

Необходимо выбрать один из вариантов в соответствии с порядковым номером в академическом журнале.

ЛУГАНСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ  
КУЛЬТУРЫ И ИСКУССТВ ИМ. М. МАТУСОВСКОГО

КАФЕДРА ЛИНГВИСТИКИ И МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ  
КОММУНИКАЦИИ

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № \_\_\_\_\_**  
**ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

Выполнил(а):  
студент(ка)  
\_\_\_\_ курса группы

\_\_\_\_\_  
Проверил преподаватель

Луганск

## Вариант 1

### 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Сделайте резюме данного текста и будьте готовы отвечать на вопрос по тексту.

#### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library was founded in 1800, making it the oldest federal cultural institution in the nation. On August 24, 1814, British troops burned the Capitol building (where the Library was housed) and destroyed the Library's core collection of 3,000 volumes. On January 30, 1815, Congress approved the purchase of Thomas Jefferson's personal library of 6,487 books for \$23,950.

The Library of Congress is the largest library in the world, with more than 155.3 million items on approximately 838 miles of bookshelves. The collections include more than 35 million books and other print materials, 3.4 million recordings, 13.6 million photographs, 5.4 million maps, 6.5 million pieces of sheet music and 68 million manuscripts.

The Library receives some 15,000 items each working day and adds approximately 11,000 items to the collections daily. The majority of the collections are received through the Copyright registration process, as the Library is home to the U.S. Copyright Office. Materials are also acquired through gift, purchase, other government agencies (state, local and federal), Cataloging in Publication (a pre-publication arrangement with publishers) and exchange with libraries in the United States and abroad. Items not selected for the collections or other internal purposes are used in the Library's national and international exchange programs. Through these exchanges the Library acquires material that would not be available otherwise. The remaining items are made available to other federal agencies and are then available for donation to educational institutions, public bodies and nonprofit tax-exempt organizations in the United States.

Since 1962, the Library of Congress has maintained offices abroad to acquire, catalog and preserve library and research materials from countries where such materials are essentially unavailable through conventional acquisitions methods. Overseas offices in New Delhi (India), Cairo (Egypt), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Jakarta (Indonesia), Nairobi (Kenya) and Islamabad (Pakistan) collectively acquire materials from more than 60 countries and acquire materials on behalf of United States libraries participating in the Cooperative Acquisitions Program. The Library is also collaborating with institutions around the globe to develop a World Digital Library.

Approximately half of the Library's book and serial collections are in languages other than English. The collections contain materials in some 470 languages.

The Library's African and Middle Eastern Division holds some 600,000 volumes in the non-Roman script languages of the region.

The Library's Asian Division collection holds some 2.8 million items, the largest assemblage of Chinese, Japanese and Korean materials outside of Asia, and one of the largest Tibetan collections in the world.

The Library holds the largest collection of Russian-language materials in the United States and the largest outside of Russia (more than 750,000 items). The Library's Iberian, Latin American and Caribbean collections, comprising more than 10 million items (books,

journals, newspapers, maps, manuscripts, photographs, posters, recordings, sheet music and other materials) are the largest and most complete in the world.

## **1. Выполните следующие упражнения:**

### **Use Present Continuous Tense.**

1. She (to read) magazines.
2. He (to work) hard at French.
3. Mr. White (not to give) a lecture.
4. He (to write) a letter to his brother.
5. I (to prepare) for test.
6. They (to work) at this factory.
7. She (to sit) in an arm-chair and (to watch) TV.
8. I (to have) dinner with my friends.
9. Her brother (not to go) to school.
10. He (to stand) at the table.

### **Use Present Continuous Tense.**

1. Timothy (to feed) his dog.
2. Mr. Jones (to clean) his yard.
3. Nancy (to paint) her kitchen.
4. Our neighbours (to wash) their car.
5. I (to wash) my hair.
6. Who (to fix) your sink?
7. What she (to do) now? – She (to dance).
8. The children (to brush) their teeth.
9. What he (to do) at the moment? – He (to fix) his bicycle.
10. They (to have) a big dinner together.

### **Write positive and negative sentences in Future Simple tense. Make questions.**

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea without sugar.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

### **Put the verbs into the correct form. (Future Simple tense).**

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

**Complete the following sentences.**

1. No other boy is as ...as James. (tall / taller / tallest)
2. Milk is ...than any other food. (nourishing / more nourishing / most nourishing)
3. Radium is one of the ...metals. (valuable / more valuable / most valuable)
4. Few English poets were as ...as Wordsworth. (great / greater / greatest)
5. Shimla is ...than most other hill stations in India. (famous / more famous / most famous)
6. Gold is one of the ...metals. (precious / more precious / most precious)
7. Solomon was ...than any other king. (wise / wiser / wisest)
8. Few historians write as ...as Macaulay. (well / better /best)
9. Very few books are as ... as David Copperfield. (popular / more popular / most popular)
10. A train is ...than a car. (fast / faster / fastest)

**Complete the following sentences using the correct degree of the adjective given in the brackets.**

1. My brother's handwriting is ... (bad) mine.
2. Health is ...wealth. (important)
3. Blood is ...water. (thick)
4. Everest is ...peak in the world. (high)
5. This is ...play I have ever heard on the radio. (interesting)
6. Susie is ...of all the four sisters. (beautiful)
7. The planet Mars is ...from the earth than the satellite Moon. (far)
8. The elephant is ...animal in the world. (large)
9. An ocean is certainly ... a sea. (big)
10. I am ...in cricket than in football. (interested)

**Use Future Simple or To Be Going To in the following sentences:**

- 1 A: Have you finished your essay yet?  
B: No, but I'm sure I ..... (finish) it on time.
- 2 A: I have decided what to wear for the party.  
B: Really? What .....(wear), then?
- 3 A: Why do you need hot soapy water?  
B: Because I..... (wash) the car.

- 4 A: Did you post those letters?  
B: No, I forgot. I.....(post) them this afternoon.
- 5 A: Did you book a table at the restaurant?  
B: Yes, but I don't expect it.....(be) busy.
- 6 A: I'm hungry.  
B: Me too. I..... (make) us something to eat.
- 7 A: What are you doing this weekend?  
B: Oh, I.....(probably/visit) my grandparents.
- 8 A: Look at that dog!  
B: Oh yes! It .....(swim) across the river.
- 9 A: Tony is nearly eighteen, isn't he?  
B: Yes. He .....(work) for his father when he leaves school.
- 10 A: Are you going into town today?  
B: Yes. I.....(give) you a lift if you like.

**Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Indefinite tense or use BE GOING TO form.**

1. Did you remember to book seats? – Oh no, I forgot. I (*telephone*) for them now.
2. The fire has gone out! – So it has. I (*go*) and get some sticks.
3. He has just been taken to hospital with a broken leg. – I'm sorry to hear that. I (*send*) him some grapes.
4. I've hired a typewriter and I (*learn*) to type.
5. I see that you have a loom. You (*do*) some weaving?
6. I can't understand this letter. – I (*call*) my son. He (*translate*) it for you.
7. You (*buy*) meat? – No, I (*not eat*) meat any more. I (*eat*) vegetables.
8. You've bought a lot of paint. You (*redecorate*) your kitchen?
9. Look what I've just bought at an auction! – What an extraordinary thing! Where you (*put*) it?
10. Why are you peeling that bit of garlic? – I (*put*) it in the stew.
11. What you (*do*) when you grow up? – I (*be*) an acrobat in a circus.
12. This dress is too long. What you (*do*) with it? – I (*shorten*) the skirt.
13. That tree makes the house very dark. – Very well, I (*cut*) it down.

**For each sentence change the adjective into an adverb.**

1. The ballerina moved around very \_\_\_\_\_ (graceful).
2. David \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) won the first race.
3. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ (exact) how much money he makes.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (honest) don't know what John told his sister.

