of their lives in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Steve is a student. He likes his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. We often eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for lunch.

4). Complete this text. Put the word in brackets in plural.

Many old fairy tales deal with different animals, both farm and wild. Very often (**man**) would go hunting some wicked (**fox**) or (**wolf**) who used to steal their (**hen**) or (**goose**) and whose sharp (**tooth**) constantly threatened to harm (**cow**) and (**ox**), (**sheep**) or (**swine**). Usually (**woman**) took care of the house while (**child**) would run in the yard or a nearby forest, their (**foot**) bare and (**clothes**) simple. We could also find devoted (**dog**) and clever (**cat**), ever eager to help those (**person**), the former would watch their (**cattle**) while the latter would inevitably chase (**mouse**) or play with (**baby**).

5) Write positive or negative short answers (Yes, I am/No, he isn't etc.).

1. Are you married? ... 2. Are you tall? ... 3. Is it cold today? ... 4. Are you a teacher? ... 5. Are you tired? ...

6) 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. 7.1 think her hair.... dyed. 8. No news …. good news. 9.1 don't want to work here. The equipment .... too complicated. 10. There .... a lot of sheep in the field.

7) Put in **some** or **any, no**.

1. I want to show you ... pictures. 2. Please, go to the shop. There is ... coffee at home. 3. Are there ... bookshelves in your study room? 4. There are ... English students in our University. They study Russian. 5. Are there ... newspapers on the desk?

8 ) Put in **some** or **any**.

6. Have you got ... children? 7. Jane has ... brothers or sisters. 8. Has he ... French magazines at home? - Yes, he has .... 9. I have ... friends in Britain. They are students. 10. We have ... pets at home, because my mother does not like them.

9) Put in **have got, has got.**

1. Most cars …. four wheels. 2. Our car …. four doors. 3.I …. one brother and two sisters. 4. Ann …. beautiful dresses and skirts. 5. Everybody likes John. He …. a lot of friends.

10) Write questions.

1. (Helga/ her own toy shop)? 2.(You/ toothache)?. 3. (Catherine/ a book)? 4.( she/ many books)? 4. (Ann and her younger brother/blue eyes)? 5. (you/ a video camera)?. 6. (An insect/ six legs)? 7. (we/ a lot of work to do)?

11) Read and translate the text.

**The Nobel Prize**

The Nobel Prizes are awards that are given each year for special things that people or groups of people have achieved. They are awarded in six areas: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace and economics.

The prizes come from a fund that was created by the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel. He wanted to use some of his money to help make the world a better place to live.

Many organizations, chosen by Alfred Nobel himself, determine who receives the prizes. Each award consists of a gold medal, a diploma and a lot of money. Prizes can only be given to individuals of all races, countries and religions. Only the Peace Prize can also be given to a group.

The first Nobel Prizes were handed out on December 10, 1901 - five years after Alfred Nobel's death. Nobel was a chemist, engineer and inventor whose most famous invention, dynamite, made him a rich man. Although he gave the world such a deadly weapon, Nobel was always against wars and violence. He therefore left a lot of money that was to go to those who did a lot for mankind.

Officials at first handed out only five prizes a year. The prize for economics was first awarded in 1969. In some years prizes have not been awarded because there were no worthy candidates.

All prizes are presented in Stockholm, Sweden, only the Peace Prize is awarded in Oslo, Norway.

12) Answer the questions.

1. What is the Nobel Prize?

2. How often are they given?

3. In how many areas are they awarded? And what areas?

4. Who was the creator of a fund?

5. What for did he want to use some of his money?

6. What does each award consist of?

7. Whom the Peace Prize can be given?

8. When were the first Nobel Prizes hand out?

9. What is the most famous Nobel’s invention?

10. Where is the Peace Prize awarded?

**Разговорные темы:**

* **About myself;**
* **My future profession;**
* **My working-day;**
* **My native city (town);**
* **We learn foreign languages**.

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**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1**

***VARIANT 5***

1). Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary.

1. I often go to … theatre. 2. What's … highest mounain in the world? 3. I'm in … good mood. 4. We went to … sea. 5. …rich can afford lots of things. 6. I was near…Kremlin. 7. I like working with … creative people. 8. I was near … Alps. 9. It's … modern building. 10. I have to go to … chemist's.

2). Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary.

1. I often go to … work on foot. 2. There's … good choice of meat in this supermarket. 3. Do you like… Chinese food? 4. I'm at … home now. 5. My aunt’s flat is in … new house. There is … living- room, … bedroom and … kitchen in … flat. 6. There is …thick red… carpet in my…room. …carpet is on … floor in front on…sofa. 7. At the end of… busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your energy. 8. We’ll go for a walk if … weather is fine. 9. This is ... nice room, but I don't like ... colour of ... carpet. 10. We live in ... old house near ... station. It's ... two miles from ... center.

