

Ю. Е. Ваулина О. Е. Подоляко



Английский в фокусе

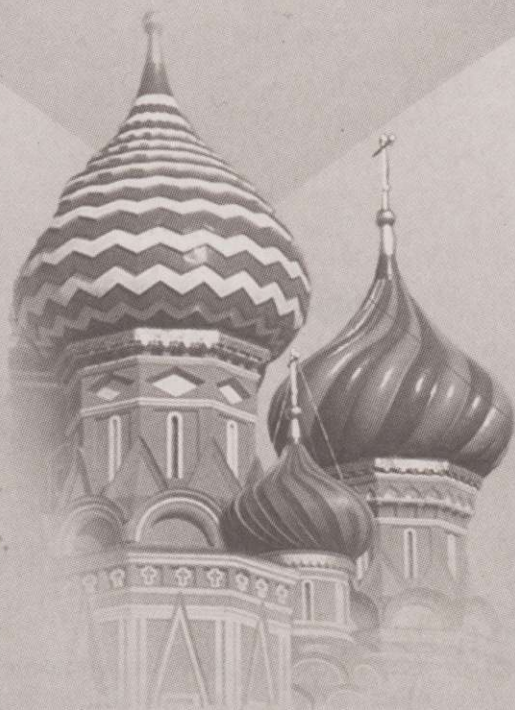


Тренировочные упражнения
в формате ГИА


ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО

7

Ю. Е. Ваулина О. Е. Подоляко



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Тренировочные упражнения

в формате ГИА

7 класс

Пособие для учащихся
общеобразовательных организаций

Москва
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Предлагаемый сборник является дополнительным компонентом УМК серии «Английский в фокусе» для 7 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.

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Предисловие

Учителю

Сегодня в общественном сознании происходит переход от понимания социального назначения школы как 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, формирование умения учиться.

Предлагаемый сборник дополнительных заданий в формате ГИА – новый компонент УМК «Английский в фокусе» для 7 класса. Создание этого пособия 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.

Новые ФГОС основной школы неразрывно связывают 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, метапредметных результатов, уровнем сформированности универсальных учебных действий.

Контрольно-измерительные материалы ГИА по английскому языку – в их нынешнем виде (2013) – 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 носит содержательно-деятельностный характер, отражая основную предметную цель – 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 заголовкам – шаги в развитии умений смыслового чтения – одного из важнейших метапредметных умений, которое должна обеспечить современная школа. Одно из сложных заданий – образование 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.

Естественно, задания для семиклассников не могут дублировать экзаменационные задания для выпускников основной школы. В сборник включены упражнения для развития соответствующих умений с учётом этапа обучения. Авторы рекомендуют использовать материалы сборника для отработки навыков и умений, а не для контрольных и проверочных работ, обращаться к заданиям для дифференцированной работы с учащимися с учётом их личных достижений и затруднений.

Ученику

Дорогой семиклассник! Мы, российские авторы УМК «Английский в фокусе», рады новой встрече с тобой. Перед тобой новый сборник заданий. В его названии стоит слово, вероятно уже знакомое тебе: ГИА – государственная итоговая аттестация. Так называется экзамен, который сдают выпускники 9 класса, предъявляя государству уровень овладения предметом, в том числе английским языком, за курс основной школы. А государству сегодня нужны люди знающие и умелые, активные и творческие, стремящиеся к постоянному развитию и умеющие работать в команде. Только такие люди могут сделать страну красивее и сильнее, мир вокруг себя удобнее и добрее.

Задания сборника в дополнение к учебнику, рабочей тетради и другим компонентам УМК, помогут тебе развить многие важные умения, ещё глубже проникнуть в закономерности и особенности английского языка, научиться использовать их в речи. А значит и по-настоящему подготовиться к важному экзамену. Сборником легко пользоваться и при самостоятельной работе. Задания по чтению, лексике и грамматике построены в соответствии с модулями учебника «Английский в фокусе» для 7 класса, т.е. основаны на изучаемом в модулях лексическом и грамматическом материале. Разнообразные задания будут полезны и более старшим ребятам – 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 новыми стандартами образования.

Успехов вам с «Английским в фокусе»!

MODULE 1

READING

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

Family life in England

Hi, my name is Craig. I am English because I was born in England, but I'm British because England is a part of Great Britain and is in the UK. I live in a typical English family. I have a father, a mother and a sister and we all live together in a house in the south-eastern part of England. At the back of our house there is a small garden.

The day starts at about 7 o'clock when Dad and Mum get up. We get up half an hour later. We have breakfast at 8 o'clock. After breakfast my sister and I put on our school uniform. We all leave the house by 8.30. Dad goes to work. He works with computers. Mum, my sister and I walk to school. My mum has to take a bus as she teaches in a different school. I take a packed lunch to school which contains things like sandwiches, fruit and a bag of crisps. Sometimes my friends and I swap our food. My favourite subjects at school are Science and History. My favourite topic in History is learning about ancient Egyptians. I also enjoy PE lessons – we play football, netball, cricket and sometimes we go cross-country running.

We usually come back home at 4 o'clock. Dad gets home at about 6 o'clock. We eat together at about 7. I help Mum to wash up after dinner. I also tidy my bedroom. In the evenings I usually do my homework before watching telly. Mum sometimes helps me with my homework. My family likes to watch *Eastenders* and *Coronation Street* (English soap operas).

On Thursdays I go to karate and my sister goes to ballet on Wednesdays. I am a Cub Scout and I like going camping. I like building fire and cooking on it. It is fun sleeping in the tents too.

We usually go camping about twice a year. I enjoy playing on my computer and skateboarding. I have a pet rabbit called Sooty. I bet you can guess what colour it is. Black, of course.

1. It takes Craig _____ to get ready for school in the morning.
a) an hour and a half b) an hour c) half an hour
2. Craig's father works with computers and his mother is _____.
a) a doctor b) a librarian c) a teacher
3. During the lunch break Craig usually _____.
a) eats in the school canteen
b) goes to his mother's school
c) eats food that he brings from home
4. Craig loves History, especially he is interested in _____.
a) western countries
b) the history of the UK
c) old civilizations
5. Craig usually has dinner _____.
a) when the whole family is at home
b) whenever he likes
c) at six sharp
6. After dinner Craig _____.
a) reads and watches TV
b) does some house chores
c) helps his father with the computer
7. Being a Scout means _____.
a) climbing mountains
b) going in for sport
c) going camping
8. While camping Craig learns to _____.
a) play on the computer
b) snowboard
c) set tents and make fires

2. Match the titles to the summaries of the films. One title is extra.

- A. THE CHANGE-UP**
- B. BIG BUSINESS**
- C. THE PARENT TRAP**
- D. FACE OFF**
- E. MULTIPLICITY (МНОЖЕСТВЕННОСТЬ)**

1. FBI Special Agent Sean Archer has a personal vendetta against terrorist Castor Troy after Castor killed Archer's son Michael. Archer sets a trap to capture Castor and learns about a bomb Castor planted somewhere in Los Angeles. Archer agrees to undergo an experimental face transplant surgery, giving him the appearance of Castor, which can help to find the bomb. Castor wakes from his coma and forces Dr. Walsh to give him Archer's face. Castor threatens Archer to take over his life, including Archer's wife Eve. Archer returns home and convinces Eve, a doctor herself, that he is Archer. Later Eve is able to explain to FBI Archer's true identity.

2. Identical twins Hallie and Annie were separated at birth when their parents divorced. Hallie is a cool girl from California. Annie James is a proper rose from London. Annie has never met her father, and Hallie has never met her mother. When the two girls meet at a summer camp, they realise that they are twin sisters. They decide to swap places to meet the parent that they have never met. They learn that their father is engaged to a beautiful, selfish witch who is only after their dad's money. They begin making a plan to reunite their parents. Playing tricks on everybody the twins get their parents back together and have the family they have always wished for!

3. Doug Kinney is a construction worker and his life is full of pressure and duties to his wife Laura and daughter Jennifer. Overworked and overscheduled, contractor Doug Kinney never has enough time for his wife and family. Once he is approached

by Dr. Owen Leeds who offers him a rather unusual solution to his problems – cloning. Gradually three clones appear. Clone Two has all of Doug's memories and knowledge, clone Three is like a housewife, knowing how to cook very well, and take care of the house. Four unfortunately has the mentality of a curious child. Cloning seems a perfect solution until the clones begin to take over his home, his job, and his wife.

4. David and Mitchell are close friends who are jealous of the each other's lifestyle. While Dave is a lawyer with a wife and kids, Mitch is an actor who is single and free to do what he likes. Once at the fountain in the park they simultaneously wish that they had each other's lives. The next morning Mitch and Dave realise they swapped bodies. They drive back to the park, planning to wish for their original lives back, but find the fountain has been removed for restorations. Mitch and Dave agree to pretend to be each other for the day. But it takes many more days. When at last Dave wakes up and hears his babies crying he realizes that he has finally returned in his original body and is very happy. So is Mitch.

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

The Prince and the Pauper (принц и нищий)

Tom Canty and Edward Tudor were born on the same day. Tom belongs to a family of beggars and thieves. His family is very poor. Tom sleeps on a dirty floor in the corner of the room. His father doesn't love him and often punishes him. On the other hand, Edward belongs to a very wealthy family; he is destined to be the King of England. His mother died when he was young. Like Tom, Edward has two sisters. His family and the whole kingdom love him.

Once Tom walks past the palace and through the gate he sees the boy wearing elegant clothes. It's Edward, the prince. The guards seize him but Edward orders them to let him go. Edward is surprised because Tom looks like his twin. He gives Tom some

food and Tom tells him the story of his life. The prince becomes interested in his life and they swap their clothes. From that moment, the people around them treat them according to their changed identities. The people from the streets and the guards from the palace laugh at Edward. He wanders the streets of London by himself without servants and friends. Tom's father finds him and brings home, the family thinks he is crazy.

Tom, posing as the prince, tries to cope with the court customs and manners. His nobles and palace staff think "the prince" has an illness because he lost his memory. They are afraid he will go mad. They repeatedly ask him about the missing "Great Seal" (печать), but he knows nothing about it. Meanwhile, news reaches Edward that King Henry VIII has died and Edward is now the king. After a series of adventures Edward interrupts the coronation. Tom is eager to give up the throne. Edward and Tom switch back to their original places. They find the Seal which Edward hid in the suit of armor (доспехи) and Tom, when he found it, used it to crack nuts. Edward rewards everybody who helped him and names Tom the "king's ward" (a privileged position he holds for the rest of his life). Edward promises to reign with kindness and change unjust laws (несправедливые законы).

1. Tom and Edward are twins. _____
2. Tom is naughty and Edward is a very good boy. _____
3. When the boys swap clothes people
take Tom for the prince. _____
4. When Edward finds himself
at Tom's home he is shocked. _____
5. Tom's family is sure the boy is mad. _____
6. Tom is eager to keep the throne
and become the king. _____
7. Edward can't prove he is the real prince. _____
8. Now Edward knows what life of poor people
is like and promises to be a good king. _____

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

Knowing what to do during a fire in your home is important to survive. Here are the basics of what to do.

1. React to the smoke alarm. If you hear your smoke detector or alarm going off, get out of bed, wrap yourself in a blanket if there's one handy and get out of there! Do not take the time to tie your shoes.

2. Feel the door. If your door is closed, feel it for heat with the back of your hand. If you feel down towards the bottom of the door and it is really cool, that's good. Open it slowly. If there is a lot of smoke and it goes up towards the ceiling area, stay lower to the ground and *crawl* to get yourself out. Wake everyone up, get the kids out of bed, and get outside as quickly as you can. If you feel the door and it is hot, there is a lot of heat on the other side. Do not open it; go to the window and try to get out of the house that way.

3. Protect yourself from smoke inhalation when inside. Take a T-shirt or a rag and wet it. Place it over your nose and mouth if you have to walk by or through a heavily smoke-filled room. Smoke inhalation can make you disoriented or you can become unconscious.

4. Have a pre-determined meeting place for all family members. If anybody is missing, tell the fire brigade immediately on their arrival. Re-enter the building *only if it is safe to do so*.

5. Call your local emergency services number. Call 911 in North America, 000 in Australia, 111 in New Zealand and 999 in the UK or 112 from your mobile, it is the emergency number in all of Europe.

6. Get away from the structure. Keep a safe distance between you and the fire. Check yourself and family members to make sure that there are no injuries. If there are, do what you can and when the fire department arrives, you can ask for directions and help.

1. If you feel the smoke _____.
 - a) stay in your room until the fire brigade comes
 - b) put on what is handy and quickly leave the room
 - c) get fully dressed before getting out
 2. If the closed door to your room is hot _____.
 - a) open it to cool the door
 - b) wrap yourself in the blanket to get out
 - c) find another way out
 3. If the door is cool and there is only smoke _____.
 - a) go slowly out
 - b) stay in your room
 - c) keep to floor and get out crawling
 4. To protect yourself from smoke inhalation you must _____.
 - a) wash your face
 - b) put wet material on your nose and mouth
 - c) drink a lot of water.
 5. If somebody is still inside the house _____.
 - a) run back to help
 - b) call them loudly to check
 - c) inform the fire brigade
 6. When you get out you must _____.
 - a) stay at a good distance from the house
 - b) take pictures of the house
 - c) try to save your belongings
- 5. Read the text and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).**

After years of discussing moving to the country, we found a cottage on the bank of a river. There was a studio where I could paint – my old dream. A year later, the cottage was transformed into a beach style house. Light came in through huge glass windows and as I looked out on the river that ran past our door, I felt happy. It was only a mile walk to the town. There was a station with a connection to London and fantastic English countryside

right on our doorstep. I threw myself into country life, taking the dog for walks in fields and woods, writing for the regional newspaper and painting. Jim found a new job in Cambridge and I as a writer could work at home. We really lived our dream. It was during our third winter that I realized how I felt about the different contact we now had with our children. We still spoke and emailed, but meeting my daughter for a coffee meant a three-hour drive. Then there were the old friends who we missed. We made friends in Suffolk, but most new people were older or much younger with growing families. I discovered how lonely you can be even when you know a lot of people. I felt empty. I didn't see the beauty of the countryside any more. It was my daughter, visiting for a weekend, who noticed my melancholy mood. 'Why not sell up and move back to live in the flat?' she said. It seemed such a simple solution. Jim felt the same. We sold the house and set about returning to London. We love being back home in the city, with our family. We don't regret our country adventure. One thing we have learned is that location isn't everything – it's people that count.

1. The lady's dream was to write novels in the countryside. _____
2. They loved their new house because it was modern and close to Nature. _____
3. Their beach style house was too far from London. _____
4. The wife and the husband enjoyed their country life. _____
5. They often went to London to see their children and friends. _____
6. It took the wife three years to realize how much she missed London life. _____
7. It was impossible to move back to the city. _____
8. Jim and his wife were very happy to return to London. _____
9. They remember their country adventure with pleasure. _____
10. They often go to Suffolk to see their new friends. _____

6. Match the titles to the descriptions of the landmarks of England. One title is extra.

- A. A MOVEABLE CONSTRUCTION**
- B. THE PLACE TO REMEMBER HEROES**
- C. THE MONUMENT OF THE PAST**
- D. THE HEART OF LONDON**
- E. THE ROYAL RESIDENCE**

1. Hadrian's Wall is the most important monument built by the Romans in Britain. It was a fortification (укрепление) in Roman Britain, 120 km long from the North Sea in the east to the Irish Sea in the west. The Romans began building it in AD 122, during the rule of Emperor Hadrian. Hadrian worked on reforms and united the Roman provinces. He built the wall to keep Roman Britain safe from attacks. For much of its length, you can walk on foot or go by bike by Hadrian's Wall Path. It is the most popular tourist attraction in Northern England.

2. Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official and main royal London home and workplace. It is situated in Westminster. The palace is a setting for state occasions. The building was for the Duke of Buckingham in 1705. George III bought it in 1761 as a private residence for Queen Charlotte, and it was known as "The Queen's House". Buckingham Palace finally became the official royal palace of the British monarch and Queen Victoria was the first monarch to live there in 1837. Buckingham Palace is used also for the administrative work for the monarchy. It is here in the state apartments that Her Majesty receives and entertains guests invited to the Palace.

3. London's Tower Bridge is one of the most famous bridges in the world. The east of London became extremely crowded in the 19th century and a bridge across the Thames in that part of the city was a necessity. On June 30th, 1894, the Tower Bridge was opened by King Edward VII. The design of the Tower Bridge was

done by Horace Jones and Wolfe Barry. The architects decided to create a moveable bridge to allow big ships to pass. The mechanism to open the bridge is in the two towers. The middle part of the bridge is lifted up when big ships pass through that way. In the past, the bridge was lifted nearly 50 times per day.

4. The Cenotaph is a war memorial situated in Whitehall, London. It was built as a temporary structure for a peace parade at the end of World War I. Later a war memorial replaced it. Each year a National Service is held there on Sunday, the nearest Sunday to 11 November (Armistice Day) to remember soldiers who died in the two World Wars and later conflicts. The monarch, religious leaders, politicians come to pay respect to those who gave their lives defending others. Everybody observes two-minute silence. The ceremony ends with a march of war veterans, a gesture of respect for their fallen comrades.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

7. Read the text and choose the right options.

Are You a City Mouse, or a Country Mouse at Heart?

These days, the difference isn't so great **(1)** _____ city and country life in America, but it still **(2)** _____. We recently moved from Brooklyn to a sweet pastoral home. I kept telling **(3)** _____, "If it doesn't work out, we still have a great **(4)** _____ to live." It worked out and we have our own farm now. We have two young children, and will miss the **(5)** _____ of walking to school and running **(6)** _____ classmates on a daily basis. We will miss having the world at our fingertips and the endless possibilities **(7)** _____ the corner: theatres, cinemas. Since moving to the country, our girls have seen rabbits and a spider web the size of **(8)** _____. old bedroom. This morning, the ducks were defending their pond from a pair of intruding **(9)** _____. Our children will have a completely **(10)** _____ upbringing.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. a) for | b) between | c) opposite |
| 2. a) exists | b) is | c) has |
| 3. a) me | b) my | c) myself |
| 4. a) spot | b) room | c) place |
| 5. a) convenient | b) convenience | c) comfort |
| 6. a) after | b) for | c) into |
| 7. a) around | b) at | c) by |
| 8. a) theirs | b) their | c) them |
| 9. a) goose | b) geese | c) geese |
| 10. a) good | b) different | c) happy |

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

Once upon a time, there (1)_____ two (2)_____ **BE/MOUSE** cousins. One lived in the town and the other in the country. The town mouse thought that (3)_____ in the town was (4)_____ than living in **LIVE/GOOD** the country. So one day, he invited (5)_____ **HE** country cousin to stay with him. They (6)_____ **SIT** down to a meal, which to the country mouse was a feast. (7)_____, there was a loud noise at the door. "(8)_____, " said the town mouse, "that's just my neighbour, the dog, he wants to join us for dinner." The country mouse (9)_____ a little **EAT** (10)_____. Another noise was heard outside, **FAST** even (11)_____ this time. "Oh dear" said the town **LOUD** mouse, "the cat wants to join us too." (12)_____ **QUICK** eating the last of his meal, the country mouse said, "Thank you, but I think I will return to the peace and quiet of my own house after all!" Then he (13)_____ back home as fast as his legs could **RUN** carry him.

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

The Happiest People in Our Society

People live by (1)_____ rules, **DIFFER**
 (2)_____ and attitudes. To some people **BELIEVE**
 “(3)_____” means power over others. For **HAPPY**
 these people to be “(4)_____” means to be **SUCCESS**
 (5)_____. However, these people often live **WEALTH**
 (6)_____ lives; they seek (7)_____ through wealth **HAPPY(2)**
 and material (8)_____ rather than relationships. **POSSESS**
 Ordinary people are not (9)_____ or well off. They **FAME**
 have full-time jobs and they like to go out with
 their families at weekends. Who knows, they
 could be the happiest people in our society.

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

The Sun and the Wind

The Sun and the Wind once had a quarrel
 as to which was the (1)_____. Each be- **STRONG**
 lieved (2)_____ to be the (3)_____. While **HE/POWERFUL**
 they (4)_____ they (5)_____ a traveller **ARGUE/SEE**
 (6)_____ along the country highway, wear- **WALK**
 ing a big cloak. “Here is a chance to test
 our strength,” (7)_____ the Wind; “Let us **SAY**
 see which of us is strong enough to make
 that traveller take off his cloak.” “Agreed,”
 answered the Sun. The Wind (8)_____ to **BEGIN**
 blow and raised a storm of hail and rain. But
 the (9)_____ it grew and the more it **COLD**
 stormed, the tighter the traveller held his
 cloak around him. Now it (10)_____ the **BE**
 Sun’s turn. He shone with all his beams on
 the man’s shoulders. As it (11)_____ **BECOME**

(12)_____ and (13)_____, the man unfas- **HOT(2)**
tened his cloak; then he (14)_____ it off! **TAKE**
The Sun (15)_____. **WIN**

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capital-ized words.