5. The singer of the band sang very \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) during the concert.
6. My friend Tom always speaks very \_\_\_\_\_ (loud).
7. You speak English very \_\_\_\_\_ (good).
8. These days I am so busy at work that I \_\_\_\_\_ (rare) have time to go out.
9. Sometimes I like to spend the day just lying in bed \_\_\_\_\_ (lazy).
10. The police officer made sure that she got home \_\_\_\_\_ (safe).

**Fill in the correct ADVERB FORM (comparative or superlative) of the adjectives in brackets.**

1. I speak English (fluent) now than last year.
2. She greeted me (polite) of all.
3. She smiled (happy) than before.
4. This girl dances (graceful) of all.
5. Could you write (clear) ?
6. Planes can fly (high) than birds.
7. He had an accident last year. Now, he drives (careful) than before.
8. Jim can run (fast) than John.
9. Our team played (bad) of all.
10. He worked (hard) than ever before.

**2. Подготовьте разговорные темы:**

- *My plans for the future*
- *What am I going to do this summer*
- *My favourite book*
- *Why English is important for my future profession*
- *The country I would like to visit*

**3. Подготовить текст для чтения и перевода 8 тыс. печ. знаков.**

**Вариант 2**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Сделайте резюме данного текста и будьте готовы отвечать на вопрос по тексту.**

**THE BRITISH MUSEUM**

There are many museums in London. One of them is the Tate Gallery in Millbank, which presents modern masters of England and France. There are some fine examples of modern sculpture. Its collection of French Impressionists is marvelous. There is the Victoria and Albert Museum in Brompton Road. It has an outstanding collection of the applied arts of all countries and periods.

The National Gallery in Trafalgar Square has one of the best picture collection in the world. It has the most valuable display of French paintings from the early of the Impressionists, and, of course, the finest English painting, with Gainsborough, Turner, Constable and others. It shows the progress of Italian painting from the medieval to the Renaissance, some outstanding pictures of the old Roman masters. It also has a great variety of Dutch and Flemish masters and an excellent choice of Spanish painters. There are great treasures dispersed in private collections all over the world. The Queen's collection is the most valuable among them.

The British Museum is a museum in London, founded in 1753. It contains one of the world's richest collections of antiquities and (until 1997) one of the largest libraries in the world: British Library.

The British Museum's collection of seven million objects representing the rich history of human cultures mirrors the city of London's global variety. It includes monuments of primitive and antique culture, Ancient East culture, the richest collection of engravings, pictures, ceramics, coins.

The British Museum library is now named the British national library. It was formed in 1973 from the British Museum library and other national collections. It has a copy of every book that is printed in the English language, so that there are more than six million books there. They receive nearly two thousand books and papers daily. The British Museum Library has a very big collection of printed books and manuscripts, both old and new. You can see beautifully illustrated old manuscripts which they keep in glass cases. You can also find there some of the first English books printed by Caxton. Caxton was a printer who lived in the fifteenth century. He made the first printing-press in England. In the reading-room of the British Museum many famous men have read and studied. Charles Dickens, a very popular English writer and the author of 'David Copperfield', 'Oliver Twist', 'Dombey and Son' and other books, spent a lot of time in the British Museum Library.

## 1. Выполните следующие упражнения:

**Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous instead of infinitives in brackets.**

1. What you (*to think*) of this drawing? – I (*to think*) it (*to be*) excellent.
2. A holiday camp usually (*to have*) its own swimming-pool and tennis courts.
3. She (*to play*) at the concert tonight.
4. You (*to like*) to spend your holidays with hundreds of other people?
5. What you (*to listen*)to? – It (*to seem*) to me I (*to hear*) a strange noise outside.
6. You (*to read*)anything in English now? – Yes, I (*to read*) a play by Oscar Wilde.
7. I'll join them in their trip with pleasure if they (*to invite*) me
8. I (*not to see*) what you (*to drive*) at.
9. You (*to enjoy*) the trip.
10. Can I see Doctor Trench? – I'm sorry you can't; he (*to have*) his breakfast.

**Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous instead of infinitives in brackets.**

1. Stop smoking! The room (*is*) full of smoke which (*to come*) from your pipe. Usually nobody (*to smoke*) in here as mother can't stand it.



2. The woman who (*to speak*) with my sister in the yard (*is*) our neighbor who (*to live*) across the street.
3. You (*to ask*) too much of me. I (*to be*) quite powerless to help you.
4. You (*to hear*) the speaker well? – Yes, I (*to hear*) him clearly. I (*to listen*) very attentively, but still I (*not to understand*) what he (*to drive*) at.
5. You (*to go*) in my direction? I can give you a lift.
6. It (*to be*) a very interesting scientific film. In it you can see how the grass (*to grow*) and the flowers (*to unfold*) their petals right before your eyes.
7. I (*to look*) at the barometer and (*to see*) that it (*to fall*).
8. Don't enter the study. Father (*to work*) there and he (*not to like*) to be disturbed.
9. You (*to see*) that woman in the corner? She (*to have*) her dessert now. As soon as she (*to leave*) we (*to occupy*) the table.
10. Where you (*to hurry*)? – I (*to be*) afraid to miss the train.

**Translate the following sentences into English using Future Simple Tense.**

1. Я зроблю ці вправи завтра.
2. Завтра він не працює.
3. Ви завтра йдете на нову виставу?
4. Він тимчасово не буде працювати.
5. Ми не будемо брати участі у дискусії.
6. Йому буде 30 наступного року.
7. Вона не зробить цього.
8. Майкл стане гарним батьком.
9. Я не піду до кінотеатру післязавтра.
10. Скільки буде коштувати ця книга через рік?

**Put the verbs into the correct form. (Future Simple tense).**

- 1) They \_\_\_\_\_ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She \_\_\_\_\_ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother \_\_\_\_\_ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Ann \_\_\_\_\_ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother \_\_\_\_\_ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She \_\_\_\_\_ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife \_\_\_\_\_ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ coffee? (to drink)

**Open the brackets using the following adverb in a correct form.**

1. Jack dances very (good, well) and never steps on people's feet.
2. This train goes (fast, fastly).
3. The soup smells (awful, awfully).
4. Helen worked very (hard, hardly) and was given an extra holiday.
5. One boxer hit the other really (hard, hardly) right in the chin.
6. Everyone in the team played (good, well).
7. She was (fatally, deadly) injured in the crash.
8. Take it (easy, easily).

9. That suits me (fine, finely).
10. You can speak (free, freely). I won't tell anyone what you say.

**Open the brackets using the following adverb in a correct form.**

1. I hate arriving (late, lately).
2. I haven't been to the theatre much (lately, late).
3. Throw it as (highly, high) as you can.
4. I can (highly, high) recommend it.
5. He can jump really (high, highly).
6. My friends are (mostly, most) non-smokers.
7. You are a (most, mostly) unusual person.
8. She is sleeping (sound, soundly).
9. Can you be there at 6 o'clock (sharp, sharply)?
10. She looked at him (sharply, sharp).

**Make the following sentences into the negative and interrogative forms.**

1. I'm going to work in summer.
2. We're going to get married in June.
3. He is going to paint at school.
4. Ann is going to be a teacher.
5. I am going to become a dancer.
6. We are going to the cinema tomorrow.
7. Helen and Nick are going to the concert tonight.
8. Mary is going to become an aunt.
9. It is going to be rain.
10. I am going to Kyiv in two weeks.

**Open the brackets using the structure "to be going to".**

1. John and his friends (to go) to the library in two hours.
2. Ann (to enter) the university in June.
3. A young man (to buy) a laptop.
4. The old man (to walk) about the room.
5. The dog (to lie) on the floor.
6. You (to have) a break?
7. What language you (to study)?
8. Who (to do) tonight?
9. What they (to talk) about?
10. It (to snow).

**Make comparative and superlative adjectives:**

Small; young; thin; thick; tall; fine; new; straight; few; easy; busy; dirty; famous; beautiful; difficult; serious; comfortable; expensive; suitable; charming. good; much; bad; little; many.

