

Ю. Е. Ваулина О. Е. Подоляко

Английский в фокусе



Тренировочные упражнения
в формате ОГЭ (ГИА)

Ю. Е. Ваулина О. Е. Подоляко



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Тренировочные упражнения
в формате ОГЭ (ГИА)

9 класс

Учебное пособие
для общеобразовательных организаций

2-е издание

Москва
«Просвещение»
2016

Ваулина Ю. Е.

В21 Английский язык. Тренировочные упражнения в формате ОГЭ (ГИА).
9 класс : учеб. пособие для общеобразоват. организаций /
Ю. Е. Ваулина, О. Е. Подоляко. – 2-е изд. – М.: Просвещение, 2016. – 107с. –
ISBN 978-5-09-038478-0.

Предлагаемый сборник является дополнительным компонентом УМК серии «Английский в фокусе» для 9 класса общеобразовательных организаций авторов Ю. Е. Ваулиной, Д. Дули, О. Е. Подоляко и др. В сборнике предлагается система заданий на развитие умений чтения, письма, лексико-грамматических навыков как основы речевых умений. Сборник не только решает задачу тренировки установленных форматов экзаменационных заданий, но и служит развитию универсальных учебных действий согласно требованию ФГОС основного общего образования. Материалы пособия можно использовать на уроках английского языка и дома самостоятельно.

УДК 373.167.1:811.111
ББК 81.2Англ–922

ISBN 978-5-09-038478-0

© Издательство «Просвещение», 2015
© Художественное оформление.
Издательство «Просвещение», 2015
Все права защищены

Содержание

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ	4
МОДУЛЬ 1	6
МОДУЛЬ 2	19
МОДУЛЬ 3	31
МОДУЛЬ 4	44
МОДУЛЬ 5	55
МОДУЛЬ 6	68
МОДУЛЬ 7	81
МОДУЛЬ 8	95

Предисловие

Учителю

Сегодня в общественном сознании происходит переход от понимания социального предназначения школы как задачи простой передачи знаний, умений и навыков от учителя к ученику к новому пониманию функции школы. Приоритетной целью школьного образования становится развитие у учащихся способности самостоятельно ставить учебные цели, проектировать пути их реализации, а также контролировать и оценивать свои достижения. Иначе говоря, формировать умения учиться.

Предлагаемый сборник дополнительных заданий в формате ГИА – новый компонент УМК «Английский в фокусе» для 9 класса. Создание этого пособия в серии для 5-9 классов является откликом на учительский запрос о расширении арсенала заданий в формате государственной итоговой аттестации по английскому языку за курс основной школы, которые помогут обеспечить более последовательную, постепенную, глубокую подготовку к экзамену, и не только.

В ФГОС основной школы неразрывно связываются вопросы оценивания, в том числе в рамках итоговой аттестации, с необходимостью контроля за уровнем развития ключевых компетенций учащихся, за уровнем достижения ими не только предметных, но и личностных, и метапредметных результатов, уровнем сформированности универсальных учебных действий.

Контрольно-измерительные материалы ГИА по английскому языку – уже в их нынешнем виде (2013, 2014) – составлены с учётом многолетнего опыта международных языковых экзаменов, где проверке подлежат конкретные речевые умения, обеспечивающие успешность в ситуациях реальной коммуникации, в том числе межкультурной. Кодификатор ГИА 2013, 2014 носит содержательно-деятельностный характер, отражая основную из предметных целей – развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции. Определение уровня иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции осуществляется только на основе оценивания продуктов речевой деятельности учащихся на иностранном языке.

Достижению этой важнейшей задачи служат и задания данного сборника. В дополнение к содержанию основных компонентов УМК учителю предлагается система заданий на развитие умений чтения, письма, лексико-грамматических навыков как основы речевых умений. Они не только решают задачу тренировки установленных форматов экзаменационных заданий, но и служат развитию жизненно важных универсальных учебных действий. Так, задания по чтению в формате TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED, установление соответствий между текстами/частями текста и заголовками – шаги в развитии умений смыслового чтения – одного из важнейших метапредметных умений, которое

должна обеспечить современная школа. Одно из наиболее сложных заданий – образование форм и дериватов от данных слов для заполнения пропусков в тексте – требует не только знаний словообразования и грамматического материала, но и развития языковой и контекстуальной догадки – составляющих лингвистической компетенции.

Задания для девятиклассников по уровню сложности в значительной мере приближены к экзаменационным заданиям, которые предлагаются выпускникам основной школы. В сборник включены упражнения для развития соответствующих умений с учётом этапа обучения и содержания (помодульно) учебника для 9 класса. Авторы рекомендуют использовать материалы сборника для упражнений, а не для контрольных и проверочных работ, обращаться к заданиям для дифференцированной работы с учащимися с учётом их личных достижений и затруднений.

Ученику

Дорогой девятиклассник! Мы, российские авторы УМК «Английский в фокусе», рады новой встрече с тобой. Перед тобой новый сборник заданий. В его названии стоит слово, хорошо знакомое тебе: ГИА – государственная итоговая аттестация. Совсем скоро и ты будешь на пороге этого экзамена, который сдают выпускники основной школы, предъявляя государству уровень овладения предметом – в нашем случае английским языком. Выбор экзамена – за тобой.

Наш сборник поможет тебе проверить, насколько уверенно ты чувствуешь себя при работе с заданиями экзаменационного формата. Задания сборника, в дополнение к учебнику, рабочей тетради и другим компонентам УМК, помогут тебе развить многие из важных умений, которые проверяются в ходе государственной итоговой аттестации. Ты сможешь еще глубже проникнуть в закономерности и особенности английского языка, научиться использовать их в речи. А значит, успешно подготовиться к своему первому государственному экзамену по английскому языку.

Сборником легко пользоваться и при самостоятельной работе. Задания – по чтению и лексико-грамматическому аспекту – построены в соответствии с модулями учебника «Английский в фокусе – 9», т.е. основаны на изучаемом в модулях лексическом и грамматическом материале. Разнообразные по форме и уровню сложности задания будут полезны и восьмиклассникам – для практики, повторения и самопроверки своих навыков и умений. Если вы учитесь в школе по другим УМК, это тоже не препятствие. Задания сборника включают темы, единые для всех российских школ в соответствии с программами и новыми стандартами образования.

Успехов вам с «Английским в фокусе»!

MODULE 1

READING

1. Read the texts. Match the titles to the descriptions of unusual festivals. One title is extra.

1. BABY JUMPING
2. THE MOST COLOURFUL EVENT
3. THE MESSY FESTIVAL
4. THE LEGO COMPETITION
5. FEATHERS FLY HIGH
6. DELICIOUS FOOD

A. If you are a fan of warm fried rings of dough that we lovingly call donuts, join in celebration of the National Donut Day! This American “holiday” is celebrated on the first Friday of June; it is a tradition that dates all the way back to 1917, when Salvation Army volunteers were sent to take care of the US soldiers fighting in World War One. Seeing how homesick and miserable the soldiers were, the women decided to do something special. Sure enough, the hot tempting smell of fresh donuts worked like a charm in lifting their spirits! Since then, it has become a US tradition. What’s even better is that many stores have joined in this fun tradition by handing out free donuts to customers during the entire day.

B. On Saturday April 6th, thousands of adults and children all over the world got together in their respective cities with one purpose in mind to have a good old-fashioned pillow fight with total strangers! Now in its sixth year, the hour-long event is the invention of an organization called *Urban Playground*. The organizers think that the pillow fights are a harmless way for people to free from stress and have some fun. The rules? No hitting anyone with a camera or anyone without a pillow! This year, over 100 cities from Washington D.C. (USA) to London (England), and even Istanbul (Turkey) and São Paulo (Brazil), participated in this fun celebration. Judging from the videos, they were all a great success!

C. Indians love festivals! The most popular is Holi, the festival of colour, held annually at the beginning of spring. As with all Hindu festivals, this one also has a number of different folk tales associated with it. The majority center around the triumph of good over evil. What’s so great about this day? There are some fun processions, folk song and dance performances, but the best part is the ritual of splashing friends and even total strangers, young and old, with dry colours, water guns and using even

buckets of coloured water. At about midday, the friendly chaos comes to an end and people living close to oceans or rivers, usually take a dip in the water to clean themselves, before going home to a homemade feast and a well-deserved siesta.

D. Every July, the people of Spain celebrate the Catholic Festival of Corpus Christi with parades, mystery plays and various other fun celebrations. However, the town of Castrillo de Murcia adds an event called “El Colacho”. While the origins of the tradition which dates back to 1620 are unknown, the event is held to keep away evil spirits. The “El Colacho”, a man dressed in a bright yellow and red outfit, represents the devil who runs from the entrance of a church and jumps over mattresses upon which lie all the babies who have been born during the year. Besides having that magical ability of sending away evil spirits, the “El Colacho” also has to be a very good jumper! No wonder, it is sometimes called the world’s most dangerous festival event.

E. The Boryeong Mud Festival started as fun beach event in 1998. Today, it attracts over 1.5 million visitors who come to Boryeong, South Korea, every July, for the nine-day event that promises “well-being through mud”. If you like the idea of mud-slides, mud massages, mud football etc., this is the festival you will definitely not want to miss! The mud is considered rich in minerals and is used to manufacture cosmetics. In fact, the event was created to promote Boryeong mud cosmetics, but has become a popular festival. Nowhere else can you throw on a swimsuit, cover yourself in five different shades of mud and parade the streets with 50,000 of your closest friends. Festival-goers have their pick of activities like the Mr. Mud contest, mud wrestling and mud races.

2. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

Thailand Ushers In New Year With The World’s Largest Water Fight!

Asian cultures generally celebrate their symbolic New Year with prayers, colourful processions, good food and sometimes even fireworks. The people of Thailand have added one more tradition – having the world’s largest water fight!

Celebrated annually from April 13th to 15th, the Songkran Festival marks the beginning of the solar year and is considered to be the most important festival for the 60 million residents of Thailand. It is so significant that until 1888, this was also the beginning of a new calendar year for the country.

Though the dates were originally based on the Astrological calculations they are now fixed – 13th marks the end of the previous year, 14th is a gap day and 15th marks the beginning of the New Year.

The water festival began accidentally. One of the religious rituals performed during this festival is praying to Lord Buddha and it is followed up with a bathing ceremony for the statue. The blessed water from the bathing is then poured gently onto elders and family members to give them good fortune. Over the years, this gentle pouring has turned into a free-for-all water fight which many believe, was an idea inspired by the Indian festival of Holi. After the religious ceremonies are completed, groups of residents move around on scooters, trucks and even elephants, carrying water guns and buckets filled with water. Those not fortunate enough or too young to have a mode of transport, simply gather by the roadside with large ice-boxes of water. To make the fights a little more exciting, ice patrols go along the streets, handing out the giant pieces of ice so that the water can be nice and chilled when it hits the bodies! Fortunately, the festival dates coincide with Thailand's hottest months so the cold water is actually welcomed.

When it first began, the water fights were held from midday to sunset on April 13th. Now, they sometimes extend out to all days and all times! So if you happen to be in Thailand during these dates next year, be sure to watch out, for nobody is safe from getting wet at this wild festival!

1. A new calendar year and Asian solar year coincide. _____
2. The symbolic Asian year begins in summer. _____
3. The celebration of the solar year
is accompanied by religious ceremonies. _____
4. Astrology used to play an important role
in marking the beginning of the year. _____
5. Astrology helped to introduce the water festival. _____
6. The water ceremony is very old and of religious origin. _____
7. The water festival means bathing
all the statues by ordinary people. _____
8. People pour icy water on passers-by
and try to turn them into statues for a moment. _____

3. Read the text and choose the right options to complete the sentences.

Friday the 13th

Today is Friday the 13th. While to most of us it signifies the start of another carefree weekend, there are some people that consider this day to be ex-

tremely unlucky. As you probably know, number 13 has a bad reputation to begin with. This is the reason many office and residential towers often skip the 13th floor altogether. However, when that date falls on a Friday, the fear factor seems to escalate to a whole new level.

So how bad is it? About 20 million Americans and probably scores more worldwide, are believed to suffer from an irrational fear of this day. Their symptoms range from mild anxiety to fear of something bad is about to happen, to full-blown panic attacks.

Many that suffer from this phobia happen to be employed in professions like construction or ship building, which are fraught with injury risk. That may explain the reason they get nervous and fear that their chances of getting hurt increase when the 13th happens to fall on a Friday.

While nobody is sure why the combination of this date and day causes such fear, there are a few theories. Some believe that it begins with the irrational fear of the number 13 regardless of what day it falls on. Again, the reason behind that totally puzzles researchers. According to Thomas Fernsler, an associate policy scientist at the University of Delaware, it could be because people think 12 to be a complete number – there are 12 months in a year, 12 zodiac signs, 12 tribes of Israel, 12 apostles of Jesus . . . so on and so forth. Hence, the number right after that seems incomplete and therefore, considered unlucky.

Folklore historian Donald Dorsey, traces the fear all the way back to ancient times, when the Vikings inhabited Scandinavia. Twelve gods were having a dinner party at Valhalla, the Vikings' mythological heaven. Suddenly, an uninvited "13th" guest, the mischievous god Loki walked in and provoked Hoder, the blind god of darkness to shoot Balder, the god of joy and gladness.

As for Friday? That happens to be rooted in ancient mythology and religion. According to the Bible, Jesus was crucified on a Friday. Though the date is not believed to be the 13th, it was following the *Last Supper*, which happened to be attended by 13 men that included Judas, the apostle that betrayed Jesus. Other biblical scholars maintain that this was the day when Eve tempted Adam with the forbidden fruit. Again, the date is not clearly remembered. The one bad event that is believed to have happened on Friday the 13th was the killing of Abel by his brother Cain (*the sons of Adam and Eve*).

Experts estimate that businesses lose about \$800 – \$900 million on this day because people avoid travelling, going to work and even, shopping!

Unfortunately, since there is no logical reason behind this fear, not much can be done to help it. However, Dr. Donald Dossey at North Carolina's Stress Management Center/Phobia institute believes she may have found a solution.

She recommends people living with this fear to learn how to pronounce the word "paraskevidekatriaphobia", the other term for the ailment. In her expert opinion, they will be cured the minute they are able to say it out loud, correctly. So go ahead, give it a try and let us know if it works.

1. Number 13 is thought to _____.
 - a) bring luck
 - b) be frightening
 - c) call misfortune
 - d) mean a new start
2. The fear of number 13 is typical of people who _____.
 - a) often worry
 - b) suffer from phobias
 - c) are mentally ill
 - d) are irritable
3. The majority of people prefer never to _____.
 - a) be born on the 13th
 - b) have 13 friends
 - c) buy 13 flowers
 - d) live on the 13th floor
4. Usually people who suffer from the fear of this number _____.
 - a) are very old
 - b) are builders
 - c) have a risky job
 - d) are not educated
5. The fear of the date 13th _____.
 - a) has a scientific foundation
 - b) appeared due to some accidents
 - c) cannot be explained at all
 - d) is an inborn quality
6. The opinion that number 13 is unlucky is supported by _____.
 - a) astrology
 - b) folklore
 - c) medicine
 - d) psychology

7. People believe that Friday is also unlucky because _____.
 - a) of some dramatic happenings in the past
 - b) it is mentioned in the Bible
 - c) scientists prove it
 - d) it often coincides with number 13
8. Some doctors think they can cure the phobia by making the person _____.
 - a) recite poems
 - b) perform risky actions on Friday 13th
 - c) say the difficult medical term for this fear
 - d) say aloud difficult tongue twisters

4. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

Happy Hanukkah

On Thursday, Jewish families residing in the US are in for a double holiday – Thanksgiving and the first full day of Hanukkah, which begins today (on November 27th, 1913) at sundown. It is also known as the Festival of Lights. The last time these two special celebrations coincided was in 1888. Thanksgiving, which by law is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November, is a little late this year, while the 25th day of Kislev (the evening the holiday officially begins), which is determined by the lunar calendar, is the earliest it can be.

Hanukkah is almost like an extended eight-day version of Thanksgiving in terms of the delicious food that families eat. Kids are especially thrilled because believe it or not, one of the rituals of this fun festival is receiving gifts every single day, for eight days!

The folklore behind this important Jewish holiday dates back 2,200 years, when a Greek king tried to introduce his culture and make the people accept it though most of them were Jewish. The residents fought for three years before taking back the temple on Jerusalem's Mount Moriah. Inside, they discovered a small amount of oil, which they were sure, would keep the temple light burning for one day. To their surprise, the oil lasted for eight days, which is why Hanukkah is celebrated for that length of time. Thanks to the legend, the most important ritual of the holiday is the lighting of the Menorah, a holder with nine candles. Eight candles are lit one at a time, to mark each day of the festival. The ninth, known as the Shamash (servant), is used to light the others. Over the years, Menorahs have become increasingly elegant and unique. While in the past some of them were

carved out of chocolate, this year they have taken on a thanksgiving theme, like traditional candleholders including turkeys and even the Mayflower!

As with most fun festivals, food is a big part of Hanukkah. While most years it includes favorites like Sufganiyot, a jelly donut cooked in oil, this year there may have to be some compromises – the menu includes mashed potatoes, bread shaped like a turkey, donuts filled with jelly and cranberries. No matter what is on the dinner table, it is to be delicious!

1. The holiday Hanukkah symbolizes stars. _____
2. Thanksgiving holiday is celebrated on the fixed date. _____
3. The date of Hanukkah is not based on the usual calendar. _____
4. The presents children get during Hanukkah
are usually sweets and toys. _____
5. The legend about the magic oil on Mount Moriah
explains the origin of Hanukkah. _____
6. The legend tells us how many candles must be lighted
and what candleholders must be used. _____
7. Menorah is the most important candle. _____
8. People use Menorahs of different shapes. _____

5. a) Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs. One title is extra.

1. IRISH FOLKLORE
2. THE ORIGIN OF THE TRADITIONS
3. THE SYMBOL OF IRELAND
4. INTRODUCING ST PATRICK'S DAY
5. A BRITISH MISSIONARY
6. THE BIRTH OF THE HOLIDAY

Happy Saint Patrick's Day!

A. Happy St. Patrick's Day! Unfortunately it is Sunday, which means that you cannot pinch (ущипнуть) your school friends (not wearing green) and get away with it, but there are always unsuspecting family members and neighbours that you can have fun with. Also, be sure to go on an extensive search for those lucky four-leaf clovers and look for leprechauns (гномы) that will hopefully lead you to the pot of gold. But before you do all that, be sure to read about the man whose death anniversary we celebrate and how all these unusual customs began.

B. Though this day accounts for some of Ireland's biggest celebrations, St. Patrick was not Irish! Born somewhere along the west coast of Britain

in 385 AD, he was kidnapped and sold to an Irish sheep farmer when he was 16 years old. He ran away at the age of 22 and returned to Britain, spending the next 12 years in a monastery. In his early 30's he went back to Ireland, this time as a missionary to turn the pagan Irish people to Christianity and remained there, until his death on March 17th, 461 AD. According to historians, he was forgotten for hundreds of years and it was not until the 7th century that he was honoured as a Revered Patron Saint of Ireland.

C. While St. Patrick's Day is now a national holiday in Ireland with the festivities lasting for four days, the first celebration was not held there, but in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1732 to help Irish soldiers serving in American colonies reconnect with their country. Over the years, the holiday has become popular with people even if they are not of Irish descent. The biggest parade outside Dublin, takes place in New York City.

D. Oddly enough, green was not the original colour associated with St. Patrick – it was blue! Green was adopted in the 19th century because it represents spring, life and most importantly, the shamrock. As for the “pinching” tradition, nobody really knows how it began. Some believe it was started because pinching gives a green bruise, while others think that wearing green made one invisible to leprechauns. The Irish also think that finding a four-leaf clover brings luck. The Irish believe that each leaf means something. The first represents hope, the second faith, the third love and the fourth, happiness.

E. According to Irish mythology, the leprechaun (whose name comes from the mixture of “small person” and “one shoemaker”) is a small fairy that knows the location of a pot of gold. But to get to that, you not only have to find and catch him, but also, threaten him. Apparently, the best way to find this stealthy little guy is to catch him while he is repairing shoes. But even after that be careful, for he is clever enough to escape!

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. Some traditions connected with St. Patrick's Day are not pleasant. _____
2. If you find a leprechaun on St. Patrick's Day you'll be lucky all your life. _____
3. St. Patrick was born in Ireland but spent his life in England. _____

4. St. Patrick became the saint of Ireland much later after his death. _____
5. St. Patrick was a Christian monk. _____
6. The holiday started in America because there lived very many Irish people. _____
7. All the traditions connected with this holiday were born in America in the 20th century. _____
8. On St. Patrick's Day crowds of people hunt for the leprechaun to find gold. _____

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. Read the text and choose the right options.

"Playing" With Food Has Never Looked So Good!

A mosaic of a tea picker, a wild flower meadow and a working camera all made (1)_____ sugar, were just some of the extraordinary (2)_____ in store for the (3)_____ of people fortunate enough to attend the (4)_____ Experimental Food Society Spectacular. The event is the (5)_____ of Alexa Perrin who is trying to change (6)_____ perception of food from something they just swallow to something they admire as an art form. Each year, she invites some of England's finest food artists ranging from butter (7)_____ to experimental confectioners to demonstrate their artistic skills (8)_____ "playing" with their food. The results are magical like the Glow in the Dark ice cream. Created by food (9)_____ Charlie Harry Francis, its secret (10)_____ is calcium-activated luminescence jellyfish protein that lights up when someone licks it!