Several small towns have played a huge role in my life. One of them is Munglinup, the place where my mother grew up. It's a typical (1)_____ town. When my mum was a kid, it **AMERICA** was a (2)_____ town; it had a (3)_____ town **BUSTLE/WONDER** hall, a (4)_____, pub lots of (5)_____ houses **CROWD/BEAUTY** and a (6)_____ school. Now, less than thirty **CHEER** years later, the only services that remain are the school and roadhouse. But there are few (7)_____ to go to school. **CHILD** Half of the houses in mum's (8)_____ are **NEIGHBOUR** empty. (9)_____ only stop for fuel. It can **TRAVEL** turn into a ghost town.

12. Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capital-ized words.

Once upon a time there (1)_____ three little pigs **BE** and the time (2)_____ for them to leave home **COME** and seek their fortunes. Before they (3)_____, **LIVE** their mother (4)_____ them "Whatever you do, **TELL** do it the (5)_____ way because that's the way to **GOOD** get along in the world." The first little pig (6)_____ his house out of straw because it was **BUILD** the (7)_____ thing to do. The second little pig **EASY** (8)_____ his house out of sticks. This was a little **BUILD** bit (9)_____ than a straw house. The third little **STRONG** pig (10)_____ his house out of bricks. **BUILD**

One night the big bad wolf, who (11)_____ loved to eat fat little piggies, came along and (12)_____ the first little pig in his house of straw. But of course the wolf blew the house and (13)_____ the first little pig. The same thing happened to the second pig. But he could not blow down the brick house. The little pig (14)_____ the wolf climb up on the roof and (15)_____ a fire in the fireplace and placed on it a large kettle of water. When the wolf (16)_____ (17)_____ the hole in the chimney, he (18)_____ right into that kettle of water. And the pig just lived (19)_____ ever after!

DEAR

SEE

EAT

SEE

MAKE

FINAL/FIND

GET

HAPPY

WRITING

13. You've got an e-mail from your English pen friend. Write him/her about your town/village and your daily routine. *Would you like to live in the country or in a big city? Why?* Write 50 – 60 words.

14. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his four questions. Write 50 – 60 words.

It's Saturday. What are your plans for the weekend? What is the weather like? What activities can you do? Are you going to help your mother about the house?

MODULE 2

READING

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

The Princess and the Pea

after Hans Christian Andersen

Once upon a time there was a Prince who wanted to marry a princess, but a real princess. He travelled all over the world to find one, but nowhere could he get what he wanted. There were a lot of princesses, but it was difficult to find out whether they were real ones. There was always something about them that was not as it should be. So he came back home and was sad. One evening a terrible storm came on; there was thunder and lightning, and the rain poured down. Suddenly somebody knocked on the city gate, and the old King went to open it. It was a Princess standing in front of the gate. But, good gracious! She looked horrible because of the rain and the wind. The water ran down from her hair and clothes. And yet she said that she was a real princess. "Well, we'll soon find that out", thought the old Queen. But she said nothing, went into the bedroom, took all the bedding off the bedstead, and laid a pea on the bottom. Then she took twenty mattresses and laid them on the pea, and then twenty blankets on top of the mattresses. On this the princess had to lie all night. In the morning they asked her "How did you sleep?" "Oh, very badly!" she said. "I have scarcely closed my eyes all night. Heaven only knows what was in the bed, but I was lying on something hard, so that I am black and blue all over my body. It's horrible!" Now they knew that she was a real princess because she could feel the pea right through the twenty mattresses and the twenty blankets. Nobody but a real princess could be as sensitive as that. So the Prince took her for his wife, for now he knew that he had a real princess; and they put the pea in the museum, where you may still see it, if no one has stolen it. There, that is a true story.

1. The Prince wanted to marry a _____.
a) rich princess **b)** true princess **c)** foreign princess
2. The Prince travelled a lot to find his future wife, but _____.
a) there were no princesses in the countries he visited
b) he didn't know how to check if the princess was real
c) he liked all the princesses he met
3. The Prince was sad because _____.
a) he was tired of travelling
b) he came back home
c) he felt lonely
4. The Princess standing by the city gate was _____.
a) all wet **b)** good and gracious **c)** sad
5. The old Queen decided to _____.
a) make a soft bed for the princess
b) check if she was a true princess
c) help the Prince and Princess to make friends
6. The Queen put a pea _____ the mattresses.
a) between **b)** on top of **c)** under
7. The Princess _____ at night.
a) couldn't sleep
b) closed her eyes and slept well
c) counted the mattresses
8. The Princess _____.
a) found the pea under the mattresses
b) was uncomfortable to sleep on the bed with the pea under the mattresses
c) thanked the Queen for the soft bed
9. The Prince and his family knew that she was a real princess because _____.
a) she was black and blue all over her body
b) she was horrible
c) she was unhappy after a sleep on 20 mattresses with a pea under them

10. The Prince's family thought that real princesses _____.
a) were very delicate and tender
b) needed twenty mattresses on their bed
c) had to lie on something hard

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

Mark Twain (Samuel Langhorne Clemens)

Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born on November 30, 1835, Missouri, the USA. As a boy he was often sick, but grew to be healthy. He was both adventurous and naughty. He spent much of his time playing along the Mississippi River and in the woods nearby.

He used to spend summers on his uncle's farm where he had a lot of friends. On the farm, he also saw several disturbing incidents, including slave (paб) beatings and murder, which he later used as material for his novels.

Samuel's father died in 1847, and he left school and became a printer's assistant to help to support his family. He left his home in 1853 to continue his printing work in New York, Philadelphia, and other places in the USA. From 1857 until the Civil War started in 1861, he sailed a riverboat on the Mississippi River. After the war, he worked as a reporter under the pseudonym of "Mark Twain," which was a boating phrase that indicated two fathoms (две сажени) of water. In 1864, he went to San Francisco and wrote for magazines and newspapers.

In 1866, he started travelling, visiting Hawaii, Europe, and the Middle East, studying people, gathering material for his writing. In 1870, Samuel married Olivia Langdon. They had a son and three daughters. The family lived in Connecticut from 1871 until 1891. In 1872, he published his first book. In 1876, he published

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, and in 1885, he published *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. These books made his name world famous with children and teenagers.

He received honorary degrees from Yale in 1901 and from the University of Missouri in 1902, and he received another honorary degree from Oxford in 1907. On April 21, 1910, Samuel Clemens died of angina.

1. Mark Twain was the original name of the author of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. _____
2. He was often ill in his childhood but he had no health problems in his adult life. _____
3. His house was on the bank of the Mississippi River. _____
4. His uncle was very cruel to his slaves. _____
5. The impressions of his early days became the basis for many of the writer's books. _____
6. Samuel graduated from the local university. _____
7. He was a professional printer and then reporter. _____
8. He got his pen name as a writer after the person he admired. _____
9. Mark Twain travelled to thirty countries. _____
10. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn* are among famous works of the world literature for children. _____

3. Match the titles to the summaries of the famous children's books. One title is extra.

- A. DANGEROUS PATHS TO PERSONAL GROWTH
- B. THERE'S SOME TRUTH IN EACH TALE
- C. ONE SEES CLEARLY ONLY WITH THE HEART
- D. MAGIC HEALINGS IN THE IDYLIC NATURE

1. The orphan girl Heidi first lives with her aunt Dete. Then she brings the girl to her grandfather, a strange old man living in a cottage in the Alps far from the next village. He is good-hearted but mistrusts anybody and wants to keep the child from all evils of the world. So he refuses to send Heidi to school; instead she goes to the pastures, together with Peter, a shepherd boy (на-с-т-р-ы-х) looking after the goats. Suddenly aunt Dete comes in again and takes Heidi to Frankfurt (Germany) where she will stay with Clara, the paralyzed daughter of a rich family, and learn something. Thanks to Clara's grandmother, Heidi learns to read but she feels lonely in the huge gray city. She feels homesick and becomes ill, she starts to walk in her sleep. Finally the sympathetic doctor of the family finds the right diagnosis and sends her back to the Alps.

Next summer, Clara visits Heidi there. They go to the pastures and the girl shows Clara all the beauty of her world. Clara wants to see the flowers and her desire is so strong that she begins to walk. The both girls recover at body, spirit and soul in that healthy Alpine world. (*after Johanna Spyri "Heidi. The Girl from the Alps"*)

2. Long ago the dwarves' treasure was stolen from them by the evil dragon Smaug. One day, the young Hobbit Bilbo Baggins is unexpectedly visited by the wizard Gandalf and twelve dwarves. They decide to defeat Smaug and take back their treasure. Bilbo joins the company in an unexpected journey through dangerous lands of the Middle-Earth where they have a lot of dangerous adventures. In the Misty Mountains the travellers are caught by goblins. They escape but Bilbo is knocked out. When he recovers he is alone. In the dark cave he meets Gollum, who wants to play the riddle game and then hunts Bilbo. Bilbo finds Gollum's magic ring in a cave tunnel. The ring makes Bilbo invisible and he escapes. It helps him to save his friends from the goblins... On their long way the company has to fight against trolls, orcs and other magic creatures. Finally they win in the Battle of Five

Armies, where many of the characters and creatures unite to beat the evil forces. Bilbo accepts only a small portion of his share of the treasure, having no wish or need for more, but still returns home as a very wealthy and wise and competent hobbit. (after J. R. R. Tolkien "The Hobbit")

3. The narrator, an airplane pilot, tells how he crashed in the Sahara desert and met the Little Prince there, a mystical creature from another planet. The two become friends. The pilot learns that the Little Prince took great care of his planet, preventing any bad seeds from growing. One day, a mysterious rose grew out on the planet and the Little Prince fell in love with it. But when he caught the rose in a lie one day, he decided that he could not trust her anymore. He grew lonely and decided to leave. He visited then five planets, and on each he learned something new about life. He didn't understand or like the strange, narrow-minded world of grown-ups. He met a king, a vain man, a drunkard, a businessman, a lamplighter, and a geographer. All of them lived alone and were all concentrated only on their chosen occupations. He began to miss the rose he had left behind. The little prince visits the Earth, where he meets a snake which can bite him and return him to his planet. The Little Prince befriends a fox, who teaches him that the important things in life are visible only to the heart, and that love makes a person responsible for the beings that one loves. When the Little Prince departs, the narrator misses his company. He writes the novel in memory of the Little Prince. (after Saint-Exupéry. "The Little Prince")

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

King Midas

From the Ancient Greece Mythology

King Midas was a very kind man who ruled his kingdom fairly. But he didn't always think very deeply about what he said. One

day, while walking in his garden, he saw an elderly satyr asleep among the flowers. Taking pity on him, King Midas let him go without punishment. When the god Dionysus heard about it, he rewarded King Midas by granting him one wish. The king thought for only a second and then said: "I wish for everything I touch to turn to gold." And so it was.

The beautiful flowers in his garden turned toward the sun for light, but when Midas touched them, they stood hard and gold. The king grew hungry and thin, because each time he tried to eat, he found that his meal was gold. His lovely daughter, at his loving touch, turned to gold. His water, his bed, his clothes, his friends, and the whole palace was gold.

King Midas saw that soon his whole kingdom would turn to gold unless he did something right away. He asked Dionysus to take back his golden touch. Because the king was ashamed and very sad, Dionysus took pity on him and fulfilled his request. Instantly, King Midas was poorer, but richer, he felt, in the things that really count.

1. Midas was a good king for his country. _____
2. King Midas followed the rule: First think, then do! _____
3. Dionysus rewarded King Midas
for his kindness to the elderly person. _____
4. Dionysus's reward was gold. _____
5. It took King Midas hours to think of his wish. _____
6. King Midas turned all his servants to gold. _____
7. Midas was happy to eat from gold plates. _____
8. King Midas loved his daughter so much
that he gave her all gold in the kingdom. _____
9. At first Dionysus was angry with Midas and
didn't want to turn everything back by his request. _____
10. At the end King Midas felt happy
though he had lost wealth. _____

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

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

Time with Grandpa

Ben (1) _____ out of bed as soon as the (2) _____ **JUMP/ONE** ray of sunshine peeped through his window. He (3) _____ his backpack from his closet and **TAKE** (4) _____ it on the floor. Ben put in some of **OPEN** (5) _____ favorite things to take with (6) _____ on **HE(2)** his trip to visit Grandpa. He put in a book on (7) _____ forts, a book on (8) _____ go-carts, and **BUILD/MAKE** a new book he had gotten from the library about a kid detective. He also put in a model car kit and his (9) _____ bear. He (10) _____ ready to go! **STUFF/BE** (11) _____ to visit his grandfather for a week by **GO** himself was Ben's favourite part of summer holidays. Grandpa (12) _____ him fishing and to baseball games. Grandpa also (13) _____ Ben how to **TAKE** fix things around the house. Ben's mom stuck her **TEACH** head in his bedroom door. "Grandpa's here," she (14) _____ with a smile. Ben grabbed his backpack and (15) _____ into the kitchen where **SAY** Grandpa (16) _____. "Ready, big guy?" asked **RUN** Grandpa. "Or (17) you _____ to eat breakfast **WAIT** before we leave?" **WANT** "Ready," said Ben. "We can eat (18) _____!" **LATE**

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

The Apple Tree

Retold from the Aesop's Fables

There was an old apple tree in a (1) _____'s gar- **FARM**
den. It was so old that it had stopped bearing fruit
a long time ago. It only served as a home to the
birds, grasshoppers and squirrels in the (2) _____. **NEIGHBOUR**
One day, the farmer decided to cut the tree
down. He felt it had become (3) _____ **COMPLETE**
(4) _____. So, he took a sharp axe in his hand **USE**
and struck at the roots of the tree. At once there
was great (5) _____ among the grasshoppers, **DISTURB**
the birds and the squirrels in the tree. They came
out of their homes and begged the farmer
"Please sir! Spare this tree's life. It is our only
home." But the farmer didn't listen to them. "We
promise to sing to you in the afternoons, to
(6) _____ your work so," the creatures told him. **LIGHT**
But the farmer continued his task with great
(7) _____. Suddenly he saw a beehive (улей) in **CONCENTRATE**
the hollow (дупло) of the tree. It was full of honey.
He tasted the honey. Ummmm, (8) _____. **HEAVEN**
Suddenly the farmer realized that the tree was not so
useless after all. Its hollow was the ideal place for
a beehive to rest. And if he took away the honey
now, the bees would make more.
They would certainly not leave such an (9) _____ **ATTRACT**
residence. What a blessing that the farmer had
found something of use to him in the tree!

7. a) Read the text and fill in the gaps transforming the capitalised words.

The Boy Who (1) _____ "Wolf!" **CRY**
Once upon a time there (2) _____ a little boy. **LIVE**
(3) _____ name (4) _____ Bill. Bill (5) _____ in **HE/BE/NOT LIVE**
town. He lived in the country, and looked after

(6) ____ . He was not a very good boy. He often **SHEEP**
 (7) ____ asleep watching the sheep, and he **FALL**
 also told (8) ____ . The people who lived there **LIE**
 often (9) ____ , "That boy (10) ____ to a bad **SAY/COME**
 end". One day Bill wanted to play a practical joke
 on the people.
 He (11) ____ down the hill and cried, "Wolf! **RUN**
 Wolf! Help! Come quickly!" All the people ran
 very fast to (12) ____ as they wanted to save **HE**
 him. But when the people ran up to the boy they
 (13) ____ no wolf. "It heard you and ran away," **SEE**
 the boy said. The people (14) ____ away. Bill **GO**
 began to laugh. "How funny, how silly people
 (15) ____!" Three weeks (16) ____ he wanted **BE/LATE**
 to play the same trick again. "Wolf! Wolf!" he
 cried. "Help! Come
 quickly! Wolf!" Many people ran to the hill as fast
 as they (17) ____ , but again there (18) ____ no **CAN/BE**
 wolf. This time the boy laughed at them. "Ha-ha.
 There was no wolf," he said. "What a good joke!"
 The people (19) ____ very angry. "Lies are not **BECOME**
 jokes," they said, and went back home. Two days,
 later the weather was sunny and warm. The boy
 (20) ____ in the afternoon sun. Suddenly he **SLEEP**
 (21) ____ . He saw a big dark animal. The animal **WAKE UP**
 ran to the sheep and grabbed one. "Wolf!"
 cried the boy. "Wolf! Help! Come quickly!" But
 nobody (22) ____ to save the boy this time. The **COME**
 wolf heard and said: "I like sheep, but a little boy
 will taste better. I (23) ____ a real dinner **HAVE**
 tonight!" When the boy (24) ____ home that **NOT RETURN**
 night the people went to look for him. But they
 never (25) ____ him and nobody saw him again. **FIND**

b) Which is the best moral of the story?

1. It's not good to sleep at work.
2. If you play tricks on people, they won't help you later.
3. If you tell too many lies, people won't believe you.

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

Astrid Lindgren

Astrid Lindgren is a (1) _____ born author. She **SWEDEN** was born as Astrid Anna Emilia Ericsson in 1907 in (2) _____ Sweden where she grew up on a **SOUTH** farm. She spent her early (3) _____ with cows **CHILD** and discovering hidden forest paths. Astrid was the second of four children. During their childhood years, they were fond of storytelling; their parents taught them how to use their (4) _____ **IMAGINE** and (5) _____ in the world of Literature. Her **CREATE** childhood years were full of love and (6) _____ **LAUGH** which also came from her parents. Her books on children are (7) _____ known and loved. **INTERNATIONAL** *Pippi Longstocking*, one of the (8) _____ books, **FAVOUR** has been translated into 60 languages. This character was created after the birth of her daughter, Karin. Her debut in (9) _____ was **WRITE** made at a time when women were (10) _____ **MOST** involved with domestic work. Pippi jumped right into the world of boys and (11) _____ without **GROW UP** any (12) _____. She was brave and (13) _____ **PERMIT/DARE** and gave her opinion on anything to anyone. Pippi would never just sit and wait for her prince (14) _____ to come riding on his white horse. **CHARM** She had her own horse. Lindgren's humor and love for (15) _____ was (16) _____. She repre- **HUMAN/LEGEND**

sented the Swedish spirit for the rest of the world. Her books are full of loving relationships, liberation and (17) _____ for nature. She died in 2002 at the age of 94, after a very (18) _____ and (19) _____ life.

**FOND
PRODUCT
ARTIST**

WRITING

9. Write an e-mail to your English pen friend about your favourite author, his best books and your favourite character. Write 40 – 50 words.
10. You've got a letter from your friend about the plot of the book he/she read last month. Write him/her a letter about the plot of the book you are reading now. Write 50 – 60 words. Answer his/her questions:

What's the name of the main character? What happened at the beginning? What did the main character do then? What episode did you like best?

MODULE 3

READING

1. Match the titles to the stories of talented teens. One title is extra.
 - A. A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESSMAN
 - B. THE COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES GENIUS
 - C. THE FUTURE MUSIC STAR
 - D. A TALENTED ARTIST
 - E. A YOUNG SCIENTIST

Teenagers with Drive

1. Now and again on *Britain's Got Talent*, a young star comes along. 11-year-old Molly Rainford took to the stage and stole the hearts of both the jury and the audience. Her performance of Jen-

nifer Hudson's *One Night Only* received a standing ovation. There's no doubt Molly had everyone in the palm of her hand from the word "go". Asked by Simon Cowell, the famous TV producer, what she does in her spare time before her performance, Molly answered: "I go to church on Sundays with my nanny." Simon replied: "Good girl, we're going to get on great, you and I."

2. A nine-year-old genius nicknamed *Mini Monet* is about to become a millionaire after selling his latest collection of 24 pictures. Kieron Williamson, from Norfolk just coloured in dinosaurs that his parents used to draw for him. Kieron only started painting during a family trip to Devon and Cornwall. But since then he has become an international art sensation. The collection of his second exhibition at the Picturecraft gallery included two landscapes and a number of small pastels. The pictures took him just a few minutes to paint.

3. An Indian American teenager from Fort Gratiot, Michigan, won the top prize in the 2012 Intel Science Talent Search for his work investigating proteins that affect the growth of cancer cells. Nithin Tumma, 17, the high school senior, decided to choose a science career watching the work of his grandfather, Subhankar Reddy, a plant biologist. "Whenever I went to India, I spent time with him, looking under the microscope. He inspired my curiosity." Tumma worked for two years at a lab at Green State University in Detroit. He developed new therapeutic strategies.

4. A 17-year-old girl has won the Google Science Fair grand prize after creating an iPhone app that helps doctors to diagnose breast cancer. Brittany Wenger, from Florida, combined the fields of biology and computer science to develop a computer programme called a "Neural Network," which mimics the human brain. Her programme correctly identifies 99 per cent of diseases, which won her a college scholarship from Google. Miss Wenger told WWSB: "I think it might be hospital ready."

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

The Attack That Changed His Life

Paul Templer was always an adventurer and wildlife enthusiast. He spent years travelling the world. He started his own business and worked as a river guide in Zimbabwe, giving river tours on canoes. During one ordinary tour, his life was changed drastically. He was guiding the tourists down the Zambezi River. All of a sudden, a hippo attacked one of the canoes, throwing another guide into the water. Paul rushed to help the guide, but the hippo went after him. The hippo pulled him underwater, but Paul managed to break himself free and swim to the surface. But the hippo wasn't about to give up that easily. The animal attacked Paul several more times, biting into his foot and arm, breaking his ribs, with its gigantic teeth. The hippo then left him for dead. Paul's wounds were so massive, the operation needed to save his life took 7 hours. His left arm was amputated. The doctors said it was a miracle he survived. After the operation, he had to go through 2 years of rehabilitation and therapy. He found the strength to move on with his life and live it to the fullest. He returned to the Zambezi River and, led a three-month expedition which made him famous.