**Open the brackets and make affirmative sentences. (Degrees of comparison of adjectives)**

1. February is (cold) than March.
2. John Williams is (young) than me.

3. Lake Baikal is (deep) than this lake.
4. Peter is (tall) than Boris.
5. Our flat is (more/less) comfortable than yours.
6. This dictation is (more/less) difficult than yesterday's one.
7. This bird is (more/less) beautiful than ours.
8. Alex's wrist-watch is (more/less) expensive than mine.

## 2. Подготовьте разговорные темы:

- *My plans for the future*
- *What am I going to do this summer*
- *My favourite book*
- *Why English is important for my future profession*
- *The country I would like to visit*

## 3. Подготовить текст для чтения и перевода 8 тыс. печ. знаков.

### Вариант 3

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Сделайте резюме данного текста и будьте готовы отвечать на вопрос по тексту.**

### BRITISH THEATRES

Until recently the history of the English theatre has been built around actors rather than companies. It has been hard to find any London theatre that even had a consistent policy. There are no permanent staff in British theatres. A play is rehearsed for a few weeks by a company of actors working together mostly for the first time and it is allowed to run as long as it draws the money and pays its way.

Another peculiarity of the theatres in Great Britain is as follows: there are two kinds of seats, which can be booked in advance (bookable), and unbookable once they have no numbers and the spectators occupy them on the principle: first come - first served. In ancient times plays were acted inside churches and later on the market places.

The first theatre in England "The Blackfriars" built in 1576, and "The Swan Theatre" built in 1596, which is closely connected with William Shakespeare. Speaking about our times we should first of all mention "The English National Theatre", "The Royal Shakespeare Company" and "Covent Garden".

"Covent Garden" used to be a fashionable promenade - it was, before then, a convent garden - but when it became overrun with flower-sellers, orange-vendors and vegetable-growers, the people moved to more exclusive surroundings farther west, such as "St. James's Square".

The first "Covent Garden theatre" was built in 1732. It was burnt down in 1808 and rebuilt exactly a year later. It opened in September 1809, with Shakespeare's "Macbeth". Since the middle of the last century "Covent Garden" became exclusively devoted to opera.

Now "Covent Garden" is busier than ever, it is one of the few well-known opera houses open for 11 months of the year and it employs over 600 people both of the Opera company and the Royal Ballet.

#### THE NATIONAL THEATRE

It took over the hundred years to establish a national theatre company. Its first director from 1962 was Lawrence Olivier. This is the first state theatre Britain has ever had. A special building for it was opened in 1976. It has three theatres in one: "The Olivier theatre", the biggest is for the main classical repertoire; "The Lyttelton", a bit smaller is for new writing and for visiting foreign countries and "The Cottesloe theatre", the smallest is used for experimental writing and productions. "The Royal Shakespeare company" are divided between the country and the capital and it produces plays mainly by Shakespeare and his contemporaries when it performs in "Stratford-on-Avon", and modern plays in its two auditoria in the Cities, Barbican centre.

#### **Выполните следующие упражнения:**

##### **Use Present Continuous or Present Simple Tense.**

1. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English exercise.
2. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning.
3. Your friend (to do) his homework now?
4. Your friend (to go) to school in the morning?
5. Look! The baby (to sleep).
6. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner.
7. My grandmother (not to work). She is on pension.
8. My father (not to sleep) now. He (work) in the garden.
9. I usually (to get) up at ten o'clock in the morning.
10. What your sister (to do) now? - She (to wash) her face and hands.
11. When you usually (to come) home after school? - I (to come) at three o'clock.
12. Your cousin (to work)? - He (to work) at a hospital.
13. Your sister (to study) at an institute? - No, she (to study) at school.
14. My cousin (to go) to school every day.
15. My mother (not to play) the piano now. She (to play) the piano in the morning.

##### **Open the brackets using the given verbs in Present Continuous, Present Simple, Future Simple.**

1. The match (finish) at half past nine, so I'll be at home by ten o'clock.
2. My elder sister (finish) school in June.
3. The population of our city (reach) one million by 2010.
4. There is somebody at the door. I (open).
5. Sam's plane (arrive) at midnight.
6. My sister (not/rest) now. She (help) mother in the kitchen. She (help) mother every day.
7. We (go) to the country the day after tomorrow.
8. She (cook) breakfast for us.
9. I (meet) Jane after work today.
10. My sister (learn) French at night school.
11. The bag looks heavy. I (help) you with it.

12. I fell a bit hungry. I think I (take) something to eat.

**Open the brackets using the given verbs in Present Simple or Future Simple.**

1. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come).
2. You (to go) to the library with us? - No, I ... I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish).
3. Ring me up before you (to come).
4. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today.
5. I (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize).
6. Peter (to introduce) us to his friend as soon as we (to meet) them.
7. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come).

**Write positive or negative sentences in Future Simple Tense.**

1. (I/do/this/later)
2. (We/go shopping)
3. (The sun/shine)
4. (Peter/call/you)
5. (They/be/there)
6. It (rain/not) tomorrow.
7. I promise I (be/not) late.
8. We (start/not) to watch the film without you.
9. The bus (wait/not) for us.
10. He (believe/not) us.

**Write questions in Future Simple Tense.**

1. (what/learn/they) ?
2. (it/snow) ?
3. (when/you/come/home) ?
4. (she/forgive/me) ?
5. (what/say/he) ?

**Fill in the correct adverb form (comparative or superlative) of the adjectives in brackets.**

1. I speak English (fluent) now than last year.
2. She greeted me (polite) of all.
3. She smiled (happy) than before.
4. This girl dances (graceful) of all.
5. Could you write (clear) ?
6. Planes can fly (high) than birds.
7. He had an accident last year. Now, he drives (careful) than before.
8. Jim can run (fast) than John.
9. Our team played (bad) of all.
10. He worked (hard) than ever before.

**Fill in the correct forms of adverbs and adjectives.**

1. Sam's idea sounds a (good) but I like Carol's idea even a (good).
2. Every morning I get up 10 minutes a (early) than my sister.
3. What are the a(dangerous) animals in Australia?
4. I can run as a(fast) as my elder brother.
5. You should buy the blue sweater. It suits you a(good) than the red one and I think it fits a(perfect)
6. If you worked a (careful), you would make a(few) mistakes.
7. Joy Fielding writes the a (exciting) books I've ever read.
8. Caroline is the a (pretty) dressed girl in this room.
9. Vienna is the a (large) town in Austria.
10. Please, speak a (clear), I a(hard) understand the instructions.
11. Bob ran a (slow) than his classmates.
12. Jo is the a (good) footballer in my team and he plays very a(fair).

**Complete the following exercise with adjective or adverb form of the words.**

1. That pitbull looks . (angry)
2. She spoke . (quiet)
3. Erica listened to her mother . (careful)
4. Mary makes mistakes. (careless)
5. Children grow (quick)
6. He is very today. (happy)
7. It's raining . (heavy)
8. Morgan was hurt in a car accident. (serious)
9. His situation was very . (serious)

**Continue the following sentences (with the construction “to be going to”) and make them interrogative.**

1. I am going to....
2. You are going to ....
3. He is going to .....
4. She is going to .....
5. It is going to .....
6. We are going to.....
7. They are going to .....

**Make questions from the following sentences**

1. I'm going to see him later today.
2. They're going to launch it next month.
3. We're going to have lunch first.

4. She's going to see what she can do.
5. I'm not going to talk for very long.

### **Подготовьте разговорные темы:**

- *My plans for the future*
- *What am I going to do this summer*
- *My favourite book*
- *Why English is important for my future profession*
- *The country I would like to visit*

**Подготовить текст для чтения и перевода 8 тыс. печ. знаков.**

## **Вариант 4**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Сделайте резюме данного текста и будьте готовы отвечать на вопрос по тексту.**

### **Mass Media in the UK**

In Britain more national and regional newspapers are sold per head than in any other Western country, a fact which emphasises the important role of the press in forming public and political opinion.

The regional or local press is, compared to the national dailies, less significant, except in Scotland and Wales, which still have a strong national identity. But complete information can only be obtained by reading both a national and a regional paper.