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a) of | b) by | c) with | d) from |
| 2. a) views | b) sights | c) photos | d) seeing |
| 3. a) thousand | b) thousand's | c) thousands | d) thousands' |
| 4. a) annual | b) annually | c) yearly | d) year |
| 5. a) brainstorm | b) brainchild | c) brainwave | d) brainpower |
| 6. a) person | b) person's | c) people | d) people's |
| 7. a) paintings | b) painters | c) sculptures | d) sculptors |
| 8. a) with | b) by | c) of | d) like |
| 9. a) invention | b) inventor | c) discovery | d) discoverer |
| 10. a) thing | b) material | c) ingredient | d) half |

7. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Get Ready To Celebrate Diwali

In November Hindus all over the world will celebrate Diwali, which means row of lights. The ancient (1)_____ **CELEBRATE** is the biggest of all (2)_____ (3)_____. The day begins with a (4)_____ to the temple. **INDIA/FESTIVE VISIT**

Then it is quite (5)_____ of families and friends to get together and celebrate by exchanging gifts and ethnic sweets. Buying gold (6)_____ is considered good **TYPE** luck, so many women dressed in their finest clothes go to the (7)_____ in the afternoon. When the sun **JEWEL** sets, most households are illuminated with diyas (small oil lamps) and with (8)_____ fireworks. **JEWEL**

What makes the (9)_____ fun is that it is not a **COLOUR** (10)_____ display. Everyone gets to create his/her **CELEBRATE** own show with their (11)_____ firecrackers. The **PROFESSION** young ones like sparklers, the teens and adults prefer **FAVOUR** the louder, more (12)_____ versions. The reason why **POWER** the day is celebrated is (13)_____ in (14)_____ Indian **DIFFER(2)** states. For some it's to celebrate the return of Hindu king Rama, wife and brother to the ancient (15)_____ **KING** after spending 14 years in the forest. Others believe it (16)_____ the triumph of good over evil! **SYMBOL**

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Happy Valentine's Day!

There are many legends about the origin of Valentine's Day. The (1)_____ one dates all the way back to **POPULAR** 270 AD, the days of the Roman Empire. Emperor Claudius II believed that single men made (2)_____ **GOOD** soldiers. However, Bishop Valentine (3)_____ many **PERFORM** secret marriage ceremonies. When the Emperor discovered this, he sentenced the Bishop to death. While in prison, he (4)_____ in love with the jailor's **FALL** daughter and just before he (5)_____ on February **EXECUTE** 14th, (6)_____ her a note signed – "From Your Valen- **SEND**

time" – a phrase that is still widely (7)_____ today! **USE**
Over one billion cards (8)_____ and (9)_____ on **SELL/EXCHANGE**
Valentine's Day worldwide making it one of the
(10)_____ days for greeting card companies. **BIG**
(11)_____ though, a majority of the cards (12)_____ **SURPRISE/BUY**
for teachers. And (13)_____! **CHILD**

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Christmas is Coming

With Christmas fast approaching, (1)_____ trees **BEAUTY**
and strings of (2)_____ lights can be seen in **DECORATE**
(3)_____ all across the world. However, David **NEIGHBOUR**
Richards, the Guinness World Record – (4)_____ of **WIN**
2011, surprised everybody by displaying half a mil-
lion lights. In October he began the process of
(5)_____ this (6)_____ 502,165 light display. His **BUILD/AMAZE**
neighbours' (7)_____ was difficult to predict. Some **REACT**
were even (8)_____. But since the lights go across **FURY**
David's property, (9)_____ or (10)_____, there is not **FORTUNATE(2)**
much they can do. And while David's primary reason
for creating this rather (11)_____ and (12)_____ dis- **USUAL/COLOUR**
play has a (13)_____ motive, there is a 'bright' side **SELF**
to it too. Thousands of people that visited his house
helped raise \$72,000 for (14)_____ children's char- **VARY**
ities.

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

A (1)_____ Dedicated to Internet Cat Videos! CELEBRATE
Cat (2)_____ gathered in downtown Oakland for the **LOVE**
first Internet Cat Video (3)_____. The (4)_____ party **FESTIVE/COLOUR**
which began at 3.00 p.m. centered around local
bands, who (5)_____ up as cats, (6)_____ telling cat **DRESS/COMEDY**
jokes. However, the highlight of the event began
after the sun set, when the (7)_____ crowd settled **ENTHUSIASM**
down to watch a 70-minute movie on the wall of a
10-storied (8)_____ in the city's (9)_____ downtown **BUILD/HISTORY**

area. The entire blockbuster included clips of the funniest cat videos on the Internet. The event was so **(10)**_____ that we have a **(11)**_____ it is going to **SUCCESS/FEEL** take place annually.

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

La Tomatina Festival

If you **(1)**_____ not a big fan of tomatoes it **(2)**_____ **BE(2)**
(3)_____ to keep away from the charming town of **GOOD**
 Bunol on the last Wednesday of August. The
(4)_____ sleepy Spanish town becomes the stage **NORMAL**
 for the **(5)**_____ **(6)**_____ food fight – the La **WORLD/LARGE**
 Tomatina. The roots of the festival can **(7)**_____ **TRACE**
 back to some disobedient youngsters who **(8)**_____ **DECIDE**
 to stop the parade they were not allowed to partici-
 pate in, by attacking everyone with tomatoes. The
 kids **(9)**_____ so much fun that they kept **(10)**_____ **HAVE/RETURN**
 every year and soon other bystanders **(11)**_____ in **JOIN**
 and a fun festival was born! Over the years, the town
(12)_____ this food fight into a week long fiesta that **TRANSFORM**
(13)_____ colorful parades, **(14)**_____ and even fire- **INCLUDE/DANCE**
 works. Tourists and locals alike, gather **(15)**_____ **ENJOY**
 the good food and drinks. No wonder that the La
 Tomatina **(16)**_____ one of Spain's **(17)**_____ festi- **BECOME/POPULAR**
 vals, **(18)**_____ only to Pamplona's Bull Run. **TWO**

12. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Laughing Helps

This Sunday, May 6th is World **(1)**_____ Day, a spe- **LAUGH**
 cial day that can be celebrated by anyone, anywhere
 – all they have to do, is laugh aloud and **(2)**_____. **HEART**
 Celebrated annually on the first Sunday of May the
 fun event was started by the **(3)**_____ physician, Dr. **INDIA**
 Madan Kataria. His wish to make the world a hap-
 pier place began in 1995, with the **(4)**_____ of **INTRODUCE**
(5)_____ Yoga. Though the first class was attended **LAUGH**

by only 5 students, in a short time, (6)_____ yoga **USUAL**
classes began to be held all over the world. It is a
(7)_____ of (8)_____ exercises and uncontrolled **COMBINE/BREATHE**
(9)_____ that makes you feel (10)_____ and **LAUGH/OPTIMISM**
(11)_____. Today, there are over 6,000 (12)_____ **COMFORT/FIT**
clubs that offer this option in countries ranging from
Australia to Kenya in East Africa. Members get to-
gether every day to “exercise” by simply laughing
out loud, waving their hands and making (13)_____ **FUN**
faces at each other.

WRITING

- 13. Your English pen friend is interested in customs and traditions of your country. Write him/her an e-mail about your favourite holiday and traditions as well as superstitions connected with it. Write 60–70 words.**
- 14. You’ve got a letter from your friend. Write him/her a letter and answer his/her four questions:** *What interesting festival of your country can you tell me about? What preparations do you make for it? What happens during the event? What do you do and how do you feel?*
Write 100–120 words.

MODULE 2

READING

1. a) Read the text. Match the titles to the paragraphs of the text. One title is extra.

Sweden's ICEHOTEL Opens for the 24th Year

1. ONLY THE RICH ARE INVITED
2. CONSTRUCTION OF MAGIC
3. HAVE A HOLIDAY TO YOUR CHOICE!
4. AN ACCIDENTAL START
5. THE FIRST IS THE BEST
6. MODERNIZED EVERY YEAR
7. ENJOY A COOL NIGHT!
8. ICE ROOMS TO ANY TASTE AND BUDGET
9. ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY

A. Sweden's ICEHOTEL is known for many things: its "out of this world" location, great architecture and even freezing comfort, but not for longevity (долговечность)! The hotel is located in the village of Jukkasjarvi. It has to be rebuilt every year because it is carved entirely from ice blocks. They melt when the summer comes along. Each time the building gets increasingly better!

B. Over 20 years ago, a local company looking for the ways how to attract tourists to Jukkasjarvi during the freezing winter months, decided to host an art exhibition inside an igloo built on the frozen Torne River. The 5,6 square meters structure was a huge success attracting many day visitors. One day a group of brave people arrived with sleeping bags and announced their intention to spend the night inside the igloo. After that the idea of constructing the ICEHOTEL was born.

C. The hotel has come a long way since its beginnings. Constructed from 1,000 tons of ice and 30,000 tons of "snice" (a mixture of ice and snow), it now covers 5,500 square meters. The construction process begins in March and April, when about 5,000 tons of ice is harvested from the river and transferred to a cold storage where it sits till the beginning of winter. Building of the hotel begins in November when about 100 workers, half of them artists, invited to design special sections, come to the region. By December, it is ready and open for business.

D. Each version of the hotel is unique, more a work of art than a structure made from frozen water. Its 47 rooms built to accommodate visitors on all kinds of budgets vary from luxurious suites to rooms that are furnished with just an icy bed and a reindeer skin.

E. But no matter what room the guests are in, the temperature is -5°C! Guests are advised to use thermal sleeping bags and keep their gloves and winter hats on all night. No wonder that most end up spending just one night in this freezing environment before moving to more conventional warmer cabins nearby. But the guests all agree that it is an experience like none other.

F. Like at any hotel, guests can choose to walk around all day or pick from a number of activities like dog sledding, snowmobile safaris and overnight wilderness camping. Though dining choices are pretty much limited to the restaurants in the hotel, guests have very little to complain about.

G. The best part about this semi-permanent structure is that ecologically it is the ultimate green building. It houses and entertains guests all winter and then as summer approaches and the temperatures rise, simply melts into one giant puddle, leaving behind no trace of its existence.

H. Over the years, many other ice hotels have emerged and similar destinations can now also be found in Canada, Norway, Finland and Romania. However, the original one remains the biggest and the grandest of all.

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. The ICEHOTEL is situated in the world famous place. _____
2. The idea of the ICEHOTEL belonged to the local architect. _____
3. You can book a room with the temperature up to your choice. _____
4. Special warm clothes for the night are offered by the hotel. _____
5. Most guests prefer to stay at the hotel just for a night. _____
6. The range of winter activities is great. _____
7. The ICEHOTEL was awarded a special prize by the Green Peace authorities. _____
8. Today ICEHOTEL is an internationally popular project. _____

2. Read the text and choose the right options to complete the sentences.

The Little Match Girl

(after Hans Christian Andersen)

Most terribly cold it was; it snowed, and was nearly quite dark. It was the last evening of the year. A poor little girl, bareheaded, and with naked feet was walking along the street. She carried some matches in an old apron, and she held a bundle of them in her hand. Nobody had bought anything from her the whole day; no one had given her a single coin. She was trembling with cold and hunger – a very picture of sorrow, the poor little thing! From all the windows the candles were gleaming, and it smelt so deliciously of roast goose, for you know it was New Year's Eve.

At the corner of the street she seated herself down. She grew colder and colder, and she couldn't go home, for she had not sold any matches and could not bring a penny of money. She would certainly get blows from her father, and at home it was cold too.

Her little hands were icy cold. Oh! A match might give her a world of comfort, if she only dared take a single one out of the bundle, and warm her fingers by it. She drew one out. It was a warm, bright flame, like a candle, as she held her hands over it: it was a wonderful light. It seemed really to the little maiden as though she were sitting in front of a large iron stove. But in a moment the small flame went out and the stove vanished.

She rubbed another one against the wall: it burned brightly, and where the light fell on the wall, there the wall became transparent, and she could see into the room. On the table a snow-white tablecloth was spread; upon it the roast goose was steaming famously with its stuffing of apple and dried plums. And the goose hopped down from the dish with a knife and a fork in its breast and came up to the poor little girl. She lighted another match. Now there she was sitting under the most magnificent Christmas tree: it was still larger, and more decorated than the one which she had seen through the glass door in the rich merchant's house.

The lights of the Christmas tree rose higher and higher, she saw them now as stars in heaven; one fell down and formed a long trail of fire.

"Someone is just dead!" said the little girl; for her old grandmother, the only person who had loved her, and who was now no more, had told her, that when a star falls, a soul goes to God.

She drew another match against the wall: it was again light, and in the light there stood her old grandmother, so bright and mild, and with such

an expression of love. "Grandmother!" cried the little one. "Oh, take me with you! You go away when the match burns out!" And she rubbed the whole bundle of matches quickly against the wall, for she wanted to be quite sure of keeping her grandmother near her. The grandmother took the little girl on her arm, and both flew in brightness and in joy so high, and there was neither cold, nor hunger, nor anxiety – they were with God.

But on the corner, at the cold hour of dawn, sat the poor girl, with rosy cheeks and with a smiling mouth, leaning against the wall – frozen to death on the last evening of the old year. "She wanted to warm herself," people said. No one had the slightest suspicion of what beautiful things she had seen.

1. The action of the tale takes place _____.
 - a) on the New Year Day
 - b) on the 31st of December
 - c) at Christmas night
 - d) on the girl's birthday
2. She carried some matches _____.
 - a) to light the candles on the Christmas tree
 - b) that she had bought at the next door greengrocer's
 - c) to burn them for heat
 - d) to sell them in the street
3. She couldn't go home because _____.
 - a) it was very far away
 - b) she was too tired to walk
 - c) she was afraid of her father
 - d) she had lost the way
4. She felt a bit warmer when _____.
 - a) she lit the first match
 - b) some people invited her for tea in front of a large iron stove
 - c) she found a candle and lit it
 - d) she saw a wonderful light behind the wall
5. She could see behind the walls because _____.
 - a) the matches worked magic
 - b) the walls in that street were all transparent
 - c) they were made of glass
 - d) she was a fairy

6. The girl's grandmother _____.
 - a) was going to visit her on the New Year night
 - b) was cooking a goose for Christmas dinner
 - c) wanted to help her to sell the matches
 - d) had loved her most of all in the family, but she was not alive
7. The girl and her grandmother _____.
 - a) were glad to see each other
 - b) were so beautiful and so tall
 - c) were happy to fly together to the sky
 - d) were both cold and hungry
8. The people in the street could see _____.
 - a) the girl warming herself with matches
 - b) the girl dead from cold
 - c) the beautiful things the girl had seen
 - d) the girl and her grandmother flying to the sky

3. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

American National No Housework Day

No Housework Day is one of those days you see on calendars on the Internet but don't know where it came from. It is always on April 7th. It is one day of the year when it is OK to do nothing in the house. Everybody has the day off from doing the household chores. It's OK to let the dishes and the washing pile up; it's no problem to let another layer of dust settle on top of the TV; and it's absolutely fine to leave the vacuum cleaner in its corner for the day. The laundry will be just fine in the basket until tomorrow. And as for cooking, make sure you have a home-delivery phone number handy. Or get yourself off to a restaurant. This is also a good day for those who never do anything around the house, who never lift a finger, to appreciate those who do the housework.

You could celebrate it a little differently; if you're not the person who normally does the housework, why not take over just for today? Or if you have an elderly neighbour, how about offering to help out with the chores on this No Housework Day?

What is housework, exactly? If you never do it, you probably never think about this. It is a lot of hard work and someone does it every single day. It starts while the rest of the house is still asleep. Next time you wake up, listen to see if you can hear the washing machine working or smell the coffee ma-

chine. It happens while you are still trying to open your eyes at the breakfast table. Then while you are at school, the breakfast dishes are magically cleaned, the tables wiped and the dishes all put in their place. You come home from school and the bath is clean, again. Your shirts are washed, ironed, and hanging in your closet, again. The toothpaste tube in the bathroom is never empty. Who does all this invisible housework?

A recent study conducted at the University of Michigan found that the average married American woman does 17 hours of housework per week! After a long day at school or work, housework is the last thing anyone wants to come home to do.

Doctors say that it is essential for people with busy lifestyles to relax. Relaxation can lower heart rate and blood pressure, reduce headaches, and improve concentration.

Celebrate National No Housework Day by ignoring the dirty dishes in the sink and the piles of laundry that need to be done and just relax. You deserve it!

1. National No Housework Day
was founded by American doctors. _____
2. April 7th is the day off in the USA. _____
3. Home-delivery from restaurants
is free on No Housework Day. _____
4. Some people who don't usually do any household
chores prefer to do them on this day. _____
5. Those who do housework get up earlier
than the rest of the family. _____
6. Special robots are available
to do all the household chores. _____
7. Housework is a popular hobby for American teens. _____
8. Regular relaxation is necessary for health. _____

4. Read the text. Match the titles to the paragraphs of the text. One title is extra.

1. MOVING A SPACE HOUSE
2. SCIENTIFIC CENTRE
3. BIRTHDAY GREETINGS
4. A GOOD BEGINNING MAKES A GOOD ENDING
5. SPACE FOR PRIVACY
6. INTERNATIONAL HOME
7. WORK OUT AT THE SPACE GYM!

International Space Station Celebrates 15 Years in Orbit

A. On November 20th, 1998, a Russian rocket launched off with an unusual piece of cargo – Zarya (“sunrise” in Russian), the module that became the first piece of the largest manmade structure ever built in airless space – The International Space Station (ISS). Designed to be the power source for the ISS, it orbited Earth for two weeks, before being joined by Unity.

B. Launched by the US Space Shuttle Endeavour on December 6th, 1998, Unity arrived with a crew of six American and Russian astronauts. A few days later, the American module was successfully attached to the Russian module. On December 11th, 1998, at 2.54 p.m. the astronauts made history by becoming the first humans to board the newly established International Space Station.

C. Over the years, the ISS has grown to the size of a football pitch with about the same amount of livable space as a normal six-bedroom house. So it's big enough for hosting teams of astronauts from around the world, for as long as six months at a time. What's even cooler is that this large construction project is a never before seen international cooperation. Five different space agencies – NASA, Roscosmos, ESA, JAXA and CSA, representing 15 countries have come together to make the ISS a reality.

D. Over the last 15 years, astronauts have made 174 spacewalks and spent 1,100 hours or nearly 46 days on different missions in open space. With over 1,500 experiments done in the five research modules, the station has been responsible for many important scientific discoveries and breakthroughs.

E. Besides performing experiments, all astronauts that reside at the ISS are living experiments themselves. That's because they allow scientists to monitor the effects of zero gravity on the human body and seek out solutions to fight them. For example, one of the biggest illnesses suffered by astronauts used to be weakened bones and muscles. Today, the effects have been reduced by changing their diets and adding a gym to the ISS.

F. Psychological health which is as important as physical well-being has also been improved by providing the astronauts with tiny cabins that allow for some time to be alone and the opportunity to talk to their loved ones in private. These improvements are very important for the scientists that visit the ISS for short or longer periods of time.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

5. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

History of Skyscrapers

Two (1)_____ in the middle of the 1800s made it possible to build modern skyscrapers. Before the (2)_____ Revolution brick and stone walls carried the (3)_____ of buildings. Because each floor was very heavy it was (4)_____ to build very high houses. In the middle of the 19th century steel became an important (5)_____ material. This metal was strong and light. Architects could now construct a steel skeleton to support very tall (6)_____. Chicago's Home Insurance Company Building was ten-stories tall and the first skyscraper to use such a steel (7)_____. Skyscrapers would have been (8)_____ if people had to walk up and down many flights of stairs. In 1853 an (9)_____ safe enough to carry passengers was invented by Elisha Graves Otis. (*To be continued*)

DISCOVER

INDUSTRY

WEIGH

POSSIBLE

BUILD

BUILD

CONSTRUCT

USE

ELEVATE

6. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

History of Skyscrapers

(*Continued*)

During the early 20th century the construction of tall buildings (1)_____ very popular in big cities. Cities grew (2)_____ as (3)_____ people could live and work there. Tall buildings (4)_____ also _____ as a symbol of power and greatness. Major cities, especially in America, (5)_____ for the (6)_____ buildings in the world. For four decades the Empire State Building in New York was the world's (7)_____ structure. The 381-metre high landmark has 102 stories and (8)_____ in 1932. The World Trade Centre, (9)_____ in 1973, became a symbol of the (10)_____ economic strength. The destruction of the World Trade Centre in the terrorist attacks of 2001 (11)_____ the heart of the city. Today the

BECOME

BIG/MANY

SEE

FIGHT/TALL

HIGH

COMPLETE

FINISH

CITY

HIT

world's tallest buildings no (12)_____ stand in America. Other countries, mainly in the (13)_____ regions of Asia, (14)_____ the prestigious race for the tallest structures in the world. Some experts say (15)_____ a 1000-metre high structure (16)_____ no problem with today's technology; others think that we need (17)_____, (18)_____ materials as well as (19)_____ elevators to make this possible.

**LONG
GROW
ENTER**

BUILD/BE

**LIGHT/STRONG
FAST**

7. Read the text and choose the right options.

What Does an Architect Do?

Architects (1)_____ all kinds of buildings: schools and skyscrapers, hospitals and hotels, churches, train stations and houses.

Any building that is used by people (2)_____ by some architect.

A design is simply a plan. Before (3)_____ a building, an architect needs to draw a plan of the building. Sometimes architects (4)_____ a cardboard or plastic model of the building.

