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и межкультурной коммуникации

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**СБОРНИК КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ
ПО ПРАКТИЧЕСКОМУ КУРСУ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
(ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ-БАКАЛАВРОВ
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С 23 СБОРНИК КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ ПО ПРАКТИЧЕСКОМУ КУРСУ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА (ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ-БАКАЛАВРОВ 1–2
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Сборник предназначен для определения уровня сформированности грамматической компетенции студентов и уровня сформированности навыков письменного перевода и изложения текста. Материалы учебного пособия включают в себя: 1) 23 контрольные работы по основным грамматическим темам практического курса английского языка; 2) итоговые семестровые контрольные работы, представляющие собой 4 объемных текста, которые сопровождаются различными заданиями лексического, грамматического, коммуникативного характера; 3) тексты для письменного перевода и изложения.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Контроль является значительным фактором любого дидактического процесса, и в частности учебной деятельности по изучению иностранного языка. Правильно поставленный контроль учебной деятельности позволяет оценивать получаемые студентами знания, умения, навыки и добиваться поставленных целей обучения. Система контроля в совокупности с другими аспектами учебной деятельности создает необходимую ситуацию для развития познавательных способностей студентов и активизации их самостоятельной работы на уроках английского языка.

У письменной формы контроля имеются определенные преимущества. Во-первых, ею можно охватить одновременно всех студентов; во-вторых, гораздо удобнее обрабатывать письменные работы, нежели устные ответы. Ошибки в письменных работах легче квалифицировать и анализировать, поскольку действия студента точно зафиксированы.

Систематическое проведение контрольных мероприятий стимулирует активность и внимание студентов на занятии, повышает их ответственность при выполнении учебных заданий.

Переход на балльно-рейтинговую систему оценки знаний предполагает проведение ряда контрольных мероприятий в рамках текущего контроля. В данном учебном пособии представлены задания для проведения контрольных мероприятий по практическому курсу английского языка. Материалы учебного пособия позволяют оценить грамматическую компетенцию студентов и навыки письменного перевода и изложения текста. Грамматический материал пособия охватывает все темы, предусмотренные рабочей программой кафедры по дисциплине «Практический курс 1-го иностранного языка (английский)».

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ

1 СЕМЕСТР

Grammar test #1

1. Insert some, any, much, many.

1. There isn't ... milk left. 2. How ... potatoes are there? 3. There are ... biscuits on the packet. We don't have to buy ... 4. How ... water is there? There are 3 litres. 5. There is ... tea in the teapot. 6. There isn't ... fruit juice in the fridge. 7. Do you want ... soda? 8. There aren't ... good films on at the cinema. 9. Can I have ... chocolate biscuits, please? 10. How ... money is there in your pocket? 11. There aren't ... eggs to make the omelette. 12. How ... carrots are there for the salad? 13. There isn't ... champagne for the party.

2. Choose the correct option.

1. There (is/ are) (some/any) coffee in the cup. 2. (Is there/ Are there) (some/any) chocolates? 3. (How much/ How many) bananas (is there/ are there) in the bowl? 4. (There isn't/ aren't) (some/ any) ice cream left. 5. (How much/ How many) people (is there/are there) in your class? 6. (There is/There are) (some/any) special cakes for tea. 7. (There is/ There are) two pairs of scissors on the table.

3. Translate into English.

1. Наш город самый красивый и самый зеленый в республике. 2. Ваша аудитория больше и светлее, чем наша. 3. У нас сегодня меньше занятий, чем вчера. 4. Эта задача более трудная. 5. Он отвечал лучше, чем другие ученики.

4. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. There are a lot of milk in the bottle. 2. There are some new film on at the cinema. 3. There is no computers in the class. 4. There is much water in the sea. 5. There is a lot of good pupils in our class. 6. Are there in the table any pencils? 7. Who there is at the door? 8. How many pencils are there in your bag? 9. What are there in the water? 10. There is a bag on the desk?

5. Translate the sentences.

1. В этом журнале есть несколько интересных статей. 2. Много веков назад вокруг Сити была стена. 3. Сколько гостей будет на обеде? 4. В этой группе мало студентов. 5. В холодильнике есть масло, молоко,

сыр, но нет мяса. 6. На этой стороне улицы есть кинотеатр. 7. В комнате были стол, два стула, и диван. 8. В семье много детей, и поэтому всегда много работы по дому.

6. Form special questions using the question words in brackets.

1. There are five swimming pools in our town. (How many) 2. There are seven cats in the picture. (How many) 3. There is some bread in the kitchen. (What) 4. There are 17 boys and 12 girls in our class. (How many) 5. There is a big book on the shelf. (What) 6. There are 50 houses in our street. (How many) 7. There is a tall tree in our school yard. (What) 8. There are many big cats in this zoo. (How many) 9. There are two cafes in our street. (How many) 10. There is an apple tree in our garden. (What) 11. There are two beds and two desks in our room. (How many)

7. Translate the sentences.

1. Ваш брат намного старше вас? – Нет, он моложе меня. 2. Чем больше вы будете читать, тем скорее расширите свой словарь. 3. Он чувствовал себя все лучше и лучше. 4. Ваша память несколько не лучше моей. 5. Какие из этих книг вам больше всего нравятся? 6. Москва зимой для него была всегда привлекательнее, чем летом.

Grammar test #2

1. Translate into English.

1. Я встретила его вчера. Мы боялись опоздать на поезд. К счастью, на углу нашей улицы мы увидели такси и приехали на вокзал вовремя. 2. Летом я вам не писал, так как потерял ваш адрес. 3. На прошлой неделе я написал ей два письма, но ответа не получил. 4. Когда вы перевели эту трудную статью? 5. Что вы делали вчера: переводили статью или писали сочинение?

2. Ask wh-questions to the words in bold type.

1. I work **at an office**. 2. We usually have our English **in the evening**. 3. We write **a lot of sentences on the blackboard**. 4. **After classes I go home**. 5. They usually **go to the office in the morning**.

3. Write the following sentences in the negative form.

1. They had their breakfast at the university dining-room. 2. He wanted to go to Moscow during the holidays. 3. The students went on an excursion last week. 4. First spring flowers appeared in the fields in April. 5. Last night I got a letter from my parents.

4. Write these sentences as reported questions using the words given. Make all necessary changes.

1. "What's your name?" he asks. (want to know) 2. "When does the train leave?" he asks. (ask) 3. "Did the police report the crime?" the judge asks. (inquire) 4. "Are you enjoying yourself?" he asks. (wonder) 5. "Are you hungry?" she asks. (want to know)

5. Complete the following sentences.

1. She asks if ... 2. She wants to know if ... 3. He wonders if ... 4. He inquires whether... 5. He is interested to know if...

6. Translate into English.

1. Я не буду сегодня купаться, вода в озере слишком холодная. 2. Зачем ты оставил молоко на столе? Оно может прокиснуть в такую жару. 3. Раньше дома отапливали углем и дровами, а теперь газом. Это гораздо экономичнее, так как запасы газа в нашей стране достаточно велики, а угля добывается все меньше и меньше. 4. На завтрак я обычно ем тосты с джемом или овсянку на воде. – Как невкусно! 5. Я только недавно узнала о том, что стекло делается из песка. 6. На ужин мы ели картошку с мясом. – Представляю, сколько лишнего веса вы набрали.

7. Insert the article if necessary.

1. ... teachers are like weather, one minute good, one minute bad. 2. Opening ... fridge door, Jake took out ... beer, opened it and drank ... cold beer from ... bottle, enjoying it; ... beer always tasted better from ... bottle. 3. After ... light supper she went to ... bed early. Almost immediately she fell into ... sound sleep, and it was ... dreamless sleep for most of ... night. Then just as ... dawn was breaking she awakened with ... start and sat bolt upright in ... bed.

Grammar test #3

1. Translate into English.

1. Было уже темно, когда мы подошли к дому; дул сильный ветер и становилось все холоднее и холоднее. 2. Ты можешь вспомнить, что ты делал в то время? 3. Он проснулся, так как возле его кровати звонил телефон. 4. Мы сели на скамейку. Рядом с нами два мальчика о чем-то громко разговаривали. Один из них задавал вопросы, а другой отвечал. Под деревом играли две девочки. По дорожкам парка гуляли студенты. 5. Шел дождь, когда я вышел из дома.