There are also numerous weekly, fortnightly and monthly ethnic minority publications being published by members of ethnic minorities e.g. Asians, Indians or people from the Caribbean. Newspaper reading is also part of the traditional British Sunday. National Sundays have a circulation of about 16 million copies (dailies of about 14 million).

The national newspapers, which are distributed throughout the country, are traditionally classified as either 'quality' papers or 'popular' papers. It is important to state that the striking difference between them reflects the gap between Britain's social classes.

Populars are mass-circulation tabloids, which are cheaper in price and of lower standards. The so-called yellow-press is read by lower middle classes and working class people, and also by commuters. The format is the handy tabloid (which means small-sheet). There are words in bold face type, sensational headlines and illustration with (colour) photos to arouse the reader's attention. The tabloids, which are written in an emotional, colloquial and informal style, use everyday English.

There is a sensational treatment of news with emphasis on 'human interests' stories and scandals; some of them are down-market in their use of sex to boost sales. Political reporting is superficial, articles are sometimes more openly tendentious.

### **Выполните следующие упражнения:**

**Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous instead of infinitives in brackets.**

1. I (to write) a composition now.
2. I (not to drink) milk now.
3. I (to go) for a walk after dinner.
4. I (not to go) to the theatre every Sunday.
5. He (not to read) now.
6. He (to play) now.
7. He (to play) now?
8. My mother (to work) at a factory.
9. My aunt (not to work) at a shop.
10. You (to work) at an office?
11. My friend (to live) in St. Petersburg.
12. My cousin (not to live) in Miami.
13. The children (not to sleep) now.
14. The children (to play) in the yard every day.
15. They (not to go) to the stadium on Monday.
16. She (to read) in the evening.
17. She (not to read) in the morning.
18. She (not to read) now.
19. Your father (to work) at this factory?
20. You (to play) chess now?
21. Look at the sky: the clouds (to move) slowly, the sun (to appear) from behind the clouds, it (to get) warmer.
22. How is your brother? - - He is not well yet, but his health (to improve) day after day.
23. Listen! Who (to play) the piano in the next room?

**Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous.**

1. Mrs. Jones (*sweep*) the steps outside her house.
2. It's a lovely day. The sun (*shine*) and the birds (*sing*).
3. Why Julia (*not wear*) her new shoes?
4. It (*rain*)? - Yes, it (*rain*) very hard. You can't go out.
5. What you (*read*) now? - I (*read*) "Romeo and Juliet".
6. Somebody (*knock*) at the door. Shall I answer it?
7. Why you (*make*) a cake? Someone (*come*) to tea?
8. Where is Tom? - He (*lie*) under his car.
9. Mother (*rest*) now. She always rests after lunch.
10. She (*not work*) at the moment, she (*swim*) in the swimming-pool.
11. They (*watch*) TV now? - No, they (*sleep*).

**Make comparative and superlative forms of adjective**



happy – \_\_\_\_\_

clever – \_\_\_\_\_

comfortable – \_\_\_\_\_

interesting – \_\_\_\_\_

bad – \_\_\_\_\_

narrow – \_\_\_\_\_

far – \_\_\_\_\_

**Translate into English using degrees of comparatives of adjectives.**

1. Він завжди приходить на роботу раніше, ніж вона.
2. Ганна — найвродливіша серед її подруг.
3. Наш будинок великий. Але ваш будинок більший, ніж наш.
4. Вчора погода була погана, сьогодні гірша, а завтра, можливо, буде ще гірша.
5. Оповідання, яке я прочитав учора, не таке довге, як оповідання, що ви читаете зараз.
6. Я гадаю, що чим жаркіше літо, тим холодніша зима.
7. Ці яблука погані. Купи мені яблука кращі, ніж ти купував учора.

**Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Indefinite tense or use BE GOING TO form.**

1. Why have you set your alarm to go off at five-thirty? – Because I (*get*) up then. I have got a lot to do.
2. You look frozen. Sit down by the fire and I (*make*) you a cup of tea.
3. They've bought a rope and they (*tow*) the car to the garage.
4. I haven't bought any cigarettes because I (*give*) up smoking.
5. I have tried to explain but she doesn't understand English. – I (*say*) it to her in German: perhaps she'll understand that.
6. I've come without any money. – Never mind, I (*lend*) you some. How much do you want?
7. They've hired a bulldozer. They (*clear*) away this rubble.
8. I've torn my dress. – I (*mend*) it for you.
9. I've bought some blue velvet and I (*make*) curtains for this room.
10. There's the phone again. Take no notice. – You (*not answer*) it?

**Use Future Simple or To Be Going To in the following sentences:**

1. A: Your shirt is dirty.  
B: Oh dear! I.....(change) into another one.
2. A: I hope we .....(not/arrive) late for the meeting.  
B: Don't worry. There's plenty of time.

3. A: I'm really thirsty after all that hard work.  
B: I.....(make) some tea.
  
4. A: Did you give Steve his present?  
B: No. I .....(give) it to him tonight at dinner.
  
5. A: Watch out! You..... (bang) your head on the doorframe.  
B: Oh! I didn't realise it was so low.

**Complete the following sentences using the correct degree of adjectives and adverbs given in the brackets.**

1. I like living in the country. It's a lot ...more peaceful... (peaceful) than the city
2. I felt very ill last week, but I'm slightly.....(good) now.
3. I can't hear you. Could you speak a little..... (loud) please?
4. Steven is.....(tall) boy in the basketball team.
5. This computer is very old. I need something ..... (modern).
6. The new library is far ..... (close) to my house than the old one.
7. Jane's new haircut makes her look ..... (attractive).
8. This jacket was by far ..... (expensive) in the shop.

**Fill in the words in brackets as adjective or adverb.**

1. He reads a book. (quick)
  
2. Mandy is a girl. (pretty)
  
3. The class is loud today. (terrible)
  
4. Max is a singer. (good)
  
5. You can open this tin. (easy)
  
6. It's a day today. (terrible)
  
7. She sings the song . (good)
  
8. He is a driver. (careful)
  
9. He drives the car . (careful)
  
10. The dog barks . (loud)

**Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Indefinite tense.**

1. I (*know*) the result of our test paper in a week.

2. You (*be*) in Rome tonight.
3. You (*have*) time to help me tomorrow?
4. It (*matter*) if I don't come home till morning?
5. You (*be able*) to drive after another five lessons.
6. I (*remember*) this day all my life.
7. Do you think that he (*recognize*) me?
8. He (*lend*) it to you if you ask him.
9. I hope I (*find*) it.
10. He (*believe*) whatever you tell him.

**Turn the following sentences into Future Indefinite tense.**

1. He plays soccer.
2. They don't go to the theatre too often.
3. She told him to clean the room.
4. We managed to persuade him not to take up wrestling.
5. It rained all day.
6. I have read the book.
7. You study at the University of California.
8. He doesn't prepare his homework properly.
9. I didn't have a good breakfast, so I was hungry.
10. We repaired his old bicycle.
11. She swims perfectly.
12. They didn't arrive in time for lunch.
13. We gave her a small teddy-bear for her eighth birthday.
14. I didn't come to see them in the village.
15. That girl studies very hard and gets good marks for her knowledge.

**Подготовьте разговорные темы:**

- *My plans for the future*
- *What am I going to do this summer*
- *My favourite book*
- *Why English is important for my future profession*
- *The country I would like to visit*

**Подготовить текст для чтения и перевода 8 тыс. печ. знаков.**

### **Вариант 5**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Сделайте резюме данного текста и будьте готовы отвечать на вопрос по тексту.**

**READING**

**CHOREOGRAPHY**

The composition of dance is creative in the same way in which the composition of music is. The notation of dance, however, is a work of analysis and reporting, performed generally by people other than the choreographer, in language or signs that may well not be understood by the creator.

During the Renaissance, dance masters in Italy, such as Domenico da Piacenza, taught social dances at court and probably began to invent new ones or arrange variants of known dances, thus combining a creative function with their educational ones. Staged ballet employed the same steps and movements as social dance and differed from it principally in floor arrangement and visual projection.

