**Вариант 1**

**1. Open the brackets and use the proper tense.**

1.Linda and I (work) for a company, which (produce) automobiles. 2. We both (work) at an office which (be) just in front of the factory where cars (be made). 3, I (start) work at ten o'clock, and Linda (come) to the office at nine. 4. She (be) good at typing, she (write) letters and reports every day. 5. She (not know) French very well, so she often (go) to the sixth floor where I (work), 6.1 sometimes (help) her translate letters, as I (know) French rather well. 7. Linda also (answer) telephone calls, sometimes she (show) visitors around the factory. 8. She (do) common paperwork, she (write) memos, (file) reports, (answer) letters. 9. She often (arrange) meetings for her boss and other managers of the company. 10. You (understand) what her job (be)? Yes, she (be) a secretary. 11. But she (not like) her job and (want) to be a manager.

**2.Write the sentences in negative.**

1. Peter buys a morning newspaper every day.
2. They go to the seaside every summer.
3. It often rains in summer.
4. He usually comes to his office at 9 o’clock.
5. An academic group at the university usually consists of 20-25 students.
6. The sun rises in the East.
7. You prefer going to the forest.
8. We spend much time at the laboratory.
9. I regularly answer all the letters.

**3. Use the correct personal pronouns. Watch the words in brackets.**

Example: \_\_\_ often reads books. (Lisa)

Answer: She often reads books.

1) ­\_\_\_\_\_is dreaming. (George)

2) \_\_\_\_ is green. (the blackboard)

3) \_\_\_are on the wall. (the posters)

4) \_\_\_is running. (the dog)

5) \_\_\_are watching TV. (my mother and I)

6) \_\_\_are in the garden. (the flowers)

7) \_\_\_is riding his bike. (Tom)

8) \_\_\_ is from Bristol. (Victoria)

9) has got a brother. (Diana)

10) Have\_\_\_ got a computer? (students)

**4. Choose the correct personal pronoun.**

1) **\_\_\_**am sitting on the sofa.

2) **\_\_\_**are watching TV.

3) Are **\_\_\_** from England?

4) **\_\_\_**is going home.

5) **\_\_\_**are playing football.

6) **\_\_\_**is a wonderful day today.

7) **\_\_\_**are speaking English.

8) Is**\_\_\_** Kevin's sister?

9) are**\_\_\_** swimming in the pool.

10) are**\_\_\_**in the cinema?

**5. Fill in the blanks with much/many or a few/a little.**

1. I love swimming very\_\_\_ .

2. I have got\_\_\_ friends abroad, not many.

3. No, I prefer to wear tank tops. I only have\_\_\_ dress shirts.

4. Do you wear \_\_\_ blouses?

5. I tried on\_\_\_ pairs of high heels, but I bought a pair of sneakers.

6. How\_\_\_ does that cost?

7. I only carry\_\_\_ money and my glasses in my handbag.

8. Do you carry\_\_\_ things in your purse?

9. I bring\_\_\_ water when I go shopping.

10. I don't like to wear a lot of jewelry, but I put on\_\_\_ make-up every day.

11. I wash all my clothes, but I only iron\_\_\_ of them.

12. Not a lot, only\_\_\_ .

13. How\_\_\_ jewelry do you have?

14. Are all your undershirts dirty? No, there are\_\_\_ left in my closet.

15. May I borrow\_\_\_ books about economics from you?

16. How\_\_\_ do you swim in a training session?

17. I have\_\_\_ scarves. I like to wear them when it's cold outside.

18. Do you have \_\_\_ denim in your closet?

19. I don't have\_\_\_ pairs of pants.

20. How\_\_\_ money do you have?

**6. much or many? - Choose the correct answer.**

1) CDs

2) music

3) cups

4) juice

5) time

6) pencils

7) cheese

8) cornflakes

9) pizzas

10) lemonade

**7. Complete the sentences with a suitable preposition where necessary.**

1. I’m seeing the dentist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Friday morning.

2. My eldest daughter woke up \_\_\_\_\_\_ the night. She had a bad dream.

3. What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime?

4. My father used to work \_\_\_\_\_ night when he was young.

5. My youngest daughter was born \_\_\_\_ 2005.

6. Shakespeare lived \_\_\_\_\_ the sixteenth century.

7. Please put the dictionary back \_\_\_\_\_ the shelf.

8. We’ll get a coffee \_\_\_\_ the train.

9. Turn left \_\_\_\_ the traffic lights.

10. How low has he been \_\_\_\_\_ Scotland?

**8. Read the following dialogue and complete the sentences using at, in or on.**

Peter: The bus is supposed to come (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 8:20am and it’s already 8:30am.

Jane: I hope it’ll come soon. I don’t want to be late. What time do you have to be (2) \_\_\_\_\_ class?

Peter: My first class is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ 9:00 am, but my professor is never (4) \_\_\_\_\_ time for class.

Jane: How lucky! My professor gives us a penalty for being late. I usually arrive just (5) \_\_\_\_\_ time,

just before my professor starts taking marks off the students who are late.

Peter: I understand it is always very hard to wake up (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the morning, especially (7) \_\_\_\_\_

Mondays.

Jane: Yes, I know. I tend to study late (8) \_\_\_\_\_ night and find it very hard to get up the next day. It

gets worse (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the winter.

Peter: Oh! The bus is finally here. Let’s get (10) \_\_\_\_\_!

**9.**

The Hermitage

One of the world-wide known museums is the Hermitage. The word "Hermitage" means "a place of solitude". This name was given in the XVIII century by Catherine П to her private museum housed in a small building adjacent to the Winter Palace and accessible only to the chosen few.

In the course of time, the Hermitage grew into one of the greatest museums of the world. At the present, the collections take up five interconnected buildings. The museum retains its old name.

The accumulation of artefacts let to the formation of new departments devoted to the culture and art of the Peoples of the East, of the Prehistoric culture, and of the Russian culture. Three other departments are those of Western European art, classical antiquities and numismatics.

One of the rooms that impressed visitor the most is St. George Hall. The interior of the room is considered by experts to be a perfect example of the Classical Style. The room covers about 800 square metres, but does not seem enormous due to perfect proportions. It is decorated in the whitest marble and gilded bronze.

The Throne Hall was used for column assemblies. Members of the Tzar's family, when coming of age, took their oaths here.

The Leonardo da Vinci Hall is one of the most gorgeous interiors. The hall is decorated in the style of 17 century French Baroque. The Hermitage possesses two, out of 12 or 14 works surviving from Leonardo.

The Rembrandt collection is one of the most treasured possessions of the museum. It members 24 canvases.

The Malachite Room reflects the style of 1889. The columns, pilasters, and floorlamps are veneered with thin plaques of rich green malachite. About two tons of malachite were used in decoration of the room.

**Questions:**

1. What does the word "Hermitage" mean?

2. How many departments are there in the Hermitage? What are they?

3. The interior of which room is the best example of the Classical Style?

4. What kinds of material are used for the decoration of St. George's Hall?

5. Why was the Throne Hall so important?

6. How many works of Leonardo da Vinci does the Hermitage possess?

7. What is the most treasured possession of the Hermitage?

8. What material was used for the decoration of Malachite Room?

* **My flat**
* **My native city**
* **Shopping**
* **My favorite movie**
* **My ideal week-end**

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**Вариант 2**

**1.Write the sentences in negative.**

1. Peter goes to the office every day.

2. It always snows in winter.

3. He usually gets up at 7 o’clock.

4. They translate texts every lesson.

5. We spend our summer holidays in the village.

6. Students take an active part in scientific research.

7. The classes begin at half past eight.

8. Spring begins in April.

9. We always discuss important questions

**2. Ask questions to the sentences.**

1. Peter reads a book before he goes to bed.

2. Computers process information with astonishing speed.

3. They work at the English Language Laboratory twice a week.

4. Students know Grammar rules well.

5. The old car often breaks down.

6. He buys a morning newspaper every day.

7. They live in the centre of London.

8. She prefers to spend her holidays abroad.

9. We always meet that man on our way home.

10. My parents often visit us on weekends.

**3. Which object form of the personal pronoun can substitute the underlined phrase in the sentence?**

1) The teacher always gives **he students** homework.

me

them

you

2) I am reading the book to **my little sister**.

her

us

him

3) My father is writing a letter to **John.**

me

her

him

4) I don't know **the answer**.

she

her

it

5) Sally is going to **Anne.**

her

him

me

6) Open **the window**, please.

it

them

us

7) Can you tell **the people** the way to the airport, please?

you

them

us

8) The books are for **Peter**.

him

her

you

9) Can you help **my sister and me**, please?

her

me

us

**4. Choose the correct possessive determiners.**

Example: I have got a sister. \_\_\_ name is Susan. Answer: I have got a sister. Her name is Susan.