2. Use the verbs in the correct form.

1. I'll phone you as soon as she (to appear), but I don't know when she (to return). 2. We'll start when she (to be) ready, we just wonder when she (to be) ready. 3. If I (to be free) tomorrow night, I (to go) to the concert. 4. I (to tell) you as soon as I (to know). 5. Unless he (to arrive) soon, we (to have to) go without him.

3. Translate into English.

1. Я вижу двух студентов и слышу их голоса, но не понимаю, на каком языке они говорят. Возможно, это какой-то восточный язык, а я не знаю восточных языков. 2. Этот человек, конечно, очень хорошо говорит по-английски, но мне трудно понимать его, так как он говорит очень быстро, а я знаю язык недостаточно хорошо. 3. Осенью в Петербурге часто идет дождь. 4. Молодой человек, с которым разговаривает журналист, – известный художник. 5. Она всегда жалуется на своего сына, когда бы я ни встретил ее.

4. Use the verbs in the correct form.

1. The sun (to rise) in the east and (to set) in the west. 2. – What's that terrible noise? – My neighbour (to drill) the wall. He (to do) it every weekend. 3. She (to show) the latest collection of new designs tonight. 4. "I (to starve), and my feet (to kill) me. I (to want) to have a rest," complained Grandma. 5. We (to have) a very lazy holiday. We (to play) tennis, (to visit) friends, the children (to swim) and (to sunbathe).

5. Translate into English.

1. Ей интересно, будут ли эти цветы хорошо расти, если она посадит их в тенистом месте. 2. – Если Борис бросит пить и курить, то это пойдет ему на пользу. – Интересно, сможет ли он это сделать. 3. Если я сделаю неверный шаг, мне придется отвечать за это. 4. Без твоей улыбки солнышко не будет сиять, и если солнце не будет сиять, птицы не будут петь. А если птицы не будут петь, люди не будут счастливы. А если человек не будет счастлив, мир будет скучным и безжизненным! 5. Никто не может сказать мне точно, будет ли врач работать сегодня.

6. Write these sentences as reported questions.

1. "Do you like Marlon Brando?" she asked. 2. "Are you enjoying yourself?" he asked. 3. "Does your father work here?" she asked. 4. "Are you a foreigner?" she asked. 5. "Did you invite Judy and Pat?" he asked. 6. "Have you hurt yourself?" she asked.

7. Insert the article if necessary.

1. This hotel opens only in ... late spring, when the snow melts in the mountains, and welcomes tourists till ... autumn. In ... winter one can't get there by any means. 2. Being used to ... soft Italian winter he could hardly bear ... severe continental climate. 3. I want to spend ... autumn in the Crimea and I want to go there at the end of ... summer. 4. In ... autumn of 1986 we parted forever as we thought. 5. I don't remember such ... cold winter in our region. 6. That year ... winter was warm but snowy, which was favourable for the harvest of ... coming summer. 7. It was early ... spring when Jennifer broke their engagement.

Grammar test #4

1. Translate into English.

1. Ты весь день будешь пользоваться компьютером? Он мне тоже нужен. 2. Хотела бы я знать, чем будет заниматься мой брат, пока нас не будет дома. Боюсь, что целыми днями он будет лежать на диване и смотреть телевизор. 3. Я надеюсь, что напишу дипломную работу к концу учебного года. 4. К тому времени, как ты доберешься домой, пицца будет приготовлена. 5. Где и когда я снова увижу тебя?

2. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

1. – You (see) Jane today? – Yes, I (see) her at about nine, but I not (see) her since then. 2. Nelly (go) to America on holiday ten years ago, and she (live) there ever since. 3. Alex (have) an enormous amount of work last week. 4. We (have) a very busy week. We need a break. 5. I (not to see) anything of Helen lately. When you (see) her last? – I (meet) her two days ago. I (think) that she (change) very much.

3. Translate into English.

1. Мы решили на прошлой неделе, что будущим летом мы все поедem в Крым. 2. Она сказала, что ее коллеги всегда дают ей прекрасные советы. 3. Сестра сказала, что хочет приехать к нам сама. 4. Я знала, что она очень занята. 3. Никто не знал, что вы ждете здесь. Пойдемте в дом. 5. Я знала, что она работает на заводе, что у нее есть муж и двое детей, что семья у нее очень дружная и она счастлива.

4. Use the right to form of the verbs in brackets.

1. He said he (to be) awfully sorry for the things he (to do). 2. By next morning, the snow that (to begin) in the night (to turn into) a blizzard so thick that the last class of the term was cancelled. 3. He admitted that it (to be) too long

since he (to see) them. 4. He (to take) a room at the hotel where Ann and he (to stay) on their first visit to London. 5. When she (to enter) the house at dinner-time and (to find) Pete gone she (to know) what (to happen).

5. Write these sentences as reported statements.

1. "Only children know what they are looking for," said the little prince.
2. "I cannot play with you," the fox said. 3. "I'll be on my way," said the little prince. 4. "I can carry you farther than a ship," said the snake. 5. "I'm looking for friends," said the little prince. 6. "You must be very patient," said the fox. 7. "Men have forgotten this basic truth," said the fox.

6. Insert the article if necessary.

1. I dislike having breakfast in ... bed. After it ... bed is full of crumbs.
2. ... bed was so hard that Richard wasn't able to fall asleep despite being dead tired. 3. ... small country school where he taught was below his ambition. 4. Her parents made her go to ... musical school, which she hated with all her heart. 5. Not all children go to ... kindergarten, but every child must go to ... school. 6. ... school was near my house but ... University is far from it. 7. Though we went to ... school together, we never were close friends.

7. Translate into English.

1. Почему дети до сих пор не в постели? Уже 12 часов! 2. Ирина пододвинула стол поближе к кровати, чтобы слышать каждое слово отца. 3. Анна работала медсестрой в городской больнице и училась в вечерней школе. 4. Наша компания регулярно жертвует деньги местной больнице. 5. Тюрьма стояла на острове, до которого раз в день ходил катер. 6. Дилан прибыл (to serve) в тюрьме всего полсрока (half his time).

Grammar test #5

1. Use either Infinitive or the Participle I instead of the verbs in brackets.

1. How could you let them (fool) you? 2. He glanced back and saw a man (follow) him. 3. I could smell the coffee (boil). 4. He felt something (hit) him on the leg. 5. After an hour's rest he felt strength slowly (come) back to him. 6. The policeman saw the man (stop), (look around) and (enter) the bar.

2. Translate into English.

1. Я чувствую, что ты не согласен со мной и это меня огорчает. 2. Я чувствовал, что что-то двигалось в комнате, и увидел большую бабочку, летавшую под люстрой. 3. Мы слышали, что он уехал в Лондон. 4. Я слы-

шал, что ты прекрасно танцуешь. 5. Они услышали, как сработала ночная сигнализация, и увидели двух охранников, бежавших к входу в банк.

3. Make up sentences using complex object.

1. speak, I, have heard, of his boyhood, never, him. 2. hated, to argue, people, he, things, about, of no importance. 3. this, dangerous, to be, think, a case, do, you? 4. you, don't, worry, that, let. 5. without, her, let, my mother, go, a word.

4. Translate into English.

1. Его письма обычно заставляли ее смеяться. 2. Учитель заставил нас переписать диктант. 3. Я знаю, что он – один из лучших хоккеистов. 4. Люди ожидают, что этот политик реально поможет им. 5. Его заставили выступить в суде, и все ожидали, что он скажет, что он видел. 6. Я уступил ей свое место. 7. Внезапно он отпустил мою руку.

5. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Midnight came and went while Harry (read) and (reread) a passage and (not take in) a word of it. 2. They all (have) a drink while they (wait). 3. Their trunks (arrive) from Hogwarts while they (eat) lunch. 4. I (know) it was useless before I (open) my mouth. 5. "Keep your wand out," she (tell) Harry, as they (enter) Wisteria Walk. 6. Seamus (dress) at top speed next morning and (leave) the dormitory before Harry even (put on) his socks. 7. "Don't you go feeling guilty!" (say) Hermione sternly, after Harry (confide) some of his feelings to her. 8. Sirius (speak) only after he (return), closing the kitchen door behind him. 9. As soon as he (go) Cowperwood (say) to the maid in attendance, "Go get me some hot water." 10. As this thought (occur) he (wheel around) and (stare back) down Privet Drive.

6. Translate into English.

1. Он пытался собрать воедино информацию, полученную из разных источников. 2. Я не могу помочь вам советом, поскольку у меня нет всей необходимой информации по этому вопросу. 3. Том вернул тебе деньги, которые занимал в прошлом месяце? 4. Новость, которую ты нам сообщил, давно уже всем известна. 5. Деньги – корень всего дурного.