In the 16th century, dance masters at the French court so organized the floor patterns and theatrical and artistic contexts of their social dances as to initiate a choreographic form, the ballet de cour. In the two centuries that followed, the gap between social dance and theatrical dance widened until ballet in the 19th century achieved a basically independent vocabulary.

The ballet master of this era, the choreographer, was an arranger of dance as a theatrical art. The giant of late 18th-century choreographic art was Jean-Georges Noverre, whose work and writings made the dramatic ballet, or ballet d'action, celebrated. In this, ballet incorporated mime as well as academic dances, giving expression to the dance by narrative and histrionic context. After Noverre and his contemporary Gasparo Angiolini, others developed this trend in various ways—especially Jean Dauberval in the realistic depiction of contemporary country folk, Charles Didelot in moving toward Romantic stage illusion and fantasy, and Salvatore Viganò in the dramatic use of the ensemble (choreodramma) and naturalness of tragic gesture.

The choreographers of the Romantic movement employed ballet, as codified by such masters as Carlo Blasis, chiefly in the ballet d'action theatrical forms of Noverre's day or in opera divertissements (balletic interludes). The ballerina, her role heightened by the newly invented pointework (position of balance on extreme tip of toe), and the female corps de ballet both acquired new prominence. The choreographers who best developed the art of theatrical dance narrative were August Bournonville in Copenhagen; Jules Perrot, particularly in London and St. Petersburg; and Marius Petipa, who in St. Petersburg brought the spectacular classical ballet d'action to its peak in such works as *The Sleeping Beauty*, in which extended and complex suites of classical dance brought poetic and metaphorical expression to the plot.

The only absolute rules in choreography today are that it should impose order upon dance beyond the level of pure improvisation and that it should shape dance in the three dimensions of space and the fourth dimension of time, as well as according to the potential of the human body.

#### **4. Выполните следующие упражнения:**

**Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous.**

1. I'm afraid I've broken one of your coffee pots. – Don't worry. I (*not like*) that set anyway.
2. Right now James (*read*) an article in the newspaper, but he (*understand, not*) it. Some of the vocabulary (*be*) too difficult for him.
3. I (*wear*) my sunglasses today because the sun is very strong.
4. Right now the pupils (*look*) at the board. They (*see*) some words on the board.

5. You (*enjoy*) yourself or would you like to leave now? – I (*enjoy*) myself very much. I (*want*) to stay to the end.
6. I (*need*) to call my parents today and tell them about my new apartment. They can't call me because they (*know, not*) my new telephone number.
7. Tom can't have the newspaper now because his aunt (*read*) it.
8. This tea is good. I (*like*) it. What kind is it? I (*prefer*) tea to coffee. How about you?
9. I'm busy at the moment. I (*decorate*) the sitting room.
10. Right now the children (*be*) at the beach. They (*have*) a good time. They (*have*) a beach ball, and they (*play*) catch with it. They (*like*) to play catch. Their parents (*sunbathe*). They (*try*) to get a tan. They (*listen*) to some music on the radio. They also (*hear*) the sound of sea gulls and the waves.

**Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous.**

1. Mary usually (*learn*) languages very quickly but she (*not seem*) able to learn modern French.
2. I often (*buy*) lottery tickets but I never (*win*) anything.
3. You (*like*) this necklace? I (*give*) it to my daughter for her birthday tomorrow.
4. You always (*write*) with your left hand?
5. Where are the children? – In the living room – What they (*do*)? They (*watch*) TV? – No, they (*play*) a game.
6. I won't tell you my secret unless you (*promise*) not to tell anyone. – I (*promise*).
7. You (*love*) him? – No, I (*like*) him a lot but I (*not love*) him.
8. You (*dream*) at night. – Yes, I always (*dream*) and if I (*eat*) too much supper I (*have*) nightmares.
9. The milk (*smell*) sour. You (*keep*) milk a long time?
10. You (*see*) my car keys anywhere? – No, I (*look*) for them but I (*not see*) them.

**Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Indefinite tense or use BE GOING TO form.**

1. Did you remember to book seats? – Oh no, I forgot. I (*telephone*) for them now.
2. The fire has gone out! – So it has. I (*go*) and get some sticks.
3. He has just been taken to hospital with a broken leg. – I'm sorry to hear that. I (*send*) him some grapes.
4. I've hired a typewriter and I (*learn*) to type.
5. I see that you have a loom. You (*do*) some weaving?
6. I can't understand this letter. – I (*call*) my son. He (*translate*) it for you.
7. You (*buy*) meat? – No, I (*not eat*) meat any more. I (*eat*) vegetables.
8. You've bought a lot of paint. You (*redecorate*) your kitchen?
9. Look what I've just bought at an auction! – What an extraordinary thing! Where you (*put*) it?
10. Why are you peeling that bit of garlic? – I (*put*) it in the stew.

**Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Indefinite tense or use BE GOING TO form.**

1. Why have you set your alarm to go off at five-thirty? – Because I (*get*) up then. I have got a lot to do.
2. You look frozen. Sit down by the fire and I (*make*) you a cup of tea.
3. They've bought a rope and they (*tow*) the car to the garage.
4. I haven't bought any cigarettes because I (*give*) up smoking.
5. I have tried to explain but she doesn't understand English. – I (*say*) it to her in German: perhaps she'll understand that.

6. I've come without any money. – Never mind, I (*lend*) you some. How much do you want?
7. They've hired a bulldozer. They (*clear*) away this rubble.
8. I've torn my dress. – I (*mend*) it for you.
9. I've bought some blue velvet and I (*make*) curtains for this room.
10. There's the phone again. Take no notice. – You (*not answer*) it?

**Exercise 3. Use Future Simple to fill the spaces in the following sentences.**

1. When you are in bed I \_\_\_\_\_ be at work.
2. Who'll help me? – I \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ we do now? – Wait.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ tell the same story over and over again.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ not come here again.
6. Who \_\_\_\_\_ take this letter to the post for me? – I \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Do you know the way? – No. – Then I \_\_\_\_\_ show you.
8. Where \_\_\_\_\_ I put it? – Put it behind the piano.
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ you do with all the food that's left over?
10. By this time next year I \_\_\_\_\_ be earning my own living.

**Make the following sentences negative using the shortened negative forms of WON'T. Suggest some changes in the meaning of the sentences.**

1. I like this man and I will help him.
2. He will meet her, because they will not be in different places.
3. My husband will cut down the tree, because he hasn't got a lot of other jobs to do.
4. Tom will come to our party, because he will not be away on that date.
5. Peter says that he will come to our party. He approves of parties.
6. She says that she will lend me the book because I always give books back.
7. We'll be in the same firm and at the same departments, so we'll work together.
8. They were very kind to me. I'll go there again.
9. I'll borrow his van again. The brakes work properly.
10. She says that she will send the child to school. She thinks it's far better to educate children at school than at home.

**Put an adjective or an adverb.**

1. He is a boy. (clever)
2. He is tired because he has worked . (hard)
3. He isn't tired because he has worked. (hard)
4. She is a girl. (quiet)
5. She went to bed . (quiet)
6. He is not a good student but he writes . (good)
7. You should speak more . (soft)
8. The children behaved . (bad)
9. The brave men fought . (brave)
10. They lived together . (happy)
11. She looks . (pretty)
12. That milk tastes . (sour)
13. I don't know where they live. (exact)
14. She turned . (pale)
15. This brown fur feels . (soft)

**Complete the following sentences using adverbs.**

1. They laughed (happy)
2. The dog ran (quick)
3. Ruth solved the problem (easy)
4. Bob spoke about his new job (dramatic)
5. She is always adressed. (beautiful)
6. You are writing too (slow)
7. She spoke about him. (nice)
8. I think you are working (hard)
9. He drives very (careful)
10. His temperature went up (fast)

**Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).**

1. My house is (big) than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful) than that one.
3. This is the (interesting) book I have ever read.
4. Non-smokers usually live (long) than smokers.
5. Which is the (dangerous) animal in the world?
6. A holiday by the sea is (good) than a holiday in the mountains.
7. It is strange but often a coke is (expensive) than a beer.
8. Who is the (rich) woman on earth?
9. The weather this summer is even (bad) than last summer.
10. He was the (clever) thief of all.