Hi Daniel,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ name is John. This is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friend Jason. He's 12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sister is nine. They have got a pet. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pet is a budgie.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ name is Charlie. Jason and I go to the same school. There are 450 boys and girls in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school. Jason's form teacher is Mrs. Peterson. She has got a pet, too. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_pet is a tortoise. Our form teacher is Mr. Smith. I like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lessons. He has two dogs. The dogs love to play in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ garden. Now I have a question for you. What's\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pet?

Yours,

John

**5. Put in much, many, few, a few, little, a little.**

1. How photographs did you take?
2. He hasn't got \_\_\_\_friends.
3. How \_\_.money did you take?
4. Do you watch TV\_\_\_ ?
5. Do you drink tea?
6. There isn't milk in the cup.
7. We went to a cheap restaurant. It didn't cost
8. I've got friends, so I'm lonely.
9. She isn't lonely because she's got \_\_\_friends.
10. They have money. They are very poor.
11. She didn't eat anything but she drank \_\_\_\_water.

12. There was \_\_\_ food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.

1. Can you speak French \_\_\_?
2. When did you see Nick? \_\_\_ days ago.
3. She is very lazy. She does \_\_\_work.
4. Last night he went to a restaurant with \_\_\_friends.
5. The TV service is not very good. There are \_\_\_good programmers.
6. Anna knows \_\_\_ about economics.
7. Most of the town is modern — there aren't \_\_\_\_old buildings.

20."Did you enjoy the party?" "No, not so \_\_\_."

**6. much or many? - Choose the correct answer.**

1) pupils

2) time

3) money

4) dollars

5) milk

6) children

7) water

8) fun

9) dogs

10) people

**7. Complete the sentences with a suitable preposition where necessary.**

1. My wallet is \_\_\_\_\_ the drawer.

2. We live \_\_\_\_\_ Santander. Santander is \_\_\_\_ the north of Spain.

3. We live in a flat \_\_\_\_ the fourth floor.

4. There is a long queue of people \_\_\_\_ the bus stop.

5. My grandparents are arriving \_\_\_\_ Monday.

6. Are you going on holiday \_\_\_\_ the summer?

7. What time did you arrive \_\_\_\_\_ Dublin?

8. Would you like to go out \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday?

9. The plane took off exactly \_\_\_\_ time.

10. Bye! I’ll see you \_\_\_\_ school tomorrow.

**8. Choose the most suitable preposition:** in, at, on

1. Did you go out \_\_\_\_\_ Friday evening?

2. Susanne had a headache \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Day.

3. Mary went on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.

4. The conference is \_\_\_\_\_ 6 June.

5. Wolfgang met Michaela \_\_\_\_\_ the way to work.

6. Do not walk \_\_\_\_\_ the grass.

7. Put the notice \_\_\_\_\_ the noticeboard.

8. My parents bought their house \_\_\_\_\_ 1967.

9. Milan is \_\_\_\_\_ the north of Italy.

10. I'll give you the money I owe you \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the month.

11. I live \_\_\_\_\_ Vienna.

12. Moira lives \_\_\_\_\_ Toronto.

13. Her office is \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the corridor.

14. There are lots of managers \_\_\_\_\_ my company.

15. David bought his car \_\_\_\_\_ 1998.

16. Moira's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ September 24.

17. We can have the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ my office.

18. The cat sat \_\_\_\_\_ the mat.

19. My children are \_\_\_\_\_ home.

20. The television is \_\_\_\_\_ the living room.

**9.**

British Art, Theatre, Music

There was little pictorial art in England until the great miniaturists of the Tudor epoch. There were portraits on a large scale, but they were in the main, of foreign origin, notably Dutch like Holbein. Then came Hogarth, the first great native painter born at the end of the 17th century, famous for both engravings and oil paintings, he was followed by Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792) famous for his portraits.

If Hogarth was the artist of the towns, Gainsborough, contemporary of Reynolds, was the painter of the countryside, frequently the background to his portraits. In a similar tradition was Stubbs, as famous for his portraits of horses as of people.

Among the other portraitists of the 18th century were Romney, and Rae-burn. Constable (1776-1837) finally gave landscape painting its importance. Among his near-contemporaries, though a little younger, were William Blake, poet, visionary and painter, and Turner, renowned above all for his naval scenes.

The modern period in British art may be said to date from the year 1910, when the first Post-Impressionist Exhibition was held in London.

The first decade of the century had been dominated by two romanticists, Frank Brangwyn and Augustus John and by the sculptor Jacob Epstein who became a protagonist of modernity. The two painters may, to some extent, have been influenced by Gauguin, Epstein was essentially an expressionist.

Such modern painters as Peter Blake, Allan Jones and some others seek an image of immediate popular appeal (hence the term "pop-art" sometimes applied to this school).

* **My flat**
* **My native city**
* **Shopping**
* **My favorite movie**
* **My ideal week-end**

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**Вариант 3**

1. **Write the sentences in negative.**
2. Peter goes to the office every day.
3. It always snows in winter.
4. He usually gets up at 7 o’clock.
5. They translate texts every lesson.
6. We spend our summer holidays in the village.
7. The classes begin at half past eight.
8. Spring begins in April.
9. We always discuss important questions
10. Students take an active part in scientific research.

**2. Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the Simple Present in the statements.**

1. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago. 2. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago? 3. He (not to work) in the centre of Chicago. 4. They (to read) many books. 5. They (to read) many books? 6. They (not to read) many books. 7. You (to play) volleyball well? 8. When you (to play) volleyball? 9. What Nick (to do) in the evening? 10. He (to go) to the cinema in the evening? 11. Where he (to go) in the morning?

**3. Choose the correct variant**

1)What colour is the car? – It is quite far, I can’t see \_\_\_\_\_ colour.

It

It’s

Its

2)\_\_\_\_\_ were the last words.

His

Him

He

3)\_\_\_\_\_ told me a funny story the other day.

A mine friend

Of my friend

A friend of mine

4)Why are you sitting here? It is not your place, but \_\_\_\_\_ .

Her

She

Hers

5)These sweets are very tasty. Could you give \_\_\_\_\_ to me, please?

it

them

they

6)Where is the cooler? – You are standing next to \_\_\_\_\_ .

It

Him

He

7)You haven’t seen \_\_\_\_\_ ! How can you say, that she is a bad painter?

Hers picture

A her picture

A picture of hers

8) In what direction do you usually hitch-hike? – Western Europe. Join \_\_\_\_\_ .

our

we

us

9) On holiday I’m going to stay in \_\_\_\_\_ house.

they

their

them

10)I really love \_\_\_\_\_ here in Paris!

his

it

them

**4. Use the correct possessive adjectives.**

1) It is a very good project, but \_\_\_\_\_ is better.

ours

our

us

2) Jack, Are you listening to \_\_\_\_\_ .

I

Me

My

3) Every cat washes \_\_\_\_\_ face after eating.

his

her

its

4) Hmmm! Nice photos! – Yeah! It’s \_\_\_\_\_ in Hawaii.

ours

we

us

5) What are you doing? – It is none \_\_\_\_\_ business!

your

of your

of yours

6) Our children will go to the concert. So will \_\_\_\_\_ .

their

they

theirs

7) Look at my new watch. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ ?

it

them

they

8)This is his “Jaguar”, and this “Harley Davidson” is also \_\_\_\_\_ .

He

Him

His

9) They seem to be good guys. What do you have against \_\_\_\_\_ ?

They

Their

Them

10) Let’s send these flowers to \_\_\_\_\_ . I’m sure, she will be pleased.

She

Her

He

**5. Choose the best answer:** a little, a few

1. I've got\_\_\_money. Let's have coffee.

2. I've got\_\_\_stamps that you can use.

3. I've got\_\_\_time. Do you want to talk?

4. She can speak\_\_\_Spanish.

5. I write\_\_\_letters every week.

6. We had\_\_\_rain last night.

7. They made\_\_\_mistakes, but it was OK.

8. Let's go outside for\_\_\_fresh air.

9.There are\_\_\_new hotels since you last visited.

**6. Put in much, many, few, a few, little, a little.**

1.Things are not going- so well for her. She has \_\_\_ problems.