7. Insert the article if necessary.

1. We've received ... information that Black might still be using his old motorcycle. 2. I shall need your help. I shall need all ... information you can give me. 3. Every few minutes there was a call from some newspaperman or editor requesting ... information. 4. She was fastening a white lace tie about her

throat when the housemaid brought up ... information that Mr. Hurstwood wished to see her. 5. Food was so hard to get and ... money in the Yankee's wallet would not last forever. 6. "I'll marry him," she thought coolly. "And then I'll never have to bother about ... money again." 7. ... advice seems to be the only thing I can give you at present. Listen to it, for it's ... good advice. 8. He's always given us ... great advice! 9. Or are you afraid he might not take very seriously ... advice of a man who has been hiding inside his mother's house for six months? 10. ... bad news certainly traveled swiftly. 11. At last, ... news came from the south to the strained town and it was ... alarming news, especially to Scarlett. 12. He wanted to know how far ... news of his criminal deed had spread.

Grammar test #6 (Final grammar test)

1. Translate into English.

1. Чем больше вы будете находиться на открытом воздухе, тем лучше у вас будет здоровье. 2. Эта проблема не так серьезна, как вам кажется. 3. Я слышал оба доклада. Первый был значительно интереснее второго. 2. Этот текст еще более трудный, чем тот, который мы переводили на днях. 4. Мы вынуждены были отложить поездку за город, так как погода становилась все хуже и хуже. 5. Она была гораздо моложе своей сестры и менее веселая. 6. Он сильный, он может поднять ящик и в три раза тяжелей. 7. Сегодня вдвое холодней, чем вчера.

2. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A gray-haired man (sit) at the table in front of me who (be) famous as a traveler several years ago and (be) now no less famous as a writer. 2. The teacher (say) his pronunciation (improve) after he (work) several times in the lab. 3. I (see) this play a long time ago and (not re-read) it for a long time. I (forget) it. 4. A) My friend Vanessa just (start) a new cookery course and she (love) it. At the moment she (stay) at her sister's flat until she (find) a place of her own. Vanessa (enjoy) entertaining, so she always (invite) people round. B) Last week I (visit) her for dinner. I (see) Vanessa for over a month and (look forward) to it. Vanessa (cook) when I (arrive), so I (offer) to help her. C) It (be) a great evening, I always (enjoy) good food and company. Tonight I (cook) for her. I (make) my speciality.

3. Translate into English.

1. – Твой английский становится все лучше и лучше. – Да, я занимаюсь с утра до ночи. 2. Посмотри, что ты сделал! Ты не мог бы быть поосторожнее? 3. – Прошлым летом часто шел дождь, не правда ли? – Да, но,

как правило, летом здесь редко идет дождь. 4. После того, как он увидел это собственными глазами, он поверил, что чудо действительно произошло. 5. Нас не будет в Москве в августе. Мы будем гостить у родственников в Екатеринбурге.

4. Change the following from Direct into Reported Speech.

1. "Where did you gather these plants?" the teacher asked. 2. "Do you like to read English books?" Kate asked me. 3. "We bought this thing a week ago," mother said to me. 4. "Water freezes below 0 °C," he said. 5. "As soon as I hear from him, I'll let you know," my neighbor said to me.

5. Translate into English.

1. Я чувствовал, что что-то двигалось в комнате, и увидел большую бабочку, летавшую под люстрой. 2. Я чувствую, что ты не согласен со мной, и меня это огорчает. 3. Я считаю его экспертом в этой области. 4. Я слышал, что ты прекрасно танцуешь. 5. Вы видели, как бежали эти два мальчика?

6. Insert the article if necessary.

1. It was ... cold Saturday morning at ... beginning of ... month. ... first snap of ... frost was in ... air, after ... mild October of ... Indian-summer weather. But nonetheless, it was ... sparkling day, sunny, with ... bright blue sky. 2. ... marmalade is usually made from ... oranges. It is usually eaten for ... breakfast with ... toast. 3. He had ordered ... chilled white wine; it was ... young wine and it was ... perfect choice. 4. It was ... beautiful night, warm, balmy, gentle. ... ink-black sky was sprinkled with ... stars, and there was ... hazy full moon.

7. Translate into English.

1. Интересно, когда они вернутся. 2. Я подожду, пока он окончит свой рассказ, а потом попрошу его ответить на мой вопрос. 3. Я зайду к вам перед тем, как уеду из Москвы. 4. Я не знаю, когда я получу от нее ответ, но как только я получу его, я немедленно вам позвоню. 5. Если она позвонит, и нас не будет дома, спросите ее, зайдет ли она к нам вечером.

2 СЕМЕСТР

Grammar test #1

1. Complete the following sentences using «could» or «was/were able to».

1. The swimmer was very tired but he ... reach the shore before he collapsed.
2. When I arrived everyone was asleep. Fortunately I ... wake my sister and she let me in.
3. He was very strong; he ... ski all day and dance all night.
4. The town was full of visitors, and we didn't know where we would spend the night, but at last we ... find two vacant rooms in a small hotel.
5. Before his illness he ... work fourteen hours a day if he had to.
6. The woman ... describe the pickpocket to the police; she told them he was a thin little man, wearing a dirty raincoat.
7. I was a long way from the stage. I ... see all right but I ... not hear very well.

2. Translate the sentences using different forms of «can» and «be able to».

1. Когда он приехал в Лондон, он мог вести переговоры с фирмами без переводчиков.
2. Он сказал, что не может дать ответ, пока не обдумает вопрос как следует.
3. Было так темно, что мы ничего не видели.
4. Ты не сможешь перевести название, пока не прочитаешь всю статью.
5. Хотя пилот был тяжело ранен, он смог объяснить, что произошло.
6. Мы не смогли вчера достать билеты на матч.
7. Она много занималась и смогла сдать экзамен.

3. Translate into English.

1. Не могли бы вы дать мне консультацию сегодня?
2. Пожалуйста, брось письмо в почтовый ящик по дороге на работу.
3. Ты не сможешь мне перевести эту статью?
4. Пожалуйста, скажите мне, где я должен выйти, чтобы попасть на стадион.
5. Не могли бы вы одолжить мне немного денег?
6. Будьте добры, помогите мне выбрать подарок жене.
7. Пожалуйста, позвони в кассу и закажи билет на самолет.

4. Use «must not» or «do not have to» in the following sentences.

1. I've already finished all my work, so I ... study tonight.
2. In order to be a good shop assistance, you ... be rude to a customer.
3. You ... introduce me to Dr. Gray. We've already met.
4. Do you have a stamp? – Uh-huh. Here. – Thanks. Now I ... go to the post-office to buy stamps.
5. Tommy, you ... say that word. That's not a nice word.
6. We ... go to the concert if you don't want to, but it might be good.
7. A person ... get married in order to lead a happy and fulfilling life.

5. Fill in the blanks with «have to» or «be to» in correct tense forms.

1. They ... to light a fire to cook their supper. 2. The arrangement was that you ... to give your views and I ... to say what I thought of them. 3. He set off to the school where he ... to write examinations for entry to the University. 4. When I got home I found I had left my olive oil in front of the notice-board and I ... to return to collect it. 5. He always puts off doing what he ... to do until it ... to be done. 6. We ... to leave on Monday, but because of a two days' delay with the visas we ... to book tickets for Wednesday. 7. There is nothing strange in what he did. It ... to be expected. 8. The Finnish woman who ... to work for Finch has not arrived yet.

6. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Again I have to have tinned food for dinner! 2. Just think of the arrangements that have to be made. And the people we have to fetch. 3. He had to raise his voice to be heard through the rising gale. 4. He had to submit to his fate. 5. From now on, my son, you'll have to earn your own living.

7. Translate into English.

1. – Можно взглянуть на этот документ, инспектор? – Боюсь, что пока нет. 2. Она решила, что может воспользоваться машиной отца. 3. На оленей можно охотиться только лишь в определенное время года. 4. Ребенок поинтересовался, можно ли ему посмотреть еще два мультика. 5. Решение может быть очень простым, можешь мне поверить.

8. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. Mr. Bucket has to support his elderly parents. 2. They had to turn to a private detective. 3. We'll have to admit that she is right. 4. These contracts have to be filled. 5. She had to study hard last semester.

Grammar test #2

1. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice, giving 2 variants where possible.