1. Paul Templer always liked wildlife. _____
2. He visited many countries in Europe and America. _____
3. Paul preferred to live and work in Europe. _____
4. Paul enjoyed his work as a guide on the Zambezi River. _____
5. Paul was a good friend ready to help in difficult situations. _____
6. The hippo injured Paul badly. _____
7. The other guide saved Paul from death. _____
8. Famous doctors operated on Paul. _____

9. After the operation Paul couldn't even think of being a guide on the river. _____
10. Paul had a strong will and a brave heart to continue his life as he liked. _____
3. Read the text and choose the right options to complete the sentences.

English Children in the Past

Things changed little for children during the 18th century. Children from poor families had to work as soon as they were able. When they were not working children played simple games. Discipline was very strict.

For many children in the early 19th century things grew worse! The industrial revolution created many jobs and needed child labour (труд). When children worked in textile factories they often worked for more than 12 hours a day. In 1833 the Parliament passed a law that didn't allow children under 9 to work in textile factories. It said that children aged 9 to 13 must not work for more than 12 hours a day or 48 hours a week. It also said that children aged 13 to 18 must not work for more than 69 hours a week. Nobody under 18 was allowed to work at night (from 8.30 pm to 5.30 am). Children aged 9 to 13 had 2 hours of education a day. Conditions in coalmines were also terrible. Even children at the age of 5 worked underground. In 1842 a law didn't allow children under 10 and women to work underground. In the 19th century boys had to climb up chimneys to clean them. This barbaric practice was ended by the law in 1875. Gradually the law protected children more and more. In the early 19th century the churches provided schools for poor children. From 1833 the government provided them with grants. There were also schools for girls. Usually women, who ran such schools, taught girls a little reading, writing, arithmetic, music and sewing. In 1880 school became compulsory for 5 to 10 year olds. Middle class boys went to grammar schools. Discipline in 19th century schools was very strict. Beating children was normal.

1. In the 18th century children who were _____ had to work.
a) naughty b) strong c) not rich
2. In the 19th century life became _____ for children.
a) easier b) more difficult c) more interesting
3. Industrial revolution created _____.
a) new toys b) jobs for children c) different fun activities
4. At the beginning of the 19th century children _____ because there was no law.
a) had to work long hours
b) had no right to work
c) worked only with their parents
5. The Parliamentary law of 1833 didn't allow children and teenagers _____.
a) to work in textile factories
b) to work at night
c) to get education
6. The law changed the working hours for smaller children to _____ a week.
a) 12 b) 48 c) 13
7. The worst conditions were in _____.
a) the textile factories
b) the mines
c) rich people's houses
8. The most dangerous work was _____.
a) underground
b) in factories
c) to climb chimneys

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

The Person I Admire

Sometimes people come into your life and you know they are to be there for some purpose, to teach you a lesson or to help you under-

stand who you are. The people who you meet affect your life and your success and downfalls. They help to create who you become. On the first day of school our professor introduced himself and asked us to meet someone we didn't know. I saw a wrinkled little old lady smiling at us. Her smile lit up her whole being. She said: "Hi, handsome. My name is Rose. I'm 87 years old. I've always dreamed of college education and now I'm getting it." We became friends. Every day for the next several months we left the class together and talked nonstop. She shared her wisdom and experience with me. At the end of the year Rose gave her graduation speech. "We do not stop playing because we are old; we grow old because we stop playing. There are only four secrets of staying young, being happy and achieving success. You are to laugh and find humour every day. You've got to have a dream. When you lose your dream you die. There is a huge difference between growing older and growing up. Anyone can grow older. That doesn't take any ability or talent. The idea is to grow up by finding a chance in change." All the students liked Rose. She taught us by her example that it is never too late to be all you can possibly be. We make a living by what we get. We make a Life by what we give.

1. The people you meet sometimes influence your life. _____
2. Rose was the youngest student at the college. _____
3. Rose was working for her second college degree. _____
4. Rose went to college when she was 20
but didn't finish her education. _____
5. Rose easily made friends with younger students. _____
6. Rose explained that to be happy
you must have a good sense of humour. _____
7. Old people are always happy. _____
8. Rose taught younger people to have
and realise their dreams. _____

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

- A. DIFFERENT TYPES**
- B. HAVE FUN**
- C. OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES**
- D. HOW THE WORD APPEARED**
- E. THE BEST LEISURE ACTIVITY**

The History of the Word "Hobby"

1. The word owes its origin to a small horse called 'hobby'. A hobby-horse was a wooden toy which children rode like a real horse, hobby. From this came the expression "to ride one's hobby-horse", meaning "to follow your favorite pastime", and in turn, hobby in the modern sense means activity for enjoyment.

2. There are hobbies for every personality, lifestyle and budget. Popular hobbies often involve collecting items like coins, stamps, baseball cards, working with your hands like sewing, embroidery or performing an outdoor activity like clowning, hiking or bird watching.

3. Creating something useful or making things for decoration can be both practical and fun. Acting, play writing, poetry, playing an instrument, collecting music CDs, or writing song lyrics are all good ways to spend a quality time. Radio controlled model cars, airplanes, helicopters or boats have opened up a wide spread, interesting activity.

4. Board and card games like chess, checkers are a great way to stimulate your mind and meet new people. Just remember that the most important thing is that you have fun with whatever hobby you choose!

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

On the Christmas Eve, 17-year-old Juliane Köpcke and her mother took a flight to Peru to see her father, a famous zoologist working in the rainforest there. The airline they used had a bad

reputation, but they wanted to come in time to spend Christmas together. At first, everything went smoothly. Then the plane flew into some dense, dark clouds and suddenly started to shake. Julianne and her mother saw a bright flash of light. The frightened passengers started screaming as their Christmas presents were flying around in the plane. After a few terrifying moments, the airplane exploded (взорвался) and fell apart. Julianne was thrown out of the plane by the force of the explosion. When Julianne came to herself (пришла в себя), she found herself in the middle of the rainforest, still in her plane seat. She was completely alone, the only survivor. She had many wounds (раны) but was alive. Fortunately, Julianne remembered her father's advice on surviving in the wilderness. She knew she must follow water downstream to find civilization. She found a stream of water nearby and started walking downstream. She trekked through the knee-deep water. Sometimes she saw a crocodile, but thanks to her father, she learned not to fear them as they rarely attack humans. After incredible 9 days without sleep, food and shelter, she finally got to a small house. She sat down and waited for the owners to come. A couple hours later, the man staying there returned and got her back to safety.

1. Julianne went to Peru to _____.
 - a) take part in the expedition
 - b) become a zoologist like her father
 - c) celebrate the holiday with the family
2. Julianne and her mother chose a bad air company because _____.
 - a) the tickets were very cheap
 - b) they were in a hurry
 - c) there were no other planes
3. During the flight the passengers got frightened because _____.
 - a) they got into the thunderstorm
 - b) the things and people started flying
 - c) the plane began to break

4. When the plane exploded _____.
 - a) the crew landed the plane
 - b) Juliane landed safely alone
 - c) all the passengers landed in their seats
5. When Juliane came to herself, wounded but alive, she decided to _____.
 - a) go and find some people
 - b) wait for help
 - c) look for her mother and others in the forest
6. It was _____ that later saved her life.
 - a) airplane food
 - b) the plane equipment
 - c) her father's instructions
7. Juliane knew that to find people she had to _____.
 - a) make a fire
 - b) go along a waterstream
 - c) try not to meet wild animals
8. Juliane finally got to safety because _____.
 - a) she was alone
 - b) of her strong character
 - c) houses were not far away

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

7. Read the text and choose the right options.

The Profile

It (1) _____ just one sensational speech in July 2004 to make Harvard Law graduate Barack Obama an overnight (2) _____. Just three years (3) _____ the Illinois (4) _____ launched his campaign to become first (5) _____ president of the US. Unlike members of the Bush family and the Kennedy clan, he had no (6) _____ background. His father grew (7) _____ in Kenya herding goats, and won a university scholarship to study in Hawaii.

Barack Obama was born in Honolulu. He was a bright, intelligent student and was accepted to study (8) _____ science at Columbia University in New York. On November 4, 2008 the man who once referred (9) _____ himself as "the skinny kid (10) _____ a funny name" was chosen as the 44th president of the United States.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a) made | b) took | c) got |
| 2. a) president | b) student | c) star |
| 3. a) before | b) later | c) after |
| 4. a) student | b) president | c) politician |
| 5. a) black | b) Democratic | c) foreign |
| 6. a) family | b) privileged | c) education |
| 7. a) into | b) up | c) out |
| 8. a) economic | b) political | c) biological |
| 9. a) to | b) by | c) about |
| 10. a) by | b) of | c) with |

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

Faryl Smith is a (1) _____ teen mezzo-soprano **BRITAIN** who became (2) _____ after appearing on television talent show Britain's Got Talent in 2008. Throughout the (3) _____ she was the **COMPETE** (4) _____, but she finished outside the top **FAVOUR** three in the live final. After the show, she, unlike other (5) _____, signed a contract with **FINAL** (6) _____ Classics and Jazz. Her debut album, **UNIVERSE** Faryl, came out in March 2009. Smith's second album was *Wonderland*. The album was well-received by critics, but was not (7) _____ **SUCCESS** in the charts. In (8) _____ to the albums she **ADD** performed at numerous events, including the

2009 Royal variety (9) _____. Faryl Smith lives **PERFORM** with her parents in Kettering, where she is currently taking a gap year before applying to the Royal Academy of Music.

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

The Lion and the Mouse

A Lion (1) _____. A Mouse (2) _____ over his **SLEEP/RUN** body. He (3) _____ and (4) _____ her. The Mouse **WAKE/CATCH** said: "Let me go, and I (5) _____ you a favour!" **DO**
The Lion laughed: "What can (6) _____ do to help **MOUSE** a lion? I am (7) _____ than all of you" but he let **STRONG** her go. Then the hunters (8) _____ the Lion and **CATCH** tied him with a rope to a tree. The Mouse (9) _____ the Lion's roar, (10) _____ up, gnawed **HEAR/RUN** (перегрызла) the rope through, and said : "You (11) _____ ? You laughed, not thinking that I **REMEMBER** (12) _____ repay, but now you see that a favour **CAN** may come from a (13) _____ and (14) _____ ani- **SMALL/WEAK** mal.

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

In old times (1) _____ children played similar games **EGYPT** to the ones they play today. They also played with dolls, toy soldiers (2) _____ animals, balls, marbles, **WOOD** spinning tops. Most children in Egypt did not go to school. Instead boys learned (3) _____ or other **FARM** trades from their fathers. Girls learned (4) _____, **SEW** (5) _____ and other skills from their mothers. Boys **COOK** from (6) _____ families sometimes learned to be **WEALTH**

scribes. They learned by (7)_____ and (8)_____ **COPY**
and discipline was strict. **MEMORISE**
(9)_____ beat naughty boys. The boys learned **TEACH**
reading and (10)_____ and also mathematics. **WRITE**

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

The Tale of Two Frogs

A group of frogs (1)_____ through the woods, **TRAVEL**
and two of them (2)_____ into a deep pit. When **FALL**
the others (3)_____ how deep the pit was, they **SEE**
(4)_____ the two frogs that they (5)_____ as **TELL/BE**
good as dead. One of the frogs (6)_____ up **GIVE**
and (7)_____. The other frog continued to jump **DIE**
as hard as he (8)_____. Once again, the crowd **CAN**
of frogs yelled at him to stop the pain and just
die. He jumped even (9)_____ and (10)_____ **HARD/FINAL**
(11)_____ it out. When he (12)_____ out, the **MAKE/GET**
other frogs said, "(13)_____ you us?" The frog **NOT HEAR**
explained to them: "I (14)_____ you **THINK**
(15)_____ me." **ENCOURAGE.**

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

Hobbies are usual (1)_____ for people who lead **ACTIVE**
quiet, relaxed lives. However, people with full, busy,
even (2)_____ lives may need hobbies more than **STRESS**
the average person. For those who feel (3)_____ **WORRY**
by (4)_____, it may be difficult to find the time to **RESPONSIBLE**
sit and relax. Hobbies can help people feel that
they're not just 'sitting around', but are using their
time for something (5)_____. Many hobbies in- **PRODUCT**
clude group (6)_____ : golfing clubs, knitting cir- **ACTIVE**

cles, and (7)_____ writing groups are good exam- **CREATE**
 ples. Hobbies that connect you with others can
 bring social support, which can bring (8)_____ to **MEAN**
 life.

WRITING

- 13. You've got an e-mail from your English pen friend. Write him/her about a famous young person of your country: what he/she does; character qualities; why you find him/her interesting. Write 50 – 60 words.**
- 14. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his three questions. What person do you admire? What are the qualities you appreciate him/her for? What does he/she do? Write 50 – 60 words.**

MODULE 4

READING

- 1. Read the text and choose the right options to complete the sentences.**

Types of Media

The term 'news media' refers to the groups that communicate information and news to people. There are three main types of news media: print media, broadcast media, and the Internet.

Print Media. The oldest media forms are newspapers, magazines, journals, and other printed materials. Although print media are less popular today than they used to be 10 – 20 years ago, many people still read a newspaper every day or a news-magazine on a regular basis. The influence of print media is therefore significant. Regular readers of print media are usually more politically active. Many news reports on television, for example, are merely follow-up stories about news that first appeared in newspapers.

Broadcast Media (радио- и телевидение). Broadcast media are news reports broadcast via radio and television. Television news is hugely important in most countries because more people get their news from television broadcasts than from any other source.

Before the invention of television in the 1950s, most people relied on the radio for their news. Many people still listen to radio news every day, especially during morning and evening commutes (ездить на работу и с работы) in big cities. Local news stations have a particularly large audience because they can report on local weather, traffic, and events.

The Internet. The Internet is slowly transforming the news media because more and more people are relying on online sources of news instead of traditional print and broadcast media. People surf the sites of more traditional media, but also turn to unique online news sources such as weblogs. Websites can provide text, audio, and video information.

1. News media _____.
 - a) provide information
 - b) are newspapers and magazines
 - c) can be of 5 different kinds
2. Print media _____.
 - a) today include Internet websites
 - b) are younger than broadcast media
 - c) used to be more popular a couple of decades ago
3. People who read a newspaper every day are usually _____.
 - a) popular in their circles
 - b) more interested in politics
 - c) 10 – 20 years old
4. Many news reports on television _____.
 - a) come earlier than in newspapers
 - b) come later than in newspapers
 - c) are not printed in newspapers

5. Television _____.
 - a) doesn't belong to broadcast media
 - b) was invented at the end of the 19th century
 - c) is still the most popular source of news
6. Radio _____.
 - a) is the oldest of news media
 - b) is a source of news for people who have to go to work by car
 - c) is broadcasting from local radio stations
7. The Internet _____.
 - a) is used by more and more people
 - b) doesn't influence the other news media
 - c) is one of the traditional types of news media
8. In the web people can _____.
 - a) either read or listen to news
 - b) choose the news to read
 - c) only read texts

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

Teen Polyglot Has Mastered 23 Languages

New York teen Timothy Doner, has an unusual hobby – he likes to learn languages! And he does it so thoroughly (тщательно) that he can conduct a conversation in all of them. It took the 17-year-old five years to master 23 languages! This has earned him the title of the world's youngest polyglot. But he is still not satisfied.

The youngster's wish to learn languages began in 2009 after completing basic Hebrew (иврит) lessons. He enjoyed it so much that he decided to become fluent in modern Hebrew. Then he picked up Arabic. Within four days, he managed to master the alphabet and by the end of the week, he could read the language fluently. After that, there was no stopping him.

Over the years, he has added Russian, Farsi, Italian, Spanish,

Persian, Swahili Indonesian and many others to his repertoire of languages. The list does not include the ones that he has taken up at school, which include French, Mandarin, Latin and of course, English. The most amazing part is that he has managed to learn all the additional languages on his own, using just online apps (интернет-приложения) and grammar books.

The young polyglot begins by learning how to pronounce the alphabet correctly. Then he teaches himself the correct grammar. Then he develops his skills by reading newspapers and talking with native speakers, either in person or on internet chat rooms. He is now in constant contact with a lot of polyglots. One of them is 31-year-old Ohio resident Moses McCormick, who knows 50 languages!

1. Timothy Doner was born in the USA. _____
2. Timothy Doner is interested in learning ancient languages. _____
3. The boy is 23 now and he started his hobby when he was 17. _____
4. He can only read in most of the languages he knows. _____
5. Timothy Doner is the youngest polyglot all over the world. _____
6. He still wants to learn more languages. _____
7. Hebrew was the first language in his hobby. _____
8. Russian was the most difficult language to learn for Timothy. _____
9. His parents help him a lot with his hobby. _____
10. He has a lot of international pen-pals with the same hobby. _____

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

OMG (Oh, My God!) – The New Kid in Class Is a . . . Robot!

On February 5th, 2013, the fifth grade students at Japan's Higashihikari Elementary School welcomed a new student. However, unlike other newcomers, he was not shy and seemed to recognise all 119 kids by their names. Impressed? You will be even more so, when you find out that Robovie is not human but a robot, masquerading as a fifth-grade student!

Developed by Japan's Advanced Telecommunications Research Institute International, the 1.2 meter tall student is part of a 14-month experiment to test if robots can learn to communicate naturally and assimilate with a group of people. This is the company's longest experiment of this kind. They hope to make robots useful part of household in future.

Robovie sounds like a five-year old in his daily vocabulary and speaking skills. The scientists hope that he will develop his vocabulary by interacting with the fifth graders. But he has an unfair advantage – he was preprogrammed with the contents of the fifth grade science text book. So he impressed the class by answering correctly some difficult questions.

Robovie is doing quite well on the social front too. He not only knows all the students in his grade, but after classes he also shakes hands with the sixth graders and is polite enough to answer all their questions

1. The new student in the class was very shy. _____
2. The new student's name was Robovie
because he was a robot. _____
3. Robovie looked like his classmates. _____
4. Robovie was one of the
teachers' favourite students. _____
5. The experiment with the robot
in a primary class is half a year long. _____
6. The company is working on making robots
part of people's everyday life at home. _____
7. Robovie knows more words than his classmates. _____

8. Robovie makes no mistakes in grammar. _____
9. Robovie can remember all the facts
from his science textbook. _____
10. He mixes up with his classmates
and 6 Form students with no problems. _____

**4. Match the headlines to the beginnings of the news stories.
One headline is extra.**

- A. THE ANCIENT ICEMAN SHOULD HAVE VISITED A DENTIST
(OR EATEN LESS JUNK FOOD)!
- B. IT'S RAINING SPIDERS IN BRAZIL
- C. WELCOMING THE NEW YEAR BY SPRING CELEBRATIONS
- D. EARTH DAY 2013 – REMEMBERING EARLY
ENVIRONMENTALISTS
- E. THE MOBILE TURNS 40!

1. On April 22nd, people all over the world will celebrate the 43rd anniversary of Earth Day. Besides conducting environmentally friendly projects within their communities, over one billion people are also expected to participate in demonstrations to voice their concern about the horrible effects of global warming on our planet.

2. Over 20 years ago the body of Otzi the Iceman was found, this Neanderthal who inhabited the earth some 5,300 years ago. One would think that scientists had discovered all they could about him since that time. It turns out the one thing they had not examined was his teeth, and what they discovered, would make any dentist cringe (ёжиться)! The results were recently revealed by Roger Seller, a dentist from the Center of Evolutionary medicine at the University of Zurich who used computer tomography to analyse Otzi's mouth.

3. In our time, when we depend on our cell phones for everything – from communicating to taking photos to even playing

games – it is hard to imagine life without one. Yet, it was only forty years ago on April 3rd, 1973, that Motorola Vice President Martin Cooper, stepped onto a New York City sidewalk and placed the first known cell phone call in history.

4. Today, over 1.3 billion people in China and millions of ethnic Chinese all over the world will celebrate the first day of the Chinese or Lunar New Year – the longest and most significant of all Chinese Festivals. Also known as the Spring Festival, it is a four thousand, year-old tradition that began as a way to mark the end of the dreary winter season and beginning of spring.

5. Read the news story and choose the right options to complete the sentences.

World's Best Female Rock Climber is Just . . . 20 Years Old!

Rock climbing is not an easy sport. It requires not only physical strength, but also, complete mental concentration. But don't tell 20-year-old American Sasha di Guillian that.

Sasha, the bright student at Columbia University, says that she began climbing even before she could walk! As a baby, she used to escape from her cot (детская кроватка) and as a toddler used to lead her friends to the nearest rocks or hills. Then at the age of seven she attended her brother's birthday party at a local rock climbing gym and knew it was her calling (призвание)!