The building is then built by a construction company (5)_____ follows the directions of the plan. The architect closely controls the construction company (6)_____ sure that the building (7)_____ according to the plan. Architects have to think of many things before they draw up the plan for a building. First they have to think about (8)_____ the building will be used for, how many people (9)_____ to use the building at the same time and what types of activities these people will do in the building. So, they think about the "function" of the building.

Besides (10)_____ about the function and safety of a building, architects also spend time creatively thinking about what they want the building to look (11)_____.

Architects have to be good (12)_____ and good scientists when they design a building. The building must be pleasant to look (13)_____, pleasant to work in and strong (14)_____ to be safe from most natural disasters.

1. a) construct b) design c) invent d) create
2. a) designed
b) is designed
c) is designing
d) was designed

3. a) constructing
b) construction
c) constructed
d) being constructed
4. a) do b) make c) have d) design
5. a) who b) where c) which d) what
6. a) making b) made c) to make d) make
7. a) build b) building c) built d) is being built
8. a) how b) what c) which d) that
9. a) are going b) going c) were going d) will be going
10. a) thought b) think c) thinking d) to think
11. a) like b) as c) such as d) –
12. a) painters b) artists c) arts d) creators
13. a) to b) in c) at d) for
14. a) too b) very c) also d) enough

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Spend Time with Family and Loved Ones

When was the last time you (1)_____ your family **TELL**
and close personal friends that you (2)_____ them? **LOVE**
Whatever your answer, do it today. A few days ago
my grandfather (3)_____ to hospital, just days after **TAKE**
his (4)_____ birthday, for heart problems. He **EIGHTY**
(5)_____ already heart surgery, and this time, just **HAVE**
as in the past, he managed. But any day can be his
day, the day when it (6)_____ too late to tell him **BE**
how much he (7)_____ to me over the years. **MEAN**
(8)_____ that day (9)_____ for your loved ones **NOT LET/COME**
without (10)_____ them what they mean to you. I **TELL**
know that for many of us, (11)_____ those kinds of **EXPRESS**
feelings isn't easy. That's true for me, but I
(12)_____ to overcome those barriers since I **TRY**
understood it. But even if that's too difficult for you, I
recommend you (13)_____ more time with your **SPEND**
family or (14)_____ friends. Talk to them. Listen to **TREASURE**
them. Understand them. Just (15)_____ a little time **SPEND**

with someone (16)_____ that you care. It's our ac- **SHOW**
tions, not just our words, that really speak what our
hearts (17)_____. **FEEL**

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Houses and Homes: Culture and Lifestyle

Home styles around the world are (1)_____ because **DIFFER**
of culture and tradition. Western-style houses and
(2)_____ are found all over the world. With their simple **BUILD**
design they are (3)_____ replacing (4)_____ **SLOW/TRADITION**
houses in the Middle East and Asia. In big cities
where there is not enough space people often live in
apartments.
They appear in (5)_____ sizes and forms – from one- **VARY**
room apartments to apartments with balconies or
terraces or even penthouses . Town houses in cities
have separate street (6)_____. Many (7)_____ **ENTER/SUBURB**
residents live in single-family houses with their own yards
and gardens. In rural areas farmhouses (8)_____ **USUAL**
stand alone in the (9)_____ of fields, barns and huts. **SURROUND**

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

A Gingerbread House Even Hansel and Gretel Would Approve Of

While the rest of us (1)_____ to piece together our **STRUGGLE**
miniature gingerbread houses, the people at Tradi-
tions Club in Bryan, Texas (2)_____ one that is **BUILD**
(3)_____ than many homes and hard enough for **LARGE**
people (4)_____ in! Not surprisingly the 1,110 cubic **WALK**
metres delightful structure (5)_____ to get a Guinness **MANAGE**
World Record, (6)_____ out the previous title- **BEAT**
holder – a 1,019 cubic metres model (7)_____ at **CONSTRUCT**
Minnesota's Mall of America in 2012. The bakers
began the construction of this house by (8)_____ **PREPARE**
delicious gingerbread panels (9)_____ 1,800 **USE**
pounds of butter, 7,200 eggs, 7,200 pounds of

flour, 1,080 ounces of ground ginger and 2,925 pounds of brown sugar, some of which **(10)**____ **USE**
for the icing. Then they **(11)**____ the sweet **BEGIN**
process of **(12)**____ it with 22,304 pieces of candy! **DECORATE**

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

What makes **(1)**____ teens and young people happy **AMERICA**
these days? You might call money and music as
(2)____ sources of **(3)**____. You would be wrong. **PRIME/HAPPY**
Among 13–24 year olds, according to a survey asked
of 1,280 people, spending time with family came in at
top. Seventy-three per cent indicated that a good
(4)____ with their parents made them happy. In **RELATE**
(5)____, when looking towards a role model, **ADD**
(6)____ half of the respondents mentioned one of **NEAR**
their parents. Other results can cause some **(7)**____. **EMBARRASS**
Most of the people **(8)**____ felt happy with the **GENERAL**
(9)____ of their lives, but the survey discovered a **DIRECT**
(10)____ divide. Whites tended to be happier across **RACE**
all **(11)**____ categories than Afro-Americans or His- **ECONOMY**
panics. As for having **(12)**____ times, kids noted a 10% **STRESS**
higher rate than adults. For those in the 18–24 range,
jobs and **(13)**____ matters caused worry. Respon- **FINANCE**
dents in the 18–24 year old range were more **(14)**____. **OPTIMIST**

WRITING

12. You've got a letter from your English-speaking pen friend about his/her neighbourhood and neighbours. Write him/her a letter and answer his/her four questions: What do you like about your neighbourhood? What are your next-door neighbours like? Do you sometimes help your neighbours? Write 80–100 words.

13. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Peter. Write him a letter and answer his questions.

Hope you had a great holiday. I liked the historical palace in the picture you sent me. When was it built? Who lived there at that time? What is it like inside? Write 100–120 words.

MODULE 3

READING

1. Read the texts. Match the names of painting styles to their description. One name is extra.

1. ABSTRACT ART
2. POP ART
3. MINIMALISM
4. CUBISM
5. REALISM
6. IMPRESSIONISM

A. It is one of the earliest modern painting styles that originated in Paris, France. It is characterized by thin brushstrokes and an emphasis on the depiction of light. The artists often painted outdoors to capture sunlight and colour of their subjects. The style got its name from the title of Claude Monet's work "Impression". In the 1870s such paintings were considered radical because they were not painted according to the rules.

B. It is the art style that most people regard as "real art", where the subject of the painting looks very much like it appears in real life. It is an attempt to represent subject matter truthfully without supernatural elements. The term originated in the 19th century to describe the work of artists who focused on everyday life. The artist uses perspective to create an illusion of reality, setting the composition and lighting to make the most of the subject.

C. It refers to a style of painting that shows the essence (суть) of a subject rather than the detail. It uses a visual language of form, colour and line to create a composition which may be far from reality. The emphasis is on spontaneous or subconscious creation. Colours and shapes are used to portray emotions and the landscape of one's inner world. The paintings are emotionally intense and spontaneously created by the artist.

D. It occurred as a reaction to abstract expressionism, which mid-1950s British artists believed was the art that was far-removed from daily life. It revolved around ordinary subjects like comic books, advertising, news, celebrities, and other objects found in the everyday life. It was a return to realism and representation in art. Prominent artists in this field include Andy Warhol and Jasper Johns.

E. It is chiefly American movement in the visual arts and music that is, as expected, characterized by simplicity. It focuses on the most essential and elemental aspects of an object. Instead of energy-filled self-expression as is the hallmark of abstract expressionism, this style paints only what the artist believes is necessary. Some of the more famous painters are Kazimir Malevich and Frank Stellas.

2. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

Haunted Castles in Britain

The idea of real haunted castles is familiar to us through films and literature. But it is not only in fiction that castles have ghosts. It is not really surprising that this should be so considering the bloody history of many of them. Tortures and murders were common things and many dungeons had special places into which prisoners were thrown without food or water and simply forgotten. Although many haunted castles may now welcome visitors in order to pay the bills, this has done very little to wipe out the psychic memory of the injustices (несправедливости) committed within their walls.

The Castle of Mey was built in the 16th century by George Sinclair, the 4th Earl of Caithness. It is his granddaughter who haunts the castle. The story goes that Elizabeth Sinclair fell in love with a ploughman who worked on a local farm. Her father was horrified that she should mix with a "commoner". So he imprisoned her in a room at the top of the castle tower to prevent her from seeing him. Some people say that one day she leaned too far out of a window to try and catch a glimpse of her beloved working in the fields and that she fell to her death. Others say that she was so unhappy that she threw herself from the tower window. Whatever the truth is, today the so-called "Green Lady" can sometimes be seen sadly moving around the castle. She is most often observed in the tower room where she was imprisoned.

Leeds Castle in Kent must be one of the most beautiful haunted castles in Britain. The ghost that is said to haunt the castle is a black dog, a curly-haired retriever which appears and disappears within moments, sometimes fading into a wall or passing through a closed door. The dog is associated with death or other misfortune befalling a member of the castle owner's family. This is strange because many years

ago a woman was sitting by a window when she saw the dog disappearing into a wall. The woman went to investigate the creature and the window by which she had been sitting collapsed landing on the spot where she had been sitting just moments before. The ghost saved her!

1. There are ghosts in some castles due to evil events of the past. _____
2. Castle owners invite visitors to help them drive the ghosts away. _____
3. The more bloody the history of the castle is the more haunted it is. _____
4. Elizabeth haunts the Castle of Mey because she was very unhappy there. _____
5. Elizabeth wanted to marry the farmer without her parents' consent. _____
6. Elizabeth died because her beloved was beheaded. _____
7. Ghosts can sometimes warn people of the coming danger. _____
8. The ghost dog pushed the woman out of the window. _____

3. Read the text and choose the right options to complete the sentences.

Who is a Monster: Dr. Jekyll or Mr. Hyde?

Mr. Utterson is a London lawyer who is a friend of Dr. Jekyll. Doctor Jekyll is a kind, prominent and educated man, a medical doctor and scientist. Jekyll gave up his regular practice to experiment with non-traditional medicine. Utterson is worried because Jekyll has written a will that leaves all his money to his new partner Mr. Hyde. Utterson has heard bad things of Hyde and disliked him at first sight when they met. The lawyer thinks his friend is being blackmailed.

One day, the lawyer is asked to identify the body of a murdered man, Sir Danvers Carew. Hyde is suspected of the murder, but he has disappeared. Jekyll swears that he has not seen Hyde and has broken with him forever. The case remains unsolved.

Suddenly, though, Jekyll locks himself into his laboratory, yelling to the servants through the door, directing them to gather chemicals for him. The servants recognize a change in his voice and think that their master

has been murdered and another man has taken his place in the lab. They call Utterson who breaks down the door. On the floor lies Hyde, who has killed himself with poison. Sadly, Utterson understands Hyde returned and killed Jekyll, but the doctor's body is nowhere to be found.

He does find, however, a letter in which Jekyll explains his relationship to Hyde. Doctor Jekyll believed that there are two parts to each person: the Good Self which is civilized and tries to be the best all the time; and the Bad Self which we try to suppress at all times. He decides to find a way to separate his two beings. He succeeds in his experiments with chemicals and transforms into Hyde to commit horrifying crimes. For a while Jekyll enjoys his two bodies as he can do whatever he likes without fear of discovery. He is shocked when Hyde kills Sir Danvers Carew and threatens his bride. He decides never to take the chemicals again. However, Hyde is now strong and appears whether Jekyll will have him or not. Indeed, Jekyll must use the poison to get rid of him. Jekyll understands that it is only by killing his body that Hyde's body, too, will die.

1. Dr. Jekyll is an outstanding _____.
 - a) non-traditional healer
 - b) physicist
 - c) physician
 - d) chemist
2. Mr. Utterson disliked Mr Hyde because he thought the latter was _____.
 - a) insincere
 - b) dangerous
 - c) nervous
 - d) too good
3. The police couldn't arrest Mr Hyde for murder because _____.
 - a) they couldn't prove it
 - b) Dr. Jekyll hid him
 - c) they couldn't catch him
 - d) he left the country
4. The servants called Mr. Utterson because they were sure _____.
 - a) they had caught Mr. Hyde
 - b) the thief was in the house
 - c) the laboratory had been ruined
 - d) Dr. Jekyll had been killed

5. Dr. Jekyll who believed in human duplicity (двойственность) had managed to _____.
 - a) clone himself
 - b) turn his friend into Mr. Hyde
 - c) divide himself into two persons
 - d) multiply a number of selves
6. When Dr. Jekyll turned into Mr. Hyde he _____.
 - a) started drinking
 - b) wanted to marry two ladies
 - c) cheated people
 - d) became a criminal
7. Dr. Jekyll got really frightened because _____.
 - a) Hyde threatened to kill him
 - b) the servants were ready to open his secret
 - c) he couldn't control Hyde any more
 - d) Sir Danvers Carew wanted to send him to prison
8. Dr. Jekyll poisoned himself _____.
 - a) not to go to prison
 - b) to destroy Hyde
 - c) to escape Hyde's control
 - d) to prove his theory

4. Read the texts. Match the titles to the interpretations of dreams. One title is extra.

1. COMFORTABLE LIFE
2. WORK SHOWS THE WORKMAN
3. CHANGE THE COURSE
4. EMOTIONS MATTER
5. PROMISING JOY
6. HIGH STATUS IN STORE

A. To see a baboon (a large monkey) in your dream suggests that you need to be more expressive in your feelings. You need to be more direct in telling others how you feel. On the other hand, it could be saying that you are expressing yourself in an inappropriate manner. In particular, dreaming of a white baboon means that you are completely devoid of emotions.

B. To see a baby in your dream means warmth and new beginnings. Babies symbolize something in your own inner nature that is pure, helpless. If you dream that the baby is smiling at you, then it suggests that you are experiencing pure joy. If you find a baby in your dream, then it suggests that you have understood your hidden potential.

C. To see or dream that you are on a balcony refers to your desire to be seen and noticed. You are searching for prestige and higher status. It may also mean that you are on your way up the social ladder. If the balcony is clean, then it indicates that you are looked up to by others. If the balcony is old, then it suggests that your public image is in need of repair.

D. To see a ghost in your dream represents something that is no longer within reach. It indicates that you are feeling dissatisfied. Try to understand what the ghost wants or what it is looking for. The dream may also be a calling for you to move on and change your modes of thinking and behaviour. To see your own ghost in your dream symbolizes aspects of yourself that you fear.

E. To see a vegetable or fruit garden in your dream means that your hard work will pay off in the end. It also symbolizes stability, potential, and inner growth. You need to develop a new skill, pay attention to your spiritual and personal growth. To see a flower garden in your dream represents comfort, love and domestic bliss.

5. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

Art Today, Sand Tomorrow!

California resident Jim Denevan, is an amazing artist whose work is admired by all, but owned by none – that's because all of Jim's art is created on an unusual canvas – the soft sand. He sometimes spends days working on a piece, only to see it washed away by the sea or a storm and that is just the way he likes it.

Denevan, who is also a well-regarded chef, discovered his artistic talents about ten years ago, when he was walking along the beach with a stick. He ended up drawing a 12 feet long (3 meters 66 centimeters) fish. Since then, Jim has walked over 1,800 miles while creating over 600 pieces of sand art.

Over the years, his drawings have become bigger and more sophisticated, but the tools he uses haven't changed. All he needs is a stick, a garden rake and most importantly, his vivid imagination!

Just like any good artist, Jim is quite particular about the “quality” of his canvas, sometimes walking for miles, in search for that perfect patch of sand.

His latest piece of work, which is also the world’s largest freelance drawing, was created in the desert sands of Nevada. It took Jim three trips, eight days and over 100 miles of walking to create this 3-mile circular marvel. It took the storm just one night to destroy it! However, Jim says he actually enjoys watching the waves or rain, wash his paintings away. Jim’s art has become very popular over the years and was even the topic of a documentary called “Sandman” in 2005.

Jim Denevan is not only a sand artist – he is also a skillful chef. Accordingly, group dining events are held outdoors on farms, with the diners being treated to a gourmet meal and talks by local farmers and winemakers. The events, which are held on different farms throughout America, are so popular, that most are sold out the minute the schedule is announced.

1. Unfortunately nobody can have Jim’s pictures at home. _____
2. Jim needs hard solid materials instead of a canvas for his drawings. _____
3. Jim’s friends take pictures of his works to show them to people. _____
4. Jim has made more than half a thousand sand drawings that made him popular. _____
5. As his drawings are really big Jim needs assistants. _____
6. Jim thinks that the desert sand of Nevada is the best canvas for his works. _____
7. He is so talented that he was asked to make scenery for the film “Sandman”. _____
8. As a talented chef Jim is invited by famous restaurants. _____

6. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

Frankenstein

At the beginning of the novel the explorer Robert Walton is looking for a new passage from Russia to the Pacific Ocean via the Arctic Ocean. After weeks at sea, the crew of Walton’s ship finds a man, Victor Frankenstein, floating on ice almost dead. In Walton’s series of letters to his sister in England, he retells Victor’s tragic story.

Victor grew up in Geneva, Switzerland. He was a talented child, quick to learn all new subjects. Victor was good at the sciences and wanted to study science. At the university Victor was involved with his studies for two years. He invented a plan to recreate and reanimate a dead body. He used a combination of chemistry, alchemy, and electricity to make his ambition a reality.

However, even Frankenstein was frightened when he saw the fruit of his insane fantasy. The monster ran away from the laboratory and appeared some time later in the Alps, where all the men he saw didn't want to communicate with him, not so much for his ugliness as for his clearly non-human features. Soon Victor got a letter telling him to come home immediately since an unknown person had murdered his youngest brother, William. Victor knew who the killer was but could not tell his family or the police. One day he saw the monster. He had come to discuss with his maker an interesting proposition — he wanted Victor to make him a friend. Victor refused, and the monster asked to hear his part of the story.

The monster had taught himself to read and understand the language so that he could follow the lives of his “adoptive” family, the De Laceys. While the monster wandered the woods, he came upon a jacket with a notebook and letters that had been lost by Victor. From the notes, the monster learnt of his creation. He decided to take revenge on his creator's family for the injury and sorrow he had suffered from others. The monster promised Victor that he would leave Europe and move to South America if he made another monster. Victor agreed to begin work on a second creation and made plans to go to Scotland, with his only friend Henry Clerval, to begin his secret work. Before he left Geneva, Victor agreed to marry Elizabeth, the girl who had been adopted by his family, immediately upon his return from the British Isles. Victor decided to destroy his project and went out to sea to throw the remains. The monster promised to take revenge on Victor. While at sea, Victor's boat was blown off the course by a sudden storm, and he ended up in Ireland. Henry Clerval died during the storm. Victor was miserable knowing he had caused the deaths of so many. Some time later he recovered and started preparations for his marriage to Elizabeth.

The wedding date was set and Victor was afraid of the monster's threat to be with him on his wedding night. The wedding went off as planned. While Victor made sure he covered all possible entrances that the monster

could use to get into the wedding chamber, the monster crawled into Elizabeth's room and strangled (задушил) her.

Victor wanted revenge and chased the monster through Europe and Russia. Victor nearly caught the monster near the Arctic Circle when Robert Walton discovered him. Victor was taken aboard Walton's ship to recover from exhaustion.

The monster appeared out of the mist and ice to visit his enemy for the last time. The monster entered the cabin of the ship and told Walton his story. Victor died, and the monster disappeared in the waves and darkness, never to be seen again.

1. When Victor Frankenstein was found in the Arctic he wasn't alive. _____
2. His story was so fantastic that nobody believed it. _____
3. Victor was a talented scientist who invented a method of returning life to the dead. _____
4. All the scientists and common people appreciated Victor's work. _____
5. Victor's creation had his features of character. _____
6. The monster wanted to become a member of Victor's family. _____
7. As Victor refused to create a partner for the monster the monster started his revenge. _____
8. In the end the monster killed Victor and himself. _____

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

7. Read the text and choose the right options.

How to Interpret our Dreams

Dream interpretation is more (1)_____ when you have a clear picture of your dreams. Remembering your dreams clearly is (2)_____ when you get a good night's sleep and take measures to (3)_____ as much as possible. Write down everything you remember (4)_____ your dreams on waking. Make this a (5)_____ morning ritual (6)_____ doing anything else. Avoid (7)_____ dream interpretation aids. Your dreams are reflections of (8)_____ and belong to you. Decide (9)_____ the dream reflects a (10)_____ life situation. Dreams are a means by which you can solve problems that have been worrying you.

1. a) meaning b) mean c) meaningful d) meaningless
2. a) more easy
b) more easier
c) much more easier
d) much easier
3. a) remind b) recall c) memorize d) remember
4. a) for b) of c) by d) around
5. a) day b) day's c) days d) daily
6. a) before b) until c) till d) after
7. a) use b) to use c) using d) used
8. a) yourself b) yourselves c) you d) oneself
9. a) that b) what c) which d) if
10. a) true b) normal c) real d) realistic

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Welcome to Dream Moods!

You are entering the (1)_____ and (2)_____ world **MYSTERY/FASCINATE**
of dreams, where the rules of (3)_____ do not **REAL**
work. We hope that Dream Moods will help you to
make sense of your dreams and achieve a better
(4)_____ of them. We are to help you to find the **UNDERSTAND**
key to unlocking and (5)_____ the (6)_____ of **INTERPRET/MEAN**
your dreams. When you understand your dreams,
you will have a clearer view on your (7)_____ **PERSON**
(8)_____, your real (9)_____ and a better per- **RELATION/FEEL**
spective on life issues. You will get a (10)_____ of **DISCOVER**
your true self.