3). Consult the table and complete the text. Put the words in brackets in plural.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular ending** | **Latin/Greek plural** |
| -us | -i |
| -a | -ae |
| -um | -a |
| -ex | -ices |
| -ix | -ices |
| -is | -es |
| -on | -a |

Mass (**medium**) like to discuss exotic (**phenomenon**) pertaining to nature or space exploration. They choose different (**focus**) to view conference proceedings or (**thesis**) of scientific (**symposium**) which supply the reporters with the (**stimulus**) they need and provide some useful (**criterion**) for (**analysis**) and evaluation of the (**datum**) obtained. (**Spectrum**) of attention might vary from investigating, say, tiny creatures with sensitive (**antenna**) that live in (**aquarium**), or strange species of (**cactus**) and (**gladiolus**), to researching the new flying (**apparatus**) and deriving (**formula**) for calculating (**radius**), (**axis**) of rotation and the velocities of distant planets to avoid possible (**crisis**) in the (**millennium**) to come.

4) **Correct the mistakes (both in form and in spelling) where necessary.**

1. They are very nice persons. 2. We went fishing but we didn’t catch many fishes.3. There is a lot of sheep in that field. 4. She’s married and she has three childrens. 5. There are geese in the pond. 6. When he fell over, he broke two of his tooth.7. Cats hunt mouses. 8. These shoes are too small for me; they hurt my foots.9. On their tour of Europe, they visited seven countrys in six days. 10. Autumn is coming. The leafs are starting to fall from the trees.

5) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb to be

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.

6) Open the brackets and choose the proper form

1. The police (is/are) investigating the case now. 2. My family (is/are) early risers, so at 11 o'clock p.m. the family (is/are) always in bed. The cattle (is/are) in the field next to it. 3. The committee (is/are) full of enthusiasm.4. Such an organization as the board of directors (is/are) elected by stockholders.5. The jury (is/are) represented by twelve people. 6. The crops (is/arc) good this summer.

7) Put in **some** or **any, no**.

1. Do you have ... classes today? - No, we have ... classes on Saturday. 2. Have you got ... questions? 3. I want to tell you ... interesting about our friend Sally. 4. My son has ... French books at home. 5. I haven't got ... questions.

8) Put in **some** or **any, no**.

1. Please, bring me ... chalk. 2. ... children don't like to play football. 3. Have you got ... friends here? 4. I think, we've got ... time to discuss our problem. 5. Please, take ... magazine you like.

9) Put in **have got, has got**.

1. He ….a bicycle. 2. They ….a new car. 3. Mike ….a black suit. 4. ….you …. a sister? 5. … he …a toy car?

10) Write questions.

1. (you/ a doll)? 2. (he / a bird)? 3.( Sasha/a pet)? 4. (they/a car)? 5. (she/ a book)?

11) Read and translate the text.

**Stars**

Stars are the most fascinating objects in the sky. They are gigantic balls of gas that people have been interested throughout history. Although they are so big they look small because they are so far away. Humans have always told stories about stars gave them names and saw patterns in them.

The most important star is the sun. Planets revolve around the centre of the solar system. Our sun is a medium sun, about the same size as most of the other stars in the universe. It consists of hydrogen and helium, which combine to produce energy. This reaction, that makes stars shine so brightly, is called fusion. The temperature on the surface of the sun is about 10,000° C, while the core is thousands of times hotter.

Stars are organized in clusters called galaxies. Our sun, together with the solar system is a part of our galaxy, the Milky Way. It is only one of billions of other galaxies in the universe.

Stars often look so small because they are so far away. The nearest star is Alpha Centauri. It takes light from this star about 4.5 years to reach the earth.

The billions of stars in our universe have different sizes and colors. Some shine yellow like the sun, others are red, white or blue. The color of a star tells us how hot it is. Blue stars are the hottest and red ones the coldest ones. As for size, astronomers speak of giants and dwarfs.

The dimmest stars in the universe are the red dwarfs. They are very small and only have a surface temperature about 3,000° C. Proxima Centauri is such a red dwarf. Although it is as far away as Alpha Centauri we can only see it through a telescope.

The biggest stars in our universe are the blue supergiants. They shine a million times brighter than our sun and have a surface temperature of up to 60,000° C. Because they shine so brightly we can see those that are very far away.

12) Answer the questions.

1. What are the most fascinating objects in the sky? Why?

2. What is the most important star?

3. What reaction makes stars shine so brightly?

4. How are stars organized?

5. What is the Milky Way?

6. Why do often stars look so small?

7. What is the nearest star?

8. How do the stars differ from each other?

9. What are the dimmest stars in the universe? Describe them.

10. What are the biggest stars in our universe? Describe them.

**Разговорные темы:**

* About myself;
* My future profession;
* My working-day;
* My native city (town);
* We learn foreign languages.

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**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1**

***VARIANT 6***

1) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary

1 .I was near ... Alps. 2. It's... modern building. 3. I have to go to... chemist's. 4. I often go to ... work on foot. 5.There's ... good choice of meat in this supermarket. 5. Do you like ... Chinese food? 6. I'm at ... home now. 7. I've got ... headache. 8. ... modern life is often stressful. 9. In my opinion, ... education is necessary. 9. I'll be at ... home soon. 10) ... Spanish people I know are very friendly.

2) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary

1. We were at ... sea. 2. She was at ... Red Sea. 3. "Let's go to ... restaurant this evening." "That's ... good idea. Which restaurant shall we go?" 4. Can you turn on ... radio, please? I want to listen to some ... music. 5. Tom is in ... bathroom. He's having ... bath. 6. This is ... nice room, but I don't like ... colour of ... carpet. 7. We live in ... old house near ... station. It's ... two miles from ... center. 8. My ... cousin says he is going to be ... manager one ... day. 9. My sister has many... books. ...books are in ...big bookcase. 10. ...weather is fine today. Let’s go and play in ...yard.

3) Correct the mistakes (both in form and in spelling) where necessary.

1. We’ve got enough plates, but we need some more knifes and forks.

2. Potatos, tomatos, carrots, onions, peppers are vegetables.

3. Magnetism is a natural phenomena.

4. Television can be a media for giving information and opinions, for amusing people and for teaching them.

5. There is a special formulae for calculating distance, if speed and time are known.

6. Lilies-of-the-valley and forget-me-nots are my favourite flowers.

7. In Indian summer there are a lot of ladies-birds in the air.

8. In amusement parks children like to ride round and round on merry-go-rounds.

9. There is an equal number of man-doctors and woman-doctors in this hospital.

10. Postman collect and deliver letters, parcels, etc.

4) Give the plural form of the following nouns.

Party, wolf, tooth, hoof, datum, crisis, child, hotel-keeper, taxi, zero, belief, radius.

Translate into English:

фотографии, мыши, жены, прохожие, быки, волоски, герои, дети.

5) Put in **are, is, am**

1. My watch ... ten minutes fast. 2. These data ... not accurate. 3. No news ... good news. 4. How many pieces of furniture ... there in your room? 5. Mice ... also domestic animals. 6. Paper ... very expensive today. 7. My son ... a student. 8. His name ... Nick. 9. We ... teachers. 10. I ... a doctor. 11. My friends ... engineers.

6) Write negative sentences. Use **am not/is not/ are not**

1.She ... a housewife. 2. His daughter ... a little girl. 3. She ... not old.4. She ... three years old. 5. They ... good friends. 6. I ... from Moscow. 7. What ... you? 8. ... he a teacher or a student? 9. What ... your name? 10. I ... a sociologist.

7) Put in **some** or **any, no**.

1. Do you learn ... foreign language? 2. May I have ... water? 3. I don't get ... letters from her. 4. Would you like ... tea? 5. I need ... sugar, ... flour, ... eggs, ... butter and ... milk to make a cake.

8) Put in **some** or **any, no**.

1. There is ... butter in the fridge, but there isn't ... milk. 2. Are there ... eggs? — There aren't ... eggs left. 3. We haven't got ... flour. 4. To make cabbage soup I need ... cabbage, ... onions, ... carrots, and ... salt. I don't need ... plums or ... pineapples. 5. I need to buy a lot of things. There isn't ... time to waste. 6. Oh, dear! There is ... money in my purse.

9) Put in **have got, has got**.

1. They …. two cats and three rabbits. 2. ….my number been called yet? 3. The tomatoes …. grown quickly this year. 4. I …. blond hair and blue eyes. 5**.** …. he learnt how to use it yet?

10) Write questions.

1. (you /a camera)? 2. ( we / ball)? 3. (the man/ a car)? 4. (Mr. and Mrs. Smith/ a son )? 5. (you/ new job)?

11) Read and translate the text.

**Deserts**

A desert is a hot area of land that gets very little rain — not more than 200mm a year. Temperatures during the daytime can get as high as 55° C. At night, deserts cool down, sometimes even below 0° C. Deserts cover about 20% of the world's land. The biggest is the Sahara desert, which is about the same size as Europe. Because deserts are very dry only certain kinds of plants and animals can live there.

Most deserts lie between 15° and 35° north and south of the equator. They were created by air that rises over the equator and comes down over the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. All over the world many deserts lie in these regions. Land over the equator becomes very hot. The hot and wet air rises and it rains a lot in these areas.The air cools down and moves north– and southwards. It gets drier.The cool air sinks to the ground. It dries out over the Tropic of Cancer in the north and the Tropic of Capricorn in the south. Warm air near the surface moves back to the equator. These winds are called trade winds.

Some deserts are formed in regions that are cut off from the ocean by high mountains. Winds carry wet air from the ocean to the land. When the air climbs over high mountains it loses most of its moisture and when it falls down on the other side it becomes very warm and dry. Deserts on the western coast of North America were formed by such winds. Many areas have become dry because they are too far away from the ocean. Air loses its moisture by the time it reaches places that are thousands of kilometres from the coast. Deserts can also develop near the coast. Cold water moves from the Antarctic northwards along the African and South American coast. The warm air in these places cools down and mixes with the cool water. There is a lot of fog, but no rain. That's why the Atacama desert in Chile and the Namib desert in Africa are among the driest deserts in the world.

Most deserts get very little rainfall— on average, not more than 20cm a year. There may be years without any rainfall at all. Sometimes a lot of rain falls during thunderstorms that last for a few hours.

When the desert dries up after heavy rainfall, salt and other minerals are left behind on the ground. Salt lakes are very common in these places. That is why some desert areas have yellow, brown and red colours.

People who live in deserts must protect themselves from high temperatures during the daytime and low temperatures at night and in the winter.