2This town is not a very interesting place to visit, so \_\_\_tourists come here.

3. Would you like cake?

4. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ apples?

5. There are lots of boys in our class, but very \_\_\_ girls.

6.Don't eat too sweets before lunch!

7.Eating too \_\_\_ fat is bad for your health.

8.I can't do much I'm afraid. I have so \_\_\_time.

9.Don't buy any more cheese. We have\_\_\_\_\_ left.

10.How \_\_\_cups of coffee do you drink a day?

**7. Complete the following sentences with the following prepositions.**

1. My house is…the Central Park. a) under b)behind c) on

2 …the way! Where is George? a) At b)By c) In

3. The City Hall is…there. a)on b) about c) there

4. I work from six a.m…four p.m. a) in b) at c) till

5. When do you get…? a) during b) up c) with

6. How long do I go…this street? a) in b) along c) without

7. Where do I get…the bus? a) up b) off c)along

8 We have dinner…a quarter to eight. a) in b) on c) at

9. We drink tea…milk. a) behind b) up c) with

10. The bus takes me…the station. a) to b) during c) by

8.  **Provide the correct preposition:**

1. Let’s go to Moscow…Saturday. a) on b)in c) at

2. Take this book…the table. a) behind b) at c) from

3. Come…office and answer the phone. a) into b) from c) up

4. Take the passport…the table. a) in b) out of c) during

5. I am sitting…the table now. a) over b) beyond c) at

6. I came…Australia. a) at b) from c) on

7. The pencils are in the box. Take them…there. a) on b) into c) out of

8. The pencil is…the desk. a) during b) without c)on

**9.**

Cinema

Cinema plays an important role in the life of any society. It is an available popular form of art. Lots of people find going to the cinema one of the best ways of spending their leisure time. The movie audience is predominantly a young one.

Due to numerous video facilities, cinema attendances have declined sharply. But there is no denying the fact that the cinema-going habit is still a strong one.

No matter how large the place you live in is (whether it's a big city or a small provincial town, or even a settlement) there's most likely to be a cinema there.

There are such genres of feature films as the western, the thriller, the musical, the drama and the comedy. The performance lasts for two or three hours and most cinemas have at least 4 performances a day. There is no doubt that a good cinema show is an excellent entertainment and quite cheap. Of late cinema screens in this country have been dominated by films produced in the USA. And this tendency is growing.

As for me, I'm fond of going to the cinema. It's a pity, I don't always have time for it. It's an open secret that we live in a very difficult time now. But people do need something amusing and pleasant, something to laugh at. That's why I give my preference to comedies. The last comedy, I saw, is «Crocodile Dandy». The film tells about amusing adventures of a young lovely woman — reporter and a strong and brave crocodile hunter. At first, their relations were not friendly. She even looked down on him and he in return neglected her. But after he rescued her out of some difficult situations, their relations became more friendly. A happy end is an essential feature of American films. The same is true of this comedy. The main characters fall in love with each other in the end of the film.

**Questions:**

1. How do lots of people find going to the cinema?

2. Who makes up the movie audience?

3. Why have cinema attendances declined sharply?

4. Is the cinema-going habit still a strong one?

5. What genres of feature films are there?

6. How many performances have many cinemas a day?

7. What films have cinema screens in this country been dominated by?

8. Are you fond of going to the cinema?

9. In what time do we live now?

10. What do you give your preference to?

11. What does the film you saw last tell?

12. What is an essential feature of American films?

* **My flat**
* **My native city**
* **Shopping**
* **My favorite movie**
* **My ideal week-end**

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**Вариант 4**

1. **Translate into English**. **Use Present Simple.**

1. У них много книг. Они много читают. 2. Я живу в Москве, а мой брат живет в Нью-Йорке. 3. Я люблю животных. У меня 3 собаки и 6 кошек. 4. Она всегда встает в 7 часов. Она никогда не завтракает по утрам. 5. Я обычно езжу на работу на машине, но иногда хожу пешком. 6. Погода здесь не очень хорошая. Часто идут дожди. 7. Они обычно покупают продукты в этом магазине. 8. Они иногда останавливаются у этой заправочной станции(gas station). 9. Моя сестра очень умная. Она говорит на 4 языках. 10. Квартиры очень дорогие. Они стоят много денег. 11. Моя работа очень интересная. Я общаюсь со многими людьми.

**2. Complete each sentence. Use the words in brackets. Use present simple.**

1. She (to learn) English.

2. I (to like) music.

3. My brother (to be) a school-boy. He (to go) to school.

4. Michael (to do) his lessons every day.

5. She (to live) in this house.

6. After supper my sister (to go) for a walk.

7. We (to visit) our grandparents very often.

8. The girl (to sing) very well.

9. My father (to work) at school.

10. Usually I (to have) dinner at 3 o’clock.

11. He (to want) to become a doctor.

12. Our mother (to come) home very late.

13. His brother (to go) in for sports.

14. She (to like) reading very much.

15. They often (to take) a bus.

**3. Replace the personal pronouns by possessive adjectives:**

1) Where is (I) book?

2) Here is (we) teacher.

3) She goes to school with (she) brother.

4) (They) father works in a car factory.

5) (You) laptop is very expensive.

6) (He) favorite hobby is tennis.

7) (I) husband and I want to go to Paris.

8) We want to see (it) historical monuments.

9) Leila likes (she) dog !

10) (It) name is Bobby.

**5. Put in many, much, few, a few, little, a little.**

1. Most people in this city have jobs - there isn't\_\_\_unemployment.

2.I live in a very small village. There is a church, a shop and\_\_\_ houses.

1. How apples are on the table?
2. We are late. We have very \_\_\_\_ time.
3. He spends too \_\_\_money.

6. \_\_\_effort had been made before the peace treaty was signed.

1. He needs to buy a lot of things but he hasn't got \_\_\_money.
2. There aren't chairs in this room.
3. This flat is small so there are very \_\_\_ rooms here.

10.I don't know \_\_\_ about these people.

11.He comes here \_\_\_ times a week because he has \_\_\_ free time.

12.We are destroying \_\_\_\_\_trees and forests.

1. We use electricity.
2. We burn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coal.

15 People put chemicals into the seas.

1. There is very juice left. I must buy some.
2. There is Coke in the bottle. Do you want some?

18.She hasn't got homework today.

19.I need \_\_\_eggs and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ butter to make a cake.

20. people can't find jobs nowadays.

some, any, much, many, a lot of, a little, a few

**6. Put in some, any, much, many, a lot of, a little, a few.**

1) There aren't\_\_\_car parks in the centre of Oxford.

2) Eating out is expensive here. There aren't\_\_\_cheap restaurants.

3) Liverpool has\_\_\_of great nightclubs.

4) Hurry up! We only have\_\_\_time before the coach leaves.

5) We saw\_\_\_beautiful scenery when we went to Austria.

6)There are a\_\_\_shops near the university.

7)It's very quiet. There aren't\_\_\_people here today.

8)There are\_\_\_expensive new flats next to the river.

**7. Complete the following sentences with the prepositions.**

1) We jumped ... the bridge.

2) The ball fell ... the water.

3) Don't forget to put a stamp ... the postcard before you post it.

4) You can put your coat ... the back of the chair.

5) She took a key ... her bag and opened the door.

6) We didn't know how to get ... the house.

7) I looked ... the window and watched the people in the street.

8) You must go ... the hill to get there.

**8. Complete the following sentences with the following prepositions.**

1. My wife works…the factory. a) on b) at c) during

2. I live….Boston. a)at b) over c) in

3. Come…the house and have some coffee. a) on b) into c) through

4. Where are you…? a) from b) in c) during

5. Let’s go…Moscow tomorrow. a) on b) in c) to

6. He is here…his wife. a) along b) at c) with

7. The books are…the table. a) without b)on c) through

8. Take this man… a) to b) away c) behind

9. Here is some water…you. a) above b) within c) for

10 Can you speak…it? a) into b) by c) about

**9.**

Ilia Repin

Ilia Efimovich Repin was born in 1844 in a small Ukrainian town of Tchuguev in the family of a military settler. As a boy he was trained as an icon painter. At the age of 19 he entered the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts. His arrival to the capital coincided with an important event in artistic life of the 60s, the so-called "Riot of the Fourteen" when 14 young artists left the Academy having refused to use mythological subjects for their diploma works. They stood on the point that art should be close to real life. Later Repin would be closely connected with some of them, the members of the Society of Peredvizhniky.