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Create Art While Riding Your Bike

If you love (1)_____ your bike and (2)_____ then, **RIDE/DRAW**
of course, you (3)_____ to (4)_____ with this new **GO/THRILL**
invention that allows you (5)_____ both – simul- **DO**
taneously! Called Chalktrail, it is the brainchild
of Mr. Baumann. The idea (6)_____ to his mind **COME**

about five years ago, when he (7)_____ his kids and their friends constantly (8)_____ off their bikes to create chalk drawings. (9)_____ there had to be an (10)_____ way to do both, he created his first prototype by cutting a hula hoop into half.

He tied one end to the seat post of his (11)_____ bike and left the other hanging, with a piece of sidewalk chalk on it. Sure enough, it worked like a charm and soon every kid in the neighbourhood (12)_____ to get one. Convinced he (13)_____ something that kids (14)_____, Mr. Baumann (15)_____ working on a more practical and (16)_____ design. Mr. Baumann (17)_____ currently in talks with a toy company to help him to manufacture millions of them that he believes (18)_____ by kids.

**SEE
GET
THINK
EASY**

DAUGHTER

**ASK
CREATE/LOVE
BEGIN
GOOD/BE**

NEED

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

(1)_____ Pen Portraits

AMAZE

Drawing any portrait is difficult enough. Imagine how hard it is to draw an exact replica of the picture as (2)_____ as *Mona Lisa* especially without lifting the tip of your pen. Singapore-based art (3)_____ and (4)_____ Chan Chong drew it (5)_____, with such ease that it almost seems like magic! (6)_____ enough, the whole attempt was not to show his (7)_____ talent, but an (8)_____ for Faber-PITT Artists Pens.

FAME

**DIRECT/DESIGN
BEAUTY
ODD
USUAL
ADVERTISE**

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Street Art Illusions

While there are a lot of (1)_____ street (2)_____ in the world, Edgar Mueller is unique with his 3-dimensional (3)_____ that transform ordinary

TALENT/ART

CREATE

streets into (4)_____ landscapes. Mueller's most (5)_____ street art includes "The Crevasse" which he created in Ireland. The 3D image, showing a huge (6)_____ opening in the ground from the Ice Age, looked so real that people were afraid of falling into it. However, once they realized it was just a chalk (7)_____, they had lots of fun with it. The giant waterfall on the streets of Moosejaw, Canada caused a similar (8)_____, with cars turning different (9)_____ to avoid it. In China, he created a (10)_____ -looking cave, complete with (11)_____ springs. He believes it is his best piece. However, his fans (12)_____, for they still think his most (13)_____ work is a (14)_____ volcano scene with red-hot lava flowing all around that he painted in Germany.

DRAMA
FAME

DANGER

PAINT

REACT
DIRECT
REAL
NATURE
AGREE
IMPRESS/HORROR

12. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

The Winner of the Chimpanzee Art Contest

If humans can participate in art contests why (1)_____ chimpanzees? After all they do share over 90% of our DNA and are likely to do as good a job, if not (2)_____. In order to show their art talent the folks at the US Humane Society (3)_____ to hold a competition. Painting is one of the many activities the centres offer, this was not a very difficult task. What was tough, however, was (4)_____ one from the many masterpieces that the chimpanzees (5)_____ over the years. In (6)_____ with the current trend, the society (7)_____ members of the general public to vote for their favourite on its website. The results (8)_____ on August 29th, 2013. And the winner is Grandma Brent! The happy chimp who loves (9)_____ and (10)_____ has a very unique painting style. She uses her tongue instead of a

CAN

GOOD

DECIDE

CHOOSE
CREATE
KEEP
ASK

ANNOUNCE

LAUGH/PLAY

paintbrush! In second place was Save the Chimps by Cheetah. Born in the 1970's Cheetah (11)_____ 19 years of his life (12)_____ alone in a laboratory, where he (13)_____ to undergo over 400 biopsies. Since he (14)_____, he (15)_____ his passion in life – painting!

**SPEND/LIVE
MAKE
RESCUE
DISCOVER**

13. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Decide what the Dream Means to You

Dreams that are clear with (1)_____ objects and events are very (2)_____. Dreams about real life issues can help you find an (3)_____ and solution. History is filled with the (4)_____ begun in dreams, from (5)_____ to fashion (6)_____. Dreams often come to us as a metaphor, like a puzzle awaiting us to piece it together. It's harder to understand the (7)_____ of an abstract dream than to interpret one with real (8)_____ to your waking life. Pay attention to the (9)_____ the dream awakens. There's no one way to interpret them. Figure out what makes sense in terms of your present (10)_____ state.

**RECOGNIZE
USE
EXPLAIN
INVENT
SCIENCE/CREATE

MEAN

CONNECT
FEEL

EMOTION**

WRITING

14. You have got an e-mail from your English-speaking pen friend about his/her dream which he/she liked very much. Write him/her a letter and answer his/her three questions:

Do you believe in dreams? Can you remember your dreams? Do you think dreams have meaning and can be realized in real life?

Write 80–100 words.

15. You've got a letter from your English-speaking pen friend. Write him/her a letter and answer his/her questions.

*In Scotland I most of all liked our excursion to Loch Ness. Unfortunately, I wasn't lucky to see the monster and I was disappointed as I had read so much about it. Do you believe in mythical creatures? What books have you read or films have you seen about mysterious creatures? Do you think they exist now? **Write 100–120 words.***

MODULE 4

READING

1. a) Read the text. Match the titles to the paragraphs of the text. One title is extra.

1. IN SEARCH OF NEW TALENTS
2. SCHOOL FOUNDER'S BASIC VIEWS
3. ADMISSION RULES
4. STATE SUPPORT
5. ALL ARE EQUAL
6. WHY THE NUMBER IN THE SCHOOL NAME?
7. EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT
8. THE INNOVATIVE SYSTEM

A. A newly opened computer school in Paris is called 42. Why 42? In *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*, the science-fiction novel by Douglas Adams, which is a favourite of technology types in France, the number 42 is proclaimed the "Answer to the Ultimate Question of Life, the Universe and Everything." The school was founded by a telecom magnate who says the French education system is failing young people.

B. This year 800 students out of 20,000 applicants are going to be accepted to the new school. The process of selection is very intensive. The first stage is cognitive skill tests online. Those who pass them are invited to the month-long camp in Paris where the potential students are challenged with computer problems for 15 hours a day.

C. The only criterion for applying is to be between the ages of 18 and 30. You don't need money and you don't need a particular level of academic achievement. A third of the applicants don't even have high school diplomas. The school authorities are not looking for how much students know but how they think. One of the school's main goals is to unearth talents in poor areas where children don't fit into the traditional French academic education.

D. Today youth unemployment in France is at a 14-year high. At the same time, French companies cannot find enough IT specialists and thousands of young computer enthusiasts can't get training. That prompted 42's founder Xavier Niel to invest \$90 million of his own money in the computer school.

E. Niel, the creator of France's third largest telecommunications company, explained the current situation and his position: "If you're the son of a blue collar worker, you're going to be a blue collar worker. Children of elites stay elite. We have 200,000 kids a year who drop out of the French school system and have no hope. They become a drag on society. We want to help these young people to take control of their lives."

F. The new school's strategy is to make students learn by solving problems, not to teach them stuff because nobody knows the problems in the future. There are no lectures or traditional teachers, only group projects and "friendly organizers" wearing T-shirts. So, they are creating students able to learn by themselves. They will build their talents and learn from each other.

G. There's no social or national discrimination at this school, because getting in isn't based on one's education level or social status. It's a true melting pot. Even though 42 doesn't yet offer a recognized diploma, potential students feel sure it will prepare them to face the future better.

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. A computer school in Paris was first founded in 1942. _____
2. 42 is a magically powerful number for technology science fiction lovers in Paris. _____
3. It's difficult to pass the entrance tests to the 42 school. _____
4. The applicants are offered a project to make. _____
5. The course is expensive. _____
6. Today it's difficult for IT specialists in France to find jobs. _____
7. Self-learning is one of the main pedagogical approaches in the new school. _____
8. International students are also invited to 42. _____

2. Read the text and choose the right options to complete the sentences.

How Electronic Communications are Changing our Lives

Millions of people already have experience with electronic communications. Every time they make an airline reservation or use an automatic teller machine or have their credit card checked, they are participating in an electronic communication session. It is not only possible for us to communicate immediately with people and places

via computer using electronic mail (e-mail), it can also be inexpensive and simple to do. E-mail is only one of many “tools” that are appearing along the “electronic superhighway”. This highway is now the quickest way to get to the people we want to “talk to” and the information we want to find. In short, while e-mail is the simplest and most immediate function of the Internet for many people, there are many other fascinating aspects of electronic communication.

The industrial age has developed into information age, in which the means to access, manipulate, and use information have become crucial (решающий, ключевой) to our lives and success as citizens of the global village. The electronic superhighway provides a free entrée to libraries, research institutions, databases, art galleries and countless other sources of data. But for those of us who are interested in intercultural communication, the best part about it all is that Cyberspace is a universal community, with instant access not just to information everywhere, but also to friends old and new around the globe.

1. Booking an air ticket online _____.
 - a) is impossible for millions of people
 - b) can be done without a credit card
 - c) is an act of electronic communication
 - d) you should be ready to communicate with an automatic teller machine
2. E-mail is _____.
 - a) available only for professionals to use
 - b) cheap and easy
 - c) not very popular as a means of modern communication
 - d) the only tool to communicate immediately with people
3. If we want to find some information quickly we should _____.
 - a) use the computer technology
 - b) go to the library
 - c) ask a teacher
 - d) write e-mails
4. The information age _____.
 - a) is previous to industrial age
 - b) gave birth to a new attitude to the information in books
 - c) is about how much information you get at your age
 - d) made information means and resources the key factor in people's life

5. Thanks to electronic communications _____.
 - a) we get more free time
 - b) we can get access to people's private mail
 - c) we can borrow books from a local library
 - d) virtual excursions to museums became available
6. For people who are interested in intercultural communication _____.
 - a) there is a lot of information on the problem on the Internet
 - b) the Internet is a source of international friends
 - c) the Internet is just a waste of time
 - d) it's difficult to find the people in other countries to contact directly

3. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

**IBM Says Computers Will See, Taste and Smell,
Touch and Hear Things Better in the Future**

Every year, IBM Corporation chooses five new technologies it believes will change the world within the next five years. The IBM list is called *Five in Five*. When identifying the technologies the company considers its own research and the new directions of society and business.

This year, the list describes some future devices that will work with our five senses. Imagine looking for clothes online and touching your computer or smartphone to feel the cloth. IBM predicts that such a technology can be available in the next five years.

Touch is just one of the senses that computers will help to exploit. IBM says smart machines will soon be able to listen to the environment and give us information about the sounds they hear. For example, a speech recognition system will tell new parents why their baby is crying. From the sound the baby is creating you know the difference between a child for example who is sick as opposed to a child who is just lonely. That kind of understanding would be great for parents.

Smart machines will also help to identify medical conditions. If you sneeze on your computer or smart phone, the machine will study thousands of molecules in your breath. Then it can tell you whether you need to see a doctor.

In the near future, built-in cameras in our personal computers will be able to examine and name colours and recognize images. IBM scientists are also developing a computer system that can examine and combine food molecules to create the most popular flavours and smells.

Some leading computer science professors hope the progress that IBM is predicting will lead more talented students to create future inventions. They believe that advances in computer technology will make what now seems like science fiction a part of our everyday lives.

1. IBM list called "Five in Five" includes five recent inventions most famous in five biggest countries of the world. _____
2. There is a special project to develop devices that could use our five senses. _____
3. A new technology will give you a chance to feel the material of the clothes you choose from the distance. _____
4. When a child feels lonely he/she immediately gets ill. _____
5. PC will be able to diagnose serious diseases. _____
6. Computers will be useful for inventing new dishes and different diets. _____
7. University students are active participants of the new computer science inventions. _____
8. What you find in science fiction today can become real in future. _____

4. Read the text. Match the titles to the paragraphs of the text. One title is extra.

1. EASYWAYS TO ANALYZE ONE'S COMPUTER HABITS
2. YOUNGER USERS AT RISK
3. WHAT COMPUTER ADDICTION IS
4. WHAT'S THE REMEDY?
5. THREATS OF GROWING COMPUTER ADDICTION
6. COMPUTER ADDICTION AMONG OTHER ADDICTIONS
7. STAGES OF COMPUTER ADDICTION HISTORY

Computer Addiction

A. Computer addiction is a relatively new term used to describe a dependency on one's computer. Computer addiction is not limited to personal computers (PCs). It covers video games and the Internet and has already been given a label by psychologists, namely Internet addiction disorder (IAD).

B. People can get addicted to a variety of things, and there is usually various ways of help to treat them. Alcohol and drugs have been known for long years. But other forms of addictive behavior, such as exercise,

watching television or spending too much time on a computer, have only recently been recognized.

C. The computer addiction has also affected children. Spending hours chatting online, surfing the web or playing computer games can make a person, especially a child indifferent to realistic relationships and other parts of his/her life. A recent research study showed that some children suffer from computer rage (помешательство, страсть) when they are forbidden to play computer games. The results are sudden uncontrolled periods of anger.

D. So how exactly is computer addiction defined? When does a hobby become an addiction? As with most other dependencies, specific questions can be asked to see whether or not someone may suffer from computer addiction. These questions are first of all about how much time is spent on the PC or playing video games, sometimes comparing to how much time is spent interacting with real people.

E. As with any addiction, steps can be taken to treat computer addiction. Limiting the amount of time spent on the computer or playing video games is a simple step. If your computer is on all the time, switch it off. Guidelines for children suggest allowing no more than one hour per night on the PC or playing video games.

F. Computer addiction is said to be increasing. More and more people are spending time in cyberspace in a virtual world of their own making. If not treated, this condition can lead to reduced social skills and degradation in the addict's quality of life.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

5. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

The Internet

Modern Technology has had a great effect on the lives of people and their **(1)**_____ habits. Today, the Internet has undergone a phenomenal global **(2)**_____. It has become a very important data-gathering and **(3)**_____ source. The Net **(4)**_____ the globe. Young people spend a lot of time on their computers because it's **(5)**_____ and they have found in the Net new ways of meeting a **(6)**_____ human need: the

ENTERTAIN

**GROW
COMMUNICATE
CIRCLE**

**EXCITE
BASE**

desire to communicate with other people. People can (7)_____ electronic messages. The Internet becomes a post office, (8)_____ press and (9)_____ -place all in one. Most companies have their own websites; others exist only on the Internet. They are (10)_____ called "dot com" companies. Some of the most (11)_____ Net businessmen are teenagers who are still at school. For example, Tom Hadfield, 16, started a football results website called soccer-net and it became a great (12)_____.

CHANGE

PRINT

MEET

USUAL

SUCCESS

BUSY

6. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Surfing the Internet

Here (1)_____ basic instructions on how to surf the Internet.

BE

1. The desktop is the (2)_____ screen that you see on a computer that (3)_____ just _____ up. At the left side of the desktop, there are several "icons". You may use the mouse to double-click on an icon (4)_____ the program which the icon (5)_____.

ONE

START

2. (6)_____ the Internet, double-click on an Internet browser icon. In most cases, this icon is called "Mozilla Firefox" or "Internet Explorer". There are many (7)_____, however.

OPEN/REPRESENT

ACCESS

3. After step №2, a new screen should appear on your computer monitor. This screen (8)_____ your Internet "homepage". This is the first screen that appears every time you (9)_____ the Internet.

OTHER

CALL

ACCESS

4. At the top of your homepage, there is a long rectangular space with the word "address" to the left. Clear this space by (10)_____ your mouse over the text and triple-clicking. Now, you are ready (11)_____ a new Internet address in the empty space. (*To be continued*)

MOVE

ENTER

7. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Surfing the Internet

(Continued)

5. (1)_____ an Internet search, you must first **DO**
 (2)_____ the address of an Internet search “en- **ENTER**
 gine”. The address of the (3)_____ Internet **POPULAR**
 search engine is www.google.com. Enter this
 address in the rectangular space. (4)_____ the **PRESS**
 “enter” key on the keyboard (5)_____ to this **GO**
 new address.
6. A new page (6)_____ on the screen. It will **APPEAR**
 have the title of the search engine “Google” at
 the top. Below the title, there will be an empty
 rectangular space. (7)_____ the mouse over this **MOVE**
 space and single-click.
7. Now, you are ready to enter the subject which
 you (8)_____ for. For example, (9)_____ that you **SEARCH/IMAGINE**
 (10)_____ to know who (11)_____ the World Cup **WANT/WIN**
 of Soccer in 1994. Type “World Cup winner,
 soccer, 1994” into the empty rectangular
 space. Press the enter key on the keyboard.
8. On the new page there is a list of blue
 (12)_____ that all have information about the **WEBSITE**
 World Cup of Soccer in 1994. (13)_____ one of **ACCESS**
 these websites, left click on the one that looks
 (14)_____ to you. **USEFUL**
9. A new page will appear. On this page there is
 a full version of the blue website you (15)_____. **SELECT**
 You may use the wheel on the mouse (16)_____ **MOVE**
 the page up and down to read the information
 (17)_____. **EASY**

8. Read the text and choose the right options.

Even Macaques Need Computer Time To Relax!

Non-human primates seem (1)_____ touchscreen computers (2)_____
 much _____ humans. The orangutans and gorillas of the Milwaukee Zoo

(USA) (3)_____ their lives with iPads since 2011. A new study showed that exposing the animals to these (4)_____ not only makes their lives more interesting, but also, helps them to relax and become (5)_____.

The discovery (6)_____ by the scientists during psychological (7)_____ on a group of macaques. The non-human primates are nearly as (8)_____ as humans in studying the subject. The reasons are that they are almost as intelligent and thanks to the (9)_____ of their hands, can use many of the same devices.

The scientists set up touchscreens with some matching tasks for the monkeys (10)_____. Each time they answered a question (11)_____, the animals were rewarded (12)_____ a healthy treat. The primates (13)_____ to go play with the computers when they wanted and leave, when they had enough.

The monkeys that had a chance to interact with the computers seemed to be much (14)_____.

1. a) liked b) like c) to like d) likely
2. a) not so ... as b) both ... and c) as ... as d) either ... or
3. a) have been enriching
b) enrich
c) enriched
d) are enriching
4. a) e-readers b) equipment c) machines d) devices
5. a) friendlier
b) most friendly
c) friendship
d) unfriendly
6. a) has made b) made c) is made d) was made
7. a) experience b) research c) science d) lesson
8. a) successful b) hopeless c) useful d) progressive
9. a) skills b) skillfulness c) skillful d) skilled
10. a) complete b) completing c) completed d) to complete
11. a) correct b) incorrectly c) incorrect d) correctly
12. a) by b) to c) with d) for
13. a) allowed
b) were allowed
c) have been allowed
d) will be allowed
14. a) happier b) happiness c) happy d) more happy

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

E-Readers

If you like reading, your bookcase (1)_____ contains a good (2)_____ of books you are interested in. If you are looking forward to the (3)_____ of your (4)_____ skills today you are (5)_____ recommended to buy an e-reader. An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a (6) book-_____ (7)_____ in digital form, consisting of the text and images, and is produced on, published through and (8)_____ on computers or other (9)_____ devices. The Oxford Dictionary of English gives the (10)_____ of the e-book as "an electronic version of a (11)_____ book". *(To be continued)*

**PROBABLE
COLLECT
DEVELOP
READ/HIGH**

LONG/PUBLISH

**READ
ELECTRON
DEFINE
PRINT**

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

E-Readers (Continued)

There is a strong opinion nowadays that e-readers are superior to printed books. (1)_____, they save space. The average e-reader can be a (2)_____ to thousands of digital books, providing a real library at your fingertips. What is more, being the size and (3)_____ of a thin hard-back, the e-reader itself is (4)_____ small. It is easy to hold and can fit in a pocketbook or briefcase (5)_____. In (6)_____, e-readers are superior to books because they are (7)_____ (8)_____. It takes nearly one whole tree to make 1,000 novels of 300 pages. Since e-readers use no trees, they are of great (9)_____ in the environment (10)_____. (11)_____, e-readers provide (12)_____ reading tips and tools that printed books do not. The (13)_____ e-reader allows its (14)_____ to choose letter size, font (шрифт), and line spacing. Perhaps the most (15)_____ of all is the (16)_____ to get dictionary (17)_____ at the touch of a finger.

FIRST

STORE

**WEIGH
RELATIVE**

**EASY/ADD
ENVIRONMENT
FRIEND**

**IMPORTANT
PRESERVE/FINAL
HELP
TYPE
USE**

**HELP/ABLE
DEFINE**

- 11. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.**

The ZX Spectrum

In April, 1982 a British company, (1)_____ by Sir Clive Sinclair, launched the ZX Spectrum computer on the market and sparked an IT revolution. The tiny black computer with (2)_____ rubber keys started the computer age both in the UK and elsewhere, which (3)_____ to a boom in computer manufacturing and (4)_____ software (5)_____ whose talent is still evident today.

The ZX Spectrum was the brainchild of Clive Sinclair, who (6)_____ previously _____ one of the first cheap and slim pocket calculators. The Spectrum was Sinclair's (7)_____ computer, but by far the (8)_____. For many people, the ZX Spectrum was their first experience of (9)_____ a computer. In fact, Clive Sinclair and his ZX Spectrum can fairly (10)_____ as the beginning of the IT industry in the UK. Even today, programs (11)_____ for the Spectrum, though it (12)_____ for years. The computer was so successful that there are many nostalgic users all over the world, who (13)_____ back on this machine with great affection.