1. Someone will read you another chapter next time. 2. They gave my little sister a ticket, too. 3. They promise us higher wages. 4. They will ask us all several questions. 5. She will look after the little girl well. 6. Somebody taught him French and gave him a dictionary. 7. People will simply laugh at you for your trouble.

2. Translate into English.

1. Ему каждый день рассказывают что-нибудь интересное. 2. Меня всегда хвалят дома. 3. Каждую субботу папе показывают мои оценки. 4. Мне дают сок каждое утро. 5. Меня часто приглашают в кино. 6. Моей сестре часто помогают в школе. 7. Почему эти правила всегда забывают?

3. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. You must do three of these exercises tomorrow. 2. You can find the book you need in any library. 3. You can cross the river on a raft. 4. I can easily forgive this mistake. 5. The doctor says they must take her to the hospital. 6. We must send the letter at once. 7. You must return the books the day after tomorrow.

4. Translate into English.

1. Нам объяснили, как работает этот аппарат. 2. Его так хорошо описали, что мы сразу поняли, что это он. 3. Письмо было продиктовано мне по телефону. 4. Сообщение повторялось каждые полчаса. 5. Тебе объясняли значение этих слов? 6. Заказчикам предложили новые условия контракта. 7. Об этом законе физики лишь упомянули, он не был объяснен студентам.

5. Ask questions indicated in the brackets.

1. Such equipment is sold in special shops. (In what shops?) 2. These files must be returned in two hours. (When?) 3. This picture gallery was destroyed by the fire. (How?) 4. The money will be spent on medicine. (On what?) 5. The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. (Who?) 6. This work can be done in two days. (In how many days?) 7. Rice is grown in every country. (Where?)

6. Translate into English.

1. Комнаты нужно регулярно проветривать. 2. Кошку надо кормить рыбой. 3. Ребенку надо давать фрукты. 4. Как можно перевести это слово? 5. Эту картину можно повесить над камином. 6. Руки надо мыть перед каждым приемом пищи. 7. Куда можно поставить чемоданы?

7. Translate into English using the proper article.

1. Да он может оказаться новым Моцартом! Он так талантлив! 2. –Айвазовский прекрасно бы дополнил это собрание морских пейзажей. – Я знаю, что Айвазовский есть в коллекции Дормана, но согласится ли он продать его? 3. Мишель, возьми трубку. Тебя какая-то Лидия Бернс. Голос знакомый, но имя мне ничего не говорит. 4. –Его мать была заму-

жем за одним из Бернштейнов. – Уж не тех ли самых Бернштейнов с западного побережья?

8. Insert the correct article where necessary

1. Still, he couldn't complain. He had even bought himself __ Porsche last year with a big Christmas bonus. 2. "But at least you have the details of about thirty paintings. Are they good paintings?" " __ Van Gogh, __ several Cezannes. Two wonderful canvases by __ Matisse, and a number of paintings by __ Picasso, __ Braque and __ Marie Laurencin." 3. After all no man can be __ Don Juan unless women are interested in him. 4. She's betrayed him, refused to acknowledge him. What __ Judas. 5. Someone to see you, __ Mr Lambert. __ Mrs Kasteliz. She doesn't have an appointment but she wondered if you might have a few minutes to spare.

Grammar test #3

1. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. Don't come in! The professor is examining students. 2. –Can I read the article? – No, the secretary is typing it. 3. When the fire brigade came, the fire had destroyed the building. 4. The athlete has shown much better results since this coach trains him. 5. The interpreter is translating their conversation rather well. 6. The president of the board has signed the document. 7. The company was developing a new project.

2. Translate into English.

1. Этот роман уже переведен на пять языков. 2. Обед варили, когда я пришел домой. 3. Книги уже принесли из библиотеки? 4. Этот кинотеатр был построен до того, как мы приехали сюда. 5. Дома над ней посмеялись. 6. О вас только что говорили. 7. Колю как раз спрашивают.

3. Open the brackets.

1. He said that Grandmother's letter (receive) the day before. 2. Two new engineers just (to introduce) to the head of the department. 3. Don't come into the compartment. The berth (to fix) now. 4. –The plan (approve)? – No, it (discuss) now. – How long it (discuss)? 5. This work (do) before you went to Moscow? 6. The business day was in high gear: the mail (look) through, documents (type), letters (answer), talks (hold).

4. Translate into English.

1. К вечеру работа была закончена. 2. Кто вам сказал, что соглашение было подписано? 3. На нашей улице строят новый кинотеатр. 4. Мне

еще ничего об этом не говорили. 5. Дети не ложились спать, пока елка не была украшена. 6. Послушай! Играют какую-то очень знакомую мелодию. 7. Результаты уже объявили?

5. Use the verbs in bold type in the Passive Voice. Make all necessary changes.

1. **Have** you **sent** for the doctor? 2. **Are** they still **discussing** the question? 3. **Had** they **serviced** his car by the weekend? 4. **Will** they **have built** the school by the 1st of September? 5. **Have** you **finished** the work? 6. **Are** they **making** a lot of new experiments in their laboratory? 7. **Are** they still **painting** tea cups by hand?

6. Translate into English using the proper article.

1. Сэр Кристофер Рен, великий английский архитектор, построил не только собор Св. Павла, но и множество других замечательных зданий в Лондоне. 2. Мой отец, шофер-дальнобойщик, редко бывает дома. 3. Какой сюрприз! Сегодня я случайно встретил Олега Петрова, одного из моих одноклассников, о котором ничего не слышал уже много лет. 4. Могу я поговорить с мистером Уаттом, старшим менеджером вашего отдела? 5. Жанна, студентка медицинского колледжа, мечтает стать пластическим хирургом. 6. Художник Айвазовский известен, в основном, как создатель морских пейзажей. 7. Какой скандал! Сюзан, единственная дочь известного политика, оказалась наркоманкой.

7. Insert the correct article where necessary.

1. Clyde supposed that he, __nephew of__ wealthy Griffiths', should be admitted to high society. 2. __ George Washington, __ first president of the USA, was __ commander-in-chief of the American army during the war for independence. 3. Few people know that __ Voltaire is only a pen-name of __ great French writer and philosopher who was in reality __ son of __ Fransua Arue, __ public notary. 4. __ Vladimir Nabokov, __ Russian writer and __ Nobel prize winner, spent most of his life far from his native land. 5. I think, __ Mr. _ Parker, __ leading light in this field of medicine, will be able to help you. 6. –Whom have you been talking with? – This is __ Mr. Smirnov, __ professor of philosophy and __ dean of our department.

Grammar test #4

1. Open the brackets using the correct tense form.

1. Yesterday he was caught red-handed. When I came in, he (to smoke). 2. Although she tried to apply some make-up, we could see that Vicky (to cry).

3. When they got to their dacha, they discovered that water (to leak) through the roof. 4. Everybody looked unhappy. They (to discuss) the Concorde's crash. 5. By the smell in the room and his guilty expression I could tell that Stephen (to smoke). 6. Although she tried to hide her face, we could see that Vicky (to cry). 7. When Denny joined in the conversation, they (to discuss) the latest events in the Balkans. 8. When they got to their dacha, they discovered that water (to leak) through the roof. There were pools on the floor.

2. Translate into English.

1. Что это здесь происходит, мальчики? Вы что, дрались? 2. Когда отец пришел домой, мы с мамой уже час готовили обед. 3. К маю будет пять лет, как он водит эту машину. 4. Мы слушали тебя очень внимательно последние два часа, и теперь мы уверены, что ты говоришь правду. 5. Когда я вошел в комнату, все замолчали. Я понял, что они говорили обо мне. 6. В доме чудесно пахло. Мама с утра пекла пироги. 7. Ты можешь мне все рассказать. Ты доверяла мне все свои секреты с тех пор, как научилась говорить.

3. Translate into English using the correct form of the Future tense.

1. Не беспокойся, платье сошьют к выпускному вечеру. 2. В июле будет год, как они женаты. 3. К концу года цены на бензин вновь вырастут. 4. Я сдам все экзамены к июлю. 5. К тому времени, как ты проснешься завтра утром, мы уже три часа будем лететь над Европой. 6. Учительница обещает, что проверит наши контрольные работы к следующему уроку. 7. К первому сентября этого года я уже десять лет буду работать в этом университете.

4. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

A week later, Harry, Snape and Ron (1) (walk) across the Entrance Hall when they (2) (see) a small knot of people who (3) (gather) around the notice-board and (4) (read) a piece of parchment that just (5) (pin up). "They (6) (start) a Duelling Club!" (7) (say) Ron. "First meeting tonight! I not (8) (mind) duelling lessons, they (9) (may) come in handy one of these days. We (10) (go)?" Harry and Snape (11) (be) all for it, so at eight o'clock that evening they (12) (hurry) back to the Great Hall. "I wonder who (13) (teach) us? I hope it (14) (be) Frederick," said Snape.

5. Make the following sentences passive.

1. Did they offer you a good job? 2. Why can't you tell them the truth? 3. Have you written a letter to Father? 4. People are talking a lot about this

film. 5. What kind of explanation did they give you? 6. His father taught him mathematics. 7. We envy him his luck.

6. Ask special questions to the words in bold type.

1. The people **went** home after they had finished their work. 2. The lecture had begun **by the time I entered the room**. 3. The children **had fallen** asleep before **we returned home**. 4. **The meeting** had begun when he came into the room. 5. They had finished **the construction of the stadium** by last year. 6. He **had studied English** before he came here.

Grammar test #5

1. Use the verbs in brackets in the required form.

1. English people don't like (tell) what to do. 2. When I go on holiday, I ask Mum (look after) my houseplants. 3. One more window remained (wash). 4. He was witty and clever and he made me (laugh). 5. Parenthood, someone once said, is the only 24-hour-a-day job for which you can (not pay) overtime. 6. The case was urgent. The man had (operate on). 7. Well, sir, I want (take) my words back. 8. But what kind of rules might (require)? 9. The rules must (leave) to the Government to decide.

2. Translate into English using Infinitives.

1. Эту парковочную ручку удобно держать, и пользоваться ею – настоящее удовольствие. 2. Этот прибор очень легко установить. 3. На нее приятно смотреть и очень легко иметь с ней дело. 4. Слова этой песни легко запомнить. 5. Часто Марию было трудно контролировать. 6. Хорошего управляющего, как вы, трудно найти. 7. Эти данные трудно раздобыть.

3. Complete the following sentences using Infinitives.

1. that is the question. 2. is to believe. 3. is my aim in life. 4. would be madness. 5. is everybody's wish.

4. Translate into English using Infinitives.

1. – Ты будешь выступать следующим? – Нет, я буду выступать последним. 2. Почему это я всегда все узнаю последним? 3. Дэвид не тот человек, который может осчастливить женщину. 4. Вот программа, которую нужно утвердить. 5. У него потрясающая новость, которую он расскажет вам. 6. У него три сына, которых нужно вырастить. 7. У нас долгая жизнь, которой нужно наслаждаться.

5. Complete the following sentences using Infinitives.

1. The secret of life is 2. My telephone number is 3. To travel means 4. The idea was 5. The main point is 6. This girl is

6. Translate into English using Infinitives.

1. Ему пришлось повесить голос, чтобы быть услышанным. 2. Лучший способ потерять вес – изменить привычки в еде. 3. Она любит, когда ею восхищаются, фотографируют, пишут о ней в газетах. 4. Для нее курить – это поднимать самоуважение. 5. Жизнь слишком коротка, чтобы напрасно терять время. 6. Новость была слишком хороша, чтобы поверить в нее. 7. Он недостаточно жесток, чтобы сказать ей это в лицо

7. Translate into Russian.

1. There is a time to fish and a time to dry nets. 2. TV-viewers now have the choice and freedom to select from various programmes and enjoy them when it suits them best. 3. This is a popular place to see and be seen. 4. The Rolex company were the first to develop the idea of a modern watch. 5. Don't worry about Tracey! She's got Keith to protect her. 6. I think there is something special in you ... a will to endure, to succeed no matter what. 7. Internet gives everyone the power to contribute. The power to share information and ideas. The power to move your business forward.

Grammar test #6

1. Translate into English.

1. Напрасно я брала сегодня зонтик. Дождя так и не было. 2. Холодильник полон. Тебе незачем идти за продуктами. 3. Зачем ты вымыла окна? Они же чистые. Не нужно было делать этого. 4. Вы нуждаетесь в отдыхе, не нужно отрицать, что вы переработали. 5. Я независим, и мне ни к чему просить денег у родителей. Мне нужен был отдых от всей этой сумасшедшей жизни, и я уехал в Сочи. 7. Ни к чему было брать такси. От станции до моего дома рукой подать.

2. Complete the sentences with *mustn't*, *needn't*, *don't (doesn't) have (to)*.

1. You drop it. It's very fragile. 2. You accept a lift from a stranger. 3. Tomorrow's Sunday so she get up early. 4. You worry. All is going to be fine. 5. You pay. It's free. 6. You shout. I'm not deaf. 7. The old man retired so he work anymore.

3. Translate into English.

1. Вам следовало давным-давно бросить пить и курить. Нужно было думать о своем здоровье смолоду. 2. Не следовало тебе настаивать. Тебе следовало сразу понять, что случай безнадежный. 3. Не вижу причин, почему вы должны расстаться. 4. Они должны действовать так, как им сказали. 5. Тебе следует купить это платье. Оно тебе идет. 6. Тебе бы лучше остаться дома, похоже, будет дождь. 7. Тебе не следовало жениться на ней, это было большой ошибкой. 8. Я прошу прощения. Мне не следовало это говорить.

4. Give advice in the following using the verb «should».

1. My eyes are tired. 2. They quarrelled last night. 3. Bess's boyfriend is too young. 4. Mr. Snow has gone bankrupt. 5. The roses have faded. 6. I haven't been getting enough sleep lately. 7. I caught a cold last week. 8. Now I'm coughing and sneezing.

5. Fill in the blanks with a link verb.

1. In the middle of the talk the line dead. 2. She counted to one hundred to cool. 3. The detective motionless behind the door. 4. That dog me crazy. 5. It reasonable to me. 6. The words, unfortunately, unspoken. 7. To everybody's surprise, she a feminist. 8. The book open at the end. 9. The sounds sharp and clear in the quiet of the evening. 10. But today, nothing was going to wrong. 11. His face from red to green like a set of traffic lights.

6. Translate from Russian into English using correct link verb.

1. Подошла официантка, и обе женщины умолкли. 2. В чем дело? Ты вдруг так побледнела. 3. Он разорился. 4. Дом оставался пустым в течение двадцати лет. 5. Ребенок заболел на прошлой неделе. 6. У меня пересохло во рту. 7. У Гарри онемело все тело.

7. Use the required form of the infinitive after «should».

1. She is in town shopping. She should (to be) back at any moment. 2. I am very shocked indeed that you should (to feel) it necessary to lie to me. 3. Then he should (to laugh), but instead he heard himself saying, "Everything you say is quite true". 4. Tea is between half past five and six, and it should (to be) ready now. 5. He drove at great speed. He knew that about this hour the guests should (to arrive) at his house. 6. You should (to see) him yesterday on horseback. 7. While you are in our city you should (to use) every opportunity to see its wonders.

3 СЕМЕСТР

Grammar test #1

1. Use the verbs in brackets in the required form.

1. The dictionary seems (belong) to my great-grandfather. It appears (publish) ages ago. 2. The young man seemed (study) Marion, and she gave him a cold stare. 3. The country is considered (make) enormous progress this year. 4. The key to the grandfather clock was believed (lose) some twenty years before. 5. The book was believed (to lose) until the librarian happened (to find) it during the inventory. It turned out (to misplace). 6. He is supposed (to work) at the translation of the book for two years. 7. The patient seemed (to improve) lately.

2. Translate into English.

1. Мама, кажется, узнала правду и выглядит очень сердитой. 2. Они, кажется, не доверяют друг другу. 3. Экзамен, кажется, подходит к концу. 4. Они, кажется, не поддержали новый проект. 5. Он, казалось, всю жизнь мечтал об этой поездке. 6. Джек, кажется, учит немецкий всю жизнь. 7. Он, казалось, получал удовольствие от игры с детьми. Они были такие забавные.

3. Change the sentences into the negative form.

1. She seemed to know real life. 2. This man seemed to care for rules. 3. The boy seems to be healthy and happy. 4. He appeared to have learnt the results of the investigation. 5. Simon seemed to see and hear everything. 6. The waiter seemed to notice our anger.

4. Translate into English.

1. По-видимому, она согласилась поехать на экскурсию в Ясную Поляну. 2. Эти картины будут обязательно выставлены на ближайшей выставке. 3. Об этом событии будут, безусловно, много говорить. 4. Вряд ли его можно заставить сделать что-нибудь, если он этого не захочет. 5. Если вы хотите поговорить с моей сестрой, позвоните ей сейчас по телефону. Она, наверное, дома. Она вряд ли будет дома завтра. 6. Он вряд ли окончит свою работу в этом году. 7. Очень вероятно, что мои родные поедут летом в Крым.