For his diploma work (1871) Repin was awarded The Major Gold Medal and received a scholarship for studies abroad. "Barge Haulers on the Volga" (1870-1873) was the first considerable work painted by Repin after graduation. It immediately won recognition. In 1873, Repin went abroad. For some months he had been travelling in Italy and then settled and worked in Paris up to 1876.

It was in Paris that he witnessed the first exhibition of the Impressionists, but, judging by the works created then and by his letters home, he didn't become the ardent follower of this new Paris school of painting, though he didn't share the opinion of some of his country-men who saw a dangerous departure from "the truth of life" in Impressionism.

After returning to Russia Repin settled in Moscow. He was a frequent visitor in Abramtsevo — the country estate of Sawa Mamontov, one of the most famous Russian patrons of art. It was a very fruitful period in his creative activity. During 10-12 years Repin created the majority of his famous paintings.

In 1877, he started to paint religious processions (krestny khod): "Khrestny Khod (Religious Procession) in Kursk Gubernia" (1880-1883). The composition was based on the dramatic effect of different attitude of the participants of the procession to the wonder-working icon carried at the head of the procession. There were two different versions of the picture. The second one, completed in 1883, became the most popular. At first glance, the spectator discovers an abundance of social types and human characters in the crowd.

A series of paintings devoted to the revolution theme deserves special attention. The artist was no doubt interested in creating the character of a fighter for social justice. The range of social, spiritual and psychological problems, which attracted Repin, is revealed in his works: "Unexpected Return" (1884) and "Refusal from the Confession" (1879-1885).

Repin is the author of many portraits, which are an essential part of his artistic heritage. Repin never painted faces, he painted real people, managing to show their natural state, to reveal their way of communicating with the world: "Portrait of the Composer Modest Musorgsky" (1881), "Portrait of the Surgeon Nikolay Pirogov" (1881), "Portrait of the Author Alexey Pisemsky" (1880), "Portrait of the Poet Afanasy Fet" (1882), "Portrait of the Art Critic Vladimir Stasov" (1883), and "Portrait of Leo Tolstoy" (1887) and many others are distinguished by the power of the visual characteristic and the economy and sharpness of execution.

Repin rarely painted historical paintings. The most popular in this genre is "Ivan the Terrible and his son Ivan" (1895). The expressive, intense composition and psychological insight in rendering the characters produced an unforgettable impression on the spectators. Another popular work of the genre is "The Reply of the Zaporozhian Cossacks to Sultan Mahmoud IV" (1880-1891). The faithfully rendered spirit of the Zaporoguus freemen, who, according to the artist, had a particularly strong sense of "liberty, equality and fraternity" undoubtedly gives the picture its significance. The contemporaries saw it as a symbol of the people throwing off their chains.

The last quarter of the 19th century is the best period in Repins work, though his creative activity continued in the 20th century (the artist died in 1930), he did not paint any masterpieces then. After the bolsheviks' revolution in 1917 he lived and worked in his estate Penates in Finland. There is a Repin museum. The museum visitors have the opportunity of gaining a knowledge of the artists life and work.

* **My flat**
* **My native city**
* **Shopping**
* **My favorite movie**
* **My ideal week-end**

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**Вариант 5**

**1. Write the sentences in negative.**

1. He goes to school every day.2. My sister works here.3. They eat a lot.4. We work every day.5. I come from Ukraine.6. He comes from Germany.7. They live in the USA.8. He plays football every day.9. I visit my parents very often.10. His father works at an office.

**2. Ask questions to the sentences.**

1. He goes to school every day.

2. My sister works here.

3. They eat a lot.

4. We work every day.

5. I come from Ukraine.

6. He comes from Germany.

7. They live in the USA.

8. He plays football every day.

9. I visit my parents very often.

10. His father works at an office.

**3. Choose the right possessive adjective**.

Two students didn't do\_\_\_\_ mathematics homework.

I have a car.\_\_\_ car is black.

We have a dog.\_\_\_ name is Pancho.

Nancy is from England. \_\_\_ husband is from Australia.

Farid and Nadia go to a high school. \_\_\_ little brother goes to primary school.

Mr O'Brian has a van. \_\_\_ van is very old.

We go to a high school. \_\_\_ high school is fantastic.

I like singing.\_\_\_ mother sings with me.

François and Alain are French. \_\_\_ family are from France.

Mary likes\_\_\_ grandmother. She often visits her.

**4. Use the correct subject pronoun.**

1. Where is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hat?

a) my

b) mine

2. Is this pencil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a) her

b) hers

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cat is thin.

a) Our

b) Ours

4. That eraser is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) my

b) mine

5. What is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sister's name?

a) your

b) yours

6. The books are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) their

b) theirs

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ father is 45 years old.

a) My

b) Mine

8. Is that car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a) their

b) theirs

9. When is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class?

a) our

b) ours

10. He likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cookies.

a) her

b) hers

**5. Put in much, many, few, a few,, little, a little.**

1. He isn't very popular. He has \_\_\_ friends.
2. Ann is very busy these days. She has \_\_\_ free time.

3.Did you take \_\_ photographs when you were on holiday?

4.I am not very busy today. I haven't got \_\_\_ to do.

1. The museum wma very crowded. There were too \_\_\_ people.
2. Most of the town is modern. There are\_\_\_ old buildings.
3. The weather has been very dry recently. We have had \_\_\_rain..
4. Do you mind if I ask you \_\_\_\_\_\_ questions?
5. "Would you like milk in your coffee?" "Yes, please,

10.This is a very boring place to live. There's \_\_\_ to do.

**6.Fill in the blanks with much and many.**

1. Have you got\_\_\_ books?

2. I don't have\_\_\_ time to do sport.

3. How\_\_\_ people came to the meeting?

4. Are there\_\_\_ students in the class?

5. I didn't see \_\_\_of the film because I fell asleep.

6. How \_\_\_coffee did you buy?

7. How\_\_\_ cups of coffee did you buy?

8. Not\_\_\_ students passed the exam.

9. They didn't give me\_\_\_ information.

**7. Provide the correct preposition:**

1. The pencil is…the desk. a) during b) without c)on

2. The box is…table. a) under b) with c) from

3. The bank is…the street. a) from b)at c) across

4. There is a lamp…the table. a) in b) across c) above

5. There is a new car…those two old ones. a) among b) above c) between

6. There is a telephone…of him. a) up b) in front c) out of

7. My house is…the post-office. a) behind b) into c) from

8. We are sitting…the table and drinking tea. a) in b) on c) around

**8. Provide the correct preposition:**

1. The film started…eight o’clock on Thursday. a) in b) at c) across

2. Do you live…the centre…the city? a) on b) up c) in

3. He told us…his life…Australia. a) about b) near c) between

4. The doctor told her to stay…bed. a) in b) on c) within

5. I think I left my pen…the table. a) on b) through c) down

6. Did you leave the Browns…noon? No, I stayed with them…five o’clock p.m.

a) at – till b) in – from c) on-to

7. Whom will you invite…your birthday party? a) during b) to c) on

8. Can you take your brother…school? a) in b) beyond c) from

9. She got up…6.45 in the morning, had breakfast and left home…work at 8.15.

a) at – to b) at – for c) without – with

10. I could do…cup of coffee. a) about b)across c) with

**9.**

Peter Tchaikovsky

Almost everybody knows "The Nutcracker Suite" with its "Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy" and "Waltz of the Flowers" "The Nutcracker Suite" was written as a ballet, but many more people have heard the music than have seen the ballet. Some of Tchaikovsky's other compositions are well-known too. Among them are the "Swan Lake" and "Sleeping Beauty" (ballets), the "Romeo and Juliet" (overture), the "Eugene Onegin", "Mazzeppa" "Iolanta" "The Queen of Spades" (operas) and the Symphony N 6; called the "Pathetic".

Many of Tchaikovsky's writings are very tuneful. Several popular songs have tunes borrowed from them.

Tchaikovsky was born in a small town in the Ural mountains. His father was a mining engineer. As a boy Tchaikovsky loved music, but he did not think of giving his life to it. He planned to be a lawyer. When he was old enough, he began to study law.

But at 21 he decided that music was much more interesting and entered the conservatory at St. Petersburg. After he graduated five years later, he was made a professor in Moscow Conservatory. Along with his teaching, he wrote a great deal of music.

His compositions are so popular now that it is hard to believe that at first they were not at all popular. But for ten years all his operas were failures and no one paid much attention to anything else he wrote.