HEAD

IT

LEAD

DEVELOP

PROGRAMMER

DEVELOP

FOUR

SUCCESSFUL

USE

RECOGNIZE

WRITE

NOT MAKE

LOOK

WRITING

- 12. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend about his/her use of the Internet for studies and in free time. Write him/her a letter and answer his/her three questions:**

Do you often use the Internet in your studies? How much time do you spend on writing e-mail messages? Do you use English when surfing the Net? Write 80–100 words.

- 13. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend David. Write him a letter and answer his questions:**

I got a new smartphone as a birthday present from my parents. Now it's my favourite among all my gadgets! What gadgets have you got? What is the most useful of them? What is your favourite? Why? Write 100–120 words.

MODULE 5

READING

1. Read the texts. Match the titles to the descriptions of unusual talents. One title is extra.

1. AN AMAZING DESIGN
2. THE MYSTERIOUS ARTIST
3. SCULPTURE BALANCED ON A SINGLE FEATHER
4. THE UNUSUAL TOOL
5. AN EDIBLE PAINTING
6. A WALL AS A CANVAS

A. For most of us a typewriter is a relic of the past. But for Keira Rathborne, it is a means to create really cool art. The 25-year-old graduate spends up to 90 hours creating each masterpiece, working at various letters and punctuation marks thousands and thousands of times to get the right image. Keira's drawings range from beautiful landscapes to famous celebrities. Her favourite key for buildings and views is dashes and apostrophes, while for portraits she prefers brackets. Now she can type–draw almost anything by just tapping with one finger – quite amazing!

B. For most part, elementary school student Solveig is just like any other 10-year-old. She loves to play with Barbies, ride her bike, and paint. However, unlike other kids her age, she doesn't paint on a piece of paper or even a canvas – she paints on street walls! Solveig started her graffiti paintings two years ago, when she saw some other people doing it and thought it looked fun. Now she is known as the "Picasso of Street Painting". In last two years, she has created 20 colourful, larger-than-life paintings. She has been recently invited by one of London's leading newspapers, *The Sun*, to create something special for them.

C. It took 10,000 pieces of pasta, countless hours of gluing and a huge backache – but the result looked good enough to eat and almost as good as the original *Mona Lisa*. Prudence Emma Statie, who created it, spent two weeks searching for different kinds of pasta which she arranged to capture every line of Mona Lisa's smiling face. The brown, yellow and green shades of pasta almost match the colors of the real painting by Leonardo da Vinci. Ms. Statie, a food artist, said that this

was the hardest food creation she had ever made, because she had to glue each piece of dry pasta to a wooden board.

D. For the past few months, residents of the town of Stourbridge in the United Kingdom have been waking up to a pleasant surprise. One day they found empty milk bottles with beautiful farm animals cut into the glass on their doorsteps. However, just like Santa, nobody had seen or known who this amazing artist was until now. Charlotte Hughes-Martin, a 30-year-old artist, finally confessed to being the secret “Santa”. Charlotte, who carves her creations in a studio at a former glass factory, said she was motivated by the desire to show people how even ordinary everyday items can be turned into beautiful pieces of art.

E. There are numerous amazing architectural designs but none is as creative, and unusual as Bulgaria’s Snail House! The house designed by local architect Simeon Simeonov looks as though the mollusk is crawling on the street’s sidewalk, except for the fact, that it is a little larger and more colourful than the real one. At first glance it may look just like a decorative structure, but a closer examination reveals some amazing features. The bee on top of the house is a chimney, and the snail horns act as night lights. The mouth-shaped door with red lips will bring a smile on the visitor’s face.

2. Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs. One title is extra.

1. NEWSPAPER ANNOUNCEMENT
2. ORCHESTRA FEEDBACK
3. PRODUCER’S ADDRESS
4. KIDS’ REACTION
5. MUSICAL JOURNAL REVIEW
6. AUDIENCE FEEDBACK

A. You can’t imagine how great it is to work with people who are so good at what they do – and to never have to worry about a thing. Honestly, you are so well organized and all so professional, it is a complete pleasure to work with you. So thanks for everything! Having received many awards and honors, the *Classical Kids* is considered a leader in its field. *Classical Kids* are proud to say, “We’re making a difference!”

B. The *Classical Kids Live!* series is amazing! The stories are engaging, the music is beautiful, and they are so educational! The series is designed to bring to life the extraordinary lives and the musical masterpieces of the great classical composers. Thank you, thank you for giving me the chance to bring my kids to such a wonderful performance ... one that brought me to tears!

C. The *Classical Kids* are far and away the best for introducing children to classical music! Theatrical Symphony Concert Series has cooperated with hundreds of distinguished orchestras presenting over a thousand performances to bring to life Susan Hammond's audio stories for student and family audiences. Over two million children and adults throughout North America and abroad have enjoyed these magically staged concerts.

D. The *Classical Kids* are creating a brand new theatrical symphony concert production based on the life and music of George Gershwin, and it's scheduled to premiere next season with the National Symphony Orchestra at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C.! George Gershwin's music will touch the hearts of today's young people, ensuring that his musical legacy lives on!

E. Things are really moving quickly here at *Classical Kids LIVE!* And we need your help now more than ever! I am thrilled to announce that the National Endowment for the Arts has given us a grant for the Gershwin production. However, it will only cover a small portion of our production creation costs. The rest must come from generous donations by donors like you. We know our new Gershwin production will be extremely popular with orchestras around the world!

3. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

**The Sweet Whistling Language That Transforms
Humans into Nightingales**

If you ever visit La Gomera, one of the small islands that make up the Canaries, you are guaranteed to hear some sweet nightingale. Wonderful whistling sounds! While some may come from the golden-voiced bird itself, chances are most that you are hearing them coming from the resi-

dents who, believe it or not, are pronouncing actual words to each other in a language they call “Silbo Gomera” (Spanish for “Gomera Whistle”). Nobody knows for sure how this whistling language originated, since it was invented even before the original residents of the island came to settle there. It is believed that before the last of them left the island in the 16th century, they passed it on to the Spanish settlers who not only adopted it, but also, translated it to Spanish.

Like most ancient languages, it was used until about the 19th century and then began to die down. By the late 20th century, hardly anyone could “speak” this unique whistling language. Alarmed at the loss of what was regarded as a cultural heritage, the local government decided to step in and make the language compulsory for all students.

Today, all the residents of this tiny island are good at Silbo Gomera and take great pride in chirping (щебетать) away at each other. Also, while there are a few other whistling languages around the world, this is the only one that is fully developed – one where every vowel and consonant of the local spoken language, Castilian Spanish, can be mimicked by distinct whistles, making for some real sweet sounds!

1. The whistling language is one of the variants of Spanish. _____
2. Tourists who come to the island
learn the whistling language. _____
3. The inhabitants never speak, they either sing or whistle. _____
4. The language was used only in prehistoric times. _____
5. The inhabitants of the island
are proud of their native language. _____
6. Silbo Gomera is an artificial language
created in the 19th century. _____
7. The local authorities open special schools
to teach everybody the unique language. _____
8. There are a lot of whistling languages
in the world like Silbo Gomera. _____

4. Read the text and choose the right options to complete the sentences.

Anna Netrebko

Anna Netrebko is a Russian operatic soprano. One of the most in demand operatic singers, she has been nicknamed “La Bellissima – The

Beauty” by fans. Netrebko was born in Krasnodar. While a student at the Saint Petersburg conservatoire, Netrebko worked as a caretaker washing the floors of Saint Petersburg’s Mariinsky Theatre. Later, she took part in the casting performing for the Mariinsky Theatre, where the famous conductor Valery Gergiev recognized her from her prior work in the theatre. He subsequently became her vocal adviser. Under Gergiev’s guidance, Netrebko made her operatic stage debut at the Mariinsky at the age of 22, as Susanna in *Figaro’s Marriage*. She went on to sing many prominent roles with the Kirov Opera. In 1995, at the age of 24, Netrebko made her American debut as Lyudmila in Glinka’s *Ruslan and Ludmila* at the San Francisco Opera. Following this successful performance, she became a frequent guest singer in San Francisco. She is known as an acclaimed interpreter of other Russian operatic roles, such as Natasha in Prokofiev’s *War and Peace* and Marfa in *The Tsar’s Bride*. In 2002, Netrebko made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera. In the same year, she sang her first Donna Anna at the Salzburg Festival’s production of *Don Giovanni*. She also performed at the Russian Children’s Welfare Society’s major fund raiser, the “Petrushka Ball”. She returned to the Ball in 2003 and 2006 and is an honorary director of the charity. She was triumphant wherever she performed.

In 2008 her son Tiago Netrebko was born. In her first performance after her maternity leave, Netrebko sang Lucia in *Lucia di Lammermoor* when it opened at the Mariinsky Theatre in Saint Petersburg on 14 January, 2009. She then sang the same role in January and February, 2009 at the Metropolitan Opera. In February 2014, she performed the Olympic anthem at the opening ceremony for the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi near her native Krasnodar. Due to her full voice and bright timber, she is usually casted as a young, innocent girl, and other such sympathetic characters. She is an excellent actress and displays deep emotion and passion in her singing. Her beautiful and soothing sound tends to fascinate the audiences.

There is a great variety of characters to choose from ranging from leading roles to minor characters for any lyric soprano. It means that a lyric soprano will always have a place in opera. The most sought after lyric soprano at this time is the Russian singer Anna Netrebko, who’s again the leading lady in house at the Metropolitan Opera.

1. Anna Netrebko is from _____.
 - a) Austria
 - b) Italy
 - c) the Russian Federation
 - d) the USA
2. When Anna Netrebko studied at the conservatoire she worked as _____.
 - a) a teacher
 - b) a singer
 - c) a cleaner
 - d) a conductor
3. Valery Gergiev was Anna Netrebko's _____.
 - a) partner
 - b) instructor
 - c) director
 - d) manager
4. Anna Netrebko made her debut in _____.
 - a) Vienna
 - b) Moscow
 - c) Saint Petersburg
 - d) Italy
5. Americans appreciate Anna Netrebko for her role _____.
 - a) as Susanna in *Figaro's Marriage*
 - b) as Donna Anna
 - c) in Russian operas
 - d) as Lucia in *Lucia di Lammermoor*
6. Anna Netrebko takes part in the work of _____.
 - a) boarding schools
 - b) charity organizations
 - c) festivals
 - d) children's concerts
7. Anna Netrebko _____ at the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi.
 - a) was a guest
 - b) carried the fire
 - c) was one of the jury
 - d) sang

8. Anna Netrebko is the leading lady in many theatres because of her _____.
 a) beauty
 b) temperament
 c) talent
 d) soprano voice
5. a) Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs. One title is extra.
1. THE FAMOUS TRADEMARK
 2. RUSSIAN CINEMA TREASURE HOUSE
 3. UPDATE MODERNIZATION
 4. THE PLACE FOR FESTIVALS
 5. THE EMBLEM OF THE STUDIO
 6. THE BIGGEST & OLDEST FILM CITY

Mosfilm, the Russian Hollywood, Marks Its 90th Anniversary

A. Mosfilm needs no special introduction because it has been Europe's largest movie studio for many decades. It was founded on January 24, 1924. This year will see its 90th anniversary. Mosfilm is an entire movie town in the southwest of today's Moscow. It is the studio where the best pictures of Sergei Eisenstein, Vsevolod Pudovkin, Alexander Dovzhenko, Sergei Bondarchuk, and Andrei Tarkovsky were made, the studio that houses the history of Russian and Soviet cinema.

B. When the first full-length film *Up on the Wings* (director Boris Mikhin) was released onto screens of the country in January, 1924, it became a creative collective team. Since then this state enterprise has been producing films constantly and got its present name in 1935. The famous image – the sculpture *Worker and Peasant Woman* by V. Mukhina in front of the Spasskaya tower – appeared for the first time in 1947 in the film *Spring* by Grigoriy Alexandrov.

C. Over the years, Mosfilm studio has produced more than 2,500 films and several generations of viewers, both at home and abroad, were brought up with these films. Many of them are included in the world treasury of cinematography and have won prizes at many festivals in our country and abroad. Now the studio remains faithful to its creative traditions and continues to be the largest production studio in Europe.

D. Over the last nine years Mosfilm has been actively upgrading its production facilities and technical resources. Mosfilm put a colossal amount of effort into modernizing its pavilions and studios, equipping them with the latest hardware and filming equipment according to the most demanding modern standards. The Sound Studio and mixing studio were outfitted with the latest digital equipment, making them the world's first studios to receive certificates from Dolby Laboratories in 2006.

E. Today Mosfilm is synonymous with advanced technologies, continuous film production, creative professionals, and unique collections of historical costumes, props and retro cars. Mosfilm is proud to have its brand on most of Russian motion pictures, television and video products. With a production capacity of over 100 films a year, Mosfilm creates, releases and sells motion pictures, television series, and videos. It handles everything from the script to final film copies.

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. Many world famous directors used Mosfilm as a movie studio. _____
2. Some best European films were also made there. _____
3. The famous sculpture by Mukhina won the competition to become the studio symbol. _____
4. The famous film studio is a private organization. _____
5. Many of Mosfilm films are outstanding and world famous. _____
6. Technically the studio doesn't suit modern standards. _____
7. Some years ago the studio was modernized by some European companies. _____
8. Nowadays Mosfilm concentrates on producing TV serials. _____

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. Read the text and choose the right options.

Thelma Levett Is No Ordinary Balloon Lady!

Thelma Levett can twist a balloon into a masterpiece. Over the years, she (1)_____ life-sized tricycles, Barbie dolls and even a pink Cadillac that she "drove" around town much (2)_____ the disappointment of the local

authorities. Now, she has **(3)**_____ with something even more incredible – a real-life wedding dress complete with lace sleeves. The wedding gown was inspired by the one Kate Middleton **(4)** had _____ at her wedding. As you can **(5)**_____, it was not an easy task. She had **(6)**_____ the dress in a record four days – during which time she blew and twisted the 5,000 balloons.

Vicky, her 21-year-old daughter for whom the dress was made, says that wearing it is a bit challenging. She is always afraid of popping a balloon or two. However, the dress is extremely **(7)**_____ once she has it **(8)**_____. Ms. Levett, who works as a party entertainer, began playing around with balloons about 15 years ago and never **(9)**_____ back since. Her **(10)**_____ desire is to create an ensemble for American pop star, Lady Gaga!

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) made | b) makes | c) has made | d) is making |
| 2. a) for | b) to | c) of | d) with |
| 3. a) appeared | b) come in | c) come on | d) come up |
| 4. a) dressed | b) put | c) worn | d) showed |
| 5. a) brainstorm | b) fantasize | c) feature | d) imagine |
| 6. a) completed | b) to complete | c) completing | d) complete |
| 7. a) convenient | b) convenience | c) comfort | d) comfortable |
| 8. a) on | b) off | c) for | d) around |
| 9. a) looked | b) looks | c) has looked | d) had looked |
| 10. a) hugest | b) gigantic | c) most | d) biggest |

7. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

An **(1)**_____ **(2)**_____

IMPRESS/SCULPT

Toothpick sculptures are not **(3)**_____.

USUAL

(4)_____ have created some **(5)**_____ mas-

ART/AMAZE

terpieces. However, Scott Weaver from San

Francisco has taken it to a new level. It has

(6)_____ parts. Scott has created pathways

MOVE

through which ping-pong balls navigate to

(7)_____ **(8)**_____ of the city, providing the

DIFFER/NEIGHBOUR

viewer with a virtual tour of its most important

landmarks. In **(9)**_____ to that he has added

ADD

some highlights of his **(10)**_____ life to the

PERSON

(11)____. Among them are a saloon **SCULPT**
 (12)____ by his great-grandfather. **OWN**
 (13)____ this delicate (14)____ has sur- **SURPRISE/CREATE**
 vived an earthquake and four house moves.
 Scott Weaver has used about 100,000 tooth-
 picks and spent 3,000 hours on his master-
 piece.

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Copenhagen's Unusual Solution for Graffiti-Covered Building

Copenhagen, Denmark's capital and (1)____ **LARGE**
 city, is not only (2)____ for its amazing quality **FAME**
 of life, but also for being one of the (3)____ **WORLD**
 most environmentally friendly (4)____. How- **CITY**
 ever, as in any urban area, the city has its van-
 dals – graffiti artists. One particular eyesore
 was the (5)____ playground pavilion in the **CHILD**
 Central park. Danish architectural firm
 (6)____ with the idea of (7)____ it into a fun **COME/TURN**
 interactive structure. And it (8)____ the pride **BECOME**
 and joy of the neighborhood! The (9)____ **GOOD**
 part is, the architects and the Municipality of
 Copenhagen are not done yet. They (10)____ **GO**
 to work on a footbridge across the lake that
 (11)____ many fun things. **HAVE**

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Graffiti Art

Some love graffiti art and see it as an (1)____ **EXPRESS**
 of (2)____, while others think it is awful. How- **CREATE**
 ever, even the most (3)____ critics of this art **FURY**
 form cannot find fault with this graffiti board that
 uses just lights and water! The brilliant
 (4)____ is the brainchild of the French **INVENT**
 (5)____ Antonin Fourneau who worked with a **ART**

team of (6)_____ (7)_____ to create a giant **TALENT/DESIGN**
wall. It took the team several weeks to prepare
the unique wall and on July, 22nd the (8)_____ **LUCK**
residents were given the opportunity to go wild
with their (9)_____. The project was a huge hit. **IMAGINE**
Both young and old, amateurs and experts
came to show off their (10)_____ skills on it. **ART**
The only regret was that it was a temporary
exhibit that was removed after two days.

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Halloween Pumpkin Sculptures

Last weekend, (1)_____ to the New York **VISIT**
(2)_____ Garden had a real treat. That's be- **BOTANY**
cause in (3)_____ to admiring the (4)_____ ex- **ADD/BEAUTY**
hibits they got a chance to see the Michelangelo
of pumpkin (5)_____, Ray Villafane. The team of **CARVE**
pumpkin (6)_____ began the weekend with a **CARVE**
(7)_____ at the city's Grand Central Station, **DEMONSTRATE**
where thousands of (8)_____ got a chance to **COMMUTE**
see them sculpt a grotesquely large pumpkin
into an amazingly detailed Halloween zombie.
Then they moved their efforts to the garden,
where they continued their (9)_____ creations. **SCARE**
The (10)_____ are part of the garden's annual **CARVE**
Haunted Pumpkin Garden (11)_____. While the **FESTIVE**
pumpkin maestro is now (12)_____ for his ex- **FAME**
traordinary carving talents, Ray's path to this
(13)_____ hobby was quite (14)_____. **USUAL/ACCIDENT**
After graduating he decided to pursue a career as an
art (15)_____. Then he decided to try his hand **TEACH**
at (16)_____ sculpting – not (17)_____ wax fig- **PROFESSION/BORE**
ures, but fun Marvel characters. He was so good
that he left his (18)_____ job and joined DC **TEACH**
comics as a full-time (19)_____ of wax proto- **SCULPT**
types of toys and (20)_____ figures. Though **ACT**
pumpkin carving remained his (21)_____ **FAVOUR**

hobby, only the locals knew how good he was until 2007, when he was invited to Food (22)_____ which he won. Today, Ray's Hal- **COMPETE** loween pumpkins are world-known.

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

A Mysterious Tree Sculptor

For the last two months, the residents of a small historic town in the UK (1)_____ the radical transformation of ordinary trees into extraordinary works of art. The artist who (2)_____ the magic tree carvings did not want (3)_____. But the locals and the media (4)_____ to give up that easily. Reporters from the BBC decided to approach the owner of the wooded area to see if he (5)_____ anything about them. It was he who (6)_____ award-winning British tree sculptor Tommy Craggs to create these mystical works of art. Craggs only (7)_____ trees that (8)_____ already on the ground or those that need to be felled. The town folk (9)_____. These sculptures (10)_____ a new tourist attraction to the area that is already popular for its annual art festivals.

WATCH

CREATE

DISCOVER

NOT GO

KNOW

ASK

CARVE/BE

NOT COMPLAIN

ADD

12. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

(1)_____ **Cool Music** **ICE**

People make all kinds of things out of ice from (2)_____ aquariums to ice hotels. But (3)_____ -born (4)_____ Terje Isungset has found a truly unique way to use ice carving it into (5)_____ instruments that can actually be played. Terje grew up in a family of (6)_____, so it was not (7)_____ that he followed their

FREEZE

NORWAY/COMPOSE

MUSIC

MUSIC

SURPRISE

footsteps. However, he turned out to be a very (8) _____ person who didn't like (9) _____ instruments. Instead, he made his own, using (10) _____ things like arctic birch, granite and slate. His (11) _____ choice has become ice – one frozen from pure glacier water, so that he can create transparent instruments. Both the audience and the (12) _____ enjoyed the simple music that came from these instruments. Today, his (13) _____ instruments have become so (14) _____ that he has been invited to perform all over the world.

CREATE/NORM
NATURE
FAVOUR
ART
USUAL
FAME

WRITING

- 13. Your English pen friend is interested in your tastes for cinematography. Write him/her an e-mail about your favourite film: your comments on the actors and their acting; what you think about the plot; why you would like to recommend it to your friends.**

Write 70–80 words.

- 14. You've got a letter from your friend. Write him/her a letter and answer his/her questions.**

I'm trying to learn a bit of Russian but so far I'd like to read books by Russian authors in translation. Chekhov is very popular in my country but honestly I don't quite understand his plays. Shakespeare seems easier to me. Who is your favourite Russian writer? What about English authors? Do you try to read in the original? What is your opinion of Shakespeare? Have you read books by Lewis Carroll? **Write 100–120 words.**

MODULE 6

READING

1. a) Read the text. Match the titles to the paragraphs of the text. One title is extra.