**Complete the following sentences using the correct degree of the adjective given in the brackets.**

1. My brother's handwriting is ..... (bad) mine.
2. Health is ..... wealth. (important)
3. Blood is ..... water. (thick)
4. Everest is ..... peak in the world. (high)
5. This is ..... play I have ever heard on the radio. (interesting)
6. Susie is ..... of all the four sisters. (beautiful)
7. The planet Mars is ..... from the earth than the satellite Moon. (far)
8. The elephant is ..... animal in the world. (large)
9. An ocean is certainly ..... a sea. (big)
10. I am ..... in cricket than in football. (interested)

**5. Подготовьте разговорные темы:**

- *My plans for the future*

- *What am I going to do this summer*
- *My favourite book*
- *Why English is important for my future profession*
- *The country I would like to visit*

**Подготовить текст для чтения и перевода 8 тыс. печ. знаков.**

## **Вариант 6**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Сделайте резюме данного текста и будьте готовы отвечать на вопрос по тексту.**

### **HOW TO BECOME A FILM AND TELEVISION ACTOR**

Have you ever dreamed of one day becoming a famous Hollywood actor? If so, the first thing you need to realize is that this dream can become a reality if you're willing to put in the time, training, dedication, passion and patience required to make it in Hollywood.

If you've always wondered how to become a film or television actor, then here are ten steps that may not get you the role of a lifetime, but they will help you to treat your acting career as a career and not simply as something you choose to do for fun.

Keep in mind that if you're hoping to become a theater actor, some of these may not apply to you. However, all ten steps are good to keep in mind no matter what type of acting you decide to pursue.

Seems like a given, doesn't it? But I can't tell you the number of people that come out to Hollywood thinking that all they need to do is get a job as a waiter at some popular restaurant, meet an agent, get "discovered" and then it's nothing but champagne and caviar from there. Uh...no.

Acting is first and foremost a craft. The best of the Hollywood actors understand this and no matter how far they have come in their careers, they are constantly looking to improve upon their craft. They take classes, work with acting and dialogue coaches, they study life experiences, etc. They know full well that even after a lifetime of work and study, they may never reach absolute perfection.

So, for you, it's imperative that you take a wide variety of acting classes. Work in a wide variety of styles with as many different groups of people that you can find. Try it all. From Shakespeare to comedy, from improv to cinema verite -- the more you know, the more well rounded you'll be and ultimately, the better prepared you'll be for whatever roles come your way.

## **6. Выполните следующие упражнения:**

**Use Present Continuous (NOW)**



1. My book (to lie) on the table.
2. They (to work).
3. The doctor and her patient (to talk).
4. We (to cook) dinner. My mother (to make) a salad.
5. A young man (to drive) a car. He (to listen) music.
6. My grandfather (to read) a book.
7. The pen (to lie) on the floor.
8. You (to have) a break?
9. She still (to sing).

### Use Present Continuous (NOW)

1. The boys (to run) about in the garden.
2. I (to do) my homework.
3. John and his friends (to go) to the library.
4. Ann (to sit) at her desk. She (to study) geography.
5. A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette.
6. The old man (to walk) about the room.
7. The dog (to lie) on the floor.
8. You (to have) a break?
9. What language you (to study)?
10. Who (to lie) on the sofa?
11. What they (to talk) about?
12. It still (to rain).

### Write positive sentences in *will* Future

1. We (help)  you.
2. I (get)  you a drink.
3. I think our team (win)  the match.
4. Maybe she (do)  a language course in Malta.
5. I (buy)  the tickets.

6. Perhaps she (do)  this for you.
7. Maybe we (stay)  at home.
8. She hopes that he (cook)  dinner tonight.
9. I'm sure they (understand)  your problem.
10. They (go / probably)  to the party.

**Put the verbs into the correct form (future I). Use going to.**

1. It (rain)  is going to .
2. They (eat)  stew.
3. I (wear)  blue shoes tonight.
4. We (not / help)  you.
5. Jack (not / walk)  home.
6. (cook / you)  dinner?
7. Sue (share / not)  her biscuits.
8. (leave / they)  the house?
9. (take part / she)  in the contest?
10. I (not / spend)  my holiday abroad this year.

**Fill in the words in brackets as adjective or adverb**

- 1) He  reads a book. (*quick*)
- 2) Mandy is a  girl. (*pretty*)
- 3) The class is  loud today. (*terrible*)
- 4) Max is a  singer. (*good*)
- 5) You can  open this tin. (*easy*)
- 6) It's a  day today. (*terrible*)
- 7) She sings the song . (*good*)
- 8) He is a  driver. (*careful*)
- 9) He drives the car . (*careful*)
- 10) The dog barks . (*loud*)

**Compare the following adverbs.**

- 1) fast -  -   
2) well -  -   
3) carefully -  -   
4) often -  -   
5) badly -  -   
6) hard -  -   
7) clearly -  -   
8) little -  -   
9) much -  -   
10) early -  -

**7. Подготовьте разговорные темы:**

- *My plans for the future*
- *What am I going to do this summer*
- *My favourite book*
- *Why English is important for my future profession*
- *The country I would like to visit*

**Подготовить текст для чтения и перевода 8 тыс. печ. знаков.**

**Вариант 7**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Сделайте резюме данного текста и будьте готовы отвечать на вопрос по тексту.**

**HOW TO BECOME A SUCCESSFUL PROFESSIONAL**

Many people who start with promising careers aspire to become successful professionals within their lifetimes. Some succeed in meeting this goal, while others fail to live up to their own expectations or capabilities. Most successful professionals have several traits in common. Most of these traits are learned, while a few are innate. Traits like ambition, flexibility and being goal-oriented help professionals become successful in their careers.

Take your profession or chosen career path seriously. The road to success is not paved with the concept of "It's just a job." Someone who hopes to reach success within his career must feel that his career is a significant part of his life and treat it as such. Commit to learning more about your trade and enhancing your skills in order to succeed.

Possess ambition. It would be difficult to find a successful professional who lacks ambition or the goal to succeed. A successful professional must strive to continually raise the bar and do better than previous efforts. However, ambition without goals or a focus doesn't achieve success. Someone who hopes to become successful must identify goals, benchmarks and other important objectives as he/she works along in his/her career. Goals and objectives may be both long- and short-term.

Remain flexible. The world of work throws kinks into your plans. Being flexible enough to adjust objectives, change plans and work to resolve problems by finding solutions will help to ensure success within your career.

Embrace a positive attitude. When approaching life and your career with a good attitude and enthusiasm, goals and objectives are achieved much easier. You must be passionate about your career in order for it to be successful. A positive attitude goes a long way to assist you if your career hits a rough spot and you need to adjust your path.

Collaborate and cooperate with others. It's common that in the workplace, teamwork is stressed as the most efficient and effective way to complete important projects or assignments. By being willing to work with others, you increase your odds of being effective and successful.

Act as a leader. Leaders inspire others around them to collaborate, work together and strive to be the best they can. Leadership traits are often innate, but can be learned and enhanced by various workshops and seminars. The important things to remember about being a leader is that you are a role model, your presence effects the mood of the entire workplace, and leaders aren't always right. Being a leader means that you stand up for what you believe in and work hard to achieve your goals.

## 8. Выполните следующие упражнения:

**Exercise: Put the verb in brackets in the correct form to make different form of the Present Continuous Tense.**

1. John  (read) a book now.
2. What  (you do) tonight?
3. Jack and Peter  (work) late today.
4. Silvia  (not listen) to music.
5. Maria  (sit) next to Paul.
6. How many other students  (you study) with?
7. The phone  (not ring).