As a result of his unhappiness and lack of success, he became ill and had to give up his teaching.

At last his music won the praise it deserved. Tchaikovsky was only 53 when he died, but he lived long enough to know that his music was being played far and wide over the world.

**Questions:**

**Вариант 6**

**1. Write the sentences in negative.**

1. She gets up at seven o’clock. 2. They play tennis very often. 3. We go to the cinema on Saturdays.4. He wants to become a pilot. 5. My brother watches television every night. 6. I read newspaper every day. 7. Her father finishes his work at six o’clock. 8. Nick goes to bed at nine. 9. He goes to school by bus. 10. We skate once a week in winter.

**2. Ask questions to the sentences.**

1. She gets up at seven o’clock.

2. They play tennis very often.

3. We go to the cinema on Saturdays.

4. He wants to become a pilot.

5. My brother watches television every night.

6. I read newspaper every day.

7. Her father finishes his work at six o’clock.

8. Nick goes to bed at nine.

9. He goes to school by bus.

10. We skate once a week in winter**.**

**3. Use the correct possessive adjectives.**

1. Alice is wearing a skirt; \_\_\_\_\_ skirt is light blue.

my

her

his

our

2. Bill is wearing pants; \_\_\_\_\_ pants are black.

his

her

my

their

3. I am wearing jeans; \_\_\_\_\_ jeans are blue.

your

our

his

my

4. Linda is wearing earrings; \_\_\_\_\_ earrings are silver.

his

your

her

my

5. Jim and Bill are wearing coats; \_\_\_\_\_ coats are green.

their

our

your

his

6. You are wearing socks; \_\_\_\_\_ socks are white.

my

his

your

her

7. Tom is wearing a belt; \_\_\_\_\_ belt is brown.

his

her

our

their

8. Ann and I are wearing caps; \_\_\_\_\_ caps are green and yellow.

his

their

her

our

9. You are wearing a head band; \_\_\_\_\_ head band is colorful.

her

your

our

his

10. Sue and you are wearing gowns; \_\_\_\_\_ gowns are pretty.

your

our

my

her

**4. Use the correct possessive adjectives.**

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_ new car. I bought it yesterday.

My , mine, its

2. A family photo. Which one's \_\_\_\_\_\_ sister?

Your, yours, you

3. I'd like you to meet Rita. She's a great friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Our, us, ours

4. Michael's married. \_\_\_\_\_\_ wife is an accountant.

His, Her, Its

5. They live on the other side of the street. That's \_\_\_\_\_\_ house, the red one.

They, theirs, their

6. Susan's coming to the party on her own. \_\_\_\_\_\_ boyfriend's staying at home.

His, Hers, Her

7. This one's hers, so that one must be \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Him, he, his

8. The cat belongs to my wife but the dog is \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Mine, hers, my

9. Find the missing possessive pronoun: mine, yours, his, hers, \_\_\_\_\_\_ , yours, theirs.

We, our, ours

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ best friend lives in London so I only see her about once every two years.

Her, My

**5. Choose: many, much, few, a few, little, a little, a lot, a lot of, lot of, lots of.**

1. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money does he earn?

much

many

2.Give me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advice

some

few

3. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ room do you have in your bag?

much

many

4.I'd like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coffee

a little

a few

5.They have very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ space

little

few

6. He trains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a lot

a lot of

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people like it

Lot of

Lots of

**6. Fill in the blanks with few, and little**

1. Ann is very busy these days. She has­­­\_\_\_ free time.

2. You take\_\_\_photographs when you were on holidays.

3. I'm not very busy today. But I have got\_\_\_ spare time to do smth..

4. The museum was not very crowded. There were\_\_\_ people.

5. Most of the town is modern. There are\_\_\_ old buildings.

6. The weather has been very dry recently. We've had\_\_\_ rain.

**7. Provide the correct preposition:**

1. He was proud…being chosen. a) at b) of c) in

2. Are you jealous…that guy? a) of b) from c)to

3. Don’t say you are familiar…the subject. a) at b)on c) with

4. Don’t be too sure…yourself, please. a) to b) for c) of

5. Are you really fond…music? a) of b) in c) with

6. He was happy…receiving the award. a) at b) about c) in

7. Don’t be afraid …dogs – they are afraid…you. a) of—of b) at—in c) from—to

8. Jake was married…Jane’s. a) on b) in c) to

9. Sorry…interrupting you. a) with b)for c) at

10. Are you aware…the fact that the company you work…went broke?

a) of –for b) in—to c) with—by

**8. Provide the correct preposition:**

1. The space…the two houses was occupied by a parking lot. a) among b) between

2.…a yellow mackintosh, he had pink gloves and a red scarf on а queer figure!

a) Beside b) Besides

3.…taking up music as a major he decided to study painting.

a) Instead b) Instead of

4. …the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.

a) Despite of b) Despite

5. We couldn’t get out of the car…the door struck. a) because b) because of

6. We asked John to speak about his experiences…the Antarctic. a) of b) in

7. According to the time-table the classes are to start…Monday. a) on b) at

8. We have decided to do one exercise a day…now on till the end of the term.

a) in b) from

9. One…the first to come to the office was Jack. a) in b) of

10. There was a famous writer and several movie stars…the people whom I met at the party at Bridgestone. a) among b) between

**9.**

Internet Addiction

Last week, in a private rehabilitation clinic outside Edinburgh, Leo Edwards, a sixteen-year-old schoolboy, was going through severe withdrawal symptoms. His body often shook violently and uncontrollably, and at mealtimes he regularly threw cups and plates around the dining room. The boy's addiction had nothing to do with alcohol, drugs, gambling or food. His problem was 'Net obsession'— an over-dependency on the Internet.

An international group of psychologists has recently suggested that anyone who surfs the Internet for long periods is clinically ill and needs medical treatment. According to their report, Internet addicts should be treated in the same way as alcoholics, drug addicts, compulsive gamblers and people with eating disorders.

Leo Edwards is not an isolated case. Russell Hopkins, aged fifteen, from Gateshead in north-east England, is a typical online addict.

Every day after school, and after dinner until three or four in the morning, he will be found in his room surfing the Net or playing computer games. By the end of the day he will have spent more than six hours online. Understandably, his parents are extremely worried. Not only has his school work suffered, but Russell's addiction has also destroyed his social life and his spare-time interests. For instance, he has just dropped out of his school's basketball team in order to spend more time at his computer. Instead of spending next weekend having a good time out with friends, he'll be spending it indoors surfing the Internet.

Russell has recently joined an Internet online support group. It may seem ironic that many of the support groups for Internet addicts are online but at least Russell has sought help. Not everyone does. Dr Ann Hoffman, who runs an online support group, says, "People don't realise that being online for more than four hours a day amounts to addiction and that they have a serious problem. I predict that the number of people who join online support groups will have risen dramatically within three years."

**Questions:**

1. How did Leo respond to withdrawal from the Internet?

2. What do some psychologists compare Internet addicts to?

3. How is Russel a typical Internet addict?

4. What two things has he stopped doing?

5. What does Dr Hoffman predict?

6. Do you prefer going online to watching TV?

7. What information do you search the Net for?

* **My flat**
* **My native city**
* **Shopping**
* **My favorite movie**
* **My ideal week-end**

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**Вариант 7**

**1. Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the Simple Present in the statements.**

1. My working day (to begin) at seven o’clock. 2.I(to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. 3. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. 4. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. 5. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o’clock. 6. He (to take) a bus to his factory. 7. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o’clock. 8. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. 9.We (to watch) TV and (to talk).

**2. Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the Simple Present in the statements.**

Example: We \_\_\_\_\_ her name. (to shout) Answer: We shout her name.

1) I \_\_ a good mark. (to get)

2) Rita \_\_\_ an exercise. (to do)

3) We\_\_\_ the table. (to lay)

4) Tim and Pat\_\_\_ text messages. (to send)

5) Oliver \_\_\_ fun. (to have)

6) Maria \_\_\_ their room. (to tidy up)

7) He \_\_\_ a new MP3 player. (to buy)

8) The dog\_\_\_ out of the house. (to run)

9) You \_\_\_ your glasses. (to need)

10) She \_\_\_ a snake. (to touch)

**3. Fill in the correct personal pronouns.**

1. She is very handsome. I envy \_\_\_\_\_.

2. They are not reliable. He doubts \_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. I taught her. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ learned it from \_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. We asked for his advice. \_\_\_\_\_\_ advised \_\_\_\_\_\_ not to come.