1. A SENSORY CULINARY EXPERIENCE
2. AN EXOTIC DINNER
3. DINING ON THE ICE
4. A THEATRE EXPERIENCE
5. AN UNUSUAL SETTING
6. A RESTAURANT WITH A VIEW

Adventurous Dining

Tired of eating at the same boring restaurants? Looking for a change? Here are some restaurants that offer original menus, original locations, and original service for an ... yes, you guessed it, original restaurant experience. See for yourself which ones you fancy.

A. Looking for something adventurous? *The Archipelago* in London is just the thing for you. At £10.50, the most popular meal in this restaurant is crocodile. Yes, you read it correctly, crocodile. It is served with a yellow plum dip. If that is not daring enough for you, there are plenty of other dishes on the menu. If you are feeling brave, try the "Love Bug Salad" or a delicious plate of locusts and crickets (саранча и сверчки) for just £7.50. Good luck.

B. Want to enjoy the sights while you're eating? Try *The Top of the World* restaurant. At 800 feet (244 m) above Las Vegas, diners can enjoy a spectacular view of Las Vegas in this revolving restaurant. However, the real adventure starts at the end of the meal. That's when the customers are taken from their seats at the ground level to the observation rooms in elevators that travel at a remarkable speed. Hold on to your stomach!

C. Longing for dinner with some drama? Dine with mimes at *Mim* in Barcelona. The service is unique. Your waiter will take your order in mime and keep you entertained with performances in between courses. The location is also special. Customers eat in theatrical surroundings. Now the question is how do you mime "I'll have the lobster, please."?

D. Don't care about presentation? You'll be fine at *The Toilet Bowl* in Taiwan. The theme of this restaurant is the toilet, and you would be surprised how many people queue up for the experience of eating on toilet seats. Don't be put off by the bowls which are shaped like western-style toilets – it's all part of the scenery!

E. Welcome to *Dans Le Noir* restaurant, London! You are about to live an unbelievable experience: eating and drinking in the complete darkness. With the help of our blind guides you are going to re-evaluate the notions of taste and smell through our gastronomic and pedagogical process. Our food, mostly organic, is based on first quality ingredients, making this experience as interesting and tasty as possible.

So these were just some easy and crazy ideas about how you could get a special travel destination that will give you some unique experiences and exciting journeys. The road is endless!

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. Original restaurants all have original names. _____
2. The observation rooms in *The Top of the World* restaurant are located in the elevators of the building. _____
3. You should know the special language of mimicry to go to the *Mim* restaurant. _____
4. Waiters in the *Mim* are supposed to be talented actors. _____
5. The *Mim* restaurant is situated in the theatre lounge. _____
6. *The Toilet Bowl* is a very popular restaurant in Taiwan. _____
7. *Dans Le Noir* restaurant works only at night. _____
8. Blind guides take the customers to their tables. _____

2. a) Read the text. Match the titles to the paragraphs of the text. One title is extra.

1. HELP THE YOUNG AND THE OLD
2. PREPARE YOURSELF FOR MEDICAL CAREER
3. KEEP YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD TIDY AND HUMAN
4. A PHONE AS A TOOL OF HELP
5. JOIN US AT THE SHELTER!
6. A WIDE CHOICE
7. ASSIST AND GET ASSISTED

Voluntary Work in the USA

A. There are many different types of youth volunteer opportunities for teens who are looking for early career experience and ways to serve the community. Volunteer jobs can be found in almost every non-profit organisation, at health care centers, community recreation organizations, and public service agencies. Young people who volunteer can work in an office, work with children, help in hospitals, or perform any number of other jobs, depending on their skills and goals.

B. Youth volunteer opportunities as office and fundraising assistants typically are available at not-for-profit groups. Often, these groups need people to work with telephone calls. To fill these jobs, they typically look for young people who want to earn some job experience and help the community at the same time. These jobs can involve routine office tasks like filing and using the telephone.

C. There are also a lot of youth volunteer opportunities for teens who want to work with kids and people with special needs. Volunteer work can be found at nursing homes, day care centers, and social service organizations. Teens will often have the opportunity to work directly with clients and their families, offering general support to the regular staff. Volunteer jobs include reading to clients, playing games and sports with kids, helping to prepare meals, and going along as a chaperone (сопровождающий) on public outings.

D. For young people who want to get involved in health care, many youth volunteer opportunities are available in hospitals, doctor's offices, and dental offices. These volunteer positions may include helping office staff, helping health care professionals, transporting patients, and giving out reading materials.

E. Young people looking for youth volunteer opportunities to serve their general community often find unpaid community service jobs. These can include cleaning up parks and roadside trash, working in community recreation centers, and volunteering with social service agencies. Teens can also volunteer their time with religious and civic organizations.

F. In some areas, teen volunteer work programmes are referred to as a youth corps. These groups provide both volunteer work experience and room and board for young people. Often, young men and women who have gone through some life challenges and don't have a clear career path may participate in youth programmes like this.

b) Read the text again and choose the right options to complete the sentences.

1. Teens volunteer jobs _____.
 - a) can be chosen from a big variety
 - b) can't supply any early career experience
 - c) can be found only in big cities
 - d) all require special skills
2. Volunteer work with children _____.
 - a) can be done by adults only
 - b) can often involve organizing sport activities
 - c) doesn't include contacting their parents
 - d) is available only for those who can cook children's meals
3. Teens who volunteer in hospitals _____.
 - a) get paid
 - b) have a chance to watch and help medical professionals
 - c) can be offered positions among junior staff
 - d) should take a special course of instruction
4. Unpaid community service jobs _____.
 - a) all deal with environmental protection
 - b) are not popular with teens looking for volunteer jobs
 - c) are typical family hobbies
 - d) can often include tidying up the neighbourhood
5. In a youth corps young people _____.
 - a) get professional education
 - b) can get challenging life experiences
 - c) can stay and do volunteer work
 - d) have to pay for accommodation and meals

3. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

A Violinist in the Metro

A man sitting at a metro station in Washington, D.C. started to play the violin; it was a cold January morning. He played six Bach pieces for about 45 minutes. During that time, since it was rush hour, thousand people went through the station, most of them on their way to work.

Three minutes went by and a middle-aged man noticed there was a musician playing. He slowed his pace and stopped for a few seconds and then hurried up to meet his schedule.

A minute later, the violinist received his first dollar tip: a woman threw the money in the till and without stopping continued to walk.

A few minutes later, a man leaned against the wall to listen to him, but then the man looked at his watch and started to walk again. Clearly he was late for work.

The one who paid the most attention was a 3-year-old boy. His mother tagged him along, she hurried but the kid stopped to look at the violinist. Finally, the mother pushed hard and the child continued to walk turning his head all the time. This action was repeated by several other children. All the parents, without exception, forced them to move on.

In the 45 minutes the musician played, only 6 people stopped and stayed for a while. About 20 gave him money but continued to walk at their normal pace. He collected \$32. When he finished playing and silence took over, no one noticed it. No one applauded, there was no recognition.

No one knew this but the violinist was Joshua Bell, one of the best musicians in the world. He played one of the most complicated pieces ever written with a violin worth 3.5 million dollars.

Two days before his playing in the subway, Joshua Bell had performed at a theater in Boston. The house was full and the seats were \$100 at average.

This is a real story. Joshua Bell's playing incognito at the metro station was organized by the Washington Post as part of a social experiment about perception, taste and priorities of people. The outlines were: in a commonplace environment at an unusual hour: Do we perceive beauty? Do we stop to appreciate it? Do we recognize the talent in an unexpected context?

One of the possible conclusions from this experience could be:

If we do not have a moment to stop and listen to one of the best musicians in the world playing the best music ever written, how many other things are we missing?

1. There was a classical music concert officially organized at the metro station. _____
2. The violinist performed several pieces of jazz music. _____
3. A lot of passengers stopped to listen as they recognized the famous musician. _____

4. The children were more interested in music than the adults. _____
5. After the musician stopped playing the audience burst into applause. _____
6. It was the first and only time that the world-famous musician Joshua Bell played at the metro station. _____
7. The theatre was full when Joshua Bell played there. _____
8. It's difficult for common people to recognize the talent in an unexpected context. _____

4. Read the text. Match the wall characteristics given below to the paragraphs of the text.

Guide to Great Walls

A. Erected in 1961 to prevent East German citizens moving to the West, **the Berlin Wall** initially consisted mainly of barbed wire (колючая проволока) and armed guards. Within months a concrete wall began to appear. On the east side of the wall, tank traps and ditches were built as protection against attack. Although over 170 people lost their lives in Berlin trying to escape to the West, human will and ingenuity (изобретательность) often won, with a number of successful escape attempts via tunnels and, on one occasion, in a home-made hot air balloon. The 107-kilometre-long structure lost its importance in 1989, when Hungary allowed East Germans to pass through their country on their way to Austria and West Germany, and after travel restrictions were lifted, people began to destroy whole sections of the wall. Now very little of it remains and the land has been used for housing and other property development.

B. Stretching for several thousand kilometers from the east coast of the country to the Gobi Desert, **the Great Wall of China** is said to be the only man-made structure visible from outer space. The oldest section was begun in 221 BC, using soldiers and local people, as well as intellectuals who were sentenced to forced labour under repressive Qin dynasty. Not surprisingly, the layers of compacted earth used to construct the wall soon began to crumble, and it was left to the later Han dynasty to restore and add to it. By now the wall has turned from a mere defense system for keeping out marauding tribes (племена мародёров) into a safe place where trade could flourish, and bustling market towns sprang up at the busy gates. The ornate and imposing structure appeared in the four-

teenth century with the use of advanced brick-building technology. Then the three separate walls were joined to create this truly impressive construction.

C. Situated in the north of England at one of the narrowest parts of the country, **Hadrian's Wall** is one of the most important monuments built by the Romans in Britain. The construction of the wall began in 120 AD on the orders of Emperor Hadrian, who wanted to mark the northern boundary of his Empire. The 117-kilometre wall was inhabited by thousands of troops, who lived in a series of forts situated at strategic locations. In the later centuries its stones were used by local people to build houses, walls and even churches. Nevertheless, spectacular stretches of the wall remain and a number of forts and museums along its length can be visited, providing a fascinating glimpse into the lives of the Roman soldiers who patrolled it. Although built of stone, the wall itself is vulnerable to erosion and visitors are not recommended to walk on it. Designated as UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987, Hadrian's Wall is one of the most famous architectural treasures in the world.

D. Originally known as Eboracum, **York** served as a military base for the Romans, who were the first to build a set of defenses on the site. However, most of the 3.5 kilometres of the wall – the longest town wall in England – date from the Middle Ages. Throughout their length one can still see a number of medieval gateways, or “bars”, which acted as control points. Non-residents and those who were not members of a guild were charged a toll (пошлина) on items brought into the city. As York's status as England's second city fell off in the 19th century, York Corporation began disassembling sections of the walls, because it was too expensive to keep them in good condition. They also argued that the walls were of no historical value and that they caused disease by preventing the free circulation of the air. Local people protested and the York Footpath Association set about restoring parts of the wall, sure that their work would help to attract tourists. The city and its walls now receive a million visitors every year.

According to the information given in the texts, which wall ...

- 1) can be seen from a great distance? _____
- 2) can be easily damaged? _____
- 3) had additional fortifications running alongside it? _____
- 4) was considered a threat to health? _____

- 5) is no longer very much in evidence? _____
- 6) is a series of different walls which were connected? _____
- 7) required certain people to pay money when passing through? _____
- 8) was built with the help of prisoners? _____
- 9) is compared favourably with other ancient monuments? _____
- 10) became unnecessary as a result of events elsewhere? _____
- 11) was partly ruined by the authorities? _____
- 12) proved to be an ideal site for commercial activity? _____
- 13) did not always achieve its purpose? _____
- 14) offers visitors an insight into the lives of the original guards? _____

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

5. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

The Dream Palace

Once upon a time, Krishnadeva Rai, who ruled over the Vijayanagar (1)_____, dreamt about a (2)_____ palace. It was made of glittering stones and floated in the air. The palace could be lit up with a thousand lights or made to (3)_____ into the (4)_____ by merely wishing so.

The king couldn't stop thinking about that (5)_____ dream palace. So, one day, he called all his courtiers (придворные) and told them about it. Then the king made a public (6)_____:

"If someone can make such a palace for me, I will give him hundred thousand gold coins!" The courtiers' mouths fell open. "Is the king mad? Who ever heard of a palace floating in air," they thought. But they were not (7)_____ enough to say so. Many of the king's well-wishers told him that such a palace can only have (8)_____ in one's mind. But he insisted that it could be built in (9)_____. He also threatened his courtiers with severe (10)_____ if they did not find someone who could make the dream come true.

KING

BEAUTY

APPEAR

DARK

FORGET

ANNOUNCE

COURAGE

EXIST

REAL

PUNISH

(To be continued)

6. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

The Dream Palace

(Continued)

The courtiers (1) _____. And they asked Tenali Rama to do something. A few days (2) _____, a very old man came into the (3) _____ court. He (4) _____ for justice. The king asked: "Old man, what's the problem? Tell me without fear and I shall see that justice (5) _____." "I (6) _____, Your Majesty," cried the old man. "All my savings (7) _____." "Who (8) _____ you?" thundered the king. "You name him and I (9) _____ him hanged immediately!" "Your Majesty! If you (10) _____ it as a personal offence, I will tell you. But I must be sure that you (11) _____ me," mumbled the old man. "Yes, yes, I promise," replied the king impatiently. "It's you, sir," said the old man.

"Your Majesty! Last night I (12) _____ that you (13) _____ with your escort of ministers and commanders and (14) _____ my entire life's savings – five thousand gold coins!" said the old man. "You are a fool!" roared the king. "How can you pretend that your dream (15) _____ reality? Dreams are not true!" "But they (16) _____, Your Majesty! If your dream of a palace (17) _____ in air can come true, why can't my dream come true?" And before the king (18) _____ fully understand what the old man was speaking about, the man (19) _____ off his beard and hair and stood before the king. It was none other than Tenali Rama! (20) _____ low in front of the amazed king, Tenali Rama said: "Your Majesty! This was the only way of (21) _____ you about the absurdity of your wish." "You're right," agreed the king and (22) _____ into laughter. "Tenali! You are really very wise!" he added.

WORRY
LATE
KING
CRY

DO/ROB

GO, ROB
HAVE

NOT TAKE
NOT PUNISH

DREAM
COME
ROB

BE
BE
HANG

CAN

TEAR

BOW

CONVINCE

BURST

7. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

The Supermarket Growing Food on Its Roof

"Food from the Sky" (1) _____ a vegetable garden on a shop roof in north London – and (2) _____ founder wants other shops around the country (3) _____ the same. The project, (4) _____ *Food from the Sky*, (5) _____ by former silversmith and art consultant Azul-Valerie Thome. It opened last May, when a crane (6) _____ 10 tons of compost and 300 green (7) _____ boxes on to the roof. Now the garden (8) _____ enough vegetables (9) _____ downstairs every Friday. It (10) _____ a community prize at the Co-operative's annual People and Environment Achievement Awards. There (11) _____ an impressive variety of vegetables – from peas and potatoes to cabbages and purple broccoli – alongside flowers, tiny strawberry and raspberry plants, and a composting area. Here, fruit and vegetables (12) _____ unsold each day (13) _____ (измельчать), along with woody branches and soil, by the 20 people who (14) _____ in the garden. The conditions are perfect for the plants: the warmth from the supermarket's heating and lighting systems (15) _____ up through the roof, sparing the seeds the (16) _____ of the frosts – and there are no snails, while pigeons (17) _____ away by CDs (18) _____ from the perimeter fence. Thome's ultimate aim is "(19) _____ that produce can (20) _____ in cities, and (21) _____ locally".

**PLANT
IT**

**DO/CALL
INITIATE**

**LIFT
RECYCLE
PRODUCE
SELL/WIN**

BE

**LEAVE
MULCH**

VOLUNTEER

COME

**BAD
SCARE
HANG
SHOW
GROW/SELL**

8. Read the text and choose the right options.

Where Do I Sign Up?

After you (1) _____ what you (2) _____ in and how much time you can devote to volunteering, it's time to (3) _____ where you can volunteer. You have several (4) _____. You can (5) _____ the Internet or look in your

local phone book under “volunteer”. You can call an organization directly and ask (6)_____ they need volunteers in your area. You can ask friends or relatives (7)_____ ideas and contacts. It’s worth (8)_____ the time beforehand to identify a job that’s a good fit for you.

When you (9)_____ an organization (10)_____ your time, it’s best to ask (11)_____ a volunteer coordinator. Be ready to answer (12)_____ questions, like: (13)_____ do you want to volunteer for our organization? What do you know about our organization? How many hours (14)_____ will you be able to volunteer? What are your interests? Do you have (15)_____ special skills?

(To be continued)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) have decided | b) decided | c) decide | d) will decide |
| 2. a) interested | b) interest | | |
| | c) are interesting | | |
| | d) are interested | | |
| 3. a) find about | b) find | c) find out | d) find for |
| 4. a) selections | b) versions | c) choices | d) ways |
| 5. a) look for | b) search | c) research | d) see |
| 6. a) that | b) what | c) how | d) if |
| 7. a) for | b) about | c) on | d) – |
| 8. a) spend | b) to spend | c) spending | d) spent |
| 9. a) are called | b) calling | c) are calling | d) called |
| 10. a) offering | b) to offer | c) offered | d) offer |
| 11. a) about | b) from | c) on | d) for |
| 12. a) some | b) any | c) no | d) something |
| 13. a) Why | b) What | c) How | d) Which |
| 14. a) in a week | b) a week | c) for a week | d) week |
| 15. a) some | b) anything | c) something | d) any |

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Where Do I Sign Up?

(Continued)

Most places will ask you to come for an interview, which is (1)_____ pretty casual. They want to talk **USUAL** to you (2)_____. Whether your interview is on the **PERSON**

phone or in person, don't forget to ask questions of your own. For example: What are the (3) _____ of me if I volunteer here? What kind of (4) _____ will I receive? How many other volunteers are there? How many hours do you expect me to work (5) _____ / (6) _____? If it's a good fit — meaning you like the (7) _____, they like you, and you like the work — (8) _____ can be an (9) _____ experience.

**EXPECT
TRAIN**

**WEEK/MONTH
ORGANIZE
VOLUNTEER/
BELIEVE**

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Experts Struggle to Try Save the Ancient City of Mohenjo Daro

With its (1) _____ architecture and (2) _____ water and sewage systems, the 5000-year-old city of Mohenjo Daro in the Province of Sindh in Pakistan, the (3) _____ monument of our past, is in danger of complete (4) _____, unless something is done soon. Discovered in 1922 by an (5) _____ from the (6) _____ Survey of India, Mohenjo Daro is believed to have been one of the earliest and most advanced cities in the world. According to experts it was inhabited by about 35,000 (7) _____ of the great Indus Valley (8) _____ between 2600 BC and 1900 BC. The (9) _____ think the city could be lost in less than 20 years because of neglect and (10) _____ caused by the high salinity (солёность) of the groundwater which slowly leads to the (11) _____ of its bricks. Some parts of the town walls have already collapsed (12) _____. One of the main reasons for the neglect could be the ancient city's fall from (13) _____ as a tourist destination. Though it is one of the 981 World Heritage Sites, the (14) _____ unrest in Pakistan has led to a sharp decline in international (15) _____. Not long ago the local (16) _____ authorities in Sindh met with international experts to try come up with a plan to save the site.

BELIEVE/ADVANCE

**AMAZE
DISAPPEAR
OFFICE
ARCHEOLOGY**

**RESIDE
CIVILIZE
ARCHEOLOGY
DESTRUCT**

CORRODE

COMPLETE

POPULAR

**POLITICS
VISIT
PROVINCE**

WRITING

- 11. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend about an endangered world monument in his area. Write him/her a letter and answer his/her four questions:**

*Are there any endangered world monuments in your town or your country? When was the most famous of them built? What is wrong with it now? What is being done to restore and keep it for future generations? **Write 80–100 words.***

- 12. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Collin. Write him a letter and answer his questions.**

*Last week I started doing volunteer work in my community kindergarten. I really enjoy reading to the children, playing games and sports with them. How popular is volunteering with teens in Russia? Do you do any? What volunteer job would you like to try? Why? **Write 100–120 words.***

MODULE 7

READING

1. Read the texts. Match the descriptions of the people's behaviour to the descriptions of phobias. One behaviour description is extra.

1. Maria won't join us for an excursion as the weather forecast promises rain and even a storm.
2. Ann refused a good job because her office was on the 20th floor and with huge windows.
3. George will go to the country with us only if we return early. He hates to drive in the evening.
4. Helen won't go with you to the Black Sea coast. She doesn't like hot crowded places.
5. Robert has found a wonderful job but he has to walk every day to the 15th floor as he never uses lifts.
6. David refuses to speak at the meeting. He gets lost in front of a big audience.

A. Claustrophobia is the fear of having no escape and being closed in small spaces or rooms. It is typically classified as an anxiety disorder and often results in panic attack, and can be the result of many situations, including elevators crowded to capacity, windowless rooms, and even tight-necked clothing. One study indicates that 5–7% of the world population is affected by severe claustrophobia, but only a small percentage of these people receive some kind of treatment for the disorder.

B. Acrophobia is an extreme or irrational fear of heights. Most people experience a degree of natural fear when exposed to heights, especially if there is little or no protection. The lack of such fear is known as having a "head for heights". Acrophobia sufferers can experience a panic attack in a high place and become too excited to get themselves down safely. Between 2 and 5 percent of the general population suffer from acrophobia, with twice as many women affected as men.