Soon after, she joined the local center in her home town of Alexandria, Virginia and began climbing – first once a week, then twice and soon, almost every day! At the age of nine she won her first climbing competition. Her competitive nature and love for the sport immediately helped her to begin training in earnest, but this time outside the gym – climbing real mountains. And she really feels happy about it!

As a youngster, she was the leader of the Junior Continental Championships from 2004 – 2010. Then, as soon as she was old enough, she went on to win the Pan-American Championship, the US National Championship and in 2011, at just 18 years of

age, was crowned Female Overall World Champion in Arco, Italy! So what's left for this amazing youngster to achieve? An Olympic gold! Unfortunately rock climbing is not included in the list of Olympic sports. But this determined girl (together with the International Federation of Sport Climbing) is going to convince the Olympic Committee to add rock climbing to the 2020 Olympics.

1. One must be _____ to do rock climbing.
 - a) physically strong
 - b) mentally concentrated
 - c) physically strong and mentally concentrated
2. Sasha does rock climbing _____.
 - a) as a job
 - b) combining it with her university studies
 - c) from time to time
3. She began climbing _____.
 - a) in her early childhood
 - b) as a university student
 - c) with her brother as a coach
4. She _____ when she first won the climbing competition.
 - a) entered the Columbia University
 - b) was 9 years old
 - c) attended her climbing club two times a week
5. After her first victory Sasha _____.
 - a) started training outside the gym
 - b) fell in love with sports
 - c) changed the gym
6. In her sport career Sasha won victories in _____ climbing competitions.
 - a) junior national
 - b) junior international
 - c) junior and adult national and international
7. Sasha hopes _____.
 - a) to make the Olympic Committee recognise rock climbing as an Olympic sport

- b)** to take part in the 2020 Olympics
- c)** to become the leader of the International Federation of Sport Climbing

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. Read the text and choose the right options.

Philadelphia is an American city known **(1)** _____ many things. The Declaration of Independence **(2)** _____ is the most important document in American History, was signed there in 1776. It **(3)** _____ also the first capital of the United States. But one fact **(4)** _____ Philadelphia is not so well-known: it is home to nearly 3,000 murals (настенные картины) **(5)** _____ on the sides of homes and buildings around the city. In fact, Philadelphia has **(6)** _____ murals than any other city in the world.

More than 20 years **(7)** _____, a New Jersey artist named Jane Golden started a program that paired troubled youth with artists to paint murals on a few buildings around the city. From this small project, something magical happened. The young people helped to create magnificent pieces of art. They also learned to collaborate (сотрудничать) **(8)** _____ many different kinds of people. They learned to be responsible, **(9)** _____ they needed to follow a schedule to complete the murals. They also learned to feel proud **(10)** _____ their community.

The various murals range from huge portraits of historical heroes, to cityscapes, to scenes which depict the diverse ethnic groups that call Philadelphia home. The mural programme **(11)** _____ by Jane Golden is now the **(12)** _____ largest public art programme.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) by | b) for | c) with |
| 2. a) who | b) – | c) that |
| 3. a) was | b) is | c) were |
| 4. a) from | b) of | c) about |
| 5. a) painted | b) painting | c) paint |

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 6. a) many | b) much | c) more |
| 7. a) before | b) ago | c) after |
| 8. a) with | b) without | c) about |
| 9. a) that's why | b) so | c) because |
| 10. a) from | b) of | c) with |
| 11. a) created | b) creating | c) creative |
| 12. a) nation | b) nationality | c) nation's |

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

Social media are (1) _____ from **DIFFER** (2) _____ media. In the past media were created **TRADITION** from one place, (3) _____ a company. Then the **NORMAL** company sent out the media to (4) _____ or **READ** (5) _____ or (6) _____. Magazines, books and **LISTEN/VIEW** movies are all examples of this. But with social media, many individual people in different locations create content. Another (7) _____ is that **DIFFER** social media can be produced much (8) _____. **FAST** It takes only a few minutes to write a twitter post, for example.

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

Just One Touch

I was sitting in a chair next to Momma's bed. I (1) _____ her get ready for a party. She **WATCH** (2) _____ the beautiful jewelry box on her night- **OPEN** stand. It (3) _____ a wooden box the size of a **BE** shoebox with colorful stones on top. They (4) _____ red, green, yellow, and blue. To me, **BE** the box (5) _____ magical. "Now, you (6) _____ **LOOK/KNOW** you (7) _____ never touch this box, right?" **MUST** Momma (8) _____. I (9) _____ like she knew ex- **SAY/FEEL**

actly what I (10) _____. I just wanted to touch it. **THINK**
 I just wanted to open it. "Yes, Momma," I said. "I
 know." What I (11) _____? I knew Momma had **KNOW**
 always told me not to touch the box. "You
 (12) _____ not old enough to wear my jewelry," **BE**
 Momma said. I was almost eleven years old! I
 (13) _____ that when Momma (14) _____ on the **KNOW/PUT**
 rings and bracelets from the box, she looked dif-
 ferent. Her feet (15) _____ to touch the ground. **NOT SEEM**
 She (16) _____ lightly and gracefully. Momma **MOVE**
 (17) _____ me goodnight. She (18) _____ for the **KISS/LEAVE**
 party. I (19) _____ to the window to wave to her, **RUN**
 but she was already gone. That night I was very
 curious. Just one touch. I (20) _____ on the **SIT**
 edge of Momma's bed. I (21) _____ my hand on **PLACE**
 the nightstand. I (22) _____. I (23) _____. My **PAUSE/THINK**
 hand moved up and rested on the jewelry box.
 The box quickly opened by itself! Jewels
 (24) _____ into the air. They (25) _____ around **FLOW/DANCE**
 my head. I (26) _____ strange. I (27) _____ down **FEEL/FALL**
 to the floor. I (28) _____ up in a place I had never **WAKE**
 seen before.

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

Ideas Change the World

Centuries ago the libraries in monasteries
 were the places to hide books. The (1) _____ **INVENT**
 of the (2) _____ press unlocked the informa- **PRINT**
 tion, opened the books to the public. It
 marked a great (3) _____, economic and **POLITICS**
 (4) _____ change. When computers were in- **CULTURE**
 vented in the 20-th century, they were viewed
 (5) _____ as engines to do (6) _____.

**ORIGINAL/
CALCULATE**

A group of (7) _____ **AMERICA**
 (8) _____ began to look at computers as ways **SCIENCE**
 to communicate. They had an (9) _____ **INSTINCT**
 (10) _____ that electronic **FEEL**
 (11) _____ could become of general use. They **COMMUNICATE**
 believed that the introduction of script technol-
 ogy could make everyone a (12) _____ in the **PUBLISH**
 situation of the explosion in the information dis-
 tribution. It was (13) _____ to imagine for the **POSSIBLE**
 original (14) _____ of the printing press! **INVENT**

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

Feathers Fly High On International Pillow Fight Day
(День сражений подушками)

On Saturday April 6th, thousands of adults and children all over the world got together in their cities and villages to have a good old-(1) _____ **FASHION**
 pillow fight with total (2) _____! Now in its sixth **STRANGE**
 year, the hour-long event is the brainchild of an
 (3) _____ called Urban Playground, whose **ORGANISE**
 (4) _____ view the pillow fights as a **ORGANISE**
 (5) _____ way for people to relieve stress and **HARM**
 have some fun. This year, over 100 cities from
 Washington D.C. to New York (USA) to London
 (England) and even Istanbul (Turkey) and Sao
 Paolo (Brazil), participated in this fun (6) _____. **CELEBRATE**
 Judging from the videos, they were all a great
 success!

WRITING

10. You've got an e-mail from your English-speaking pen friend about some news in his/her town. Write him/her a

short news story from your local paper. Follow the plan:
who – when – where – what. Write 50 – 60 words.

- 11. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter about your school magazine. Answer his/her questions:**
How often does it come out? What are its sections? Who writes for it? What age students read it? What about pictures in your school magazine? Write 50 – 60 words.

MODULE 5

READING

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

A Library with No Books?

How will you feel if you walk into your local public library and instead of hundreds of shelves with all kinds of exciting books, you see a modern store with computers and other electronic gadgets? That is exactly the vision Nelson Wolff, the Texas judge, has for BiblioTech, a new kind of public library. He says that he loves paper books, but he believes that it is time to bring the library system in the direction in which the world is going – eBooks!

The library will not have any paper books, but it will have over 10,000 eTitles to browse through and even download onto their own eReaders. For those that do not have access (доступ) to an iPad, Nook, Kindle or other eReading device, there will be 150 eReaders that you can borrow, 50 of which will be for kids! In addition, the library will also have 50 computer stations, 25 laptops and 25 tablets for people to enjoy. The number of books will grow every year, so that one day, the book selection at this hi-tech version can be as big as the one found in a traditional library.

In 2011, the city of Newport Beach in California, tried to transform its library into a bookless one. But the public did not take it too well and the officials gave up the idea. So are people ready

for a bookless library? Only time will tell. Some people think that paper books are better because the computer can freeze and you won't be able to read but with paper books you can read whenever you like. But if it works, hi-tech libraries will open in many more places.

1. Hi-tech libraries look like electronic devices shops. _____
2. All people prefer paper books to electronic versions. _____
3. A number of hi-tech libraries were built in the USA. _____
4. There are no real books in hi-tech libraries. _____
5. Bookless libraries are good because computers never break. _____
6. The Texas library has more books (their electronic versions) than a traditional library. _____
7. Some people prefer traditional libraries. _____
8. Bookless libraries are becoming more popular in America. _____

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

- A. THE TRANSFORMING COMPUTER**
- B. FOR GARDEN LOVERS**
- C. THE FAMOUS GADGET SHOW**
- D. READY FOR AEROBICS**
- E. NEW GAMES**
- F. FORMING HEALTHY EATING HABITS**

The Consumer Electronics Show

1. The Consumer (потребитель) Electronics Show is an annual event in which companies introduce their new electronic products and gadgets. 150,000 people attended this year's show, the biggest in its 45-year history. Among the 20,000 products

were the usual things – smarter televisions, smaller cameras etc. But there were unique objects as well.

2. Today when every electronic gadget is going mini, introducing a personal computer the size of a coffee table may sound a little strange. But this Windows-based computer from Lenova is pretty cool. It has a giant screen to work with, and the 27-inch (68 cm) computer can become flat and turn into an interactive game board, complete with its own electronic dice. Time to give away those old-fashioned cardboard games!

3. Another interesting object is a smart fork! Using electronic sensors the Hapifork monitors how fast the user is chewing down his or her food. If you eat too fast the fork will vibrate and flash bright warning lights.

4. If you buy Flower Power your plants in the house will grow better! The wireless tech company Parrot developed it. The sensor monitors (контролирует) sunlight, temperature, water and fertilizer conditions. It warns (предупреждает) the owner of any problems via their iPhone or iPad. For the new (ignorant) plant owner, the gadget also has care instructions for over 6,000 plants. It has the names and even images for those who don't know what plant they are growing.

5. The mRobo is more than just a portable speaker that can make music! It is also a dancer! As soon as the music turns on, the 20-centimeter speaker transforms into a 'giant', 45-cm tall robot and starts to show some rather impressive dance moves. Users can also programme a series of their own moves for the mRobo.

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

Life Full of Robots

Pr. Hiroshi Ishiguro is one of the top 100 geniuses alive in the world today, who has devoted himself to creating humanlike robots.

"In the future, our lives will be full of robots," he says.

The professor compared the evolution of robots to the evolution of cars. "Once we have developed practical robots, we can spend more and more time building autonomy," he said.

Androids which look just like you can conduct your business, attend conferences, and go shopping, while you sit in the comfort of your home. A camera will monitor your facial expressions and your android's face will mirror your expressions. Ishiguro says there is even a psychological phenomenon: if someone touches your android, you feel it. "It's a very tactile sensation," he says. Some time ago Ishiguro left his twin android to give pre-recorded lectures at Osaka University in Japan, while he went overseas. He also – when invited for two conferences – emailed the conference organizers to say that he would have to send his android to one of the events. Both conferences replied: "We want the android!"

Ishiguro has developed androids that look and feel just like humans – with very realistic skin, hair and facial and body movements. In one experiment, an android was made to read the evening news. "No one could tell the difference," says Ishiguro. "That means we don't need newscasters – just androids." The question is – what does it mean to be human? Is it important for the robots to look like humans? Prof. Ishiguro was also asked a question about the threat that robots may take over people. Ishiguro said that the western world's fear of robots, as shown in movies such as The Terminator, was foreign to the Japanese, who saw robots as friendly.

1. Robots that the Japanese genius created look like _____.
a) cars b) instruments c) people
2. Practical robots give us more _____.
a) money b) free time c) tasks
3. A camera inside robots helps them to imitate people's _____.
a) actions b) behavior c) looks

4. Psychologically people who have robots begin to ____ them.
a) depend on b) be connected with c) dislike
5. The Japanese professor used a robot himself to ____ instead of him.
a) do the shopping b) work in the laboratory c) lecture
6. The conference organisers who invited the Japanese professor ____ the twin robot.
a) didn't recognise b) preferred c) didn't like
7. The scientist worked out a robot that ____ like people.
a) has feelings b) sings songs c) studies
8. Unlike Europeans and Americans Japanese people believe that robots ____.
a) can change the world
b) are helpful and kind to people
c) will rule the world

4. Match the titles to the texts. One title is extra.

- A. ROBOTS IN THE SPACE
- B. HOUSES OF THE NEXT CENTURY
- C. ROBOTS THAT ROCK AND ROLL!
- D. THE MEDICAL ROBOT
- E. THE ROBOTIC CAR

1. With advances in technology, robots have become smarter. They help with eye surgeries and may soon even walk in space. However, no robot has ever tried to start a heavy metal rock band ... until now! The world's first robot rock band that comes from Germany has three rock'n'rolling robot members. Stickboy is the band's drummer. Fingers is a natural guitarist, thanks to his 78 fingers! Bones has a natural talent for string instruments. Now they are a 'real' band, touring the world. The band gave its debut performance in Sydney.

2. The Los Angeles Auto Show gave a task to auto designers to create their vision of futuristic cars. And the car capable of 'protecting and serving' the population of the future appeared. It is

a police car. Of course, it is a 'green' car that takes water from tanks on the car roof and turns it into gas. The car is controlled electronically. Predicting that the cities will have even worse traffic than today, the design has three units: a main compartment for two people and two side units. If necessary, one unit can fly or continue moving on a single wheel. Everything is controlled by the driver and the units report back to him!

3. Evolo Magazine held an annual contest for architects and designers to present their vision of skyscrapers of the future. The participants are rewarded for the use of new materials, technology and aesthetics. 'Polar Umbrella' took the first place. It looks like an umbrella which tries to solve one of Earth's most important problems: melting ice caps. The skyscraper is designed to protect from the heat and to re-freeze ocean water. Each of the projects has one or more interesting elements that can be used in constructing buildings today and it makes a difference to our environment.

4. When Space Shuttle Discovery launched off to Space on February 24th, 2011, among its astronauts was the world's first humanoid robot astronaut. It was going to the International Space Station as a permanent resident. Robonaut 2 or R2 passed its first test when it measured the airflow to see that the ventilation was not blocked. The job was simple but important because it was difficult for humans to do in the microgravity. As R2 is firmly grounded to the floor and does not breathe, it was the perfect 'man' for the job. R2 may one day be ready for his real mission – 'Space Walks' to perform emergency repairs.

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

Tokyo Toy Show

All children wait for Tokyo's International Toy Show with great anticipation because the toys presented at this annual event are usually the most technologically advanced. This year was no exception.

Robotic fish swimming around inside an aquarium looked very realistic. The only care they require is a battery change and a smart phone app (application – приложение) to get them going. They are the perfect way to answer the persistent *pet* requests from kids.

For those looking for a slightly more interactive pet there were numerous robot dogs. All controlled by smart phone apps, of course. Some like the 'I-SODOG' sang and danced, while others even told stories. However, the one that earned the *Innovative Toy of the Year* award (награда) was the *Smartpet*. The *Smartpet* looks just like any other robot dog but for one thing. Instead of a face, it has a space built-in for an iPhone. As soon as the iPhone *face* is there, it comes to life, it has an expression (выражение лица) that shows if it is satisfied with the way the owner takes care of it. It has over 100 cute expressions. The smart dog can also sneeze, move around and perform numerous tricks.

Of course, no toy show can be complete without a super robot. *Mazinger Z* outshines every model. Not only is it a foot tall (30 cm), but it also comes with removable parts giving kids an insight into its amazing mechanics and frame.

The *Mazinger Z* is a fictional super robot. In the story, the robot was created by brilliant professor Kabuto from a new (fictional) material to fight off some evil super robots. It is still popular in Japan.

1. The toys at the show are always modern and technological. _____
2. The Toy Show didn't present any robotic pets. _____
3. The Show presented toy robots that could help children to study. _____
4. Robot dogs were very interesting. _____
5. Robotic fish looked unreal and didn't interest visitors. _____

6. The *Smartpet* was created by a Japanese scientist. _____
7. The *Smartpet* could show
if it liked the owner's behaviour. _____
8. The Super robot is no
more attractive for Japanese children. _____

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

A Robot With Feelings is Star of Science Museum Show

Scientists have developed a robot that can react emotionally to the way people treat (обращаться с) him, relaxing when it feels kindness and showing fear at anger. Heart Robot has a beating heart, a breathing belly and sensors that react to movement, noise and touch. If you hug him he will melt in emotions. If you give him a violent shake or shout at him he will get upset. His eyes will become wide, his heart will beat quickly.

The scientists at the University of the West of England in Bristol designed Heart Robot to study how people react to a machine that shows feelings. The robot is the size of a small child. He's half robot, half puppet. You move him around by hand, but he shows emotions. Different children react differently. Some want to hug and cuddle him, and look after him like a doll or a baby; others want to scare him. The idea of robots having emotions or a personality is no longer just science fiction.

1. Heart Robot is called so because _____.
a) he reacts emotionally
b) he has a battery like a heart
c) his heart really beats
2. Heart Robot is _____ when somebody shouts at him.
a) pleased b) displeased c) indifferent
3. Heart Robot reacts to _____.
a) his name b) a song c) a hug

4. His heart beats quickly and his eyes look bigger when he is _____.
 a) frightened
 b) happy
 c) interested in something
5. Heart Robot is designed by _____ scientists.
 a) Japanese b) American c) British
6. The scientists designed Heart Robot to _____.
 a) make a new toy
 b) analyse people's reaction
 c) make a film
7. Heart Robot shows emotions but he can't _____.
 a) move himself
 b) help about the house
 c) hug children
8. Heart Robot proves that emotional robots have become _____.
 a) part of science fiction
 b) a reality
 c) film characters

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

7. Read the text and choose the right options.

Ever since J.K. Rowling planted the idea (1) _____ an invisible cloak in her Harry Potter book series, scientists have been trying to (2) _____ a material that can not only (3) _____ people, but also, buildings. Now a Canadian company claims to produce the (4) _____ textile. British Columbia says that the material makes its (5) _____ completely invisible, even (6) _____ people with night vision goggles (очки). Just like the young (7) _____ cloak, it is light-weight and does not need cameras, batteries, lights or mirrors (8) _____.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. a) for | b) of | c) about |
| 2. a) do | b) perform | c) create |
| 3. a) hide | b) show | c) protect |
| 4. a) good | b) beautiful | c) magical |
| 5. a) consumer | b) buyer | c) wearer |
| 6. a) for | b) to | c) from |
| 7. a) wizard | b) wizard's | c) wizards |
| 8. a) operating | b) to operate | c) operate |

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

Lucky British Students

For the last three years, a group of (1) _____ **LUCK**
 8–10-year-olds have taken part in an (2) _____ **EXCITE**
 experiment: to see if replacing (3) _____ pencil **TRADITION**
 and paper with hi-tech (4) _____ desks would **INTERACT**
 help to improve (улучшить) their math skills!
 400 students from North East Britain took part
 in the research project aimed at classroom
 (5) _____ through technology. The new type of **LEARN**
 desks allowed the (6) _____ to give math prob- **TEACH**
 lems to the students to solve solo or as a
 group. What was even cooler was that the
 (7) _____ could **EDUCATE**
 (8) _____ give **INTERACTIVE**
 (9) _____ problems to (10) _____ groups and **DIFFER(2)**
 send one group's answer to another, to see if
 they agreed.

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

At home, robots can be as helpful as or even
 (1) _____ than a human being. Early in the morn- **GOOD**

ing when we (2)____, a small robot can **SLEEP**
(3)____ us some coffee, even add some spices **BRING**
to the coffee. In the future many disabled people
(4)____ a domestic robot which (5)____ spe- **HAVE/PERFORM**
cific and detailed functions in order (6)____ **HELP**
them. The future of robots (7)____ bright. A new **LOOK**
medical robot (8)____ its way to hospitals **MAKE**
around the world. This robot (9)____ many sur- **PERFORM**
geries last year, and the company (10)____ at **LOOK**
about a 55% increase (увеличение) in its use
next year. There (11)____ also a Dutch robot **BE**
(12)____ the "TankPitstop" that (13)____ the **CALL/FILL**
gas in people's cars without any help. Samsung,
an electronics company, (14)____ a security **MAKE**
robot that detects danger. Robots seem to give
benefits to the world but there (15)____ nega- **BE**
tive elements about them, for example, people
can lose jobs because of the robots.