5. He dislikes her, and \_\_\_\_\_\_ hates \_\_\_\_\_\_; it’s evident.

6. You should be there on time. I want \_\_\_\_\_ to come on time.

7. She is English; \_\_\_\_\_ gave me lessons in English.

8. They are our friends. We invited \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.

9. It was him who wrote this letter. I recognized \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ handwriting.

10. Did you see the snake? – Yes, I saw \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ saw \_\_\_\_\_.

11. Where’s Tom? – That’s \_\_\_\_\_ over there.

12. Where’s my map? – I left \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk.

13. Look at that bird. \_\_\_\_\_ always comes to my window.

14. What time is \_\_\_\_\_? – \_\_\_\_\_ is four.

15. Who is that? – \_\_\_\_\_’s me.

16. Hi, it is so nice to see \_\_\_\_\_ again.

17. \_\_\_\_\_ doesn’t matter.

18. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a boy, \_\_\_\_\_ is a girl.

19. You object to our visiting \_\_\_\_\_, don’t you?

20. You are not guilty of \_\_\_\_\_, are you?

**4. Fill in the correct possessive pronouns.**

1. This book belongs to me. This is \_\_\_\_\_ book.

2. Whose book is that? It is not \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The cat ate \_\_\_\_\_ food.

4. She took out \_\_\_\_\_ purse and gave it to me.

5. A friend of \_\_\_\_\_ gave me that toy.

6. This is their car. That car is \_\_\_\_\_ too.

7. May I introduce to you one of \_\_\_\_\_ colleagues?

8. Has anyone here lost \_\_\_\_\_ books?

9. Every season is beautiful in \_\_\_\_\_ own way.

10. They would like a house of \_\_\_\_\_ own.

11. I’ll try \_\_\_\_\_ best, I promise.

12. Each country has \_\_\_\_\_ own customs.

13. He is going to be late. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ coming a bit later?

14. Lend me \_\_\_\_\_ pen, I’ve lost \_\_\_\_\_.

15. They like it. It’s a favourite habit of \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Choose the right variant:**   
1. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_ wine with your meal?

little

a few

a little

2. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I can do to help you solve your problem.

a few

a little

little

3. I'd like to try \_\_\_\_\_\_ different types of cheese.

a few

few

a little

4. She had \_\_\_\_\_\_ time to prepare, so she did well.

a little

little

a few

5. I'm afraid I have \_\_\_\_\_\_ information on the topic.

a little

little

few

6. She said she would like \_\_\_\_\_\_ help.

a little

little

a few

7. Could I borrow \_\_\_\_\_ dollars?

few

a few

a little

8. She offered to give him \_\_\_\_\_\_ tips.

few

a few

a little

9. He doesn't really know very much. He know very \_\_\_\_\_\_.

few

little

a little

**6.In some of these sentences much is incorrect or unnatural. Change much to many or a lot (of) where necessary.**

1. We didn't spend much money. \_RIGHT\_

2. Sue drinks much tea. \_a lot of tea\_

3. Jim always puts much salt on his food.

4. We'll have to hurry. We haven't got much time.

5. Did it cost much to repair the car?

6. It cost much to repair the car.

7. I don't know much people in this town.

8. I use the phone much at work.

9. They've got so much money they don't know what to do with it.

**7. Fill in the gaps:**

**1.** He is a wicked boy. I’m sure he did it… ( by \on ) purpose.**2.** She shouted ( at/ to) me that I was wanted ( on / to ) the phone.**3.** Take a pen. You can’t sign contracts ( by/ in )pencil.**4.** The voyage was tiring. The sea was rough and we had to be ( in/ at ) sea more than a fortnight. **5.** He lives ( at/ on )a farm somewhere in Texas. **6.** Put your signature (on/ at ) the bottom of the page. Don’t write ( at/ in )the middle, put it (at/ on ) the right. **7.** She made this sweater herself (at/ by ) hand. **8.** He through an egg ( to / at ) the speaker. **9.** The car that was going ( with / at ) the speed of 70 miles per hour braked ( on / at ) the traffic lights. **10.**The participants of Greenpeace rally were standing ( by / in ) a line ( in front of / before ) the house of the mayor. **11.** He was ( on / at ) work ( before / until ) 3 o’clock yesterday. **12.** He was sent ( in / to ) prison for shoplifting ( by / at ) age of seventeen. **13.**( In / On ) the whole, I liked our journey. But next year I’d like to go ( on / to ) cruise.

**8. Fill in along, through, across, past**

1. Our cottage is rather far. You should drive—the church,--a small wood, then—the river (there is a wooden bridge) and finally—the wide road. Our house is by this road. 2. Paul is a good swimmer. He can swim—the river. 3. She went—me without saying a word. 4. The burglar got into the house—the open window. 5. He ran—the lawn and came up to the French window. 6. They went—the bank of the river talking loudly. 7. Oil flows—a pipeline. 8. When she was going—the jewellery shop, her attention was attracted by a necklace in the shop window.

**9.**

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Wolfgang Mozart is a famous Austrian composer, Mozart was born in 1756 in Salchburg, Austria. His father, a violinist and a composer, noticed wonderful talent of his son and taught him how to play musical instruments and to compose.

Being 4 years old Mozart played the clavier. When he was 5 or 6 years old he started composing music» At the age of 8— 9 Mozart created his first symphonies, and at the age of 10-11 his first creations for musical theatre.

When he was 6 years old his father decided to take him and his sister to the big cities of Europe. Two children gave concerts in Germany, Austria, France, England, Switzerland» The audience was delighted to see such a small boy playing the clavier.

When he was 14 he was invited to Italy. He could not imagine his life without music.

By the age of 19 he was the author of ten major musical works.

At the age of 26 he moved from his native town to Vienna. Though he didn't have a great success as a composer in Vienne, Mozart wrote many songs, serenades, symphonies.

Burdens of life, poverty and desease speeded up his death. He died at the age of 35.

The real fame came to Mozart only after his death. Many people now know and like his music.

**Questions:**

1. When was Mozart born?

2. How old was he when he started to play musical instruments?

3. When did he start to compose music?

4. What countries did young Mozart visit?

5. When did the real fame come to Mozart?

6. When did he die?

* **My flat**
* **My native city**
* **Shopping**
* **My favorite movie**
* **My ideal week-end**

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**Вариант 8**

**1. Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the Simple Present in the statements.**

1. I(to take) my sister to school every day. 2. He (to help) his father very often.3. They usually (to go) to the river for a swim. 4. She (to play) the violin every day. 5. He (to sleep) every night. 6. We (to drink) tea every morning. 7. They (to go) to school every morning. 8. I (not to sleep) in the daytime. 9. She (not to drink) coffee after lunch. 10. We (not to watch) TV in the morning. 11. You (to work) every day?

**2. Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the Simple Present in the statements.**

**Example: I \_\_\_\_\_ in the lake. (to swim) Answer: I swim in the lake.**

1) We \_\_\_ our dog. (to call)

2) Emma\_\_\_ in the lessons. (to dream)

3) They\_\_\_ at birds. (to look)

4) John\_\_\_ home from school. (to come)

5) I \_\_\_ my friends. (to meet)

6) He\_\_\_ the laptop. (to repair)

7) Walter and Frank \_\_\_ hello. (to say)

8) The cat\_\_\_ under the tree. (to sit)

9) You\_\_\_ water. (to drink)

10) She \_\_\_ the lunchbox. (to forget)

**3. Use the correct possessive adjectives.**

16. I have a pen. \_\_\_\_\_\_ pen is red.

17. Nacho forgot \_\_\_\_\_\_ book.

18. Luis and Miguel talk like \_\_\_\_\_\_ father.

19. Alex and I were late for \_\_\_\_\_\_ class.

20. Princess Leticia is wearing \_\_\_\_\_\_ new Chanel glasses.

**4. Fill in the gaps**

This weekend I am going to the beach. I am not sure which car I should take. I could take \_\_\_\_ mother’s car but I am not sure if \_\_\_\_\_ is running properly. I think I will take \_\_\_\_ father’s car because \_\_\_\_\_ is new and is running well. I definitely cannot take \_\_\_\_\_ because I crashed it last week when I was driving too fast. I also need to take some sun block with me. I don’t have time to buy some myself, so I guess I will ask \_\_\_ neighbors if I can borrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I could use the sun block that I found at school but I am scared to use it because I don’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it used to be. I just know that it is important to always cover \_\_\_\_\_ body in sun block before being

exposed to intense sunlight.