C. Astraphobia is an abnormal fear of thunder and lightning. A person with astraphobia often feels anxious during a thunderstorm even when they understand that the threat to them is minimal. Some symptoms are typical of other phobias like trembling, crying, panick reac-

tions. However, there are some reactions that are unique to astraphobia. For instance, many people may hide under a bed, under the covers, in a closet, in a basement, or in any other space where they feel safer.

D. Nyctophobia is a phobia characterized by a severe fear of the dark. It starts due to the brain's disfigured perception of what would or could happen when in a dark environment. The fear of darkness is a psychologically based feeling of being disposed from comfort to a fear-evoking state. The fear of darkness or night is a phobia generally related to children but many clinics with pediatric patients have a great chance of having adults as well.

E. Heliophobia is a strong fear of sunlight. Heliophobia forces its victims indoors whenever there is sunshine, it will make them more prone into becoming Vitamin D deficient. However, this can be corrected by taking Vitamin D foods. It should especially be noted that any form of heliophobia that is based on fears can result in agoraphobia, fear of public places. It means that people think that some environments are dangerous or uncomfortable because they are open or crowded.

2. a) Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs of the text. One title is extra.

1. AVOID BAD HABITS
2. EDUCATION FORMS HABITS
3. HEALTH DEPENDS ON HABITS
4. HABITS HELP TO BRING UP CHILDREN
5. HABITS VARY GREATLY
6. DEVELOP GOOD HABITS

A. "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise". Rising early is a good habit. A habit means repetition of the same action in similar circumstances. All people have habits. They are of different kinds. Drinking water, having breakfast, lunch and dinner and sleeping at night are habits based on instinct. A person has no control over thirst, hunger and sleep. They are therefore inborn habits. There are other habits acquired like brushing your teeth, taking a bath, wearing clothes, combing your hair etc., which help a man to look neat and healthy. A walk in the morning is a good habit for people.

B. The needs of society develop in people some good habits. A person is a social “animal” and one can not live in isolation. Respecting elders, wishing “Good morning”, “Good evening” and “Good night” are good habits. Serving the cause of the poor and needy, and respecting the social laws like observing a queue are good habits. Listening to music and reading books are good habits, which help a person to spend a peaceful life. Going to a temple or offering daily prayers are habits, which serve the needs of the soul.

C. Education is based on the principle of habit formation. Repetition makes learning easy. Learning a language, i.e. speaking, reading and writing, is based on habit. Similarly education helps in the development of good habits like punctuality, attention, concentration, cooperation, discipline, etc. Good habits lead to good manners. Good manners give us good friends; good friends mean good environment; good environment leads to a happy and peaceful life.

D. As there are good habits, there are bad habits too. We acquire them both from our friends and from the society in which we live. Smoking, drinking alcohol, drugging, telling lies, teasing the weak may all be considered as bad habits. Habits are easy to acquire but difficult to give up. So it is better not to acquire a bad habit than try to get rid of it later.

E. If you make time for healthy habits, you’ll find yourself with extra reserves of energy that will lower your stress and help you to get through life’s challenges. Here are a few things you can start doing right now to make healthy habits a relatively painless part of your routine. Drink water throughout the day. It’s great for your skin, your digestive system, and weight loss. Cut back on the amount of soda and coffee you drink. Sugar and caffeine dehydrate you and create energy rushes followed by crashes which are ultimately energy-depleting. Physical activities are the most important. Physical activities add joy and activeness to your day-to-day life.

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. Habits rule our life. _____
2. What is a good habit for some people is bad for others. _____
3. If an action turns into a habit it’s a bad sign. _____
4. The majority of people have bad habits. _____
5. Learning can never become a habit. _____

6. All educated people have good manners and habits. _____
7. A healthy habit is a habit that other people admire. _____
8. Healthy habits help to keep fit. _____

3. Read the text and choose the right options to complete the sentences.

Viy

“Viy” is a horror story by the famous Russian writer Nikolai Gogol. The title refers to the name of a demon central to the plot. The story concerns three students from the Bratsk Monastery at Kiev.

Three students from the seminary were hiking home for the summer. Unfortunately, they lost their way in the dark. Being hungry and afraid of wolves, they asked for lodging at the first farmyard on their way. An old woman at first refused to take them in, saying that she was afraid of “such big fellows.” They swore that they would behave themselves. The old woman invited them in, saying “What fine young gentlemen the devil has brought us!” She gave them all separate places to sleep. Khoma was given a place in the sheep pen.

In the middle of the night, Khoma was awakened by the old woman. She reached out her arms toward him and he found himself strangely powerless to move away from her. She leapt onto his back with the swiftness of a cat and began to ride him, beating him on his side with a broom. To his amazement and horror, Khoma carried the old woman out into the wide plain. The sun replaced the moon, and he saw a beautiful water nymph. Realizing that he was in the power of a witch, Khoma began to recite all the prayers he knew against evil spirits. The old woman’s power seemed to fade, and he, as quick as lightning, stopped carrying her and jumped onto her back instead. As she started to carry him, he picked up a piece of wood from the roadside and began to beat her with it. The moon came back into its former place and she fell exhausted onto the ground. As Khoma looked at her, he saw she had transformed into a lovely young woman. Khoma, shaken by his experience with the old woman, ran all the way back to Kiev, forgetting his companions. He thought no more about his extraordinary adventure.

Meanwhile, rumours were circulating that the daughter of one of the richest Cossack commanders had returned one day from a walk, severely injured, hardly able to crawl home to her father’s house, and was lying at the

point of death, expressing the wish that one of the Kiev seminarists, the philosopher Khoma Brut, should read the prayers and the psalms over her for three nights after her death. He refused to go but several Cossacks brought him by force to the village where the girl lived. When he saw the corpse, he understood it was the witch he had overcome earlier. Khoma didn't wish to say prayers over her body at night. On the first night, as he began to say prayers, the witch sat up in her coffin. She began to walk around trying to approach Khoma, but he drew a circle of protection around himself that she could not cross. Then she went into her coffin and flew about the church in it, trying to frighten him out of the circle. Dawn arrived, and Khoma had survived the first night. The next night, the same thing happened. In the morning, Khoma was more dead than alive, he was pale and leaning against a wall. He tried to escape the next day but was captured and brought back to finish. On the third night, the witch's corpse was even more terrifying, and she called the demons and monsters around her to bring Viy into the church. Khoma realized that he shouldn't look at the creature, but he did and saw a horrible iron face staring at him. Viy pointed in his direction, and the monsters leapt upon him. Khoma died of horror. However, the monsters missed the first crowing of the rooster and were unable to escape the church when a new day began. The story ends with Khoma's other two friends commenting on his death, agreeing that he only came to his end, because he showed fear of the demons.

1. "Viy" is a _____.
 - a) fairy tale
 - b) story about Gogol's experience
 - c) detective story
 - d) film script
2. The old woman greeted the students on behalf of _____.
 - a) god
 - b) the fairy
 - c) the demon
 - d) her husband
3. At night, the old woman turned Khoma into a _____.
 - a) cat
 - b) stick
 - c) bird
 - d) horse

4. Khoma carried the witch to the plain and there _____.
 - a) he had to obey all her orders
 - b) his friends helped him
 - c) he fell down dead
 - d) he took away her power
5. At the end of the ride the witch turned into _____.
 - a) the devil
 - b) an old man
 - c) a beautiful girl
 - d) a monster
6. Khoma came to the church to pray for the girl because _____.
 - a) he wanted to
 - b) he felt guilty
 - c) her father asked
 - d) he was made to
7. Khoma managed to stay alive during the first night because he _____.
 - a) read prayers
 - b) was accompanied by his friends
 - c) drew a magical circle
 - d) recognized the girl
8. Khoma died because _____.
 - a) the monsters were strong
 - b) there were many creatures to fight
 - c) he was frightened
 - d) he forgot the prayer

4. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

How Fear Works

When we sense danger, the brain reacts instantly, sending signals that activate the nervous system. This causes physical responses, such as a faster heartbeat, rapid breathing, and an increase in blood pressure. Blood pumps to muscle groups to prepare the body for physical action (such as running or fighting). Skin sweats to keep the body cool. Some people might notice sensations in the stomach, head, chest, legs, or hands. These physical sensations of fear can be mild or strong.

This response is known as “fight or flight” because that is exactly what the body is preparing itself to do: fight off the danger or run fast to get away. The body stays in this state of “fight-flight” until the brain receives an “all clear” message and turns off the response.

Sometimes fear is provoked by something that is surprising or unexpected (like a loud noise), even if it’s not actually dangerous. That’s because the fear reaction is activated immediately — a few seconds faster than the thinking part of the brain can process (обработать) or evaluate what’s happening. As soon as the brain gets enough information to realize there’s no danger (“Oh, it’s just a balloon bursting — whew!”), it turns off the fear reaction. All this can happen in seconds.

Fear is the word we use to describe our emotional reaction to something that seems dangerous. But the word “fear” is used in another way, too: to name something a person often feels afraid of. People fear things or situations that make them feel unsafe or unsure. For instance, someone who isn’t a strong swimmer might have a fear of deep water. In this case, the fear is helpful because it cautions (warns) the person to stay safe. Someone could overcome this fear by learning how to swim safely.

Many people have a fear of public speaking. Whether it’s giving a report in class, speaking at an assembly, or reciting lines in the school play, speaking in front of others is one of the most common fears people have. People try to avoid the situations or things they fear. But this doesn’t help them to overcome fear — avoiding something frightening strengthens a fear and keeps it strong.

People can overcome unnecessary fears by giving themselves the chance to learn about and gradually get used to the thing or situation they’re afraid of. For example, people who fly despite a fear of flying can become used to unfamiliar sensations like take-off or turbulence. They learn what to expect and have a chance to watch what others do to relax and enjoy the flight. Gradually (and safely) facing fear helps someone to overcome it.

1. In a dangerous situation our nervous system reacts before our brain. _____
2. A fearful experience is good for our nervous system. _____
3. Physical symptoms of fear prepare us for dangerous situations. _____

4. Physical reactions to fear are harmful to the organism. _____
5. Fear is easily provoked. _____
6. Only children feel fear when they are greatly surprised. _____
7. Fear protects us because it warns us
of dangerous situations. _____
8. People can easily overcome their fears
with the help of medicines. _____

5. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

The Phantom of the Building

George used to work for a big company located in a very old building downtown. He usually finished work at 5:00 p.m. as almost all the employees, except the security guards, but that day he had to stay working late on the 13th floor. It was around 9:00 p.m. and everybody in the company had already gone home; everybody but him. However he hadn't noticed it until unexpectedly he felt a strange silence. He couldn't hear anything else than his breathing and the sound of his typing on the computer. He felt exhausted and sleepy so he decided to go to the kitchen for a cup of coffee. He was getting the coffee-pot ready when he saw a woman coming towards him.

"Good evening, Mr. Welsh. Let me help you," the woman offered him help to make the coffee and he was very thankful. "I'm not alone at all," he thought and went back to his office. Five minutes later the woman brought what seemed to be steaming and tasty coffee, put it on George's desk and left the office. He stood up in order to drink his coffee but as soon as he swallowed the first sip he spat it on the floor as it was disgusting and as cold as ice. Immediately he felt a strange and frightening cold around him and the image of that woman came to his brain as a horrifying memory.

At that very moment he recognized the woman. He couldn't believe his eyes. She had been murdered two years ago in one of the toilets of the company. Terrified, he left the office running. He could feel the woman's footsteps behind him. He was about to faint when he met one of the watchmen of the building coming towards him with a lantern because he had heard some strange noise. George could hear no one following him anymore and in the end he realized he was safe.

1. The number 13 has a magical power. _____
2. A strange thing happened to George one day late in the evening. _____
3. George wasn't alone to stay late to finish the project. _____
4. The secretary helped him with coffee so that he could finish his work. _____
5. The coffee was hot and good and completely woke him up. _____
6. The woman that served George came to him in a dream. _____
7. The feeling of fear made George forget about his work and rush home. _____
8. Suddenly he realized that it was not a ghost but a watchman who was following him. _____

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

The Most Dangerous Animal

Polar bears may appear to be all soft and cuddly, but they are the (1)_____ of their species and extremely dangerous. But (2)_____ that to Canadian animal trainer Mark Dumas, whose (3)_____ friend happens to be, a big cuddly snow white polar bear! Their unusual friendship (4)_____ when the bear was just six weeks old. The wild animal trainer adopted her from a zoo and raised her. While Agee (5)_____ at home anymore, the bond between her and Mark never (6)_____. Even as the cute baby (7)_____ into a 16-year-old 800-pound adult, the two (8)_____ to be (9)_____ pals. They (10)_____ playing, swimming and even wrestling together – something Mark (11)_____ could be fatal if Agee (12)_____ aggressive. However, the trainer who (13)_____ with bears for over 40 years says he is able (14)_____ their body language and knows when to back off.

LARGE
NOT MENTION
GOOD

BEGIN

NOT LIVE
WEAKEN
GROW
CONTINUE/GOOD
SEE

REALIZE/TURN
WORK
READ

7. Read the text and choose the right options.

The Polar Bear

Agee is the world's first trained polar bear **(1)**_____, with films like Alaska (done as a cub) and a number of television **(2)**_____ under her belt. And, she is not the only unusual animal this talented man and his wife Dawn **(3)**_____. In the wild, polar bears can largely **(4)**_____ along the shores and on sea ice in the **(5)**_____ Arctic region. The large **(6)**_____ that can weigh between 500–1,500 pounds, are the most carnivorous land animals, feeding largely off ringed and bearded seals. While they do not go **(7)**_____ their way to attack humans, they can be very aggressive and even fatal, if they feel threatened. Unfortunately, the ice melting caused by global warming is seriously **(8)**_____ the population of these cuddly bears. That's because during the summer months when they are most active, they rely on sea ice as their **(9)**_____ for hunting and dens. As the ice continues to melt the mammals have **(10)**_____ longer distances to find suitable homes and a meal.

1. a) celebrity b) popularity c) fame d) glory
2. a) messages
b) notes
c) announcements
d) advertisements
3. a) trained b) have trained c) has trained d) had trained
4. a) find b) found c) be found d) be finding
5. a) freeze b) freezing c) froze d) frozen
6. a) reptiles b) mammals c) amphibians d) insects
7. a) from b) to c) on d) out of
8. a) frightening b) affecting c) stimulating d) encouraging
9. a) habitat b) home c) place d) space
10. a) walk b) walking c) to walk d) walked

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

What Is Fear?

Fear is one of the most **(1)**_____ human emo- **BASE**
tions. It is programmed into the **(2)**_____ sys- **NERVE**
tem and works like an instinct. From the time
we're infants, we are equipped with the

(3)_____ instincts necessary to respond with fear when we sense a (4)_____ situation or feel (5)_____. Fear helps to protect us. It makes us alert to danger and prepares us to deal with it. Feeling (6)_____ is very (7)_____ and (8)_____ in some situations. Fear can be like a (9)_____, a signal that cautions us to be (10)_____. Some fears are (11)_____ during childhood. That's because fear can be a (12)_____ (13)_____ to feeling unsure because much of what children experience is new and (14)_____. Young kids often have fears of the dark, being alone, (15)_____, and monsters or other (16)_____ (17)_____ creatures. School-aged kids might be afraid when it's (18)_____. Some kids are more (19)_____ to fears and may have a tough time overcoming them. As they grow and learn, with the support of adults, most kids (20)_____ outgrow these fears.

**SURVIVE
DANGER
SAFE
FRIGHTEN/NATURE
HELP
WARN
CARE/NORM
NATURE/REACT
FAMILIAR
STRANGE
SCARE/IMAGINE
STORM/SENSE
SLOW**

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

A List of Tips for Adults on Staying Safe

- (1)_____ or jog early in the morning or late at night when the streets (2)_____.
- When out at night, try (3)_____ a friend walking with you.
- Carry only the money you (4)_____ on a particular day.
- If you think someone (5)_____ you, switch directions or cross the street. (6)_____ afraid to shout for help.
- Always lock your car, even if it (7)_____ in your own driveway; never leave your motor (8)_____.
- If you (9)_____, report the crime to the police. Your actions can help to prevent someone else from (10)_____ a victim.

**NOT WALK
DESERT
HAVE
NEED
FOLLOW
NOT BE
BE
RUN
ROB
BECOME**

10. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Taking Charge of Your (1)_____

"It is a (2)_____, " Jordan says of crime. "People are being targeted to be victims each and every day." You need to take charge of your own (3)_____. Turning your thoughts and actions toward crime (4)_____ and self-defense can help to lower chances of becoming a casualty. We all have a (5)_____ to be safe. Try to avoid (6)_____ situations and defend yourself once you're in them. If you (7)_____ practise the (8)_____ ways of thinking and acting, there is hope that you will not become a victim, but rather, an active (9)_____ of your life and property. Preventing crime from (10)_____ requires an active mind and body. It means paying attention to your instincts, to other people, and to your (11)_____.

**SAFE
REAL**

**SAFE
PREVENT**

**RESPONSIBLE
DANGER
REGULAR
RECOMMEND**

**DEFEND
HAPPEN**

SURROUND

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Your Lifestyle

Do you have a (1)_____ lifestyle? Is (2)_____ important? And what's the effect of them on the human health? Eating (3)_____ at (4)_____ times can be a severe danger (5)_____ and (6)_____ : people may die younger due to (7)_____ foods, which lead to blocked arteries and heart attacks. While eating (8)_____ food helps to stay fit and improves the body. Physical (9)_____ are most important. They include morning walks, (10)_____, and (11)_____, (12)_____ weights or the usual sports. For example, an old person with (13)_____ habits of daily exercising may be more (14)_____ than a young person without such habits.

HEALTH/CLEAN

**HEALTH/USUAL
PHYSICAL
MENTAL**

**FAT
HEALTH**

**ACT
JOG/FLEXIBLE
LIFT
DAY
ACT**

12. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Doing Exercise

Exercise and proper nutrition (1) _____ the key to (2) _____ a healthy body. Without both of these factors, we (3) _____ or (4) _____ very good. It's good (5) _____ children to develop healthy habits and see why it's cool to be fit! Exercise (6) _____ your heart happy and your heart is one hard-working part, (7) _____ blood every day of your life. The heart is a muscle, and it's the (8) _____ muscle in your body but it's always looking to become even (9) _____! When you do aerobic exercise and bring in that oxygen, your heart becomes (10) _____ and even a bit (11) _____. The number of blood cells in your blood (12) _____, so the blood can carry even (13) _____ oxygen. The blood in your body even moves (14) _____ through the blood vessels than before the exercise. Exercise makes your muscles (15) _____ a fine job when (16) _____ you use them for taking long bike rides or climbing a tree. Exercise makes you flexible. As people get (17) _____ they tend to get (18) _____, so that's why it's important to exercise when you're a kid. When you're flexible, you can be (19) _____ without having to worry about getting sprains. Exercise can make you feel (20) _____ about yourself, too.

BE
HAVE
NOT FEEL/LOOK
TEACH
MAKE

PUMP
STRONG

STRONG

STRONG/BIG
INCREASE
MUCH
EASILY

DO
LATE

OLD
FLEXIBLE

ACTIVE

GOOD

(To be continued)

13. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Doing Exercise

(Continued)

Your heart is a (1) _____ organ, the strongest muscle in your body. Since it can't lift (2) _____ to get stronger, it relies on you to do aerobic ex-

WORK HARD
WEIGH

ercise. Aerobic exercise is any kind of (3)_____ that makes your muscles use oxygen. Aerobic exercise is (4)_____: you do it over and over to keep bringing fresh oxygen to all of your muscles. Your body works more (5)_____ to keep you (6)_____ and you can do lots of exercise without getting worn out. As your muscles get stronger they protect you from (7)_____ when you exercise. Exercise makes you flexible. (8)_____, it's easy to find things to do for good (9)_____: yoga, dancing, karate, tae kwon do. When you exercise, your body can release chemicals that create a happy (10)_____ in your brain.

ACT

REPEAT

EFFICIENT

HEALTH

INJURE

LUCK

FLEXIBLE

FEEL

WRITING

14. Your American pen friend is interested in wild animals. He/she often goes to Yellow Stone Park and has a chance to observe them in the wild. Write him/her an e-mail about your attitude to animals and what you think of keeping them in a zoo or in a circus. Write 80–90 words.

15. You've got a letter from your friend. Write him/her a letter and answer his/her questions.

*My parents try to limit my time at the computer. They think that I'm still small and play computer games. I understand their worries as some games are really harmful and teenagers get addicted to them but they should know me better. So it is our usual argument. Do you often use your computer? With what purpose? What kind of projects do you make? What is your attitude to computer games? **Write 100–120 words.***

MODULE 8

READING

1. a) Read the text. Match the titles to the paragraphs of the text. One title is extra.

1. SHARK DIVING
2. SWIMMING WITH CROCODILES
3. BUNGEE JUMPING
4. TEAM SKYDIVING
5. FERRARI WORLD
6. RUNNING WITH BULLS

Top 5 Adrenalin Holidays

For most people, the prospect of having a holiday usually means a chance to relax by the pool with a cocktail or wander around town. For many thrill-seekers however, the real escape only happens when a high adrenalin buzz is involved. Let's look at the top five adrenalin holidays around the world.

A. This largest attraction of its kind is the paradise for fans of the Italian sports car giant. As well as featuring the world's fastest rollercoaster, the Formula Rossa, speed junkies can also get a sample – a 62 mph G-force experience, a state-of-the-art racing simulator and test their skills at a special driving school.