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

You will soon be able to create anything you want
from thin air. All you will need is some (1)____ **CREATE**
and the (2)____ 3Doodler. It is the world's first **MAGIC**
3D printing pen. The device looks like a thick
(3)____. The (4)____ can create whatever he **MARK/USE**
or she wants until of course, the plastic ink is
spent. The (5)____ say that most people will be **INVENT**
able to create 2D objects on paper very quickly.
Not a natural born (6)____? No (7)____. The **ART/WORRY**
company is planning to add special kits. All the
(8)____ has to do is print them, and then use the **USE**
pen to turn it into a standing 3D object. Of course,

school projects are not the only use for this (9) ____ pen. They can be used to create glass **AMAZE** art, make jewelry and the list goes on and on-restricted only, by your (10) ____ . And, if your 3D **IMAGINE** (11) ____ falls apart, the amazing 3Doodler can **CREATE** even be used to 'glue' it back together.

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

No one really knows what the future holds, but the (1) ____ now is that our urban spaces are (2) ____ **REAL/CROWD** and polluted. The time is ripe, say experts, to start designing (3) ____ urban environments. A net- **SMART** work of (4) ____ will provide data about how a city **SENSE** is performing. The Internet could provide new (5) ____: billboards that communicate with **DEVELOP** (6) ____ . Technology companies believe that the **PASS BY** (7) ____ cities will be those that are connected **CLEVER** with the network. A future where robots are as common as cars and (8) ____ – is on the way. Pro- **CHEAP** fessor Ishiguro's lecture about the (9) ____ for the **POSSIBLE** (10) ____ between humans and robots attracted **RELATION** a huge audience.

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

(1) ____ and (2) ____ in today's schools can **TEACH/LEARN** be quite challenging for (3) ____ and stu- **TEACH** dents. Students learn a lot more at an (4) ____ age than before. (5) ____ are ex- **EARLY/TEACH** pected to use gadgets and digital electronic devices in the classroom. If you use gadgets at the lesson it (6) ____ to make the learning **HELP**

(7)____. Smart Boards, iPods, and Mimios are just a few of the gadgets that (8)____ the quality of (9)____. Students are looking for a high-tech experience in the classroom. Using gadgets will make (10)____ (11)_____.

**INTEREST
IMPROVE
EDUCATE**

**UNDERSTAND
EASY**

WRITING

13. You've got an e-mail from your English pen friend. Write him/her what changes in your life you expect in twenty years. Write 50 – 60 words.

14. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his three questions. What gadgets do you use? What for? Do they help you in your school life? Write 50 – 60 words.

MODULE 6

READING

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

Shanghai Creates Chocolate Wonderland

In 2011 China opened the doors of a unique theme park! Inside Shanghai's World Chocolate Wonderland, everything from the BMW to the sushi, is made of chocolate! To celebrate the opening of this unusual theme park that is situated inside the city's Himalaya Art Museum, organizers held a fashion show where models were wearing chocolate creations.

There are a lot of other works of art to admire. That's because the theme park shows the treat (лакомство) in every imaginable

way. There are porcelain vases, classical paintings, Louis Vuitton purses, trainers and even Shanghai's Huangpu River, flowing with liquid chocolate. However, the most impressive is the army of China's warriors – scores of soldiers molded (вылепленный) completely from chocolate. Visitors to the park can also try their hand at chocolate making or ask experts to create something original to take home.

This is not the first time China has created this amazing Chocolate Wonderland. In 2010, a similar one in Beijing attracted over 500,000 visitors during the three months it was open.

Wonderlands like this don't last long. After about three months people take them down and melt into one big giant bowl of hot chocolate – Yummy!

1. The theme park in Shanghai was unique because _____.
 - a) there were very different things there from the BMW to the sushi
 - b) it was opened in 2011
 - c) they used only chocolate to make all the exhibits (экспонаты)
2. Shanghai's World Chocolate Wonderland is _____ Himalaya Art Museum.
 - a) next to
 - b) in
 - c) not far from
3. At the opening ceremony the fashion show models _____.
 - a) could have as much chocolate as they wanted
 - b) were in clothes made of chocolate
 - c) were performing in the BMW and in the sushi bar
4. Every piece of chocolate in Shanghai's World Chocolate Wonderland was _____.
 - a) a work of art
 - b) in porcelain vases
 - c) a treat for the visitors

5. Shanghai's Huangpu River was _____.
 - a) in the middle of the theme park
 - b) in the classical painting
 - c) made of chocolate syrup
6. Visitors can _____ in the theme park.
 - a) have a lesson of making figures of chocolate
 - b) touch all the works of art with their hands
 - c) try on chocolate clothes
7. Shanghai's World Chocolate Wonderland _____ in China.
 - a) was not the first experience of this kind
 - b) appeared before Beijing Chocolate Wonderland
 - c) was visited by 500,000 people
8. Chocolate Wonderland can exist _____.
 - a) only a few months
 - b) only a few years
 - c) only a few weeks

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

**Coming Soon to a Theme Park Near You –
a Pizza Vending Machine!**

Theme parks can be a lot of fun, but there are often long lines, which is very annoying. You can buy a Fast Pass to avoid (избежать) the lines for rides. But lines are a big problem if you try to get a bite to eat. Now, there may finally be a way out – a vending machine (торговый автомат) that makes delicious pizza in three minutes! And if you think that it gives out re-heated pies, think again. The 'Let's Pizza' machine makes each pie to order – rolling the dough (тесто), sprinkling the toppings to your choice and baking it in an infra-red oven, all while the customer is watching. The best part is that this custom-made pizza costs only \$6 USD. The brainchild of the Italian businessman Claudio Torghele, the vending machines were first introduced in Italy in 2009. Italians

looked at it with a lot of skepticism. Italy is after all the birthplace of pizza and people there believe that the only good pizza is handmade, topped with fresh ingredients and baked in a wood-fired oven.

But Claudio was sure that the younger generation especially kids would like 'Let's Pizza'. They would enjoy watching the process of cooking their favourite treat inside this magical machine. He was right. Over the last two years 'Let's Pizza' has become wildly popular not only in Italy, but other European countries as well. The first 'Let's Pizza' machines will appear this summer in one of the theme parks in Florida, the USA. If successful, Claudio hopes to sell them to other theme parks and even malls and theatres. Sounds *delizioso* (great) to us!

1. Long lines are typical of theme parks. _____
2. A Fast Pass is very expensive. _____
3. The 'Let's Pizza' machine is a new invention that will help to solve the line problem in theme park snack bars. _____
4. Even a child can operate the 'Let's Pizza'. _____
5. It takes you 3 minutes to get a freshly baked pizza from the new machine. _____
6. You can watch the whole process of producing a pizza in the machine. _____
7. You can't choose the toppings for your pizza. _____
8. The inventor of the machine was a young American. _____
9. Italians didn't like the idea of the 'Let's Pizza' at first. _____
10. Children liked the idea of the 'Let's Pizza' at once. _____

3. Read the texts about some teen camps in Canada. Match the camp descriptions (1 – 5) to the teens'/parents' feedbacks (отзывы) (A – E).

1. Safari Zoo Camp at Jungle Cat World Wildlife Park is the only residential programme of its kind in the world! Campers work

with the zoo staff to care for the animals. Duties include feeding, watering, cleaning and socializing. Our mission is to protect and conserve the natural world by offering the public wildlife education programmes with animals. We help teens to get the necessary knowledge, skills and confidence to live in an environmentally responsible way.

2. The Take Action Academy allows teens and youth to discover their leadership potential through interactive team-building activities, intensive and practical workshops, games, thought-provoking discussions and volunteer work in the local community. Please visit our website for additional locations.

3. Since 1966, Hockey Opportunity Camp has combined hockey skill development with a traditional overnight camp experience, located on Eagle Lake. A typical day combines "Best in Class" hockey training with two of our many skill based activities including water skiing, mountain biking, sailing, archery, kayaking etc. HOC is truly "THE ULTIMATE HOCKEY AND SUMMER CAMP EXPERIENCE".

4. The Living Arts Centre offers fun, creative and safe programmes for children and teenagers. Campers explore the wonders of the visual and performing arts with practicing artist-educators in professional studios. An introduction to painting, drawing and sculpting, this very popular programme for beginning artists explores a variety of techniques and materials. Join us for one-of-a-kind art experiences!

5. SING! DANCE! ACT! Experienced and caring staff of our Drama School will introduce your kids to stage performance and guide them toward self-expression. Professional theatre educators expertly guide your child's creative spirit using character and story development combined with movement and vocal skills: plays, monologues, mime, improvisation, theatre games, musical theatre. Performances every week! Fun for all – a great confidence-and-skill-building experience!

A. I just want to thank everyone for making my son's first time at the camp a memorable experience. He really enjoyed everything, including the staff, campers, waterskiing and hockey. I loved being able to email him. And the fact that you had pictures of the campers daily on your website was amazing. You are doing a wonderful job. We will definitely be back next year and my son hopes to become staff when he is older.

B. I truly enjoyed this camp. There is freedom of expression. I met great friends and the staff members were kind, calm and friendly. This camp is excellent! The projects were really creative and very useful for my artistic abilities! Thank you for the amazing projects, I can't believe that I've created so much only for one week!" If you ask me where I rate this camp on a scale from 1 to 10, I'll say 50!

C. This camp is my favourite place in the universe. I spent there some of the best days of my life which I'll never forget: cleaning up garbage at Lake Ontario (and swimming), wildlife presentations, hang gliding, building and sleeping in shelters in the forest, and all the amazing friends I've made over the years! I've learned so much about not only the beautiful animals, but about what kind of person I want to be, and how it's never too soon to begin.

D. I would like to take the opportunity to congratulate you and your company for running such a fabulous camp. My 13-year-old daughter who has anxiety (тревожность, неуверенность) problems is learning to be more confident in your drama programme. She loved the programme and would like to go back next year. She wants her sister to go too! Everyone I met in the camp was cheerful, professional and dedicated. I am impressed!

E. Those 8 days have changed my life, and now I know exactly what I am going to do with my life. Not only did I learn more things in those eight days than I have in my entire sixteen years, but I gained self-confidence in such a short time, and more than

100 friends! I learned the basics of team work and tried myself as a leader. I now know what I want to do, have the resources to use, and the belief in myself that will pull everything together!

4. Match the titles to the parts of the text.

- A. DRESS SMART**
- B. SIZE MATTERS**
- C. BE CAREFUL ON WATER RIDES**
- D. WATCH OUT FOR MOTION SICKNESS**
- E. STAY HYDRATED**
- F. INSPECT RIDES YOURSELF**
- G. LIMIT THE NUMBER OF EXTREME RIDES YOU GO ON**

Amusement Park Survival Guide

How to have amusement park fun and avoid injury (избежать травмы).

Accidents at amusement parks sometimes happen. It can make parents worry when they plan a day of family fun. Read experts' tips that can help to make your park visit safe and fun.

1. Children under 13 suffer half of all ride injuries. Parents make a huge mistake when they let children go on rides that aren't right for their size.

2. There are different ride structures, and you should examine a ride yourself to decide how safe it is for your child. Just because there is a sign saying that a kid can go on a ride doesn't mean that the ride is safe for them.

3. Bring comfortable clothing and shoes. Wear closed-toe shoes to protect your feet during rides. Remember that you are spending the day around industrial machinery. This means you should put your hair up, and avoid wearing scarves, drawstrings, or long necklaces, for example. Dress in light-colored clothing to avoid overheating.

4. You should also limit the number of thrill rides you or your kids go on, and take breaks between rides. The more rides you go on, the higher risk for injuries is.
5. Be especially careful on water rides. You need to teach children not to stop in the middle of a slide, which may cause serious neck injuries. As a general rule, be conservative when you are unsure if a water ride is safe.
6. Drink plenty of water during the day, and in between going on rides. If the temperature is above 25 degrees and the humidity is above 35%, it is difficult for your body to get rid of heat. This makes hydration especially important.
7. Don't eat a large meal before going on a ride, and tell your kids to keep their heads facing forward, which will help prevent injury and motion sickness.

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

Dickens World

A theme park that celebrates the life and writings of Charles Dickens has opened in Britain. It's built on old docks just east of London where Dickens lived for a time as a child.

One of Britain's greatest writers, Charles Dickens is associated with Victorian London and in particular the misery and poverty (нищета и бедность) of the city. Now Dickens World is opening on an industrial estate in the town of Chatham in Kent where the writer grew up. A theme park is dedicated, so it says, to giving a flavour of life (вкус жизни) in Dickens's England.

The central boat ride takes visitors through an interactive stage set of picturesque slums (трущобы) and their smells. It provoked a familiar debate of entertainment versus education. The critics say the real Dickens experience is in the books – and trips down fake Victorian sewers (канализация) won't get people reading. The organisers reply that the writer was a great popular

entertainer and could like the idea of such a theme park. But it is of course a business proposition, investing 120 million dollars, and predicting 300,000 visitors a year. The organisers believe that the name of Dickens and theme park versions of misery and poverty will attract a lot of people to the new park.

1. They built the new theme park called Dickens World in an old park in London. _____
2. Charles Dickens spent his childhood in Kent not far from London. _____
3. Dickens described the town of Chatham in three of his novels. _____
4. Misery and poverty were often the subjects of Dickens's novels. _____
5. In the new theme park you can not only see, but also listen and smell the town in the times of Dickens. _____
6. The main ride of the park is a roller coaster. _____
7. There is a discussion between Dickens's readers and the theme park visitors. _____
8. All visitors of Dickens World will get interested in reading his books. _____
9. 300,000 people visited Dickens World last year. _____
10. The new theme park is going to be popular. _____

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. Read the text and choose the right options.

Teen Camps in Canada

Teen Camps is one of the (1) _____ ways for teens to (2) _____ summer.

Teen camps offer (3) _____ guests the chance to spend time outdoors with (4) _____ teens. A lot of structured activities help them to go on (5) _____ in summer and keep them active. Teen camps can focus (6) _____ many (7) _____ activities such as swimming,

canoeing and team (8) _____ such as volleyball or other. Traditional teen camps can seem not exciting to (9) _____ teens, so there are many alternatives including adventure camps, (10) _____ camps, paintball camps and many other options. (11) _____ school students looking for a (12) _____ way to spend the summer with their peers need look no further. (13) _____ the most popular kinds you can find Soccer Camps, Golf Summer Camps, Hockey Schools, Paintball Camps and Horseback Riding Camps.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. a) health | b) healthiest | c) healthy |
| 2. a) spent | b) spending | c) spend |
| 3. a) their | b) them | c) there |
| 4. a) other | b) another | c) others |
| 5. a) to learn | b) learn | c) learning |
| 6. a) at | b) on | c) in |
| 7. a) difference | b) differ | c) different |
| 8. a) sports | b) sport | c) sporting |
| 9. a) much | b) many | c) a lot |
| 10. a) wilderness | b) wild | c) wilder |
| 11. a) low | b) higher | c) high |
| 12. a) funny | b) fun | c) fan |
| 13. a) between | b) with | c) among |

7. Read the text and choose the right options.

My brother, his wife, and their two daughters came to visit me and I promised the girls to take them (1) _____ an amusement park. I don't really like roller coasters, but I knew the kids would like it. (2) _____ Saturday morning, we drove down to the theme park. We parked and took a shuttle to the park entrance. We looked (3) _____ the ticket prices and decided to buy a day pass for each of us. Maria, the younger (4) _____ the two kids, is only 2 years old, and children (5) _____ three get in free. The first thing we did was stand in line (6) _____ the biggest attraction in the park: a really big roller coaster. After that we

planned to meet near the fountain to watch the parade (7) _____ 2 o'clock. I really don't like roller coasters. When we got (8) _____, I felt queasy and had to sit down (9) _____ a few minutes before I could walk again.

All in all, we had a good day (10) _____ the amusement park. But, it will be long time (11) _____ I go on a roller coaster again!

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| 1. a) in | b) for | c) to |
| 2. a) on | b) in | c) by |
| 3. a) at | b) in | c) for |
| 4. a) in | b) of | c) with |
| 5. a) over | b) under | c) about |
| 6. a) for | b) on | c) to |
| 7. a) in | b) on | c) at |
| 8. a) on | b) off | c) up |
| 9. a) at | b) in | c) for |
| 10. a) at | b) on | c) with |
| 11. a) before | b) for | c) after |

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

Survey Questions on Amusement Parks

(1) _____ you ever _____ an amusement park? If **VISIT** so, what (2) _____ it called? Where (3) _____ it? **BE** (2) What (4) _____ the best amusement park you **BE** have ever visited? Why? What (5) _____ your **BE** favourite/worst ride or activity? Why? How regularly (6) _____ you _____ amusement parks? **VISIT** (7) _____ you think of a ride that is both enjoyable and popular? **CAN** (8) _____ you afraid of going **BE** on scary amusement park rides? What (9) _____ **BE** some famous amusement parks near where you live? (10) _____ you _____ to them? How much **BE** (11) _____ it _____ to enter? What rides **COST**

- (12) _____ this amusement park famous for? **BE**
 (13) _____ you _____ any plans to go to an **HAVE**
 amusement park in the near future?

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

Disneyland celebrates 50th birthday

Disneyland celebrated its 50th birthday on Sunday. Thousands of fans and (1) _____ gathered at **CELEBRATE** what Disney calls the "(2) _____ place on Earth" **HAPPY** for a giant party. Walt Disney opened the world's (3) _____ large-scale theme park on July 17, **ONE** 1955.

It started a whole new world of fantasy and family fun. Walt Disney's idea has been copied around the world by thousands of others. From its small (4) _____ Disney has grown into a global **BEGIN** (5) _____ empire. It has become one of the most **ENTERTAIN** famous and well known brands in history. It has created everything from blockbuster movies to (6) _____ stationery. Theme parks have spread **CHILD** across the world in Paris, Japan and very soon Hong Kong. It is almost (7) _____ to walk around **POSSIBLE** any city and not see Mickey Mouse in some shape or form.

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

Dear Uncle Josh,

We (1) _____ on holiday in London. The **BE** weather (2) _____ great for sightseeing. The **BE** sun (3) _____. We (4) _____ already the British **SHINE/SEE** Museum and the National Gallery. We also

(5) _____ Hyde Park where we (6) _____ the **VISIT/MEET** Watsons. They (7) _____ on a bench near the **SIT** gates. We (8) _____ so _____! Yesterday we **BE SURPRISED** (9) _____ Buckingham Palace hoping to see **VISIT** the Queen. Unfortunately, Queen Elizabeth II (10) _____ at home at the time. Then we **NOT BE** (11) _____ on a boat trip on the Thames to **GO** Tower Bridge. Today after dinner I (12) _____ **GO** with Mrs Watson to Harrods to do some (13) _____ there. Tomorrow we (14) _____ the **SHOP/VISIT** Tower of London and the London Eye. I feel really (15) _____ about it. If it (16) _____ on Fri- **EXCITE/NOT RAIN** day, we (17) _____ to Chessington that is my **GO** favourite theme park in London area.
That's all for now.
Love,
Tina

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

Follow the Park Rules

Read the rules (1) _____ and follow (2) _____ **CAREFUL/HIGH** and age restrictions.
Read the (3) _____ signs aloud so that **WARN** (4) _____ understand them. **CHILD**
Keep all body parts inside the rides at all times. Ignore images of happy (5) _____ wav- **RIDE** ing their hands, which is very (6) _____. Hold **DANGER** onto handrails when provided. Always use the (7) _____ equipment. Be very (8) _____ when **SAFE/CARE** rides come to a stop.

WRITING

- 12. Write an e-mail to your English pen friend about your favourite theme park. Ask him/her about the theme park he/she has visited recently. Write 40–50 words.**
- 13. You've got a letter from your friend about the teen camp he was in last summer. Write him/her a letter about the summer camp you are going to visit next summer. Write 50–60 words. Answer his/her questions:**

What type of camp is it? Is there a lake or a river near the camp? What will you do there? Have you ever been there before? If your friends go with you what activity will you recommend them to choose at the camp?

MODULE 7

READING

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

Great People of the Past: Queen Elizabeth I

Queen Elizabeth I who reigned from 1558 to 1603 was one of the most successful monarchs to rule England. Born to King Henry and his second wife Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth had a very difficult childhood. As Anne Boleyn couldn't give him a male heir (наследника), Henry beheaded Anne so that he could marry again. He sent Elizabeth away to the country where she was brought up by governesses.

Her stepbrother Edward, who became king at the age of 9 after King Henry died, also died at 15. However, Elizabeth had an older stepsister, Mary, who became the heir. Mary was afraid that Elizabeth was trying to take her throne, so she imprisoned her and later placed her under house arrest for many years. The people

of England often called the Queen 'Bloody Mary', they were afraid of her and they were happy when in November 1558 she finally died, naming 27-year-old Elizabeth the new Queen of England. During her 44-year reign Elizabeth showed great leadership transforming what was a poor weak island into a wealthy European country. Also, thanks to her love for music, drama and poetry, she encouraged artists and writers. She supported some of England's greatest writers including William Shakespeare.