5. Transform the sentences so as to use the for-complexes.

1. The most important thing is that we should stay cool. 2. This is the day which they shall remember for a long time. 3. He is the expert whom you should have consulted. 4. I shall leave some money so that they may spend it.

5. Martin sent his family to his parents' so that they could be safe there.
6. The days have become too short, so we can't walk as much as in the summertime.
7. Mr. Marshall's suggestion was that the contract should be signed without any delay.

6. Translate into English using for-complexes.

1. Вам необходимо быть здесь завтра вечером. 2. Ему легко это сделать.
3. Что нужно было предпринять, должен был решить я. 4. Первое, что я должен был сделать, это выяснить, когда прибывает поезд из Москвы.
5. Вода была слишком холодной, чтобы мы могли купаться. 6. Нам трудно закончить эту работу в такой короткий срок. 7. Я жду, чтобы вы сказали мне что-нибудь приятное.

7. Paraphrase the following so as to use the complex subject.

1. The public do not walk on the grass. (to expect) 2. The boy is a liar. (to know) 3. The plane reached the Crimea on time. (to report) 4. This part of land was once under the sea. (to believe) 5. Several boys were riding on horseback across the field. (to see) 6. We don't play tennis in winter. (to suppose) 7. The theatre will go abroad next summer. (to expect)

8. Translate into English.

1. Известно, что рассказами Чехова восхищается весь мир. 2. Из трех сестер Бронте Шарлотта считается наиболее талантливой. 3. Ожидают, что книга будет издана в этом году. 4. Говорят, что он давно живет на севере. 5. Полагают, что это изобретение поможет сэкономить много металла. 6. Говорят, что подготовка второго издания этого словаря подходит к концу. 7. Известно, что он является главой фирмы в течение последних десяти лет.

Grammar test #2

1. Replace the Russian words by suitable English equivalents in the correct form.

1. He said that the people (ожидающие врача) had been sitting here for a long time. 2. The person (ожидавший вас) has just gone. 3. (Рассказав все, что он знал) the witness left the box. 4. I didn't see in what direction the man (стоявший здесь) went. 5. (Постучав дважды и не получив ответа) he decided that there was nobody in.

2. Translate into English.

1. Пьеса, которая сейчас исполняется, очень популярна. 2. Взяв лист бумаги, он начал писать письмо товарищу, уехавшему в отпуск. 3. Увидев товарищей, пришедших проводить его, он подошел к ним. 4. Услышав шум, хозяин, спавший наверху, начал стрелять. 5. Письмо состояло из нескольких строк, написанных карандашом.

3. Use the suitable form of the Participle I of the verbs in brackets.

1. (to greet) her, he turned the key in the only door with a certain skill. 2. (to read) the telegram twice, he understood that the matter needed immediate attention. 3. Not for one moment did he show surprise at the wedding gift (to present) to him personally. 4. When (to fill in a form), you must write your name and address clearly. 5. She poured out another cup of tea for herself, and (to taste) it, continued talking.

4. Translate into English.

1. Поцеловав детей, он ушел на работу. 2. Они вошли в комнату, громко разговаривая. 3. Опоздав на поезд, мы были вынуждены ждать на станции около часа. 4. Подумав, что письмо срочное, секретарь решил отправить его авиапочтой. 5. Попрощавшись со всеми, он вышел из комнаты.

5. Fill in the blanks by Participle I or Participle II of the verb in brackets.

1. We could hear the noise of furniture (to move) upstairs. 2. The monument (to erect) on this square will be soon unveiled. 3. I cannot forget the story (to tell) by him. 4. They listened breathlessly to the story (to tell) by the old man. 5. One can't fail to notice the progress (to make) by our group during the last term.

6. Complete the following sentences using the construction «have something done».

1. I must get to the optician's to 2. She went to the dentist ... 3. The piano is out of tune. You must 4. Peter's wife can't stand his beard. So he is going to the barber's to 5. We need a special cake for the wedding. We must go to the confectioner's to

7. Translate into English.

1. Мне подарили новые серьги. Нужно проколоть уши. 2. Им доставили пиццу в номер. 3. Им должны установить новую копировальную машину в четверг. 4. Вам нужно подписать все бумаги, прежде чем идти

к юристу. 5. –Реклама говорит, что если хочешь иметь ослепительную улыбку, нужно отбелить зубы. – Мне нужно их сначала запломбировать.

8. Translate into Russian.

1. “Oh, hello!” Hagrid said, smiling, having located the source of the noise. 2. “What?” Ron asked, having stopped mid-sentence at the look on Harry’s face. 3. “Anyway, what’s up, Harry?” Hermione continued, as they walked down a flight of stairs lined with portraits of old witches and wizards, all of whom ignored them, being engrossed in their own conversation. 4. But you came out of the maze last year, having watched Cedric Diggory die, having escaped death so narrowly yourself. 5. He spotted it at once: a dazed and ruffled-looking barn owl was sitting outside on the kitchen sill, having just collided with the closed window.

Grammar test #3

1. Use either infinitive or the gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. You must remember (call) at the baker’s on your way home because we need (buy) some bread and biscuits. 2. I’m sure you won’t regret (buy) the car, even though it needs (paint) and (oil). 3. I regret (say) that he’s clean forgotten ever (promise) me a job. 4. I don’t remember (take) my wallet out of my bag, but I must have done it when I stopped (buy) a paper. 5. As I told you, he’s rather deaf, so don’t forget (try) (shout) if he doesn’t answer the door at first. 6. I’ve considered (ask) him (raise) my salary but I don’t think he can afford (do) it. 7. If you’ve finished (use) the typewriter, I’d like (borrow) it for a while, so that I can get used to (type) on that machine.

2. Translate into English.

1. Мы полагаемся на то, что все придут вовремя. 2. Она отвечает за то, чтобы все папки были в порядке. 3. Родители против того, чтобы дети устраивали шумную вечеринку. 4. Я совсем не возражаю, чтобы вы пользовались моим принтером. 5. Никто не требует, чтобы вы принимали участие в переговорах. 6. Не отрицайте, что Чарльз вмешался в это дело. 7. Я помню, как Кэрол однажды сказала, что она пишет романы.

3. Complete the sentences using gerunds. Add the necessary preposition.

1. Doctors dedicate themselves 2. Pessimists are always complaining 3. There is no chance 4. Has anyone succeeded ? 5. A musical person takes pleasure 6. Why didn’t you take the trouble ? 7. Vegetarians are opposed

4. Translate into English.

1. Он забыл, что звонил мне, и позвонил во второй раз и в конце разговора сказал: “Не забудь позвонить мне вечером”. 2. Перестань укорять меня. Ведь мы остановились, чтобы поговорить. 3. Если вы хотите усовершенствовать свой английский, вы можете попытаться смотреть фильмы. 4. Когда я был ребенком, я имел обыкновение ломать многие игрушки. 5. Полы нужно натереть, ковры пропылесосить, а окна помыть. 6. Сожалею, что сказала вам это. 7. С сожалением сообщаю вам, что самолет опаздывает на два часа.

5. Fill in the blanks with “not” or “without”.

1. ... wanting to stir up bad memories, he said carefully, “I got the impression you didn’t have a very good childhood.” 2. The cause of your tiredness is an emotional problem. Or you could be depressed ... knowing it. 3. Closing her eyes, she tried to push the fear away, ... understanding why she was so frightened. 4. It’s easy to get injured in a football match ... knowing how it happened. 5. ... willing to take “no” for an answer, Norris came up with a plan. 6. ... knowing quite how to begin, she started in a roundabout way. 7. The boy made it home ... running into more trouble. 8. Not a day went by ... her thinking of them. 10. ... giving him a chance to say another word, Meredith walked rapidly to the elevator.

6. Use the correct form of the Gerund.

1. He is very secretive. He avoids (ask) any personal questions or (ask) any even by his closest friends. 2. He wasn’t used to (ignore). 3. This T-shirt is quite clean, it doesn’t need (wash) yet. 4. Nick admitted (tell) a lie. And he didn’t mind (reprimand) for it. 5. Don’t try to stop me from (tattoo). 6. The sick man agreed to (take) to hospital.