**5. Decide whether you have to use a little or a few.**

1. There will be­­­\_\_\_ rain this week.

2. \_\_\_friends are coming over tonight.

3. I need \_\_\_ sleep.

4. Could you buy\_\_\_ bottles of water for me?

5. My parents give me \_\_\_ pocket money every week.

6. All we need is\_\_\_ luck.

7. I would like to eat\_\_\_ biscuits now.

8. There is still\_\_\_ bread left.

9. My friend knows\_\_\_\_ English poems.

10. There are\_\_\_\_ birthdays to celebrate this month.

**6. Some of these sentences need a. Put in a where necessary. Put 'RIGHT' if the sentence is already complete.**

1. She's lucky. She has \_few problems.\_ \_RIGHT\_

2. Things are not going so well for her. She has \_few problems.\_ \_a few problems\_

3. Can you lend me \_few dollars?\_

4. I can't give you a decision yet. I need \_little time\_ to think.

5. There was \_little traffic\_, so the journey didn't take very long.

6. It was a surprise that he won the match. \_Few people\_ expected him to win.

7. I don't know much Spanish--\_only few words.\_

**7. Complete with words below:**

among, between

1. Differences in pronunciations—British English and American English are numerous. 2. For her there is not much choice—Paul and Nick. 3. She could see him – people in the crowd. 4. You may divide this money—you both. 5. There is an oak tree – birches and pines near my house.

**8. Complete this passage with prepositions** ( to, by, over, into)

1. When we came the game was …

2. He went … school.

3. She came … my room, no resolution.

4. The book was brought … the girl.

5. The pencil belongs … me.

6. The document was signed … the director.

7. The ball fall … the water.

8. She is going … the sea.

9. Repeat the texts … again.

10. He quickly climbed … the fence.

11. I think … your propositions.

12. The sunny weather will be all … the country.

13. She went … the river.

14. They go … home.

15. The pupils came … the classroom.

16. The dog went … the lake.

17. Put money … the pocket.

18. He couldn’t sleep and turn side … side.

19. The lamp is… the bookcase.

20. My sister prefers travelling … car.

**9.**

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in 1756. From the very beginning of his life in Salzburg» Austria, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was a master of music. His father, Leopold Mozart, sacrificed his own career as a respected composer and theorist so he could concentrate on fostering his prodigy son's talents. He taught Mozart the violin, piano and musical theory, all of which Mozart excelled at. At the age of four, Mozart was writing piano concerts and he completed his first opera, when he was eleven.

Mozart spent most of his childhood touring Europe with his sister and he got his first job at the age thirteen for the Archbishop of Salzburg. He worked here for twelve years until the archbishop dismissed him. Mozart moved to Vienna, the musical capital of the world at the time. He had been successful there as a child prodigy but as an adult had difficulty in finding work.

It was in Vienna that Mozart met Haydn, who took Mozart under his wing and nurtured Mozart' talents like a second father. To make a living, Mozart wrote operas which were becoming very popular. Musical ideas sprang from Mozart's mind. His only task in composing was actually writing the music down on paper. Around this time he fell in love with a woman called Aloysia Weber. He asked her to marry him but she declined and so he married her sister Constanze instead. For their wedding, Mozart wrote his great C-minor composition.

Mozart had more success as a composer when he visited Prague. He was commissioned to write several operas and he enjoyed a successful career.

Mozart was convinced while he was writing Requiem commissioned by an unnamed stranger that it was his own requiem and he was right. He raced to finish it but in the end only completed a few movements and a sketchy outline of the rest of the piece. He died probably from poor health when he was just thirty five years old. The Requiem was completed by one of Mozart's pupils, Sussmayr.

Mozart was apolitical. He was very classical. He appreciated Bach and had a large output: 49 symphonies and 18 operas.

**Questions:**

1. When was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart born?

2. Did his father help him with music?

3. What was Mozart taught by his father?

4. When did Mozart get his first job?

5. Did he travel a lot in his childhood?

6. What was the musical capital of the world at the time of-Mozart?

7. Whom was Haydn for Mozart?

8. Did Haydn help Mozart?

9. What was Aloysia Weber?

10. Who became the wife of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart?

11. What was the last composition of the great composer?

12. When did Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart die?

**Вариант 9**

**1. Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the Simple Present in the statements.**

1. My father (not to work) on Sunday. 2. He (to work) every day. 3. I (to read) books in the evening. 4. I (not to read) books in the morning. 5. He (to help) his mother every day? 6. He (to help) his mother every day. 7. He (not to help) his mother every day. 8. You (to go) to the opera with your friends? 9. Tom (to play) football on Saturday. 10. Tom (not to play) football on Saturday. 11. When Tom (to play) football?

**2.** **Put in the correct verb forms into the gaps. Use Simple Present.**

Example: \_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_ their friends? (to phone) Answer: Do they phone their friends?

1) ­\_\_\_\_you\_\_\_\_ mineral water? (to drink)

2) ­\_\_\_\_Sarah and Linda­\_\_\_\_ their pets? (to feed)

3) ­\_\_\_\_your teacher­\_\_\_\_ your homework? (to check)

4) ­\_\_\_\_they­\_\_\_\_ in the old house? (to live)

5) ­\_\_\_\_ the cat ­\_\_\_\_ on the wall in the mornings? (to sit)

6) ­\_\_\_\_ Nina­\_\_\_\_ computer games? (to play)

7) ­\_\_\_\_ your parents­\_\_\_\_ TV in the afternoon? (to watch)

8) ­\_\_\_\_your grandmother­\_\_\_\_ the phone? (to answer)

9) ­\_\_\_\_Andy­\_\_\_\_ the shopping? (to do)

**3. Use the correct possessive adjectives.**

1. Where are \_\_\_\_\_\_ keys? I can’t find them.

2. Where do you keep \_\_\_\_\_\_ money, in the bank?

3. Ana sees \_\_\_\_\_\_ mother every day.

4. The cat eats \_\_\_\_\_\_ food quickly.

5. We bring \_\_\_\_\_\_ books to class.

**4. Complete each sentence using the correct modifying possessive pronoun.**

1. The pencil belongs to the girl. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. I ride a bike to school. The bike is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The lady wore a beautiful dress. The beautiful dress was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The children played with the computer. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. You can choose any food to eat. The choice is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Decide whether you have to use little or few.**

1. We had \_\_\_ snow last winter.

2. \_\_\_ people were interested in the exhibition.

3. I speak\_\_\_ French.

4. There are \_\_\_ gentlemen nowadays.

5. She has\_\_\_\_ relatives.

6. There is \_\_\_ water in the pond.

7. The professor spends\_\_\_\_ time in company.

8. We have\_\_\_\_ knowledge of this phenomenon.

9. There are \_\_\_\_ mushrooms in my mushroom soup.

10. \_\_\_\_animals can survive in the desert.

**6.Put in little/a little/few/a few.**

1. We must be quick. We have \_little\_ time.

2. Listen carefully. I'm going to give you --- advice.

3. Do you mind if I ask you --- questions?

4. This town is not a very interesting place to visit, so --- tourists come here.

5. I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got --- patience.

6. 'Would you like milk in your coffee?' 'Yes, please ---.'

7. This is a very boring place to live. There's --- to do.

8. 'Have you ever been to Paris?' 'Yes, I've been there --- times.'

**7. Complete the following sentences with the following prepositions:**  of, out of, through, in front of

1. The taxi stopped … my house.

2. My friends talk … me.

3. I have a packet … fruits.

4. She has gone … the hall.

5. He pushed his fingers … gap.

**8. Translate into English**.

1. Он идет по дороге. 2. Этот вертолет пролетит над рекой.3. Твои тетради под столом.4. Над нами летают комары.5. Он идет сзади нас. 6. Его дом находится возле супермаркета. 7. Коробка стоит между столом и тумбочкой. 8. Она придет в течении часа. 9. После завтрака мы ждем всех внизу. 10. Я занимаюсь спортом с начала лета. 11. Нам не выплатят зарплаты до конца месяца. 12. Она вернется с вечеринки поздно вечером. 13. Они разговаривают о следующем уикенде. 14. Джерси ушла на учебу.

**9.**

Television

Television, also called TV, is one of our most important means of communication. It brings moving pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes.

The name «Television» comes from Greek word meaning «far», and a Latin word meaning «to see», so the word «television» means «to see far».

About three-fourths of the 1500 TV stations in the US are commercial stations. They sell advertising time to pay for their operating costs and to make profit. The rest are public stations, which are nonprofit organizations.