B. A diving experience with a difference, Crocosaurus Cove allows those who are brave enough the chance to swim with one of the world's most dangerous animals. Visitors can enter the "Cage of Death", a 15-foot deep cage which is placed in the water and surrounded by huge reptiles, many of whom grow to 15 feet long. See you later, alligator!

C. Part of a celebration that goes back to the 14th century is now a popular draw for visitors around the world. A group of angry animals are let loose on the streets, where thousands of people run alongside, hoping to get close enough to see the whites of the animals' eyes while avoiding their deadly horns. Many have died during the race, but it still remains a popular practice for adrenalin junkies.

D. Often referred to as the Las Vegas of Asia, the casino is a real draw for gamblers, but for the ultimate adrenalin rush why not try this world's highest special jump from the top of the 233-metre tall tower.

For around \$150 brave jumpers fly towards earth at an incredible 220 km per hour during a five-second free fall!

E. The prospect of coming face to face with nature's most feared predator is probably something most people would like to avoid. However, danger junkies looking to get some adrenalin might enjoy a trip to this attraction on Dyer Island, where they can dive into a purpose-built five-man galvanized steel cage where the dangerous companions will be waiting only a feet away.

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. Most people prefer quiet relaxing holidays. _____
2. High adrenalin attractions can be found mostly in America. _____
3. You should be 18 or older to go to the world's fastest rollercoaster, the Formula Rossa. _____
4. There are 15 crocodiles in the Cage of Death. _____
5. Running with bulls is an old national tradition. _____
6. Las Vegas casinos can be found in Asia. _____
7. A free fall lasts about a minute during the bungee jump. _____
8. They check one's diving and swimming skills to let them use the Shark Diving attraction. _____

2. Read the text and choose the right options to complete the sentences.

**Boys Help to Save Infant's Life With CPR*
Lessons Learned From A Poster**

The next time you see a CPR poster at school or are asked to examine the safety instructions while in an airplane, be sure to be attentive. Besides being vitally useful to you personally, knowing what to do may save someone else's life.

Nine-year-old Rocky Hurt and ten-year-old Ethan Wilson were playing football in their front yard in Marietta, Georgia, USA when a neighbour they had never met suddenly rushed out of her house shouting at them to call 911. That hysterical woman was Susanna Rohm whose 12-week-old baby had suddenly stopped breathing. In her panic, she had been unable to locate her cell phone and had decided to seek help.

**CPR – cardiopulmonary resuscitation (сердечно-лёгочная реанимация, искусственное дыхание).*

After getting their parents to make the call, the two boys followed the unhappy mother to see if they could do anything to help. And they did help! As Susanna was trying to perform CPR on her baby, young Rocky stepped in and told her she was doing it all wrong. Instead he asked her to “use two fingers, push on the chest 5–10 times, bend back the baby’s head, plug the nose and then perform a mouth-to-mouth resuscitation by breathing into the baby’s mouth.”

Luckily for him and the baby, Susanna did not doubt his advice for even a second and was soon rewarded with a loud scream from the infant! It turned out that her baby who later spent two days at the hospital under observation, suffered from a sleep disorder that causes abnormal breathing patterns.

The most amazing part of this heartwarming tale is that the boys have never attended a CPR class. Instead, they learned it all by carefully reading the posters on the walls of their elementary school cafeteria. And, while they are now being hailed as heroes and even interviewed on national television, they don’t really care. They are just glad to have saved the baby’s life!

1. Knowing the safety instructions can save _____.
 - a) your and someone else’s life
 - b) your personal belongings
 - c) efforts to help people in the accident
 - d) time to wait for the doctor
2. Susanna Rohm, the boys’ neighbour _____.
 - a) was their families’ friend
 - b) was the one they had often met before
 - c) was a new person for them to meet
 - d) sometimes shouted at them
3. Susanna Rohm was in panic because _____.
 - a) she couldn’t find her mobile
 - b) 911 didn’t answer
 - c) she wanted to help the boys
 - d) her baby seemed to be breathless
4. The boys helped Susanna by _____.
 - a) performing CPR on her baby
 - b) calling 911
 - c) telling her how to do CPR in the correct way
 - d) giving her the CPR poster to read

5. The baby felt well _____.
a) immediately after the CPR
b) after several days at the hospital
c) after a loud scream
d) after the boys came in
6. The boys got the CPR knowledge _____.
a) from CPR lessons
b) from the school wall posters
c) from their parents
d) from their earlier experience

3. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

It's Never Too Late to Fulfil One's Dream

It took five attempts, but on September 2nd, 2013, U.S. swimmer Diana Nyad accomplished the dream she had been working for since 1978. She became the first person to swim from Cuba to the Florida Keys without a protective "shark" cage.

The 103-mile epic journey began on the morning of Saturday, September 1st, when Diana dove into the warm waters of Havana, Cuba. Surrounded by a team of 35 members that included support assistants, a doctor, a shark hunter, a navigator and even a jellyfish expert, the athlete swam almost continuously for the entire 52 hours 54 minutes stopping only for short food breaks.

Despite the exhausting swim, the athlete still had the energy to acknowledge the thousands of fans that had gathered to greet her and inspire them with this brief speech:

"I have three messages. One is that we should never, ever give up. Two – you never are too old to follow your dreams. And three: it looks like a solitary sport but it's a team."

And while Diana made it look easy, the epic swim was not easy at all. Besides the dreadful currents and blazing sun, she also had to deal with jellyfish. To avoid their deadly stings, Diana wore a full body suit, gloves, booties and a mask at night when the jellyfish rise to the surface. This not only slowed her down but the constant biting on the silicone mask resulted in bruises inside her mouth, making it difficult for her to speak.

But despite all these problems, the 64-year-old who says she kept herself mentally occupied by playing tricks like counting her strokes (взмах) in different languages and singing from a repertoire of 85 songs, did not give up on her dream.

This is not the first time Diana is making headlines. Regarded as one of the greatest long-distance swimmers in the world in the 1970's, she broke several world records. Her first attempt at this particular route was when she was just 28 years old. Soon after that she gave up the sport to pursue her other interests which include broadcasting, motivational speaking and writing books about her experiences.

Then to everyone's surprise, at the age of 60 she announced not only a return to the sport, but also the desire to realize her dream of completing the 103-mile trek – this time, without the shark cage. She said that she wanted to prove to other women her age, that it is never too late to fulfil their dreams!

1. Diana Nyad started to prepare for her record many years ago. _____
2. She swam over 100 miles from Florida to Cuba. _____
3. There were some of her relatives in the support team. _____
4. Jellyfish is especially dangerous in the daytime. _____
5. She believes that age can't prevent one from fulfilling one's dream. _____
6. Diana's full body suit together with special boots weighed over 5 kg. _____
7. On her long way she kept singing and counting to herself. _____
8. Swimming has always been Diana's only job and hobby. _____

4. Read the text. Match the titles to the paragraphs of the text. One title is extra.

1. PROFESSIONAL PERFORMER
2. A SAD STORY AT THE START
3. THE INTERNET BRINGS FAME
4. HARDSHIPS AND PROBLEMS
5. THE NEW FAMILY'S PRINCIPLES
6. A GREAT TALENT DISCOVERED
7. THE MODEL AND INSPIRER FOR THE DISABLED
8. THE MOTTO OF THE LIFE

George Dennehy, The Armless Musician That Is Inspiring The World

A. They say that when life gives you lemons, make lemonade. That certainly seems to be the philosophy 19-year-old George Dennehy has been adopting all his life. Despite being armless, the musician plays not one, but multiple instruments, all with his feet.

B. The young boy's start to life was not very encouraging. Born without arms, he was handed over to a Romanian orphanage by his parents. But he was lucky – Michael and Sharon Dennehy from Ashland, Virginia were looking for a child to adopt and immediately fell in love with George!

C. The best part was they never allowed him to use his disability as an excuse. So, just as they had done for their other three kids, when George turned eight, he was signed up for cello (виолончель) lessons. The instrument, which is difficult even for people that have the use of both their hands, was even more challenging for George, who had to learn to play it with his feet.

D. But thanks to his persistent music teacher who learned to play the instrument with her feet so that she could teach the young boy, George not only mastered the cello, but also realized that he had a passion and talent for music. During middle school years when playing the cello was not considered “cool”, he mastered the piano and guitar, which has become his favourite instrument.

E. As he grew older, George began uploading his “performances” on YouTube. Last year his performance of “Iris” by the Goo Goo Dolls caught the eye of viewers and his popularity went up. Within days, thanks to the video he got thousands of fans. It was featured on multiple news sites, skyrocketing Dennehy to national fame.

F. The Internet sensation even caught the eye of the American rock band who invited him to perform together with them at Pennsylvania's Musikfest in August 2012. He was so popular that Musikfest organizers invited him to the 2013 event, as a solo performer.

G. The success and positive response have inspired this once shy boy to pursue a career in music and also become a motivational speaker who encourages both able and disabled people to seek out their dreams, no matter how impossible they may sound. Dennehy, who has even told his tale in his home country of Romania, hopes to change the way disabilities are viewed all over the world so that everyone can get the same opportunities.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Language Learning Olympic Style

The Olympics show athletes with great skills (1)_____ for the first place award in their sport. Years of training and practice (2)_____ them to the Olympics. How they (3)_____ so great? Some appear (4)_____ with super talents in various areas. Others tell stories of their exhausting practice sessions. What (5)_____ them focused on their sport to achieve greatness? These characteristics commonly appear in Olympians and can help you too:

1) Goal driven

Athletes have a clear purpose to work toward. It motivates them to keep (6)_____ and drives them to action.

Application: You can set learning goals to help you learn English. Plan how you (7)_____ your learning goals, and try it! Celebrate the small achievements and continue setting more goals as they (8)_____.

2) Look at the long term

Olympians think about the future and how well they can train now to be (9)_____ in the long range. They know success (10)_____ overnight.

Application: Have a long term view for (11)_____ English and stick to it.

3) No excuses

Hard work is part of (12)_____ an Olympian. They find solutions to their problems, not just excuses (13)_____ training. Cheating can disqualify them from (14)_____ in the sport.

Application: Stop (15)_____ excuses or tricks not to learn English. Your own hard work helps you to achieve (16)_____ English skills.

COMPETE

BRING

BECOME

BE BORN

KEEP

TRY

REACH

MEET

GOOD

NOT APPEAR

LEARN

BE

STOP

PARTICIPATE

FIND

GOOD

(To be continued)

6. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

Language Learning Olympic Style

(Continued)

4) (1) _____ Quotes

MOTIVATION

Athletes post notes on their mirror or fridge that help to motivate them. They repeat the **(2) _____** to inspire themselves to keep working hard toward their goals.

QUOTE

Application: Identify a few **(3) _____** quotes, song lyrics, or verses that inspire you to do your best. Repeat and read them to help you stay **(4) _____** to learn English. They will keep you **(5) _____** positive.

MOTIVATE

**MOTIVATE
EMOTIONAL**

5) Coaching

A coach guides athletes through their sport, offers support, and helps to improve their **(6) _____**.

PERFORM

Application: Have a tutor who can check on your progress to keep you **(7) _____**. A friend, family member, or teacher can make sure you stay on the right track and **(8) _____** you to study well if you're distracted by other **(9) _____**.

MOTIVATE

**COURAGE
ACT**

6) Keep a journal

An exercise journal helps Olympians to monitor their habits. It's a record of all their practice that reminds them of areas for **(10) _____**.

IMPROVE

Application: It's hard to make progress if you **(11) _____** participate in an English lesson. Record new words, phrases or **(12) _____** you want to remember. Write down your language questions and seek the answers. It only takes a few minutes to note the details.

**MIND
EXPRESS**

7) Handle the hard times

Good athletes are prepared for **(13) _____**, and **(14) _____**. They know that an **(15) _____** or low score can slow their progress. Olympians spend time identifying possible success barriers and find the ways to **(16) _____** them.

**DISAPPOINT
LOSE/INJURE**

COME

Application: Find the things that might hold you back from getting English skills. Don't let a low test score **(17)**_____ you. Then make the changes **COURAGE** needed to overcome these obstacles.

(To be continued)

7. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Language Learning Olympic Style

(Continued)

8) No pain, no gain

Hard work is part of being an Olympian. Athletes push themselves **(1)**_____. Any **(2)**_____ they feel is part of their **(3)**_____ to excel and focus on winning!

**INTENSE, COMFORT
DETERMINE**

Application: Set small, specific learning goals and push yourself to achieve them. Time your reading **(4)**_____ or repeat tongue twisters in a timed test. Daily **(5)**_____ will help you to see other successes!

**FLUENT
IMPROVE**

9) Stay positive

Attitude is everything. Athletes have a high level of **(6)**_____.

SELF-CONFIDENT

Application: When you're studying English keep a positive mind-set that will step-up your **(7)**_____. Believe in your great **(8)**_____ in a test or learn verb tenses **(9)**_____.

**PERFORM
ACHIEVE
ACCURATE**

10) Take care

Olympians know how to keep their bodies in excellent shape. They choose a diet with extra nutrition to stay **(10)**_____.

**HEALTH
HEALTH/STYLE OF LIFE
STRONG**

Application: Keep to a **(11)**_____ **(12)**_____. Eat healthy foods that give **(13)**_____ to your body and mind. Schedule rest times to relax. Make sure you get enough sleep at night. Exercise to enjoy physical **(14)**_____ that will allow you to concentrate on your studies. Continue these tips and help yourself to be a **(15)**_____ as you go for the gold medal in English skills!

**FIT
WIN**

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Neil Ansell: My life as a Hermit (отшельник)

For five years this man lived a lonely life. But then Neil Ansell discovered why we can't live alone. Here he tells why.

I first came to this cottage when I was 30 years old, and for five years it **(1)**_____ my only home.

**BE
MAKE**

When I was in a desperate situation, I **(2)**_____ an offer to rent a cottage without services high in the mountains of mid-Wales, for just £100 a year. I think I saw it as a challenge.

I wanted to know just how little I **(3)**_____ in order **(4)**_____ a fulfilling life. My book, *Deep Country*,

**NEED
LEAD
SPEND**

is about the five years I **(5)**_____ in the hills, of how I lived and what I lived for. Not just in terms of

(6)_____ or **(7)**_____ my supply of food, but in terms of **(8)**_____ on my own resources. I never

**GROW, GATHER
RELY**

(9)_____; there was always too much **(10)**_____.

BORE, DO

Chopping wood, fetching water, weeding, walking, watching. This is a book about nature and landscape, but it is also about what it **(11)**_____ to

MEAN

live a life so remote that you may not see another soul for weeks at a time. No neighbours, no vehicles, no phone.

(To be continued)

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalized words.

Neil Ansell: My life as a Hermit

(Continued)

Such long solitude **(1)**_____ lead to self-examination, to a growing self-awareness. But not for me.

CAN

What happened to me was that I **(2)**_____ to forget myself. Alone, there **(3)**_____ no need for identity,

**BEGIN
BE**

for self-definition. During my years in the hills I **(4)**_____ a journal. For the first year, it was a usual

KEEP

diary; places I (5)____, things I (6)____. By the second year it was little more than a nature journal; what birds I (7)____ that day, perhaps some notes on the weather. By the third year, it was no more than an almanac, (8)____ the turn of the seasons by the comings and goings of migrant birds and their nesting dates.

I (9)____ from my own story. I could (10)____ forever; becoming steadily more eccentric. My life had long since stopped (11)____ like any kind of a challenge; I was just living the life I (12)____. What (13)____ me away in the end was a strong desire to have children.

GO, DO

SEE

MARK

DISAPPEAR, STAY

FEEL

CHOOSE

LEAD

(To be continued)

10. Read the text and choose the right options.

Neil Ansell: My life as a Hermit

(Continued)

Two years later, after five years at the cottage, I (1)____ the deep country and (2)____ a family. I quickly found myself working with homeless people. There were disputes to resolve, fights to break up, medical emergencies, one crisis after (3)____. And always there were people that needed (4)____ to.

My lifestyle is very (5)____ now. I live in a flat in town, a (6)____ walk (7)____ the sea, with my two daughters. My children look forward (8)____ our occasional visits to Wales. But I always try to arrange my life so that (9)____ I still get the opportunity to visit the cottage for a little alone time. When I get there I (10)____ the busyness of town with me, and I rush around looking for storm damage and checking my wood and water supply. But when (11)____ falls and I light (12)____ candles for the evening and put my feet up by the fireside, time slips away. It's good to be back.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) forgot | b) stopped | c) finished | d) left |
| 2. a) began | b) started | c) created | d) found |
| 3. a) other | b) others | c) another | d) others' |
| 4. a) to talk | b) talking | c) to be talked | d) be talked |
| 5. a) various | b) different | c) unusual | d) new |
| 6. a) five-minute | b) five-minutes | c) five-minute's | d) five-minutes' |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 7. a) out of | b) from | c) off | d) with |
| 8. a) in | b) with | c) for | d) to |
| 9. a) not long ago | | | |
| b) more or less | | | |
| c) from time to time | | | |
| d) never | | | |
| 10. a) take | b) give | c) fetch | d) bring |
| 11. a) dark | b) darkness | c) sunrise | d) morning |
| 12. a) few | b) a little | c) a few | d) little |

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalized words.

Self-confidence

What do you need to achieve everything you want?

The point is that everything would be (1)_____ if

we had no self-confidence. In a book (2)_____ 101

Ways to Get Self-confidence there is a story which

could teach us all an (3)_____ lesson. It is about a

businessman who started out with a (4)_____

company, but (5)_____ he went bankrupt soon. He

said to himself, "I don't feel like I (6)_____ failed. I

will manage to borrow some money to start a new

business." But (7)_____ were closing in on him.

So, one day he was sitting on the park bench,

(8)_____, head in hands, wondering what to do.

(9)_____ an old man appeared before him. After

listening to the businessman's (10)_____, the old

man said, "I believe I can help you." He asked the

man his name, wrote out a check, and pushed it

into his hand saying, "Take this money. Meet me

here (11)_____ one year from today, and you can

pay me back at that time." Then he turned and

(12)_____ as quickly as he had come. The busi-

nessman saw in his hand a check for \$500,000,

(13)_____ by John D. Rockefeller, then one of the

richest men in the world!

He decided to put the uncashed check in his safe.

**WORTH
CALL**

**IMPRESS
SUCCESS
FORTUNE
REAL**

CREDIT

**DEPRESS
SUDDEN
COMPLAIN**

EXACT

APPEAR

SIGN

Just knowing it was there gave him the (14)_____ to work out a way to save his business. With renewed (15)_____, he won many projects. Within a few months, he was out of debt and making money once again. A year later, he (16)_____ to the park with the uncashed check. At the (17)_____ time, the old man appeared. But just as the businessman was going to hand back the check and share his success story, a nurse came running up and grabbed the old man. "I hope he hasn't been bothering you," she said. "He's always escaping from the old people's house and telling people he's John D. Rockefeller. Sorry, he has Alzheimer's disease." The businessman just stood there, (18)_____ and (19)_____. All year long he had been buying and selling, (20)_____ he had half a million dollars behind him. Suddenly, he realized that it wasn't the money that had turned his life around. It was his new-found self-confidence that gave him the power to achieve success.

STRONG

OPTIMIST

TURN

FIX

**ASTONISH/STRIKE
CONVINCE**

WRITING

- 12. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend about his/her elder brother doing skydiving as a hobby. Write him/her a letter and answer his/her three questions:**

Are you a risk-taker? Have you ever tried any extreme sport? What makes people take up extreme sport? **Write 80–100 words.**

- 13. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Anna. Write her a letter and answer her questions.**

We're all discussing the news about a young tourist group lost and fortunately found after three days in the forest here in England. What would you do if you were lost deep in the forest? Do you know the rules how to survive when lost in the wild? What do you usually take with you for safety when you go hiking? **Write 100–120 words.**



80fe67ae-fba0-11e0-bb31-00101880642

Учебное издание
Ваулина Юлия Евгеньевна
Подоляко Ольга Евгеньевна

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
Тренировочные упражнения
в формате ОГЭ (ГИА)
9 класс

Учебное пособие
для общеобразовательных организаций

Центр лингвистического образования
Руководитель Центра **Ю. А. Смирнов**
Зав. редакцией английского языка **М. А. Семичев**
Ответственный за выпуск **М. М. Чердакова**
Редактор **Е. В. Щербакова**
Художественный редактор **Н. В. Дождева**
Техническое редактирование
и компьютерная вёрстка **М. А. Семичева**
Корректор **А. А. Бочарова**

Налоговая льгота – Общероссийский классификатор продукции
ОК 005-93—953000. Изд. лиц. Серия ИД № 05824 от 12.09.01
Подписано в печать 13.07.15. Формат 70 x 90^{1/16}
Бумага офсетная. Гарнитура Прагматика. Печать офсетная.
Уч.-изд. л.6,8. Доп. тираж 5 000 экз. Заказ № 3848.

Акционерное общество «Издательство «Просвещение».
127521, Москва, 3-й проезд Марьиной рощи, 41.

Отпечатано по заказу АО «ПолиграфТрейд»
в филиале «Тверской полиграфический комбинат детской литературы»
ОАО «Издательство «Высшая школа».
170040, г. Тверь, проспект 50 лет Октября, д. 46
Тел.: +7 (4822) 44-85-98. Факс: +7 (4822) 44-61-51

ДЛЯ ЗАМЕТОК

Blank lined paper for notes.

This image shows a full page of handwriting practice paper. It features approximately 20 horizontal rows. Each row is defined by two parallel dashed lines, one above and one below the writing area, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is plain white, and there are no margins or additional markings on the page.

ДЛЯ ЗАМЕТОК

Blank lined paper for notes.