**Exercise. Arrange the words in the correct order to make different sentences in the Present Continuous Tense - positive; negative; yes/no and information questions.**

1 I'm my looking for glasses.

2 of are you reading? book What kind

3 crying? is Pamela Why

4 Paul studying is at National economics University. Kharkov

5 Why laughing? is everyone

6 me? waiting you Are for

7 you leaving? When are

8 at Saudi working the moment. is Arabia John in

9 working same as the Is for company you? Jennifer

10 do Saturday next to party a want I'm - come? you having

**Write negative sentences in *will* future.**

1. (I / answer / the question)

2. (she / read / the book)
3. (they / drink / beer)
4. (we / send / the postcard)
5. (Vanessa / catch / the ball)
6. (James / open / the door)
7. (we / listen / to the radio)
8. (they / eat / fish)
9. (she / give / him / the apple)
10. (the computer / crash)

**Write positive sentences in *going to* future.**

1. I / work -
2. you / dance -
3. it / rain -
4. they / ask -
5. he / stays -
6. we / speak -
7. I / give -
8. she / try -
9. they / help -
10. he / push -

**Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its usual position.**

1) Our friends must write a test. (*also*)

2) I was joking. (*only*)

3) Did you enjoy the flight? (*both*)

4) Mary watches TV. (*hardly*) (*ever*)

5) He drives his car. (*carefully*)

6) The children play football. (*in the garden*)

7) We went to the cinema. (*yesterday*)

8) John fell off the bike. (*almost*)

9) Her boyfriend will buy her some flowers. (*probably*)

10) My uncle is moving to Stockholm soon. (*definitely*)

**Fill in the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives. Use the endings -er and -est. Watch the spelling.**

1) cold

2) fast

3) hot

4) easy

5) tall

6) low

7) pretty

8) strange

9) quiet

10) spicy

**9. Подготовьте разговорные темы:**

- *My plans for the future*

- *What am I going to do this summer*
- *My favourite book*
- *Why English is important for my future profession*
- *The country I would like to visit*

**Подготовить текст для чтения и перевода 8 тыс. печ. знаков.**

## **Вариант 8**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Сделайте резюме данного текста и будьте готовы отвечать на вопрос по тексту.**

### **THE PRESS IN BRITAIN**

#### National and regional newspapers

There are 12 daily newspapers and 10 Sunday newspapers in circulation in most parts of the country. National newspapers cater for a wide variety of tastes and interests. They are often described as either "qualities" or "tabloids" depending upon their format, style and content. Quality newspapers, which are broadsheet in format, cater for those readers who want detailed information on a wide range of news and current affairs. The most popular tabloid newspapers tend to appeal to those who want to read shorter, entertaining stories with more human interest, and they generally contain a larger number of photographs.

Newspapers cater for a whole range of political views, but often express a strong standpoint in favour of or against a certain party or policy in their editorial columns.

Certain British newspapers are renowned throughout the world. "The Times" is perhaps the most influential and best known. It was first published in 1785, making it Britain's oldest daily newspaper. "The Observer", first published in 1791, is the oldest national Sunday newspaper in the world. More recent additions to the market include "The Independent" and its sister paper, "The Independent on Sunday", and "Today".

At one time London's Fleet Street was the centre of newspaper industry, but now all the national papers have moved their editorial offices and printing plants to other parts of the capital – many to Docklands, a regenerated area to the east of the City.

A number of large publishing groups own both national and regional newspapers. There are, however, safeguards against the risk resulting from undue concentration of ownership of the media. It is unlawful to transfer a newspaper or newspaper assets to a proprietor, whose newspapers have an average daily circulation of 500,000 or more, including that of the newspaper to be taken over, without consent from the Government.

Most towns and cities have their own regional newspapers. These papers mainly include stories of regional and local interest, but the dailies also cover national and international news, often looked



at from a local point of view. Some of the best-known papers include the "Yorkshire Post" (Leeds), "The Northern Echo" (Darlington), "The Manchester Evening News" (Manchester). London has its own evening paper, "the Evening Standard", which provides Londoners with news and features covering events in the capital. Thousands of free newspapers, which are mainly financed by advertising, are distributed to homes every week.

They have enjoyed a rapid growth in recent years and have a total estimated circulation of about 37 million. There are over 100 newspapers and magazines produced by the ethnic minorities in Britain, reflecting the multi-cultural nature of today's society. Numerous newspapers and magazines from overseas are also available.

### 10. Выполните следующие упражнения:

Use the words below to make sentences in present progressive.

11. I / to read a book -
12. it / to rain -
13. he / to repair his bike -
14. they / to watch a film -
15. the cat / to sleep on the chair -
16. Jane and Emily / to do their homework -
17. Bill / to wait at the bus stop -
18. we / to listen to the radio -
19. the children / to play a game -
20. Laura / to walk the dog -

Choose the correct present progressive form.

1. Look! Andy  in the garden.
2. I  TV at the moment.
3. We  a book.
4. She  the piano.
5. Listen! Sue and John .

Write questions in *will* future.

1. (you / ask / him)
2. (Jenny / lock / the door)

3. (it / rain)
4. (the teacher / test / our English)
5. (what / they / eat)
6. (when / she / be / back)
7. (who / drive / us / into town)
8. (where / we / meet)
9. (when / I / be / famous)
10. (what / you / do)

**The following people are about to do something. You can see that they have already planned or prepared the action.**

**Write positive sentences in *going to* future.**

1. What does she need the telephone for?  
→ (she / call / her boyfriend)
2. Why are they wearing sport suits?  
→ (they / play / squash)
3. Why has Fiona bought chocolates?  
→ (She / visit / her grandma)
4. Why do you need a map?  
→ (we / walk / in the mountains)
5. What do you need the cloth and the bucket for?  
→ (we / wash / the car)
6. Why are you running about with the toothbrush?  
→ (I / brush / my teeth)
7. Why is daddy not coming with us?  
→ (he / repair / the car)
8. Hurry up!  
→ (they / light / the bonfire)
9. Why are all these tapes on the table?  
→ (we / learn / Greek)
10. What do you need the pen for?  
→ (I / write / some postcards)

**Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its correct position**

1) He listens to the radio. (*often*)

2) They read a book. (*sometimes*)

3) Pete gets angry. (*never*)

4) Tom is very friendly. (*usually*)

5) I take sugar in my coffee. (*sometimes*)

6) Ramon and Frank are hungry. (*often*)

7) My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (*always*)

8) Walter helps his father in the kitchen. (*usually*)

9) They watch TV in the afternoon. (*never*)

10) Christine smokes. (*never*)

**Put in the adjective in bold from the first sentence into the second sentence in its correct form (comparative or superlative).**

1) This is a **nice** cat. It's much  than my friend's cat.

2) Here is Emily. She's six years **old**. Her brother is nine, so he is .

3) This is a **difficult** exercise. But the exercise with an asterisk (\*) is the  exercise on the worksheet.

4) He has an **interesting** hobby, but my sister has the  hobby in the world.

5) In the last holidays I read a **good** book, but father gave me an even  one last weekend.

6) School is **boring**, but homework is  than school.

7) Skateboarding is a **dangerous** hobby. Bungee jumping is  than skateboarding.

8) This magazine is **cheap**, but that one is .

9) We live in a **small** house, but my grandparents' house is even  than ours.

10) Yesterday John told me a **funny** joke. This joke was the  joke I've ever heard.

### Подготовьте разговорные темы:

- *My plans for the future*
- *What am I going to do this summer*
- *My favourite book*
- *Why English is important for my future profession*
- *The country I would like to visit*

Подготовить текст для чтения и перевода 8 тыс. печ. знаков.

### Вариант 9

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Сделайте резюме данного текста и будьте готовы отвечать на вопрос по тексту.**

#### TV

Television is an important part in our lives. Some people prefer spending their free time watching entertainment TV programmes while other viewers prefer educational and political programmes.

People can watch many really exciting programmes: informational, musical, political, educational, sporting, for children and for adults. It's enough difficult to say what programmes are most interesting. Modern TV offers various programmes on different channels such as: a series, soap opera, quiz show or game show,

documentary, chat show, current affairs programme. In addition to last newscasts, viewers can see films and plays, ballets and operas, and all kinds of quizzes, contests, and other events.