Some people live in mud houses that are painted white. They keep out the heat during the daytime and protect people from cold evenings. Nomads in Africa live in tents and move around all year in search of areas with water. Many of them wear long coats that protect them from the sun and the wind.

12) Answer the questions.

1. How can you describe a desert?

2. What is the biggest desert?

3. Where do most deserts lie?

5. How were they created?

6. Why have many areas become dry?

7. When does air lose his moisture?

8. What are the driest deserts in the word?

9. How much rainfall do most deserts get?

10. What can be found on the ground when the desert dries up after heave rainfall?

**Разговорные темы:**

* About myself;
* My future profession;
* My working-day;
* My native city (town);
* We learn foreign languages.

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**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1**

***VARIANT 7***

1) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary

1. I need **…** glass o water.2.She lives in **…** Netherlands. 3. She knows **…**Chinese.4. I was near**…** Pacific Ocean.5. I did it **…**hour ago.6.The cat is in **…** kitchen. 7. **…** world's population is growing. 8. I grew up in **…** North America. 9. How can we protect **…** environment? 10. He is **…** economist.

2) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary

1. That's **…** excellent advice. 2. This is**…** delicious meal. 3. I have**…** driving license. 4. I like **…** oranges. 5. I’ve got **…** envelope, but I haven’t got **…** stamp. 6. They haven’t got **…** pets. 7. I always drink **…** green tea. 8. June is **…** winter month in Australia. 9. What **…** loud song! 10. What **…** useful advice!

3) Give the plural form of the following nouns

bush match tax class potato tomato

dish glass sandwich zoo baby cowboy lady boy dictionary party city key tray country

4) 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.

5) Write negative sentences. Use **am not/is not/ are not.**

1. I **…**a teacher. 2.My sister **…** a manager. 3.Ann **…** ill .4.His children **…** at home. 5.This car **…** yellow. 6.Dad **…**content. 7. John and I **…** best friends. 8. This exercise **…**  difficult . 9. Kevin **…** poor.10.The boys **…** afraid of spiders.11. I **…** hungry.11.Your books **…**on the table.12.Those guys **…**from America. 13.She **…**a super model.14.Most girls **…** interested in hockey.15.Caroline**…**interested in politics.

6) Put **am/is/are.**

1. He**…**happy. 2. We **…** in Moscow. 3.She **…** beautiful. 4.It **…** interesting. 5. My teacher**…**very kind. 6. Her computer **…** new. 7. Helen and Kate**…**students. 8. The news **…** important. 9. Money **…**power. 10.Your dress **…** nice.

7) Put in **some** or **any, no**.

1. There are ... pictures in the book. 2. Are there ... new students in your group? 3. There are ... old houses in our street. 4. Are there ... English textbooks on the desks? — Yes, there are ... . 5. Are there ... maps on the walls? — No, there aren't ... . 6. Are there ... pens on the desk? — Yes, there are ....

8) Put in **some** or **any, no**.

1. Are there ... sweets in your bag? — Yes, there are ... . 2. Have you got ... English books at home? — Yes, I have ... .3. There are ... beautiful pictures in the magazine. Look at them. 4. There is ... ink in my pen: I cannot write. 5. Is there ... paper on your table? 6. I haven't got... exercise books. Give me ... , please. 7. It is winter. There are ... leaves on the trees.

9) Put in **have got, has got**.

1. ….your father got a nice car? 2.The new supermarket …. everything. 3. Ann …. to go home now. 3. Mr. Scotford …. two brothers. 4. …. you sold out of vanilla ice cream? 5. …you got a ticket?

10) Write questions.

1. (she/ many friends)? 2. (your mother/ blue eyes)? 3. (they/ any children)? 4. (the lettuce/ grown quickly)? 5. (she/ a cough)?

11) Read and translate the text.

**Types of camping**

Most people drive to a campsite and set up a tent there. This is easy because you can take everything you need for your camping holiday in your car with you. In most cases you will choose a campsite that is near the road.

Travelling in recreational vehicles (RV) is more comfortable but also much more expensive. These RVs range from small trailers to large mobile homes. They have all the luxuries that you would also have at home, like refrigerators, showers sinks or toilets.

Boat campers travel with a canoe, kayak or even a small houseboat. They spend days on lakes or rivers and usually camp on the water’s edge nearly every night.

In Western Europe, especially Holland, Belgium or Ireland you can rent a boat and travel on one of the hundreds of canals and smaller rivers that crisscross these countries.

Backpackers are hikers who carry their belongings on their backs. They usually go to places that you cannot reach by car. Special equipment is usually extremely light and can be carried on longer trips.

Campers who travel by bike usually can stay at normal campsites. On one side cyclists can get to places that you can't get to by car and on the other side they travel longer distances than hikers do. They pack their things in waterproof saddlebags which they strap to the frame of the bike.

Organized camping holidays usually take place during the summer and are attended by girls and boys. They combine outdoor activities with other kinds of training or with learning. Boy and girl scouts are groups of children who go on special camping trips.