1. Elizabeth I ruled the country for about half a century. _____
2. Elizabeth was King Henry's only child. _____
3. King Henry had six wives. _____
4. King Henry didn't take part in Elizabeth's upbringing. _____
5. After King Henry's death
Elizabeth became the Queen. _____
6. Mary was Elizabeth's younger stepsister. _____
7. Elizabeth wanted to take the throne by all means. _____
8. Elizabeth I was fond of literature, especially poetry. _____

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

- A. THE GAME FOR THE EDUCATED**
- B. FIRST CHAMPIONS**
- C. MOVING TO THE OLYMPICS**
- D. THE ORIGIN**
- E. CHESS AND GREAT PEOPLE**

Chess in Russia

1. Chess is a board game played between two players. It is played on a chessboard, which is a square-checked board with 64 squares arranged in an eight-by-eight grid (сетка). Chess combines elements of art (in terms of chess composition), science and sport. The name originates from the Persian language: checkmate, meaning "the ruler died". Chess appeared in the 6th

century in India. In the 9th and 10th century chess appeared in Europe. In 1886 championships all over the world began.

2. The history of chess in Russia began in the 12 – 14th centuries as a result of the Tatar-Mongol Yoke's influence. Since the late 18th and early 19th century the first chess clubs and Russian chess books appeared in Russia. Thanks to the efforts of such outstanding chess players as Alexander Petrov, Karl Yanish and others chess got popularity among noble people, and later among intelligentsia, gradually becoming one of the main indicators of educational level of the society.

3. Many prominent writers played chess and loved it. Such great Russian writers and poets as Alexander Pushkin, Mikhail Lermontov, Ivan Turgenev, Leo Tolstoy, found great joy in playing chess, which also contributed to the game's growing popularity in Russia. In the life of Leo Tolstoy chess occupies a special place. He played chess almost every day, finding time for the game. Tolstoy wasn't a good player. When he won, he was happy like a child; at a loss he was distressed.

4. Chess is a popular game in Russia. Today many people play chess for pleasure, they also take part in different competitions. For years, Kirsan Ilyumzhinov, the president of the World Chess Federation, has been trying to get chess accepted as part of the Olympics. The effort has included introducing drug tests to follow regulations of the International Olympic Committee. Experts have been discussing if chess is a sport for many years because there is no physical element in chess. Still, many countries already recognise chess as a sport.

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

Bolivia's New Jazz Sensation Is Just Seven Years Old and Blind

Jose Andre Montano Baina is taking the world music scene by

storm. How about the fact that Jose is just seven years old and is blind (слепой)! The young musician began to show signs of his great talent at the age of four when he started playing the drums. After mastering them, he quickly moved on to the piano and by the age of five formed a jazz trio! And, while the young boy knows every jazz song in the book and can play them all with great ease it is not the only kind of music he enjoys. He also loves listening to blues, heavy metal, tango, bolero and anything in between!

His extremely proud father says that he has nothing to do with his son's unusual talent. In fact he didn't even know much about jazz until Jose started to play. He believes the young boy is just born with a '*music chip*' inside him! As for the young superstar he leads a pretty normal life despite all the fame. Just like the rest of children he goes to school, does homework and yes, helps about the house as well!

1. The Bolivian young genius is a _____.
 a) singer b) a musician c) a dancer
2. Jose Andre is only seven and he can't _____.
 a) move b) hear c) see
3. By the age of five Jose Andre could play _____.
 a) several instruments
 b) the drums
 c) the piano
4. The young genius plays _____.
 a) only jazz
 b) preferably heavy metal
 c) all types of music
5. His father is proud of him and is sure the boy _____.
 a) takes after him
 b) has an inborn talent
 c) had good teachers

6. The talented boy _____.
a) is very proud of his fame
b) lives an ordinary life
c) gives interviews day and night
4. Match the titles to the paragraphs of the text. One title is extra.
- A. FAMILY UNITY
B. LOVE HELPS TO SURVIVE IN DISASTERS
C. VICTORY OVER THE EVIL
D. THE UNHAPPY
E. BE CAREFUL IN THE WILDERNESS
1. Tony Stark (Robert Downey JR.) hasn't been the same. He rarely sleeps, he spends most of his time creating more Iron Man suits. Stark Enterprises is in the hands of his beautiful professional partner, Pepper Potts (Gwyneth Paltrow), his courageous friend, Col. James Rhodes (Don Cheadle) and his own suit, now renamed The Iron Patriot. But there's a new danger in the form of terrorist leader the Mandarin. When the scientist kidnaps Pepper, Tony must figure out how to save the love of his life and all of America, of course, from the powers of evil. Although *Iron Man 3* is fun to watch, when compared to *The Avengers*, it comes up short.
2. Watch *Jurassic Park*, you will see very realistic-looking dinosaurs. On an island three scientists discover a wonderful jungle paradise where dinosaurs again walk the Earth. Things go terribly wrong when a tropical storm begins and a corrupt computer programmer breaks security systems. There are many 'jump' scenes, the characters are in near-constant danger. All of this is made more intense in the 3D version. Through teamwork and determination the main characters triumph. Dr. Grant (Sam Neil), Ellie (Laura Dern), and two children learn and

change; Alan learns how to protect and care for the children, and the kids learn to survive in the wild.

3. *The Impossible* is a family drama set against the 2004 Asian tsunami. People are shown taken away and killed by the wall of water. It's a terrible tragedy. It is a story of a mother and son's devotion to each other after the unthinkable has happened. But people show each other extraordinary kindness and generosity. Even in times of despair, there are moments of hope and small miracles to celebrate. *The Impossible* follows Henry (Ewan McGregor) and Maria (Naomi Watts), a British couple with three kids who travel to a luxury resort in Thailand for a Christmas holiday. On December 26, 2004 the massive tsunami hits the area.

4. *Parental Guidance* is a mostly kid-friendly family comedy about the tension (напряжение) between grandparents and their daughter and son-in-law. The movie's main message is the importance of staying close to your parents, especially when you're an adult with children of your own. Artie (Billy Crystal) and Diane (Bette Midler) Decker are slightly estranged (отдалились) from their only child, Alice. But when Alice and her husband Phil need a babysitter in order to attend a business awards ceremony, they reluctantly turn to her parents. Wishing to see her grandchildren again, Diane convinces a melancholy Artie to be the best grandparents for once.

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

Music and the Mind

In all the world's cultures people sing, play instruments and celebrate with music. It plays such an important role in our lives that whole fields of science are dedicated to its study, including the biology of music. Experts think that because of the way our brains process (перерабатывать) music, learning to play an in-

strument or just listening to music can do a person a lot of good. Music education has received a lot of attention. Learning to play an instrument can help children to improve math, science, and language skills. The Canadian study of children's IQ scores discovered that children who studied music had the best results. While reading music and playing notes a person uses several regions of the brain, stimulating our ability to learn school subjects. For example, reading notes improves reasoning skills, which are helpful in solving math problems.

Music is also used for medical purposes, such as the treatment of illnesses which affect memory. The secret lies in the way the brain processes music. One area near the forehead connects music with memories kept in two other areas. That's why an old song can remind you of something that happened years ago. For patients suffering from diseases like Alzheimer's, listening to music can help unlock memories by strengthening musical pathways to memories.

1. Music plays an important role
in all national communities. _____
2. The Biology of music studies
the influence of music on people's brain. _____
3. If a student plays any musical instrument
he/she studies worse. _____
4. Music helps people to realize
themselves in all spheres of life. _____
5. Canadians studied how to teach
children to play a musical instrument better. _____
6. Music helps children to study Maths. _____
7. The more you play music
the more you forget different things. _____
8. Medicine very often uses music
to help sick people. _____

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

Yevgeny Plyushchenko is a famous Russian figure skater. He is the 2006 Winter Olympics gold medalist and 2010 Winter Olympics silver medalist; three-time World champion and seven-time European champion.

Figure skating is a supreme sport, a marriage of athleticism with gracious movements. It is truly a spectator's event. Undoubtedly, two of the leading candidates for male figure skating have been the Russians, Evgeni Plushenko and Alexei Yagudin. Together they have changed the sport and reached new heights that will be difficult for future skaters to reach.

Yevgeny Plyushchenko is a great talent who first experienced the joy of skating on ice at the young age of four. He was taken under the wing of renowned ice-skating trainer, Alexei Mishin and won the World Junior Figure Skating championship at the age of 14. At the 2002 Olympics, Plushenko finished second to Yagudin. However, shortly afterwards Yagudin retired from competition. Plushenko went on to win all competitions, finishing second only twice. He is one of the most technically gifted skaters the world has ever known.

In 2006, Plushenko announced that he would take a break from competition to heal previous injuries. After a gap of over two years, and worried about the state of Russian Ice Skating, Plushenko returned to competition winning the Russian and the European Championships setting a world record score along the way.

Plushenko has one of the most successful careers. Evgeni Plushenko and Alexei Yagudin have always competed with each other. However their rivalry (соперничество) also played its part in making the two better skaters. The competition between the two stimulated the other to perform better and better as each tried to outdo his rival.

Promising to win an Olympic “home” crown in Sochi 2014, Plushenko began his comeback this season after a second knee operation. “I still experience certain health problems but I hope I can cope with them,” said Plushenko. “The Russian championship is a very important tournament for me and I hope to win it for the 10th time.”

1. Yevgeny Plyushchenko has more medals than any other skater. _____
2. Plyushchenko has won two Olympic medals. _____
3. Figure skaters need to be strong but graceful at the same time. _____
4. Competition with other Russian skaters made Plyushchenko a weaker athlete. _____
5. Plyushchenko came into figure skating when he was a teenager. _____
6. Yevgeny Plyushchenko had to leave sport for some time because of injuries. _____
7. He returned to compete with American skaters. _____
8. Yevgeny Plyushchenko is planning to win the major winter competition despite operations on his knee. _____

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

7. Read the text and choose the right options.

The laws (1) _____ Chess and the (2) _____ of the (3) _____ Chess pieces have been the (4) _____ since the sixth century of the second millennium. The game was (5) _____ in China in the 2nd century B.C. but it is not until the 7th century that (6) _____ is a reference to the (7) _____ in literature. The first (8) _____ of Chess is found in a Persian poem. In Russian folk poems Chess is mentioned as a popular game. The growing (9) _____ of Chess is proved by a lot of literature that (10) _____ printed over the last two centuries.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) for | b) of | c) about |
| 2. a) move | b) moving | c) movement |
| 3. a) tradition | b) traditional | c) traditions |
| 4. a) same | b) alike | c) like |
| 5. a) found | b) seen | c) invented |
| 6. a) it | b) there | c) their |
| 7. a) play | b) game | c) playing |
| 8. a) say | b) mention | c) saying |
| 9. a) popular | b) famous | c) popularity |
| 10. a) is | b) was | c) has been |

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

(1)_____ any kind of role in a movie is a dream **GET** for an actor, especially the lead role, which leads to the (2)_____ of Hollywood's **NOMINATE** (3)_____ Oscar award. **PRESTIGE** That is (4)_____ what is happening with the lead **EXACT** star of *Beasts of the Southern Wild* – nine-year-old, Quvenzhane Wallis. Wallis was just five years old and the (5)_____ were looking for kids between **MAKE FILM** the ages of 6 – 9. The youngster was so (6)_____ **TALENT** and (7)_____ in her portrayal of the character of **SUCCESS** Hushpuppy that age became (8)_____. So how is **IMPORTANT** little Wallis coping with all this fame? Like a real (9)_____. She seems to be enjoying the media **PROFESSION** attention.

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

The history of figure skating (1)_____ back to **GO** prehistoric times, when archaeological evidence of the activity (2)_____. Figure skating **FIND**

(3)_____ one branch of ice skating, which **BE**
 (4)_____ itself into several separate sports **DIVIDE**
 since its prehistoric beginnings. The act of ice
 skating (5)_____ around for thousands of years, **BE**
 (6)_____ in the Netherlands. The first ice **ORIGINATE**
 skates, (7)_____ of animal bone and leather, **MAKE**
 (8)_____ used as a means of transportation for **BE**
 people (9)_____ across frozen lakes. Figure **GET**
 skating as we (10)_____ it can (11)_____ traced **KNOW/BE**
 only to the 1860s, when an American skater and
 ballet dancer, Jackson Haines (12)_____ his **SET**
 routine to music, (13)_____ traditional ice skat- **COMBINE**
 ing with ballet steps.

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

Facebook (1)_____ CREATE
 Time Magazine named Mark Zuckerberg, the
 (2)_____ of Facebook, Person of the Year. **FOUND**
 Zuckerberg is the second-youngest (3)_____. **WIN**
 He won the award for (4)_____ 12 percent of the **COLLECT**
 planet on his social networking site. This is an
 (5)_____ statistic. The Time representative said, **IMPRESS**
 "Mr. Zuckerberg is very (6)_____, he sees the **OPTIMISM**
 world as (7)_____ with potential friends." Mr **FILL**
 Zuckerberg responded, (8)_____ on his Face- **NATURAL**
 book page: "Being (9)_____ as Time Person of **NAME**
 the Year is a real honor and (10)_____ of how our **RECOGNIZE**
 little team is building something that hundreds of
 millions of people want to use to make the world
 more open and (11)_____." **CONNECT**

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

Lady Gaga

Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta (1) **GOOD** known by her stage name Lady Gaga, is an (2) **AMERICA** pop singer. After (3) **PERFORM** in the rock music scene in 2003 she soon signed a contract with Streamline Records. She worked as a (4) **WRITE SONG** for a fellow (5) **ART** and caught attention of the recording artist Akon, who recognized her vocal abilities. Gaga became (6) **FAME** after her first album *The Fame* (2008), which was very (7) **SUCCESS**: the album was number one on the record charts of six countries. Her (8) **TWO** studio album *Born This Way*, 2011, topped the charts in all major (9) **MUSIC** markets. Inspired by pop (10) **SING** such as Madonna and Michael Jackson, Gaga is well-recognised for her outré (возмущающий) sense of style in fashion, in (11) **PERFORM** and in her music videos. She's got five Grammy Awards.

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

Figure skating is a (1) **FAVOUR** sport in Russia. (2) **RUSSIA** people have been going in for figure skating for a long time. This sport appeared in Russia in 1865. Then, a (3) **SKATE** rink in Yusupov Park was opened. On March 5, 1878 the rink hosted the first (4) **COMPETE** of Russian figure (5) **SKATE/RUSSIA**. Many athletes, who studied at (6) **FAME** skating schools, have become (7) **FAME**: Irina Slutskaya, Alexey Yagudin, Evgeniy Pluschenko and many others.

WRITING

- 13. You've got an e-mail from your English pen friend. Write him/her about your favourite film. What type it is; who directed it; what the film is about; why you like it. Write 50 – 60 words.**
- 14. You've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his three questions. Do you go in for sport? What sport do you like best and why? What sport events do you prefer to watch on TV? Write 50 – 60 words.**

MODULE 8

READING

- 1. Read the text and choose the right option to complete the sentences.**

Can We Refreeze The Arctic? This Scientist Certainly Thinks So

Thanks to global warming, the ice in the Arctic Ocean is today about half of what it was in the 1980's. And the situation can only get worse. Governments can't agree about how to solve the problem. There is one scientist who is ready with a radical solution – to use modern technology to repair the damage.

Harvard University's Professor David Keith has published two papers on the subject. His idea is to inject reflective particles (ввести отражающие частицы) into areas close to the Arctic ice caps, so that less of the sun's heat would be absorbed. So temperatures will be lower and it will help some of the Arctic water to refreeze. The best part is, it could all be done without cutting back greenhouse gases created by people.

Why aren't governments all over the world working to give this new idea a try? Because this kind of open air experiments has never happened before. Nobody knows what the side effects will be. It could all work out fine or lead to something totally disas-

trous like collapsing (разрушение) the remaining ice sheets or worse, cause a massive drought (засуха). The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity has a permanent ban (запрет) on any human attempt to try to change nature.

Even Professor Keith agrees with that. That is why he is just presenting the idea in his research papers. Hopefully, we will be able to avoid these kinds of experimental solutions and stop global warming if we simply change the way we lead our day-to-day lives.

1. The ice in the Arctic Ocean is today _____.
 - a) the same it was in the 1980's
 - b) twice bigger than it was in the 1980's
 - c) twice smaller than it was in the 1980's
2. The situation can _____.
 - a) become clear
 - b) become more problematic
 - c) change for the better
3. Governments can't _____ how to solve the problem.
 - a) come to an agreement
 - b) find out
 - c) find money to investigate
4. American Professor David Keith proposed the method of _____ sea ice in the Arctic ocean.
 - a) breaking
 - b) reconstructing
 - c) melting
5. Keith's idea is that the Arctic water will refreeze if _____.
 - a) people stop producing greenhouse effect
 - b) people stop research of the Arctic Ice Caps
 - c) the sun's heat is not so strong
6. The governments of different countries don't start realising Keith's idea because _____.
 - a) it can result in some unexpected dangerous effects
 - b) it is very expensive
 - c) it is out of date

7. United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity _____ all human attempts to try to change nature.
- a) organizes
 - b) approves of
 - c) forbids
8. We can change the situation of global warming if we _____.
- a) carry out more experiments on the subject
 - b) be more responsible to our environment in our everyday life
 - c) invest more money to environmental projects

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

Air in a Can? Seriously?

Do you think the air in your city is polluted? Then you may want to breathe in some pure air from a can. No, this is not an April Fool's joke. This is a real project started by Chinese businessman and philanthropist, Chen Guangbiao. Believe it or not, he has already sold a thousand cans for \$0.80 a piece!

They sell such cans in some of China's major cities like Shanghai. Sellers say that the air in the cans is collected from the few areas of China that according to the billionaire, still have unpolluted air. The producer claims (заявляет) that he has come up with a technologically advanced process of canning air.

The user has just to enjoy the fresh air experience. And of course, since the air is compressed inside, people can enjoy it slowly for a long time, even after they have opened the can!

The Chinese billionaire has come up with this rather unusual business to try to convince (убедить) the government to help solve the severe air pollution problem.

So the question is, if we all continue to ignore air pollution, will Perri-Air (pure air) be something that becomes a norm in our shopping baskets? Then the cans of it after we have 'drunk' it all will turn into tons of the garbage (мусор). What do you think?

1. The new project is about producing
canned fresh air. _____
2. The project started on the 1st of April. _____
3. The project has become internationally popular. _____
4. You can find the cans of pure air on sale in Chinese
big cities because the air there is very polluted. _____
5. People don't want to buy canned air because it is
expensive. _____
6. The producers collect the air in big cities and clean
it with the help of high technologies. _____
7. You can watch the whole process of producing
canned air. _____
8. A can of air lasts long because the air in it is under
pressure. _____
9. The project is a kind of protest against ignoring
the problem of air pollution. _____
10. Joining the project massively can cause another
ecological problem. _____

3. Match the titles to the paragraphs of the text.

- A. TRASH TO WARM AND LIGHT HOUSES
- B. GLAD TO HELP THE NEIGHBOUR
- C. NO TRASH FOR LANDFILLS (СВАЛКИ)!
- D. MORE TRASH NEEDED
- E. UNIQUE EXPERIENCE
- F. LEARN AND SAVE NATURE
- G. DEVELOPMENT IN THE COURSE OF HISTORY

**How Sweden Plans to Turn
the World's Trash (отходы, мусор) into Cash!**

1. At a time when most countries are struggling to find where to
dump (выбрасывать) all the trash that is generated on a daily basis,
in Sweden they want more trash. They even plan to import 800,000
tons of it every year from other countries. Intrigued? Read on . . .
2. In the 1940's most of the world didn't think about building re-
cycling plants. At that time this progressive country began a pro-

gramme to recycle their trash and turn it into energy. At the beginning such plants released harmful toxins into the atmosphere. But over the years, the country has developed the technique and now this industry is practically harmless.

3. Since the beginning these plants have been producing more and more energy. Today the industry generates enough energy to provide heat to about 20% or 810,000 Swedish households and electricity to 250,000. And it gets better.

4. The Swedish government organizes special educating programmes for the people. There are strict laws in the country on the subject. The population is amazingly conscientious (сознательный). Thanks to all these factors, only 4% of all Swedish trash ends up in a landfill (свалка). In contrast 63% of the trash generated in the USA ends up in landfills!

5. However all this 'greenness' has resulted in a rather unique problem. While Swedish incineration plants (мусоросжигательные заводы) can process up to 2 million tons of household trash each year, they don't have enough raw material! So the country came to the decision to import other people's trash.

6. Neighbouring Norway has already begun sending their garbage, while Bulgaria, Romania and Italy are seriously considering the offer too. All in all, Sweden expects to import 800,000 tons each year.

7. Now, if only all the countries decide to learn how the Swedes can do what none of us can or really want to do, innocent sea animals will not have to deal with our plastic bags, bottles and everything else we dump in the oceans.

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

- A. APPEARANCE**
- B. ENDANGERED**
- C. NATURE RESERVES**
- D. ENVIRONMENTALISTS IN ACTION**
- E. WHAT IT IS**
- F. FOOD**
- G. HABITAT**

Endangered Animals in Kazakhstan: Argali, Wild Sheep

1. The Argali is the largest wild sheep on the Earth. These species are one of the most ecologically, economically and culturally important species on our planet.