7. Translate into Russian.

1. For a split second, Harry considered telling Ron that he wouldn't tell him a single word, that he could try a taste of being kept in the dark and see how he liked it. 2. On the contrary, they all looked rather taken-aback at being addressed as though they were five years old. 3. He was sick of it; sick of being the person who is stared at and talked about all the time. 4. Harry resumed his frantic scouring of the pitch for the Snitch, keeping one eye on Malfoy in case he showed signs of having spotted it. 5. By six o'clock that evening, however, even the glow of having successfully asked out Cho Chang could not lighten the ominous feelings that intensified with every step Harry took towards Snape's office.

Grammar test #4

1. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Subjunctive Mood.

1. He failed to appreciate our difficulty. He (behave) differently if he (realize) the situation. 2. He often asks me about you. If you (come) to see him tonight, he (be) delighted. 3. Why did you leave so hurriedly? If you (stay) there for another week, he (finish) your portrait. 4. Why do you always talk in such a scornful manner? If I (be) in your shoes, I (not be) so rude. 5. If you (smoke) less, you (feel) much better. 6. I think that if you (tell) them that our invitation still stands, they (give) it another thought.

2. Translate into English.

1. Если бы мы тогда отговорили его от поездки за город, он бы не простудился. 2. Если бы это зависело от меня, я бы уговорил Петра остаться с нами. 3. У Анны хороший голос. Если бы она не была так застенчива, она бы принимала участие в этом концерте. 4. Если бы она не перепутала документы, все было бы сейчас в порядке. 5. Если бы вы последовали моему совету, ваша пьеса произвела бы лучшее впечатление.

3. Join the sentences making them unreal.

1. He's getting fat. He doesn't take much exercise. 2. He smokes about 50 cigarettes a day. He is always coughing. 3. She goes to bed very late. She feels tired in the morning. 4. Marina went to the market too late. She couldn't buy any fresh strawberries. 5. You didn't sweep the room properly. It's dirty. 6. The play was boring. Some people didn't even watch it to the end. 7. Yuri didn't even try to do the job. It wasn't done.

4. Translate into English.

1. Если бы вы погуляли вчера вечером, вы бы сразу уснули. 2. Если бы я была завтра свободна, я обязательно погуляла бы с вами. 3. Если бы я сейчас была свободна, я бы гуляла в Летнем саду. 4. Вы встретили бы мою сестру, если бы сейчас гуляли в Летнем саду. 5. Вы бы чувствовали себя сегодня очень хорошо, если бы с нами вчера перед сном гуляли весь вечер. 6. Если бы вы любили прогулки, вы бы чаще с нами гуляли. Вы бы погуляли с нами вчера вечером, если бы знали, как красивы здесь белые ночи.

5. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. A deadly struggle for my soul would have broken the monotony nicely. 2. If he had had to give them a name, he supposed he would have called them horses, though there was something reptilian about them, too. 3. Harry had

the impression that a full-scale riot could have broken out under her nose and she would have ploughed on with her speech. 4. Most of you would have failed had this been your examination. 5. Of course, she would have been expecting him to ask her out after what had just happened... the thought made his stomach clench painfully. 6. "I don't know what would have happened if it hadn't been for you, Harry," she said in a muffled voice.

6. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the Subjunctive Mood.

1. If the storm not (rage) so furiously last night, many trees not (break). 2. I (go) and (live) in the tropics if only I (can). 3. What we (do) if television not (invent)? 4. If the laws of nature not (break), the situation (be) different. 5. Australia (be) a delightful country to live in if it not (be) so far. 6. He not (catch) a cold if he not (drink) so much cold beer in the pub yesterday. 7. If I not (pay) all my bills before leaving the hotel, I not (be) penniless now. 8. If we (know) how dangerous the expedition was, we (refuse). 9. Ratchel (pass) the interview on Friday if she (know) a second foreign language. 10. She (wear) this frock tonight if she not (put on) so much weight lately. 11. If the fellow not (leave) the city, the police (arrest) him.

7. Translate into English.

1. Если бы ты любил меня, то выполнял бы все мои желания. 2. Если бы мы знали, что делать, то действовали бы решительно. 3. Если бы ты не бездельничал всю свою жизнь, то был бы богат сейчас. 4. Студенты забывали бы очень многое, если бы им не приходилось время от времени сдавать экзамены. 5. Если бы вы пригласили хорошего врача, когда заболели, то вы никогда не попали бы в больницу.

Grammar test #5 (final grammar test)

1. Translate into English.

1. Он, кажется, начинает сердиться. 2. Такое ощущение, что этот человек знает все европейские языки. Говорят, что он выучил их во время путешествий. 3. Говорят, комиссия пересмотрела программу и сейчас разрабатывает план ее реализации. 4. Предполагается, что в этом месте будет построен новый город. 5. Никто не ожидал, что холода наступят так рано. 6. Вам, кажется, не нравится его предложение. 7. Вряд ли он станет делать что-нибудь, чего он не хочет.

2. Open the brackets and use the required form of the Infinitives.

1. The sound of the phone ringing seemed (wake) every nerve in my body.
2. The children seem (eat) ever since they arrived, as if they had been starved before.
3. She appeared (cross-question) me.
4. Twenty years seem (pass) so quickly!
5. He appeared (see) the light and decided to drop in.
6. Here, in a small village, the world seems (construct) on a smaller scale.
7. The river was reported (overflow) the banks and (advance) towards the city.

3. Translate into English using Gerunds or Infinitives.

1. Он привык жить один.
2. Раньше мы жили в пригороде, а теперь переехали в центр.
3. Видя наши затруднения, он предложил нам помочь.
4. Ты помнишь, говорил ли ты с ней об этой проблеме?
5. Сообщаю вам с сожалением, что вы не сдали экзамен.
6. Она настаивала на том, чтобы поговорить со мной немедленно.
7. Я сожалею, что пропустил этот спектакль.

4. Complete the sentences using Gerunds or Infinitives.

1. I am used to (чтобы меня уважали).
2. We can't afford (купить) such an expensive piece of furniture.
3. Do you have any objections to (чтобы вам рассказали эту историю)?
4. We are tired of (нам говорят одно и то же).
5. He tried (посылать) her flowers and (писать) her letters, but it had no effects.
6. My friend is thinking of (продать дом).
7. Did you remember (позвонить секретарю)?

5. Translate into English using correct forms of the Participles.

1. Сильно простудившись, он вынужден был пропустить несколько лекций.
2. Потеряв квитанцию (the receipt), он не смог получить посылку.
3. Мальчик боялся идти в библиотеку, потому что не вернул книги вовремя.
4. Попрощавшись со всеми, он вышел из комнаты.
5. Информация, собранная экспедицией, была отослана в институт географии.
6. Он вышел, не желая принимать участие в обсуждении этого вопроса.
7. Не прочитав нужную литературу, он не смог ответить на вопрос преподавателя.

6. Replace the infinitives in brackets by appropriate Participles.

1. They reached the peak at dusk, (to leave) their camp with the first light.
2. They put up for the night at a temporary camp, (to leave) it at dawn.
3. (to write) and (to leave) a note with the porter, he said he would be back in a half-hour.
4. (to write) in an archaic language, the book was difficult to read.
5. The children looked wonderingly at the elephant, never (to see) such a huge animal.
6. "Don't lose your things, little boy," said a man (to pick up)

the gloves (to drop) by the boy. 7. (to be) away so long he was happy to be coming back.

7. Translate into English.

1. Сейчас она прекрасно понимает, что если бы вышла замуж за Бориса, то они были бы несчастливы. 2. Какие красивые цветы! Если бы я не дотронулась до них, то никогда бы не подумала, что они искусственные. 3. Если бы не это глупое замечание Майкла, Джейн не обиделась бы. 4. Если бы она умела хорошо готовить, то ее муж был бы счастлив. 5. Розы стояли бы гораздо дольше, если бы ты добавила в воду две столовые ложки сахара. 6. Если бы она носила короткие юбки, то выглядела бы моложе. 7. Не будь дело таким серьезным, Давид не нанял бы частного сыщика. 8. Если бы она пристегнула ремень безопасности, то инспектор не оштрафовал бы ее. 9. Все было бы сейчас прекрасно, если бы я не провалилась на последнем экзамене.

4 СЕМЕСТР

Grammar test #1

1. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Subjunctive Mood.