If you go camping and want to spend the night in a tent you will need certain items. Today's tents are normally made of nylon, canvas or other light material. They are not so expensive and easy to fold together and carry around with you, especially if you are backpacking. The material has to be waterproof and is easy to put up. If you want to sleep in a tent you will need a sleeping bag. It protects you from the outside cold and is warmer than a blanket. Sleeping bags come in different sizes, colours and shapes. Sleeping on the ground however is not always very comfortable. Some campers have foam pads or air mattresses which they lie on.

12) Answer the questions.

1. Why is it easy to camp?

2. Why is it more comfortable to travel in recreational vehicles?

3. Where do boat campers spend days?

4. What can you do in Western Europe?

5. Who are backpackers?

6. What do campers who travel by bike usually do?

7. When do organized camping holidays usually take place?

8. Who are boy and girl scouts?

9. What items will you need if you go camping?

10. How can the sleeping bag be used­?

**Разговорные темы:**

* About myself;
* My future profession;
* My working-day;
* My native city (town);
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**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1**

***VARIANT 8***

1) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary

1. I don’t think that baseball is **…** slow game. 2. There is **…** interesting museum in the centre of Moscow. 3. There is **…** snow on the ground. 4. She is such **…** naughty baby. 5. She is working as **…** receptionist in **…** hotel.6. Would you like **…** cup of **…** tea? 7. This chocolate bar costs **…** dollar.8. I saw **…** very good film on TV last night. 9. Can you see those two men? They are **…** policemen.10. More and more people need a second modern language. For millions that language is **…** English. Today **…** English language is **…** industry. The name of **…** industry is E.L.T. (English Language Teaching).

2) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary

1. **…** English have been called **…** nation of **…** shopkeepers. 2. **…** old forget, **…** young don’t know. 3. Jimmy is **…** radical and believes in his mission to change **…** world. 4. Don’t tell me **…** sweet lies! Tell me **…** truth. 5. I know for sure that **…** president had **…** mind to sign **…** contract with your company, but all of **…** sudden he changed his mind.6. He is always in **…** hurry in **…**morning. 7. **…** few minutes later, **…** agent hurried to **…** phone. He knew **…** number of **…** police station by **…** heart. 8. Harris had **…** nasty shock **…** other day when he saw his neighbour’s house on **…** fire. 9. “You are **…** very best, and **…** apple of my eye. I don’t want you to get into **…** mess”.

3) 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

4)Complete the following table and give the corresponding singular or plural form of the nouns, if any. If there is no the corresponding form, put a v. The first two words are given as examples.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| means | means |  |  |
| V | scissors |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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means, scissors, pence, Frenchman, Roman, photo, physics, cloth, sheep, halves, news, sleeves, mice, species, contents, athletics, series, knowledge, feet, phenomena, clothes, bases, headquarters, Japanese.

5) Translate into English

1. Она красивая? 2. Они не в парке. 3.Где они? 4.Они дома? 5.Она не актриса. 6.Почему они здесь? 7.Он бизнесмен? 8. Кто этот мужчина? 9. Я не врач. 10. Он мой лучший друг.

6) Write negative sentences. Use **am not/is not/ are not**.

1. I **…** cold. 16.This pillow **…**soft. 2. My favourite toy **…** a teddy bear.3.The managers **…**very persistent.4. My boss **…** a good manager. I like him.5.I **…** 35 years old. 6.We **…** happy with the hotel. 7.Carlos **…** hardworking. 8.You **…** late for the appointment. 9. Catherine **…** in jail. 10.The brothers **…** good architects. 11.The weather **…**nice today. 12.The coat**…**not too big for you. 13.The cars **…**expensive.

7) Put in **some** or **any**.

1. We haven't got ... milk. We can't make an omelette. 2. Bob always likes ... sugar in his coffee. 3. Poor Oliver was hungry. He wanted ... bread. 4. They haven't got... stamps. I can't post my leter. 5. He has got ... money. He can't spend his holidays in Switzerland any more and stay at luxury hotels.

8) Put in **some** or **any**.

1. There are ... schools in this street. 2. Are there ... pictures in your book? 3. There are ... flowers here in winter. 4. I can see ... children in the yard. They are playing. 5. Are there ... new buildings in your street?

9) Put in **have got, has got**.

1. I ….lot of homework. 2. They ….two cars. 3. We …a house. 4. You father ….a lot of money. 5. Mandy….two sister.

10) Write questions.

1. (my teacher/ a red pen)? 2. (your mother/ a car)? 3. (they/ a new teacher)?4. (your parents/ four children)? 5. (a dog/ four legs)?

11) Read and translate the text.

**Problems of city life**

Life in the city is much easier than in the country - developed transport system, sewerage system, information, sports, shopping malls, etc. Modern men are too sophisticated for simple country pleasures. There is far more entertainment in the city than in the country. Cities offer high concentration of good things in life: big stores, restaurants, theatres, cinema, art galleries. Life is more convenient in a city: services are always better here. In the city people are more open-minded. It is possible to go out, make friends and never be cut off from them by weather conditions. Generally, people do not mind what you do in the city. In the city people have more chances to be employed, as the range of jobs is greater than in a village. Besides in the city people have more chances to succeed. Moreover, life is never dull in the city, people always have something to do here. The objections to city living are not convincing enough. People easily adapt to various inconveniences of city life. For example, noise and traffic are hardly noticeable to city-dwellers. In the city especially in our country people live in apartments with central heating, telephone, gas, electricity, radio, TV the Internet. Most people love cities. In 330 BC Aristotle wrote that by nature man belonged to a city. Many people love the busy city life. It is enough for them to visit a country at week-ends.