2. The Argali inhabit steppes and rocky areas and open deserts, mountains of central and northern Asia, with main populations in the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. The Argali usually live in groups of 2 to 100 animals.

3. The Argali sheep is related to a domestic sheep, it is about the same length as a domestic sheep but it is much taller and heavier. They have large, curved horns. Their coat ranges from light yellow to darker grey-brown in colour. The sheep are very calm and not aggressive towards other sheep, and are very social animals. Strong long legs help these sheep run over all types of territories. Because of their large size, Argali sheep do not usually jump in the mountains.

4. They eat grass. During summer when there is more food, all animals choose higher areas.

5. Main threats to the Argali sheep come from humans and human activity. These include: over-hunting and poaching (браконьерство), diseases from domestic sheep, habitat loss.

6. WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) works with governments to protect the Argali sheep and return them into their wild habitat. It also provides support to authorities seeking to improve regulation of hunting. For example, WWF Mongolia worked with the government to produce a conservation plan for the Argali.

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

Is your family like many others in different countries, buying weekly some bottled water into your home?

But all those plastic bottles use a lot of fuel and pollute the environment. Americans buy more bottled water than any other nation in the world, adding 29 billion water bottles a year to the problem. In order to make all these bottles, manufacturers use 17 million barrels of oil. That's enough oil to keep a million cars going for twelve

months. Imagine a water bottle a quarter of which is filled with oil. That's about how much oil was needed to produce the bottle.

So why don't more people drink water straight out the kitchen tap? Some people drink bottled water because they think it is healthier for them than tap water, but that's not true. In most countries local governments make sure tap water is safe. There is also growing concern that chemicals in the bottles themselves may come into the water.

People love the convenience of bottled water. But maybe if they realized the problems it causes, they would try drinking from a glass at home or carrying water in a steel container instead of plastic.

Plastic bottle recycling can help – instead of going out with the trash, plastic bottles can be turned into items like carpets or cozy fleece clothes.

Unfortunately, for every six water bottles we use, only one gets to the recycling bin. The rest are sent to landfills. Or, even worse, they end up as trash on the land and in rivers, lakes, and the ocean. Plastic bottles take many hundreds of years to disintegrate (разлагаться).

Water is good for you, so keep drinking it. But think about how often you use water bottles, and see if you can make a change. Remember this: recycling one plastic bottle can save enough energy to power a 60-watt light bulb for six hours.

1. Millions of people all over the world _____ bottled water.
 - a) consume
 - b) produce
 - c) wash with
2. Plastic bottles _____.
 - a) cause environmental problems
 - b) are cheap to produce
 - c) are safe and convenient
3. Americans _____.
 - a) export 29 billion water bottles a year
 - b) are world champions in consuming bottled water
 - c) understand the problem and don't use bottled water

4. In the USA a million cars can go for twelve months _____.
 - a) carrying bottled water
 - b) on the oil necessary for production of water bottles used within a year
 - c) using water instead of petrol made of oil
5. Many people prefer bottled water to tap water because _____.
 - a) it's cheaper
 - b) they follow the tradition
 - c) they think it's more useful and safe
6. It's more ecologically friendly _____.
 - a) to drink bottled water
 - b) to drink tap water
 - c) to use plastic glasses for water
7. Plastic bottle recycling _____.
 - a) is popular and effective work to keep the environment clean
 - b) doesn't serve to solve the problem of pollution
 - c) doesn't help much because of the bottles collection problem
8. It takes plastic bottles _____ to decompose.
 - a) many centuries
 - b) a hundred years
 - c) several years

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. Read the text and choose the right options.

Water – the Stuff of Life!

What would we do without water? Every (1) _____ thing needs water. The Earth is the only planet that has water on it, and it is the only planet known to support life.

The Earth is (2) _____ covered with water. Over three-quarters of the (3) _____ surface is water. Water fills oceans, seas, rivers and lakes. There is also a large amount of water that we (4) _____, underground.

Most water is in liquid form, but water (5) _____ also exist in solid ice form, in places (6) _____ it is very cold. Water can also be in

gas form, such as in clouds and as fog. Foggy weather means (7) _____ there is a lot of water in the air.

Without water, (8) _____ on the Earth would die. All plants and animals need water (9) _____ live. People and animals usually get their water (10) _____ the lakes and streams around them. However, in some countries, people get their water from salty oceans and seas. They must (11) _____ remove the salt to get drinkable water.

How (12) _____ desert trees survive in places where there is no water? Plants and trees get their water from the ground (13) _____ their roots. Their roots must dig deep to get the water (14) _____ need.

Water is the stuff of life!

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) living | b) lived | c) live |
| 2. a) most | b) more | c) mostly |
| 3. a) earth of | b) earth | c) earth's |
| 4. a) not see | b) do not see | c) does not see |
| 5. a) could | b) can't | c) can |
| 6. a) where | b) who | c) when |
| 7. a) that | b) what | c) which |
| 8. a) all | b) everything | c) nothing |
| 9. a) to | b) for | c) – |
| 10. a) of | b) out | c) from |
| 11. a) at first | b) first | c) firstly |
| 12. a) does | b) do | c) – |
| 13. a) using | b) used | c) use |
| 14. a) it | b) their | c) they |

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

Fukushima Tragedy

A lot of people from a small town of Japan never (1) _____ in such a dreadful situation **BE** before. They never (2) _____ 11th March, 2011. **FORGET** On this day powerful earthquake in Japan

(3) _____ a lot of buildings and roads and **DESTROY**
caused another powerful disaster –
tsunami. Tsunami in Japan (4) _____ a small **RUIN**
town of Takajo. A lot of people suffered from
(5) _____ two disasters. What is (6) _____, **THIS/BAD**
tsunami (7) _____ Fukushima nuclear plants **DAMAGE**
situated on the shores of Japan and dam-
aged the (8) _____ systems of five nuclear **COOL**
reactors. The cooling system must (9) _____ **CONTINUE**
pump water to keep a (10) _____ material at **DANGER**
a safe temperature. Japanese officials
(11) _____ the evacuation six-mile radius **ORDER**
of the of all civilians within a Fukushima
plants (12) _____ people from radiation. Ra- **PREVENT**
diation levels (13) _____ about 8 to 9 times **BE**
normal outside the plants and as high as
1,000 times normal inside the plants.

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

Endangered Animals in Kazakhstan: Saiga Antelope

The Saiga is an antelope which (1) _____ inhab- **ORIGINAL**
ited a vast area of the Eurasian steppe zone in
Mongolia.

During the Ice Age the Saiga came from the

(2) _____ Isles through (3) _____ Asia.

BRITAIN/CENTRE

(4) _____: The Saiga (5) _____ stands 0.6–0.8

APPEAR/TYPICAL

meters at the shoulder and weighs between 36

and 63 kg. They live from 6 to 10 years. Males are

bigger than females and only males carry horns.

The horns are used in (6) _____ (7) _____ medi-

CHINA/TRADITION

cine and for that reason Saiga are now (8) _____

DANGER

by poaching. The Saiga has an (9) _____

EXTREME

(10) _____, over-sized nose which warms up the

USUAL

air in winter and filters out the dust in summer.

Food: Grasses, steppe grasses. (To be continued.)

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

Endangered animals in Kazakhstan: Saiga Antelope

(Continued)

Population: The fall in Saiga antelope populations has been **(1) _____**. There are 50,000 Saigas today. Habitat and **(2) _____**: The Saigas live in very large families in semi-desert steppes eating several species of plants, **(3) _____** some that are **(4) _____** to other animals. They can run long distances and swim to cross rivers.

DRAMA

BEHAVE

INCLUDE

POISON

Threats: **(5) _____**. Today the Saiga is hunted for its meat. Besides, the horns are used in traditional **(6) _____** medicine. How you can help:

HUNT

CHINA

INFORM

IMPORTANT

1. Share this **(7) _____** with others for the **(8) _____** of Saiga conservation.

2. Join the **(9) _____** on the Saiga conservation, support anti-poaching activities.

ORGANIZE

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

Disappearing Acts

At the moment, the world **(1) _____** one species of wildlife almost every day. The two main causes of this decline **(2) _____** the destruction of their habitat and over-population by human beings. Every minute of the day, 20 hectares of tropical rainforest are cut down or burned. Hundreds of wild species – insects and plants – are lost as a result.

LOSE

BE

If it **(3) _____**, rainforests **(4) _____** in 50 years' time. They are vital in keeping the **(5) _____** climate and environment stable. If they are destroyed, mankind **(6) _____** as well as wildlife. As cities **(7) _____** and industry **(8) _____** around them, pollution becomes another problem for

GO ON/DISAPPEAR

EARTH

SUFFER

GROW/DEVELOP

wildlife. Friends of Earth (9) _____ that two-thirds **BELIEVE** of the (10) _____ population will be living in urban **WORLD** areas by the year 2025.

Ninety-five countries (11) _____ the Convention **SIGN** that forbids trade in endangered species. However, in reality trade in endangered species is still big business. People can buy fur coats (12) _____ from the fur of jaguars, snow leopards **MAKE** and other cats (13) _____ extinction. **FACE**

WRITING

11. Write an e-mail to your English pen friend about your visit to a nature reserve. Ask him/her about the nature reserve he/she has visited recently. Write 40 – 50 words.
12. You've got a letter from your friend about the eco camp he was in last summer. Write him/her a letter about your school eco-helpers club. Write 50–60 words. Answer his/her questions:

How long have you been working as a club member? What do you do in your club in different seasons? Do you have to contact recycling centres? The voluntary work to help the environment is popular with Russian teenagers, isn't it?

MODULE 9

READING

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

The Attitude to Fast Food

It's OK to eat fast food occasionally but fast food is high in calories. So, if you often eat hamburgers and chips you can easily become obese (тучный, толстый). You must eat homemade food because it is healthier.

Everybody knows that fast food is cheap and quick. However fast food is not as tasty as homemade food. Young people prefer to eat pizzas, hamburgers and French fries but they should eat soup instead. Fast food companies spend lots of money to make people believe that fast food is cool. The average American eats three hamburgers with French fries a week. Is it surprising that many American teenagers are obese? Health care is devoted to create new eating habits so that we can have a healthier generation. Obesity can lead to other diseases such as diabetes and heart strokes. This is why America is now starting to fight back against the fast food companies. They are stopping serving fast food in school cafeterias. Restaurants serving traditional food are opening now.

1. There is no problem if you sometimes eat fast food. _____
2. You can get fat if you eat hamburgers and chips frequently. _____
3. Advertisements convince people to eat fast food. _____
4. Fast food is very expensive. _____
5. Fast food is easily made and eaten. _____
6. More than a quarter of American teenagers are very fat. _____
7. Schools are going to sell fast food because it is popular. _____
8. Being fat can cause several diseases. _____

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

Do You Know Anything About Drinks?

The term 'milkshake' was first used in print in 1885. Milkshakes were an alcoholic drink at first. By 1900, the term 'milkshake' referred to "wholesome drinks made with chocolate, strawberry, or vanilla syrups." Nowadays we are lucky that we can have a good milkshake.

Egyptians created lemonade more than 1,500 years ago. This popular drink was called "qatarmizat". It was consumed be-

tween the 10th and 13th centuries. Today, lemonade is sold in bottles and can be clear, cloudy, or fizzy. Clear lemonade is lemon and water, or lemon and carbonated (углеродная) water, made without adding sugar.

Soft drinks can trace their history back to the mineral water from natural springs. In 1767 the first drinkable manmade glass of carbonated water was created by an Englishman Dr Joseph Priestley. Three years later the Swedish chemist Torbern Bergman invented an apparatus that allowed imitation mineral water to be produced in large amounts.

Orange Juice is the best known and most popular raw food drink. In the mid-1910s there was an overproduction of citrus fruits in California and the growers didn't see another way out but destroy 30% of its trees. At the same time, pasteurization was discovered. Now the growers of the citrus could juice their oranges, pasteurize them for longer storage and then ship the juice to big cities.

1. At the beginning a milkshake used to contain _____.
a) juice b) chocolate c) alcohol
2. Nowadays a good milkshake contains _____.
a) alcohol b) some kind of syrup c) lemonade
3. Lemonade is a(n) _____ drink.
a) absolutely new
b) very old
c) 20th-century
4. Clear lemonade doesn't contain _____.
a) water b) sugar c) lemon
5. When soft drinks were discovered they used to be _____.
a) natural
b) manmade
c) made by a machine
6. Orange juice was first made in _____.
a) England b) America c) Africa

7. Pasteurization, heating liquid to the temperature that kills bacteria, helped to _____ orange juice.
a) destroy b) keep and sell c) buy more
8. The farmers _____ orange juice.
a) stopped producing
b) produced
c) made a lot of jam from
3. a.) Match the titles to the paragraphs of the text. One title is extra.
- A. WELCOME TO CRITICISM
B. A NEW BRAND
C. HOW STARBUCKS CHANGED AMERICAN CULTURE
D. 40 YEARS FROM NOW
E. A PLACE LIKE HOME
F. 40 YEARS LATER

Starbucks

1. In the early 1980s when Howard Schultz first discovered the Italian espresso bars in his trip to Italy he wanted to create that for America – a third place, a place to go other than home and office. They also created an industry that hadn't existed: specialty coffee.
2. The company is now 40 years old. It has transformed over the past few years. New store design. New products. Mobile payment. Starbucks is attractive to their core customers as well as to young people. Besides the rewards you get on the Starbucks cards in Starbucks shops, you'll get them at the grocery shops.
3. Twenty years ago they repainted the wall of one of the stores and the customers were very upset about the change of colour. The customers feel that this store is their store, a cosy place where they feel at home. Not many companies can paint a wall and customers will want to be consulted.

4. The company uses Twitter website, so they are watching what people are saying about Starbucks. It's not always positive but Howard Schultz likes that. He likes the fact that people are talking about them, that they are emotionally linked to what they do.
5. Howard Schultz hopes that in 40 years they'll continue to develop. The core of their mission will be the same – to achieve the balance between profits and social conscience (совесть). Profits are impossible without conscience.

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

1. Americans were not the first in creating the café serving coffee. _____
2. You can pay for your order only by cash in Starbucks. _____
3. Young people like Starbucks stores. _____
4. Starbucks cards give you some advantages. _____
5. Starbucks Company publishes good reviews of their stores. _____
6. The owners hate criticism. _____
7. The owners hope to continue their policy in future. _____
8. The owners organize the customers' feedback in the Internet. _____

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

- A. THE CAR PETROL**
- B. THE AZTEC DREAM**
- C. A ROMANTIC PRESENT**
- D. PARADISE FOR CHOCOLATE LOVERS**
- E. A DRINK AND FOOD FOR THE RICH**
- F. THE PRODUCT USED AS MONEY**
- G. A GOOD MEDICINE**

Chocolate for All Occasions

- 1.** Chocolate is very popular around the world. Chocolate which is made from cocoa beans was a spicy drink before becoming a food. The first people to drink it were the people of Central America and Mexico thousands of years ago. They also used cocoa beans as a form of currency. For example, you could buy a rabbit for ten cocoa beans and a slave for 100.
- 2.** Spanish explorers brought cocoa beans to Europe in the 16th century, but only rich people could drink chocolate because it was expensive to import the cocoa beans and sugar. People didn't start to eat chocolate until about 150 years ago.
- 3.** Nowadays chocolate isn't only for rich people, but for everyone. Europeans are the biggest consumers of chocolate. Too much chocolate is unhealthy because it contains a lot of sugar and fat, but scientists say that eating a little dark chocolate once or twice a week can help prevent heart disease and lower your blood pressure.
- 4.** You can eat or drink chocolate but you can also use it to run your car! In 2007 a team of British people drove a special truck 4,500 miles from the UK across the Sahara Desert to Timbuktu in Mali, West Africa and their truck ran on fuel made from waste chocolate!
- 5.** The best news for a chocoholic is that every year a chocolate company in the United States has a competition and the prize is a chocolate hotel room! Everything in the room is made of chocolate: the walls, the pictures and even the furniture. The lucky winner can eat as much chocolate as he/she likes!
- 6.** Chocolate contains a chemical which your body produces naturally when you fall in love, so it's not surprising that chocolate is a popular romantic gift in many parts of the world.

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

1. People first ate chocolate, later it became a drink. _____
2. Everyone started to drink chocolate in Europe in the 16th century. _____
3. People eat chocolate more in the evening. _____
4. Chocolate is very useful in small portions. _____
5. Some British people used fuel made from chocolate for their cars. _____
6. There is a hotel in the USA wholly made of chocolate. _____

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

A Mediterranean diet is based on the traditional healthy living habits of people from countries bordering the Mediterranean sea. Mediterranean cuisine is mostly based on vegetables, fruits, beans, whole grains, olive oil and fish. The Mediterranean diet is associated with a better quality of life and good health, including a healthier heart, a longer lifespan and good weight. People on a Mediterranean diet have a 30% lower risk of heart disease and stroke (удар). You can make your diet more Mediterranean by:

- eating more bread and pasta;
- eating more fruit and salad, including tomatoes and vegetables;
- eating more fish;
- eating less meat;
- choosing products made from vegetable and plant oils, such as olive oil.

The diet is similar to the doctor's healthy eating advice that shows the foods needed for a balanced, healthy diet. The eat-well plate shows how much you should eat of each food group. This includes everything you eat during the day, including snacks. So, try to eat:

- plenty of fruit and vegetables;

- plenty of bread, rice, potatoes, pasta– choose wholegrain varieties if you can;
 - some milk and dairy foods;
 - some meat, fish, eggs, beans and other non-dairy sources of protein;
 - just a small amount of foods and drinks high in fat and/or sugar.
- It's a good idea to try to get this balance every day, but you don't need to do it at every meal. It is easier to get the balance over a longer period, such as over a week.

1. A Mediterranean diet is based on _____.
a) fat b) vegetables and fruit c) herbs
2. A Mediterranean diet is connected with _____.
a) the sea
b) traditional products
c) people's eating habits
3. A Mediterranean diet leads to _____.
a) obesity b) better health c) new habits
4. A Mediterranean diet means eating a lot of _____.
a) fish and salads
b) meat and pasta
c) chicken with herbs
5. A Mediterranean diet is especially good for _____.
a) the voice b) strokes c) the heart
6. The recommendation is to have _____ meat.
a) a small amount of b) a lot of c) no
7. Dairy products are good if you eat and drink them _____.
a) every day
b) several times a day
c) not very often
8. The main idea of the diet is _____.
a) to lose weight
b) to keep the balance
c) to put on weight

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. Read the text and choose the right option.

What's (1) _____ with Junk Food

Too much fat! Hamburgers, pizza, fried chicken and chips (2) _____ contain lots of bad fats. Too much fat leads to obesity and it is a risk (3) _____ the health and causes different (4) _____. There is too much salt in junk food. It's also (5) _____. There is too (6) _____ sugar! It spoils teeth and is bad (7) _____ the blood. Of course, the body needs some fat, salt and sugar for energy (8) _____ while we (9) _____. Probably, it is OK to eat junk food sometimes. Choose grilled fish and chicken instead of fried, vegetarian pizza instead of (10) _____ meat type pizza.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a) bad | b) different | c) wrong |
| 2. a) never | b) usually | c) seldom |
| 3. a) to | b) for | c) from |
| 4. a) ill | b) sick | c) illnesses |
| 5. a) harm | b) harmful | c) harmless |
| 6. a) a lot of | b) many | c) much |
| 7. a) of | b) for | c) because |
| 8. a) burning | b) to burn | c) burn |
| 9. a) work and play | b) are working and playing | c) have worked and played |
| 10. a) fat | b) fatter | c) fatty |

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

Why Is Food Throwing So Popular in Spain?

Spain is host to some of the world's most funny and crazy (1) _____. What the (2) _____ enjoy **FESTIVE/SPAIN** most, is throwing food at each other, the most (3) _____ example of which is, of course, La **FAME**

Tomatina. If you think throwing tomatoes at people is odd, wait till you read what gets thrown during other (4) _____.

Els Enfarinats is a (5) _____ winter (6) _____. It **CELEBRATE TRADITION/ FESTIVE** is a fight between two teams. There are no hi-tech weapons – only flour and eggs that the two teams throw at each other.

Jarramplas Festival takes place on January 21st, (7) _____ of the town of Piornal choose a young **CITY** man and dress him up in a (8) _____ costume **COLOUR** that has a devil-like mask with giant horns and nose. Once he is ready, the (9) _____ run after **VILLAGE** him, throwing hard raw turnips! They find it very (10) _____! **FUN**

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

"Daddy, let's order a pizza," Billy (1) _____. They **SAY** (2) _____ at the menu they (3) _____ at home. **LOOK/HAVE** Billy wanted a large pizza with four toppings: cheese, pepperoni, ham, and pineapple. "If they (4) _____ pineapple I (5) _____ sausage". About **NOT HAVE/TAKE** 30 minutes later, there (6) _____ a knock on the **BE** door. "Here's your pizza," the pizza man (7) _____ Billy's dad. Dad (8) _____ the pizza **TELL/PAY** man and (9) _____ him a tip. Dad (10) _____ the **GIVE/TAKE** pizza to the living room.