The political and informational programmes discuss important events of our state and abroad. Most of people like musical programmes as “MTV”, “New songs about main things”, and others because music helps to win through bad mood or to weather difficult times. Such programmes as “The Millionaire” and “The Dancing with the Stars” are entertaining and enjoyable.

Schoolchildren can learn better biology, zoology, and geography by watching regularly such TV programmes as “The World of Animals”, “The Travellers Club”, “The Animals Planet”, which attract the attention of adult people, too.

An interesting detective story, a good serial or a classical novel can sometimes keep the whole family watching TV for hours and hours.

## 21. Выполните следующие упражнения:

**Put the verbs into present progressive.**

1. My sister (to clean)  the bathroom.
2. Look! They (to go)  inside.
3. I (to wait)  in the car now.
4. Mrs Miller (to listen)  to CDs.
5. We (to speak)  English at the moment.

**Choose the correct form. Note that there are exceptions in spelling when adding 'ing.'**

1. His brother  a test at the moment.
2. They (to swim)  in the pool.
3. Look! David and Max (to come)  home.
4. My dog Charlie  to the park.
5. I (to make)  breakfast now.

**Rewrite the sentences using the short forms (where long forms are given) or the long forms (where short forms are given).**

1. We are reading a letter.

2. He is opening the window.
3. I am playing computer games.
4. She's dancing at the party.
5. They're drinking a cup of tea.

**Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:**

1. You (earn)  a lot of money.
2. You (travel)  around the world.
3. You (meet)  lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody (adore)  you.
5. You (not / have)  any problems.
6. Many people (serve)  you.
7. They (anticipate)  your wishes.
8. There (not / be)  anything left to wish for.
9. Everything (be)  perfect.
10. But all these things (happen / only)  if you marry me.

**The following people do not intend to do the following actions.**

**Write negative sentences in *going to* future.**

1. (I / sell / my car)
2. (he / help / us)
3. (they / study / harder)
4. (we / cook / dinner tonight)
5. (I / celebrate / my birthday this year)
6. (she / clean / her room)
7. (they / move / house)
8. (she / stay / with Amy)
9. (they / change / their clothes)
10. (we / get up early / next Sunday)

Use either **as ... as** or **not as ... as** in the sentences below.

- 1) The blue car is  the red car. (*fast*)
- 2) Peter is  Fred. (*not/tall*)
- 3) The violin is  the cello. (*not/low*)
- 4) This copy is  the other one. (*bad*)
- 5) Oliver is  Peter. (*optimistic*)
- 6) Today it's  yesterday. (*not/windy*)
- 7) The tomato soup was  the mushroom soup. (*delicious*)
- 8) Grapefruit juice is  lemonade. (*not/sweet*)
- 9) Nick is  Kevin. (*brave*)
- 10) Silver is  gold. (*not/heavy*)

Fill in the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives. Use the endings **-er** and **-est**.

- 1) young
- 2) short
- 3) cheap
- 4) small
- 5) dark
- 6) long
- 7) warm
- 8) sweet
- 9) big
- 10) nice

22. Подготовьте разговорные темы:

- *My plans for the future*
- *What am I going to do this summer*

- *My favourite book*
- *Why English is important for my future profession*
- *The country I would like to visit*

**Подготовить текст для чтения и перевода 8 тыс. печ. знаков.**

### **Вариант 10**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Сделайте резюме данного текста и будьте готовы отвечать на вопрос по тексту.**

#### **CINEMA**

Cinematograph is one of the wonders of the modern world. In 1895 the Lumiere brothers gave the world's first real cinema show in Paris to an audience of thirty-three spectators. The first film they showed was "The Arrival of a train at a Station". Moving pictures seemed so real that the audience was frightened to death by the train rushing at them from the screen. Not long ago millions of people used to visit cinema each week. Cinema houses were often packed full and one could see people queuing up in front of the box offices. Now with the price of tickets far from reasonable the growth of video production and the flood of empty of serious content the cinema's rapidly losing its popularity. Cinematograph is truly an art of our time. It's as complicated and multi-facet as the twentieth century itself. Everyone can find something to his liking in the broad variety of its genres. Those who seek pure entertainment and rest to the mind prefer musical comedies, detective films, thrillers, horror films and westerns. Other people consider that movies should be rather a thought provoking and earnest art than all fun. Personally I am for entertaining both the heart and mind at the same time.

Lately I've seen a feature film that was a hit with the public. I, myself, can praise it unreservedly. It was an Eldar Ryazanov film "The Promised Heavens" released by the Mosfilm studio. If my memory doesn't fail me, Ryazanov also wrote the script. The action takes place in Moscow of our days. Such famous actors and actresses as Basilashvily, Kartzev, Pashutin, Gaft are co-starring in the film. Their characters are bums and beggars, people of different biographies but of the same tragic fate. It's hard to judge who is to blame for their present poverty and despair. But it's obvious that the former painter, now a beggar, as well as the ex-convict and the ex-politician and the former cook for some party boss have preserved more humanity than all those, respectable citizens on whom they now depend.

They are deprived of everything and in the end even their slums in the city dump are being taken away from them. Tanks are used against harmless paupers and no wonder that they may only hope for the help from the space. I've enjoyed every minute of this film. I couldn't help laughing and crying following the development of the action. I think the acting was superb which is quite natural with such a cast: I believe there's no one like Eldar Ryazanov in revealing the inner world of a humble person. That's the reason why I do admire his films.

**23. Выполните следующие упражнения:**

**Rewrite the sentences using the negative forms.**



1. We are playing a game.
2. I'm drawing a picture.
3. He is making pizza right now.
4. Susan and her brother are taking photos.
5. Dad is working in the kitchen.

**Write questions in present progressive.**

1. Robin / to ride / his bike -
2. where / she / to go -
3. what / your mother / to do / now -
4. Which **is** a signal word for the present progressive?  
 often  now  sometimes
5. Which **is not** a signal word for the present progressive?  
 always  Look!  at the moment

**James, 18 years old, asked an ugly fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:**

1. You (be)  very happy.
2. You (get)  a lot of money.
3. You (buy)  a beautiful house.
4. Your friends (envy)  you.
5. You (meet)  a beautiful girl.
6. You (marry)  her.
7. You and your wife (travel)  around the world.
8. People (serve)  you.
9. They (not/refuse)  to make you happy.
10. But all this (happen / only)  when you are 70 years old.

**Write questions in *going to* future.**

1. (he / cook dinner / tonight)
2. (you / run / in the race)
3. (they / climb / that mountain)
4. (she / exercise / at the gym / in the afternoon)

5. (you / carry / that heavy box)
6. (computer / crash)
7. (we / eat / fish / tonight)
8. (he / play football / tomorrow)
9. (Lucy / call / a taxi)
10. (you / sing / a song / for us)

**Fill in the words in brackets as adjective or adverb.**

- 1) The bus driver was  injured. (*serious*)
- 2) Kevin is  clever. (*extreme*)
- 3) This hamburger tastes . (*awful*)
- 4) Be  with this glass of milk. It's hot. (*careful*)
- 5) Robin looks . What's the matter with him? (*sad*)
- 6) Jack is  upset about losing his keys. (*terrible*)
- 7) This steak smells . (*good*)
- 8) Our basketball team played  last Friday. (*bad*)
- 9) Don't speak so . I can't understand you. (*fast*)
- 10) Maria  opened her present. (*slow*)

**Fill in all the gaps with the correct forms of the adjectives.**

- 1)  - longer -
- 2)  -  - worst
- 3) modern -  -
- 4)  -  - nicest
- 5)  -  - nearest
- 6)  -  - flattest
- 7) popular -  -
- 8)  - happier -

9) many -  -

10) exciting -  -

**Подготовьте разговорные темы:**

- *My plans for the future*
- *What am I going to do this summer*
- *My favourite book*
- *Why English is important for my future profession*
- *The country I would like to visit*

**Подготовить текст для чтения и перевода 8 тыс. печ. знаков.**