Cities grew over the centuries because they served aims that could not have been served otherwise. Two thousand years ago most people lived in the countryside. It was not their choice. Today, almost half of humanity lives in cities. It does so because it wants to. Man has always lived in groups. It makes life safer and easier. Geography - rich soil, a safe harbour or navigable river, ample fresh water, easy defence, coal - was the start of many towns. In Europe towns grew over the strongholds of a local lord. Most of them developed as buying and selling centres; trade needed a market, and markets needed people.

Towns served their citizens very well if they in turn were served by them. During the Middle Ages when harvest failed, the nearby town offered hope of survival. All successful towns satisfied economic needs. For a peasant town was the only place where he might make a fortune. In the new industrial order, the city was the nerve centre, brining to a focus all dynamic economic forces: vast accumulation of capital, business and financial institutions, spreading railroad yards, factories, and armies of manual and clerical workers. For example, in the USA villages, attracting people from the countryside and from the land across the seas, grew into towns and towns into cities almost overnight.

Pollution is the greatest disadvantage of the city life of today. Polluted air is hanging like a brown cloud over cities. Dirt and smoke are pouring from the buildings of cites and factories. Polluted urban air causes respiratory distress, particularly in children, and elderly people. The increased number of motor vehicles not only jam the city streets but pollute the city air as well. Cars give a collection of pollutants. In bright, calm weather, sunlight turns the chemicals into a poison smog. All big cities have problems with air pollution. There was still nothing anywhere like "killer-smog" which caused some 3000-4000 deaths in London in December 1952. Mexico city's air is famously filthy, as is that of many Indian, Chinese, and East European cities. The exceeding output of industries and urban communities is harmful to the city aquatic systems. The result is a foul-smelling body of water running for a bath or dish washing. Noise pollution is the problem of big cities too. Urban garbage - like food, paper, and cans - on the ground or in the street is one more problem of cities. People don't always put their garbage in the garbage can. Urban garbage is ugly. It makes the city look dirty, and it spoils the view.

12) Answer the questions.

1.Why is life in the city much easier than in the country?

2. What good things are concentrated in the city ?

3. What kind of life is in the city?

4. What kind of opportunities do the city offer?

5. What did Aristotle write in 330 BC?

6. Where did most people live two thousand years ago?

7. What is the greatest disadvantage of the city life of today?

8. Who is usually at risk of getting respiratory distress?

9. What is "killer-smog"?

10. What makes the city look dirty?

**Разговорные темы:**

* About myself;
* My future profession;
* My working-day;
* My native city (town);
* We learn foreign languages.

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**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1**

***VARIANT 9***

1) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary.

1. ...pine grows in many parts of the world. 2. ...life would be more difficult without...telephone. 3. ...whale is in...danger of becoming extinct. 4. He prefers...town to...country. 5. Can you play...violin? 6. Will you play...draughts with me?7. ...tulips and daffodils are my favourite spring flowers. 8. ...Chinese invented...paper and...powder. 9. ...gulden is the currency of...Dutch. 10. ...man and...woman were created equal.

2)Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary.

1. He lives in...south of...Australia. 2. In his novels Jack London, ...famous American writer, described...life of...poor. 3. It seemed to him that nothing would break such...peaceful silence. Suddenly there was...scream, then...second and...third. 4. Can you play...guitar? 5. He came in one morning when we were having...dinner on...terrace of... hotel and introduced himself. 6. ...world tour costs ...lot of money. 7. Did he fail you? What...surprise! 8.1 don't believe you. I think you're telling ...lie. 9. Did you have...lovely time in...Hague? 10. Peter Piper, … student in … professor’s college, asked him why he refused to talk to … press.

3) Write the plural of these nouns.

A table, a plate, a fox, a room, a lady, a knife, a chair, a bus, a Negro, a match, a way, a hose, a family, a flag, a town, a wolf, a country, a lion, a park, a play, a man, a woman, a child, a mouse, a goose, a tooth, a foot, an ox, a sheep, a deer, a swine.

4)Correct the mistakes (both in form and in spelling) where necessary.

1. They are very nice persons. 2. We went fishing but we didn’t catch many fishes.

3. There is a lot of sheep in that field. 4. She’s married and she has three childrens.

5. There are geese in the pond. 6. When he fell over, he broke two of his tooth.

7. Cats hunt mouses. 8. These shoes are too small for me; they hurt my foots.

9. On their tour of Europe, they visited seven countrys in six days. 10. Autumn is coming. The leafs are starting to fall from the trees.

5) Write full sentences. Use **are/is/are** each time.

1. (my shoes very dirty)….. 2. (my bed very comfortable)…. 3. (your cigarettes in your bag)… 4. (I not very happy today)… 5. (this restaurant very expensive)…

6) 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. 5A little

Money .... better than nothing. 6. That species of spiders .... commonly seen in deserts of North Africa. 7.1 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.