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

Breakfast is a (1) _____ start to everyone's day, **HEALTH** and it's important for (2) _____ and their school **CHILD** (3) _____. Nothing could be (4) _____ than a **PERFORM/EASY**

bowl of cold cereal and milk. We all know that (5) _____ brands of cereals contain sugar **FAME** but it was (6) _____ to learn how much sugar **SHOCK** they contain: (7) _____ five teaspoonfuls of **NEAR** sugar for a cup. According to the Environmental Working Group report such cereals are quite (8) _____. **HARM**

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

(1) _____ **Foods** **NATION**
People in Alaska eat many (2) _____ things **WONDER** from sea-fish, seal and whale. Alaska is (3) _____ for salmon and king crab. **FAME**
The (4) _____ dessert is ice-cream, *aku-taq*, made from animal fat, snow and wild berries – no sugar! **TRADITION**
In Ireland a popular (5) _____ is **DINE** (6) _____ stew with meat, potatoes, onions, **IRELAND** carrots and herbs.
Be (7) _____ about calories! On a nice day **CARE** in South Africa families and friends meet for the (8) _____ outdoor meal, the braai. **TRADITION**
(9) _____ cook meat. A tasty sausage and **MAN** thick porridge are (10) _____ dishes. **FAVOUR**

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

Master Fox once (1) _____ a Crow fly off with a **SEE** piece of cheese in its beak and sit on a branch of a tree. "That's for (2) _____, as I am a Fox," said **I** Master Fox, and he walked up to the foot

of the tree. "Good day, Mistress Crow," he
 (3) _____. "How well you (4) _____ today: how **CRY/LOOK**
 bright your eyes are. I feel sure your voice must
 be (5) _____ than that of other birds, just as your **GOOD**
 figure (6) _____; let (7) _____ hear but one song **DO/I**
 from you that I may greet you as the Queen of
 Birds." The Crow (8) _____ to sing (9) _____ **BEGIN/SHE**
 (10) _____, but the moment she opened her **GOOD**
 mouth the piece of cheese (11) _____ to the **FALL**
 ground, the Fox (12) _____ and (13) _____ it. **JUMP/CATCH**

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

(1) _____ usually burn around 385 calories **WOMAN**
 – the equivalent of a piece of carrot cake –
 (2) _____ around stores each week. They **WALK**
 cover 154 miles a year – the same distance
 as (3) _____ from London to Nottingham. **HIKE**
 They feel (4) _____ after a (5) _____ **TIRED/DAY**
 (6) _____ than after a workout at the gym. **SHOP**
 Add to that the (7) _____ of bags full of **WEIGH**
 (8) _____ things and you have a workout **DIFFER**
 worthy of the gym. Nine out of ten women
 said they (9) _____ (10) _____ or (11) _____ **WEAR/TRAIN/**
 shoes for a big shopping session – "to shop **COMFORT**
 until drop".

WRITING

13. You've got an e-mail from your English pen friend. Write him/her what food you prefer to eat and if you have ever kept to a diet and why. Write 40 – 50 words.

14. Imagine you are on holiday and you've got a letter from your friend. Write her/him a letter and answer her/his

three questions: *Where are you spending your holidays? What have you been doing? What presents and souvenirs have you bought for your family and friends?* **Write 50 – 60 words.**

MODULE 10

READING

- 1. Read the text and choose the right options to complete the sentences.**

This Sunday Get Ready to Laugh!

This Sunday, May 5th is World Laughter Day, a special day that can be celebrated by anyone anywhere. All they have to do is laugh aloud and long. Celebrated annually on the first Sunday of May, the fun event was started by Indian physician, Dr. Madan Kataria.

His quest (поиск) how to make the world a happier place began in 1995 with the introduction of Laughter Yoga, a fitness class where yogis used a combination of breathing exercises and uncontrolled laughter. Though only 5 students attended the first class people gradually learnt about fun exercises. And in a short time, laughter yoga classes opened all over the world. Today there are over 6,000 clubs that offer this kind of yoga in different countries from Australia to Kenya in East Africa.

Members get together every day or twice a week, to 'exercise' by simply laughing loudly, waving their hands and making funny faces at each other.

Besides bringing joy, the doctor also believes that the combination of impulsive laughter and breathing helps to stretch (растягивать) muscles and produce the hormones that make us happy. This in turn, helps to overcome stress which is the cause of many diseases.

In 1998 the physician declared the first Sunday of every May 'World Laughter Day'. To make the event even more fun, Dr. Kataria suggested organizing the celebrations in public

places so that other people could join in. Today many cities all over the world are doing it. Some even give prizes to participants with the best laughter.

To check if there is an organized laughter event in your neighbourhood, go to www.worldlaughterday.org.

1. Laughter Day _____.
 - a) is celebrated on 5 May
 - b) is celebrated on the first Sunday of every May
 - c) has been celebrated for 50 years
2. Dr. Madan Kataria was the Indian physician who _____.
 - a) found the information about Laughter Yoga in ancient books
 - b) wrote a book about World Laughter Day
 - c) invented Laughter Yoga
3. In a Laughter Yoga class _____.
 - a) members exercise in breathing and laughing
 - b) yogis laugh at each other
 - c) the teacher tells jokes
4. Laughter yoga classes _____.
 - a) became internationally popular at once
 - b) became internationally popular little by little
 - c) are fun only for a few people
5. It's _____ to attend Laughter yoga classes.
 - a) fun
 - b) difficult
 - c) dangerous
6. Laughter and breathing in Laughter yoga classes help people to overcome _____.
 - a) boring routines
 - b) happy living
 - c) stress
7. World Laughter Day is celebrated in public places _____.
 - a) to make it cheaper
 - b) because most people like watching yoga performances
 - c) to attract more participants

8. You can get more information about the fun event _____.
a) in the Internet
b) from the local organizers
c) on TV

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

Four Ideas for Better Sleep

Most teens need about 9 or even more hours of sleep each night. But about 1 in 4 teens has trouble sleeping. Lack of sleep can affect everything from our emotions to how well we focus on tasks, driving for example. It can affect sports performance, increase (увеличить) our chances of getting sick or overweight. How can we get the sleep we need? Here are some ideas:

1. Be active during the day. You've probably noticed how much running around little kids do – and how well they sleep. Follow their example and get at least 60 minutes of exercise a day. Physical activity can decrease (уменьшить) stress and help people feel more relaxed. Just don't work too close to bedtime because exercise can wake you up.

2. Say goodnight to electronics. Experts recommend using the bedroom for sleep only. If you can't make your bedroom a tech-free zone, at least turn everything off an hour or more before you go to bed.

3. Keep a sleep routine. Going to bed at the same time every night helps the body expect sleep. Creating a set bedtime routine can enhance this relaxation effect. So finish your day by reading, listening to music, spending time with a pet, writing in a journal, playing Sudoku, or doing anything else that relaxes you.

4. Expect a good night's sleep. Stress can lead to insomnia, so the more you worry about not sleeping, the greater the risk you'll lie awake staring at the ceiling. Say, "Tonight, I will sleep well" several times during the day. It can also help to practice breathing exercises before bed.

Everyone has a sleepless night once in a while. But if you regularly have trouble sleeping and you think it's affecting your mood or performance, talk to your doctor.

1. Teens' necessary time for sleep is as long as adults'. _____
2. If you don't sleep well it can affect your concentration. _____
3. Some people lose weight if their daily sleep is not long enough. _____
4. Exercising close to the bed time helps you to sleep well. _____
5. You shouldn't play or work on PC before going to bed. _____
6. Television and other kinds of gadgets in your room help you to fall asleep. _____
7. Relaxing activities before going to bed should take about half an hour. _____
8. The more you believe in your good sleep, the better your sleep will be. _____
9. Most people have no sleeping problems. _____
10. People should see a doctor when bad sleep affects their appetite. _____

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

- A. DON'T SKIP BREAKFAST**
- B. WATCH OUT FOR HOW BIG PORTIONS ARE**
- C. EAT 5 PORTIONS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES A DAY**
- D. REDUCE SCREEN TIME**
- E. CHOOSE A SLIMMING DIET**
- F. EXERCISE**

Five Ways to Reach a Healthy Weight

1. Regular physical activity burns calories and builds muscle – it helps you to look and feel good and keep fit. Walking the family dog,

cycling to school, and doing other things for your daily activity can all make a difference. If you want to burn more calories, add some strength exercises to build muscle. The more muscle you have, the more calories you burn, even when you aren't exercising.

2. Fruit and vegetables are about more than just vitamins and minerals. They're also packed with fibre, which means they fill you up. And when you eat fruit and vegetables, you're less likely to overeat when it comes to high-calorie foods like chips or cookies.

3. Sizes of portions have increased over the past 10 years, and it means extra calories. Another important key factor in weight gain is that more people drink sugary beverages, such as sodas, juice drinks, and energy drinks. So choose smaller portions and drink water or low-fat milk instead of soda.

4. One reason people get less exercise these days is because of an increase in "screen time" – the amount of time spent watching TV, looking at the computer, or playing video games. Limit screen time to less than 2 hours per day.

5. Breakfast gives you energy to do more during the day. People who skip breakfast often feel so hungry that they eat more later on. So they get more calories than if they eat breakfast.

b) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T) or False (F).

1. Physical activity is only good for burning calories. _____
2. Cycling burns more calories than strength exercises. _____
3. Fruit and vegetables fill your stomach and give vitamins to your body. _____
4. If you eat a lot of vegetables, you won't feel like eating snacks. _____
5. Portions used to be bigger in the past. _____
6. Low-fat milk contains the same amount of calories as energy drinks. _____
7. It is not necessary to have breakfast. _____
8. The more you eat for breakfast, the hungrier you are later during the day. _____

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

Among Vitamins, D Seems Short for 'Does a Lot'

Vitamin D helps bones and muscles to grow strong and healthy. But more and more research is suggesting that vitamin D might also help to prevent many diseases.

The easiest way to get vitamin D is from sunlight. The sun's ultraviolet rays react with skin cells to produce vitamin D. But many people worry about skin damage from the sun. As a result they cover their skin or wear sunblock or stay out of the sun.

Not many foods naturally contain vitamin D. Foods high in this vitamin include oily fish such as salmon and tuna, and fish liver oils. Researchers reported last year that farmed salmon had only about one-fourth as much vitamin D as wild salmon.

Small amounts of D are found in beef liver, cheese and eggs.

Research in the last several years has shown that low levels of vitamin D may increase the risk of heart attacks and cancer. Other studies have shown that people with rheumatic diseases often have low levels of vitamin D.

More doctors are now testing their patients for their vitamin D levels. But if people take too much vitamin D, it might act as a poison (яд).

1. Vitamin D is very effective to help with the problems of teeth. _____
2. According to new research, you have less risk to fall ill if you get vitamin D. _____
3. Scientists get vitamin D from sunlight in laboratories. _____
4. The sun's ultraviolet rays contain vitamin D. _____
5. Too much sunlight is dangerous for people's health. _____
6. Fresh meat is the main source of vitamin D in food. _____
7. Wild salmon is four times richer in vitamin D than farmed salmon. _____
8. Low level of vitamin D may result in brain diseases. _____

9. Students taking vitamin D
are better at school studies. _____
10. The more vitamin D you get the healthier you are. _____

5. Read the text and choose the right option to complete the sentences.

Dental Examinations

Teeth are an important part of any holiday celebration. After all, it's difficult to enjoy a meal without them. So let's talk about dental health.

Dentists say people should have their mouth examined every six months to make sure their teeth are healthy. But dentists look for more than holes in teeth and problems with the gums (десны). Examinations are also important because they can show medical problems in other parts of the body.

For example, a dentist can see in a patient's mouth the beginning of diseases such as measles (корь) or mumps (свинка). The doctor can also diagnose diabetes. And a person whose gums are too red may not get enough vitamin D. It may cause a disease called rickets (рахит).

Experts say early signs of more than forty health problems can be seen in a person's mouth or on the tongue. These include the deadly disease AIDS and a lack of many different vitamins. When dentists recognize possible signs of a disease, they send the patients for medical tests, or to a doctor for treatment.

Some dentists organize programs to help people to stop smoking. Smoking cigarettes can cause mouth, lung and throat cancer.

Finally, as any dentist will tell you, teeth need daily care. This means not only brushing them, but also using dental floss (зубная нить) to prevent gum infections.

1. Dentists recommend to plan checking teeth _____.
 a) every half a year
 b) every month
 c) six times a year

2. Dental health _____.
 - a) helps to enjoy life
 - b) is vital for teenagers
 - c) is a subject at some elementary schools
3. Teeth examination is important _____.
 - a) especially for young people
 - b) because it can help to diagnose different diseases
 - c) only for dental health
4. If your body needs more vitamin D, _____.
 - a) you have serious teeth problems
 - b) you should see the dentist more often
 - c) your gums are of bright red colour
5. Specialists can see _____ in your mouth or on your tongue.
 - a) lots of microbes
 - b) symptoms of many illnesses
 - c) when you got the first tooth
6. When dentists see the symptoms of some disease, _____.
 - a) they recommend the patient to see a specialist
 - b) they prescribe some medicine
 - c) they recommend to have plenty of water
7. Smoking provokes _____.
 - a) teeth problems
 - b) measles and mumps
 - c) mouth and lungs diseases
8. Daily teeth care includes _____.
 - a) brushing them in the morning
 - b) brushing them in the morning and in the evening
 - c) brushing them and using dental floss

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

- 6. Read the text and choose the right options.**

Yesterday I was very angry with my classmates at school because they broke my calculator. I began fighting. While I was fighting, I got a (1) _____. In the evening I was sent to (2) _____ by my parents. The doctor examined my eye and advised me to wear dark glasses. Then he gave me a (3) _____ because he wanted to take my temperature. The temperature wasn't high. But I didn't want to go to school and I said that I had a splitting (4) _____. The doctor asked the (5) _____ to give me some medicine for my headache. "You should take the (6) _____ three times a day", he said. When I was going home I slipped, fell and (7) _____ my leg. I was sent to the local hospital again. The doctor (8) _____ my leg and put a bandage round my knee and helped me to sit in a(n) (9) _____ and I was moved to the ward (a room in a hospital). The (10) _____ were all asleep in their beds. I wanted to (11) _____. In the morning the nurse brought the syringe (шприц) for injections. I was afraid of them, but the doctor was afraid of complications. In some days I felt (12) _____ and left the hospital.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) sore throat | b) black eye | c) cut |
| 2. a) hospital | b) pharmacy | c) ambulance |
| 3. a) cold pack | b) painkiller | c) thermometer |
| 4. a) stomachache | b) toothache | c) headache |
| 5. a) nurse | b) patient | c) friend |
| 6. a) light meal | b) rest | c) pills |
| 7. a) chipped | b) hurt | c) examined |
| 8. a) stretched | b) examined | c) measured |
| 9. a) car | b) armchair | c) wheel chair |
| 10. a) doctors | b) athletes | c) patients |
| 11. a) cry | b) shout | c) laugh |
| 12. a) worse | b) better | c) best |

7. Read the text and choose the right options.

Can You Hear Me Now?

Everyday activities like listening (1) _____ an iPod and playing loud video games can put your hearing (2) _____ risk. Loud

noises can damage the inner ear. Doctors can't heal (вылечить) this type (3) _____ hearing loss. But you can prevent it. Find (4) _____ how to protect yourself.

Block, walk and turn – that's what hearing safety experts want you to do when you come across a really loud noise. Block the noise (5) _____ entering your ears; walk away (6) _____ it; and turn it (7) _____. On average, 15% of all school-age children live (8) _____ some hearing loss. And it's a growing problem. Most people don't know that listening to headphones (9) _____ full volume puts your ears at risk. If your iPod is (10) _____ the maximum volume, it's too loud. If you listen to it at that level every day, it will cause hearing loss. Your body might try to warn you (11) _____ a sound is too loud to be safe. You're probably at risk if you have to raise your voice to be understood by someone standing nearby, if your ears hurt, or if you hear a ringing in your ears even after you get away from the loud sound.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. a) for | b) to | c) from |
| 2. a) at | b) under | c) to |
| 3. a) of | b) for | c) out of |
| 4. a) – | b) in | c) out |
| 5. a) by | b) from | c) with |
| 6. a) of | b) with | c) from |
| 7. a) down | b) up | c) off |
| 8. a) in | b) without | c) with |
| 9. a) in | b) at | c) on |
| 10. a) in | b) at | c) on |
| 11. a) when | b) where | c) why |

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

Jet Lag (синдром смены часового пояса) and the Brain

A new study says one part of the human brain

may become (1) _____ as the result of jet lag. Jet **SMALL**

lag results from flying long (2) _____ in an air- **DISTANCE**

plane. Jet lag (3) _____ with a person's **INTERFERE**
(4) _____ times for sleeping and waking. People **NORM**
with jet lag may feel (5) _____ tired for several **EXTREME**
days. They also may have problems thinking
(6) _____ and remembering. Kwangwook Cho is **CLEAR**
a (7) _____ at the University of Bristol in Britain. **RESEARCH**
He reported the findings of his jet lag study in the
(8) _____ Nature Neuroscience. The study **PUBLISH**
(9) _____ twenty young (10) _____ who worked **INVOLVE/**
for international airlines. The women had served **WOMAN**
passengers on airplanes for five years.
(11) _____ flight attendants (12) _____ across **THIS/FLY**
many countries and at least seven time zones.
Mr. Cho says he believes the brain needs at least
ten days (13) _____ after a long trip. He says air- **RECOVER**
line workers (14) _____ him their ability to re- **TELL**
member got (15) _____ after working on planes **BAD**
for about four years. Other (16) _____ have **STUDY**
shown that feelings of stress can cause a loss of
cells (клетки) in the part of the brain that controls
memory.

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

A (1) _____ **Mind** **HEALTH**

The brain is the most (2) _____ part of our body **AMAZE**
and nobody (3) _____ understands everything **REAL**
about it. But just like our bodies, it needs our
care. Getting a good night's sleep, (4) _____ a **EAT**
(5) _____ diet and taking deep breaths are all im- **BALANCE**
portant methods of (6) _____ after both your **LOOK**
body and your brain. Many people think their
brain will slow down with age and their memory
will get (7) _____. The truth is, just like your body, **BAD**

you can also improve your mind. I've found I can improve my memory by (8) _____ what I need to remember. For example, if I'm going (9) _____ and I need bread, milk and a birthday card for my brother, I think of a loaf of bread, a carton of milk with a cow on the front and a birthday card with a football on it. (10) _____ I find learning Spanish a great way to keep the brain working. Having a conversation is much (11) _____ for your brain than looking at a computer screen or at other people talking on TV.

IMAGINE

SHOP

PERSON

GOOD

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

(1) _____ Beach (2) _____ Avoid **CHINA/LOVE**
UV Rays With The 'Fashionable'
Face-Kini ("bikini" for a face)

Everybody knows that too much of the sun's (3) _____ ultraviolet (UV) rays can lead to major health problems. No wonder that we (4) _____ use sunscreens that promise the strongest levels of UV (5) _____. Some sun (6) _____ in China have decided to bypass all kinds of creams with the new clothes industry (7) _____ – ultrafashionable, Face-Kini. The (8) _____ masks first appeared seven years ago. For those who would like a little more than protect their faces, there are full body masks. (9) _____ them makes the sun (10) _____ look like characters from a science fiction film. But they really don't care. Not sure about this new (11) _____ beach 'cloth'? Here is an extra bonus – they even protect (12) _____ from insects and jellyfish!

HARM

USUAL

PROTECT/SEEK.

INVENT

COLOUR

WEAR

LOVE

FASHION

WEAR

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

Experts say there (1) _____ several ways **BE**
 (2) _____ with stress. They include deep breath- **DEAL**
 ing and a method of guided thought (3) _____ **CALL**
 meditation. They also include exercise, (4) _____ **EAT**
 healthy foods, (5) _____ enough rest and balancing **GET**
 the time on work and play. Doctors say people
 should limit caffeine in their diets. People who
 have many drinks with caffeine, like coffee, ex-
 perience (6) _____ stress and produce (7) _____ **MUCH/MANY**
 stress hormones than (8) _____ who get little caf- **THAT**
 feine. Experts say exercise is one of the (9) _____ **EFFECTIVE**
 stress-reduction measures. Running, walking or
 playing sports (10) _____ physical changes that **CAUSE**
 (11) _____ you feel better. Experts say keeping **MAKE**
 stress to yourself can make problems (12) _____. **BAD**
 They say expressing emotions to friends or family
 members can help to reduce stress and help you
 feel (13) _____ and live (14) _____. **WELL/LONG**

WRITING

12. Write an e-mail to your English pen friend about the class you have had with a school psychologist on how to cope with stress. Ask him/her about the stressful situations he/she has recently had. Write 40 – 50 words.

13. You've got a letter from your friend about his/her visit to a school nurse last week. Write him/her a letter about health care service in your school. Write 50 – 60 words. Answer his/her questions:

What was wrong with you when you last went to see the school doctor? What kind of person is your school doctor? What did the doctor advise you to do? You followed all his/her recommendations, didn't you?

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7 класс

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