Commercial TV stations broadcast mostly entertainment programs because they must attract larger number of viewers in order to sell advertising time at high prices. These programs include light dramas called situation comedies; action-packed dramas about life of detectives, police officers, lawyers and doctors; shows featuring comedians, dancers and singers; movies; quiz shows; soap operas; cartoons. Commercial TV broadcasts also documentaries and talk shows. Documentary is dramatic, but nonfictional presentation of information. It can be programs about people, animals in faraway places or programs on such issues as alcoholism, drug abuse, racial prejudice. On talk shows a host interviews politicians, TV and movie stars, athlets, authors. There are also sport programs and brief summaries of local, national and international news. Advertising is an important part of commercial TV. Commercials appear between and during most programs. They urge viewers to buy different kinds of products — from dog food to hair spray, and from cars to insurance policies.

Public television focuses mainly on education and culture. There are programs on wide range of subjects — from physics and literature to cooking and yoga. Public TV also broadcasts plays, ballets, symphonies as well as programs about art and history. Public TV attracts less viewers than commercial TV.

**Questions:**

1. What does the word television mean?

2. What kind of stations are there in the US?

3. Why do commercial stations broadcast mostly entertainment programs?

4. What programs are broadcasted on commercial TV? ^

5. What programs does public TV broadcast?

6. Which kind of TV — commercial or public — attracts more viewers?

* **My flat**
* **My native city**
* **Shopping**
* **My favorite movie**
* **My ideal week-end**

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**Вариант 10**

**1. Put in the correct verb forms and the nouns into the gaps. Use Simple Present.**

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their friends? (they/to phone) Answer: Do they phone their friends?

1) ­\_\_\_\_to school? (you/to walk)

2) ­\_\_\_\_a banana in the morning? (Ronda/to eat)

3) ­\_\_\_\_parrots? (your father/to like)

4) ­\_\_\_\_a room with her sister? (Wendy/to share)

5) ­\_\_\_\_a lot in England? (it/to rain)

6) ­\_\_\_\_sports after school? (the friends/to do)

7) ­\_\_\_\_ camping in summer? (Susan and Jack/to go)

8) ­\_\_\_\_their friends to the party? (they/to invite)

9) ­\_\_\_\_at the bus stop? (we/to wait)

10) ­\_\_\_\_ in the mornings? (he/to smile)

**2. Put in do or does into the gaps.**

1) ( ) Peter live with his father?

2) ( ) you learn Spanish?

3) ( ) Andrew and Martin ride their bikes to school?

4) ( ) they play in the garden?

5) ( ) Sandy's hamster live in a cage?

6) ( ) the cats sit on the wall?

7) ( ) we work in front of the computer?

8) ( ) you play the drums?

9) ( ) Steve wear pullovers?

10) ( ) I clean the bathroom?

**3. Use the correct possessive adjective.**

1. Javi and Jesus are in \_\_\_\_\_\_ (they) car.

2. Mayte is washing \_\_\_\_\_\_ (she) clothes.

3. Paula is drinking \_\_\_\_\_\_ (she) drink.

4. Is this \_\_\_\_\_\_ (I) food?

5. I am working on \_\_\_\_\_\_ (I) website.

6. You can give the dog \_\_\_\_\_\_ (it) bone.

**4. Complete each sentence using the correct modifying possessive pronoun**

1. You can choose any food to eat. The choice is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. My friends love reading. It is a favorite pastime of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. My sister and I walk the dog because it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Her coat is prettier than mine. Her coat is blue; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is brown.

5. Be more careful with John’s toys, because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are breakable.

**5. Complete the sentences with little or a few.**

1. It's raining. There are\_\_\_ people in the street.

2. Dad, I'm hungry. There is \_\_\_ food in the fridge.

3. An English test, we need \_\_\_\_ luck.

4. Mr Turner needs\_\_\_\_ time to start his car.

5. Tom, would you like some potatoes? Yes,\_\_\_ .

6. Would you like sugar in your tea? Yes,\_\_\_ .

7. Jack has got\_\_\_ friends.

**6. Put in much, many, few or little.**

1. He isn't very popular. He has \_few\_ friends.

2. Ann is very busy these days. She has --- free time.

3. Did you take --- photographs when you were on holiday?

4. I'm not very busy today. I haven't got --- to do.

5. The museum was very crowded. There were too --- people.

6. Most of the town is modern. There are --- old buildings.

7. The weather has been very dry recently. We've had --- rain.

**7. Complete the sentences with a suitable preposition where necessary.**

1. Zaragoza is \_\_\_\_ the river Ebro.

2. I usually have my hair cut \_\_\_\_ every five weeks.

3. Please buy some meat \_\_\_\_\_ the butcher’s.

4. I always get up \_\_\_\_\_ 6.30.

5. I didn’t work \_\_\_\_\_ last week.

6. Where have you been \_\_\_\_\_\_ Easter?

7. There isn’t any butter \_\_\_\_\_\_ the fridge.

8. My son’s birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ 13 April.

9. Did you have fun \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend?

10. I didn’t sleep well \_\_\_\_ last night.

**8. Complete the sentences with a suitable preposition where necessary.**

1. There’s a small shop \_\_\_\_ the end of the road.

2. My neighbour was sitting \_\_\_\_ an armchair.

3. We’d really like to live \_\_\_\_ the country.

4. The children should sit \_\_\_\_ the back seat of the car.

5. I arrived \_\_\_\_\_ time to have something to eat before the plane left.

6. I met my cousins \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend.

7. What time is the news \_\_\_\_ the radio.

8. My appointment is \_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ next month I’m going to Bristol.

10. There’s always a great film \_\_\_\_ Christmas Day.

**9.**

Television in Modern Life

A Scotsman, John Logie Baird, transmitted the first television picture on 25 October 1925.

The first person on television was a boy who worked in the office next to Baird's workroom in London.

In 1927 Baird send pictures from London to Glasgow. In 1928 he sent pictures to New York and also produced the first colour TV pictures.

A first-rate colour TV set and a video cassette recorder have become an ordinary thing in the household today.

Modern television offers the viewers several programmes on different channels. Such as:

Soap opera: a programme often on two or three times a week, which follows the lives of a group/community of people. The stories are often exciting, dramatic and hard to believe.

Quiz show or Game show: individuals, teams or families who answer questions or play different games against each other. The winner gets a prize, e.g. a car, a holiday, money.

Chat show: a programme where a presenter talks to famous people about their lives and careers, sometimes there is music as well.

Documentary: a film with factual information, often analyzing a problem in society.

A series: a number of programmes about the same situation or the same characters in different situations. This may be a comedy series or a drama series.

Current affairs programme: a programme about today's social/political problem.

In addition to regular newscasts you can see plays and films, operas and ballets, and watch all kinds of contests, quizzes, and sporting events. You can also get a lot of useful information on the educational channel. A good serial (perhaps, a detective story or a screen version of a classical novel) can keep the whole family in front of the telly for days, and don't we spend hours and hours watching our favourite football or hockey team in an important international event?

Television most definitely plays a very important part in people's lives. But is this a good thing or a bad one? Haven't we become lazier because of television? Don't we go out less often than we used to? Don't we read less?

We tend to view more and listen less, as time goes on. Take, for example, meetings between famous people in various walks of life. We like seeing the people taking part in these discussions. Merely hear their voices is not quite the same thing.

We also like to watch television programmes dealing with animals and birds and all kinds of living things in their natural surroundings, as well as to watch sporting events in actual progress. Above all, we love seeing dramatic entertainments of all kinds; the plays of many leading dramatists; dramatised versions of the works of famous novelists; lovely one-act plays, comic turns, and amusing episodes of all sorts.

We can hear symphony concerts, operas and oratorios and popular melodies all transmitted with lifelike clarity. We have an opportunity of hearing well-informed talks on archeology, history, geography, science and technology. We hear critics talking about new books, films, plays, works of art. We hear living poets reading their own poems.

**Questions:**

1. Why do we prefer to see things on the screen, and not only to hear voices , speaking about them over the radio?

2. For what do we like to watch TV programmes about animals and birds, travels and travelling?

3. Why do we like to watch sporting events in actual progress?

4. What dramatic entertainments can we see on the TV screen?

5. What makes TV musical programmes so fascinating?

6. What lectures and well-informed talks can be heard?

**Разговорные темы**

* **My flat**
* **My native city**
* **Shopping**
* **My favorite movie**
* **My ideal week-end**

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