7) Put in **some** or **any.**

1. There are ... people in the park because it is cold. 2. I saw ... boys in the garden, but Mike was not among them. 3. They brought ... good books from the library. 4. Give me ... tea, please, I am thirsty. 5. Dinner was not yet ready, so she gave the children ... bread and butter because they were hungry.

8) Put in **some** or **any.**

1. Do you want ... milk in your coffee? 2. Have you got ... time to spare? I'd like to ask you ... questions. 3. Is there ... cheese on the plate? 4. There is ... ham on the plate. 5. There is ... tea in the cup: the cup is empty.

9) Put in **have got, has got**.

1. Jim …a camera. 2. I….black hair. 3. I ….bicycle. 4. Ann ….two brothers. 5. Jim …. a sister.

10) Write questions.

1. (you/ a camera)? 2. (your father/ a car)? 3. (Carol/ many friends)? 4. (they/children)? 5. (Jim/ a bicycle)? 11) Read and translate the text.

11) Read and translate the text.

**London Streets and their Names**

Names of streets and districts are often connected with the history of the country and the city.

People who read books by English writers, see English films, can’t help knowing such names as Trafalgar Square, Soho, Piccadilly, Charing Cross, etc.

Let’s begin with Piccadilly Circus. It is a place in the West End of London, where several famous streets meet, including Piccadilly, Regent Street and Shaftsbury Avenue. Piccadilly Circus is like a magnet for young people from all over the world. They like to sit on the steps under the statue of Eros, celebrating the freedom and friendship of youth. It is said that if you wait long enough at Piccadilly Circus, you’ll meet everyone you’ve ever known! Actually the name of this place immortalized a man who is now forgotten. The man was a tailor who grew rich by making high collars called “piccadillies”. He built a grand house which he called the Piccadilla Hall, and the name, slightly changed, has lived.

Charing Cross is one of the oldest spots in London. Once there was a small village in that place. The villagers were charring wood, making charcoal of it. That’s why the village was named Charing. Centuries ago an English Queen died outside London. Her husband wanted her body to be taken to Westminster Abbey and buried there. At every place where the funeral procession stopped, a stone cross was erected. The last place was at Charing and since then the place has been called Charing Cross. A copy of that last cross can be seen at the entrance to Charing Cross Railway Station. Charing Cross is considered to be the exact centre of London when measuring distances to other towns.

Soho is a district in the centre of London between Oxford Street, Piccadilly Circus and Leicester Square. It is always lively and colourful, with people dashing around going about their business. The place is a bit of a mess, but the streets are always interesting, with surprises around every corner. The name is derived from a hunting call, “So-ho”, that huntsmen were heard to cry as they chased deer in royal parklands. It has been a cosmopolitan area since the first immigrants, who were French Huguenots, arrived in 1680s. More French arrived escaping the revolution during the late 18th century, followed by Germans, Russians, Poles, Greeks and Italians. More recently there have been a lot of Chinese from Hong Kong. Gerrard Street is the centre of London’s Chinatown. Many famous people have lived in Soho, including Mozart, Karl Marx and the poet T.S.Eliot. It has a reputation of attracting artists, writers, poets and people in the media.

These are only a few examples, but all London’s long past history can be told by its streets’ and districts’ names.

12) Answer the questions.

1. What's the connection between London streets and the history of the country and the city ?

2. What's Piccadilly Circus ? What’s the origin of it’s name? ?

3. What's said about Piccadilly Circus ?

4. Why Charing cross was named like this ?

5. Where did Queen`s husband want her body to be taken?

6. What is Charing Cross considered to be ?

7. Where is Soho situated?

8. How does it look like?(Soho)

9. Who arrived in 1680s?

10. What is the centre of London`s Chinatown?

**Разговорные темы:**

* About myself;
* My future profession;
* My working-day;
* My native city (town);
* We learn foreign languages.

**Подготовьте для чтения и перевода текст объемом 8 тыс. печатных знаков.**

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1**

***VARIANT 10***

1) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary

1. Eric Clapton is **…** English rock guitarist and singer known for his great skill on **…** guitar. He lives in **…** south of England. 2. Duke Ellington is **…** African-American jazz musician who played **…** piano and wrote **…** music for **…** band he led. He received **…** Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1969. 3. Benny Goodman played **…** clarinet and led **…** successful dance band in **…** 1930s and **…** 1940s. He was **…** first white band leader to use African-American musicians. 4. Charlie Parker played **…** saxophone. He is considered **…** creator of **…** famous Bebop style. 5. Louis Armstrong played **…** trumpet and sang with **…** rough voice. Many people think he was **…** greatest of all jazz musicians. He was married to **…** well-known singer Ella Fitzgerald. 6. Ringo Starr played **…** drums for **…** Beatles. When **…** band split up he started **…** solo career.

2) Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary

1. The government should take more care of**…**disabled and**…**unemployed. 2. Yesterday we went to the Zoo. We saw**…**small bear there. He was like **…**Teddy bear. 3. Does**…** polar bear live in**…**Arctic or in**…**Antarctic? 4. He brought her**…**black rose. **…**black rose is**…**very rare species. 5. **…**bicycle is one of the main transport means in **…**Amsterdam. 6. Was it difficult for you to communicate in **…**„ Switzerland? — No, fortunately I met**…**Swiss who spoke **…**English very well. He helped us a lot. 7. When did **…**man first go into**…**space? 8. **…**daffodil is the national emblem of**…**Welsh.

3) Complete the sentences. Use the plural form of the words in the lists. Use each word only one time.

|  |
| --- |
| **baby cowboy lady boy dictionary**  **party city key tray country** |

1. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have three children. They have one girl and two \_\_\_\_.

2. The students in my class come from many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Women give birth to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. My money and my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are in my pocket.

5. I know the names of many \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the USA and Canada.

6. I like to go to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ because I like to meet and talk to people.

7. People carry their food on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a cafeteria.

8. We always use our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when we write compositions.

9. Good evening, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and gentlemen.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ride horses.

4) Write the plural of these nouns

a toy, a face, a page, an umbrella, a committee, a piano, a hero, a volcano, a dish, a potato, a scarf, a calf, a half, a self, a baby, a lily, a berry, a fairy, a ferry.

5) Ask the questions. Use **am/is/are**.

1.(you/afraid of dogs)?…

2. (your hands/cold)?…

3.(Canada/a very big country)?…

4.(the Amazon/in Africa)?…

5. (diamonds/cheap)?…

6) Write positive and negative sentences. Use am/am not/is/is not/are/are not.

1. (your mother at home)…

2. (your parents at home)…

3. (this hotel expensive)…

4. (you interested in art)…

5. (the shops open today)…

7) Put in **some** or **any.**

1. I need ... sugar, ... flour, ... eggs, ... butter and ... milk to make a cake. 2. There is ... butter in the fridge, but there isn't ... milk. 3. Are there ... eggs? — There aren't ... eggs left. 4. We haven't got ... flour. 5. To make cabbage soup I need ... cabbage, ... onions, ... carrots, and ... salt. I don't need ... plums or ... pineapples.

8) Put in **some** or **any.**

1. I want to show you ... pictures. 2. Please, go to the shop. There is ... coffee at home. 3. Are there ... bookshelves in your study room? 4. There are ... English students in our University. They study Russian. 5. Are there ... newspapers on the desk?

9) Put in **have got, has got**.

1. My father….a car. 2. My sister and I …. your phone number. 3.These guys …. much money. 4. They …. two cats and three rabbits. 5. ….my number been called yet?

10) Write questions.

1. ( she / a key)? 2. ( cars / four wheels)? 3. (our car/ four doors)? 4. (you/ one brother and two sisters)? 5. (they/an interesting film)?

11) Read and translate the text.

**Keeping fit**

The fitness boom of the past decades led to a big rise in the numbers of people participating in sports and activities. Those who pursue the latest fitness fashion are convinced that staying in good physical form requires much more than regular exercise and balanced meals. For anyone who really wants to be healthy, fitness has become an integral part of their lives. A lot of health and fitness clubs, and public leisure centres that were created in many countries indicate the popularity of sports during the past thirty years. These centres with their swimming pools, sunshine beach, water slides, and tropical plants and gyms are very popular among the people. Families can spend their holidays at huge indoor water parks. In such places everybody will have much fun.

There are many opportunities for keeping fit. First of all it is necessary to do exercises. People of different ages can design exercises that will fit them. Running, jumping, swimming, bending and stretching are among the most popular exercises. Many people prefer jogging, which is the cheapest and the most accessible sport. Walking is a very popular activity too. For example, popular running competitions are now held everywhere. Lots of people want to see if they can run faster than everyone else. The big city marathons have become sporting events. Television and newspapers report about them in detail. In order to keep fit some people do aerobics or yoga; others prefer some kind of weight training in a gym. People can easily learn more about fitness through popular books and videos that are sold almost everywhere. A healthy body becomes a fashion, an ideal of the life of today. Even moderate physical activity can protect against heart disease and strokes as well as improve general health and the quality of life. Everyone can benefit from being a little more active. Making small changes like using the stairs instead of the lift or walking or cycling instead of taking the bus can help people live a more active, healthier and enjoyable life.

Unfortunately, many people do not take enough exercise to keep themselves healthy. According to the statistics nowadays 60 percent of men and 91 percent of women are below activity levels necessary for a fit and healthy life. Many men and women are overweight.

Taking exercise is only one part of keeping fit. It is important to get slim. Books and magazines about slimming are best sellers today. Some people eat nothing but fruit for several days. But it won't be of any use without proper exercises. Besides to avoid serious disease one should give up smoking. Efforts should be made to inform young people of the terrible consequences of taking up the habit. Smoking should be banned in all public places.

12) Answer the questions.

1. What were the results of the fitness boom?

2. What were created in many countries?

3. What do these centres comprise?

4. What kind of opportunities are there?

5. What is the benefit from moderate physical activity?

6. What kind of changes can we make?

7. What does statistics say?

8. What useless thing do people do in order to get slim?

9. What is desirable to do if you want to avoid serious disease?

10. Who should be informed about the negative consequences of taking up the habit?

**Разговорные темы:**

* About myself;
* My future profession;
* My working-day;
* My native city (town);
* We learn foreign languages.

**Подготовьте для чтения и перевода текст объемом 8 тыс. печатных знаков.**