1. Samantha looks as if she (to fall) in love. 2. Daniel felt as if he (to be reprimanded), as if he (let down) his friends. 3. Molly dropped the bracelet instantly, as if it (to be) red-hot coals. 4. We began talking as though we (to be) old friends, as if we (to know) each other for many years. 5. For a second she hesitated as if she (take) the last chance to refuse. 6. Don't act as if you (care) nothing for my feelings. 7. Erik looks as if he (to be) at peace with himself and the universe.

2. Translate into English.

1. Почему ты ведешь себя так, словно что-то скрываешь от нас или словно совершил что-то плохое? 2. Лектор начал говорить медленно и красноречиво, словно старался с самого начала завоевать внимание аудитории. 3. Я уже взрослый. Почему ты все еще обращаешься со мной так, словно я ребенок? 4. В комнате был такой аромат, словно в ней был миллион роз. 5. Пирог был таким необычным на вкус, словно в него положили все пряности Востока. 6. Будь я на твоём месте, я бы попытался вести себя так, словно ничего и не случилось. 7. Он понимающе улыбнулся, словно прочитал мои мысли и знал обо всем.

3. Complete the following sentences.

1. The inspector behaved as though _____. 2. The child was scared as though _____. 3. She looked nervous as if _____. 4. You are asking so many questions as if _____. 5. She always looks smart as though _____. 6. Dan always interrupts people as if _____. 7. The sheriff spoke firmly as if _____.

4. Translate into English.

1. А не пора ли вам детки идти в школу? 2. Какой стыд! Тебе давно пора выучить английский алфавит! 3. – Не пора ли тебе сменить майку и джинсы? – А не пора ли тебе перестать делать мне замечания? 4. Это плохая идея! Тебе давно пора понять, что я не приму ее. 5. Тебе давно пора поменять свое отношение к браку. 6. Давно пора тебе сказать ей, что ты думаешь о ней. 7. А не пора ли нам вытащить торт из духовки? Он может подгореть.

5. Translate into English.

1. Как жаль, что он пришел так поздно. 2. Жаль, что вы не обращаете внимания на свое произношение. 3. Жаль, что вы упустили такой шанс. 4. Жаль, что сегодня идет дождь. 5. Жаль, что я не живу поблизости от института. 6. Жаль, что вы не посмотрели этот фильм. 7. Жаль, что он такой легкомысленный.

6. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Subjunctive Mood.

1. She wished at that moment she (to send) for him. 2. "I wish I (to be) there with you", he said with deep regret. 3. She says she wishes I (to be) a thousand miles away. 4. I wish she (not to look) so sad. 5. The professor wishes I (to study) harder. 6. We wished he (not to come) so late yesterday. 7. I wish you (to see) the play. It was a great success.

7. Translate into English.

1. Я теперь жалею, что не послушался его совета. 2. К сожалению, они еще ничего не знают. 3. К сожалению, они уже знают об этом. 4. Я бы очень хотела быть сейчас в Лондоне. 5. Обидно, что вас не поняли. 6. Хоть бы он перестал курить в спальне! 7. Как бы мне хотелось говорить по-английски так же хорошо, как он.

Grammar test #2

1. Complete the phrases using the Subjunctive Mood in subject clauses.

1. It's ironic
2. It is so unusual
3. It was doubtful
4. Isn't it strange ?
5. Wasn't it recommended ?
6. It's quite natural
7. Isn't it shocking ?

2. Translate into English using the Subjunctive Mood in subject clauses.

1. Очень странно, что она отказалась от такой работы.
2. Возможно ли, что она наконец согласилась издать свои мемуары?
3. Сомнительно, чтобы он ее критиковал. Он же с ума по ней сходит.
4. Желательно, чтобы мы обсудили все свадебные приготовления в семейном кругу.
5. Удивительно, что они решили пожениться. Они знают друг друга всего три дня.
6. В этом мире совершенно необходимо, чтобы мы помогли друг другу.
7. Возможно ли, что он передумает и присоединится к нам?

3. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the Subjunctive Mood.

1. It was suggested that the students (to consider) the shifty nature of the mood.
2. It is strange that he (to say) such a thing; it's not like him.
3. It's absolutely necessary that I (to see) them before you do.
4. It was unbelievable that the tourists (to cover) this distance in so short a time.
5. It is most strange that she (to choose) such a profession.
6. Is it possible that he (to be) so rude when he met you?
7. It is requested that each member (to contribute) ten dollars.

4. Translate into English using the Subjunctive Mood.

1. Мой совет таков, что вам нужно бросить курить.
2. Рекомендация врача заключалась в том, чтобы мне перейти на диету.
3. Я предлагаю, чтобы мы организовали пикник в воскресенье.
4. Почему ты настаиваешь на том, что ты должен сдавать экзамен досрочно?
5. Порядок таков, что вы прежде всего должны зарегистрироваться.
6. Их требование заключалось в том, чтобы собрание было отложено.
7. Приказ директора заключался в том, чтобы отчет был готов к понедельнику.

5. Paraphrase the sentences using the Subjunctive Mood.

1. "He must be expelled from school," the principal demanded.
2. "You must work more in the laboratory," the teacher suggested.
3. "Do not tire yourself," the doctor recommended.
4. The strikers wanted their political and economic demands to be satisfied. They insisted on it.
5. The captain ordered the passengers to leave the desk.
6. The teacher advised the students not to start on

the new assignment before they had corrected their mistakes. 7. His father strongly recommended him to join the navy.

6. Complete the given phrases using the Subjunctive Mood in predicative and object clauses.

1. We advise 2. They insist 3. The speaker demanded
4. His proposal is 5. The president ordered 9. The women requested 12. The order was

7. Translate into English using the Subjunctive Mood.

1. Скажи мне еще раз твой точный адрес, чтобы я больше не ошибался.
2. Я дам тебе эту книгу, чтобы ты мог выписать из нее несколько отрывков.
3. Я сообщаю тебе обо всех этих вещах, чтобы мы могли понять друг друга.
4. Здесь нужно идти очень осторожно, чтобы не упасть.
5. Он изложил план очень подробно, чтобы все было ясно и не вызывало сомнений.
6. Мы пошли погулять, чтобы я мог увидеть лес до того, как стемнеет.
7. Я пригласил всех своих родственников на юбилей, чтобы никто не обиделся.

Grammar test #3

1. Translate into English.

1. Не может быть, чтобы он был дома вчера в это время. 2. Неужели он сказал вам об этом? 3. Не может быть, чтобы он спал сейчас. 4. Не может быть, чтобы они уехали, не попрощавшись с нами. 5. Не может быть, чтобы она вам так ответила. 6. Не может быть, что он столкнулся (collide) с другой машиной. Он такой осторожный водитель. 7. Вряд ли он забыл о своем обещании, я напоминала ему об этом вчера. 8. Он не мог прочитать эту книгу так быстро, она слишком трудна для него. 9. Разве мог кто-нибудь подумать, что он выиграет матч?

2. Choose the correct variant.

1. His German is very poor. He must (study/be studying/have studied) very hard. 2. His German is very good, he must (study/be studying/have studied) very hard. 3. His German is considerably improved, he must (study/be studying/have studied) hard during his holiday. 4. He must (study/be studying/have been studying) German these two years, his German is rather rich and fluent. 5. She must (have taken/be taking/have been taking) a bath at that moment that's why she did not answer your call. 6. She must (be/be being/ have been) at home now, we saw her leaving the office. 7. She must (be/be being/have

been) at home, she can't go away because there is no one to look after her sick mother.

3. Translate into English.

1. Не может быть, чтобы он был такой жестокий! Не мог он этого сделать. 2. Где она может быть? Неужели она все еще делает покупки? 3. У него есть слабые стороны, это верно. И все-таки не мог он вас так подвести. 4. Не может быть, чтобы редактор не заметила этой ошибки. 5. Я тебе не верю, ты не мог не узнать меня. Неужели я так изменилась? 6. Неужели вы его неправильно поняли? Ведь он так четко все объяснил. 7. Неужели вы не нашли время, чтобы поговорить с сыном? 8. Он просто не мог этого сделать! Он не может быть настолько глуп!

4. Make the following sentences opposite in meaning using the words given below.

1. He must be very competent in economics. 2. Brian must have been very experienced in mountaineering. 3. They must have realized the danger. 4. The committee must have been informed of the coming changes. 5. Everybody must have done the wrong thing. 6. The fax must have reached him at last. 7. The detective must have understood the policeman's words. 8. The poor thing must have been aware of it all the time. 9. The landlady must have been very careful in choosing the tenants.

5. Open the brackets using the right form of the infinitive after the verb «must».

1. He looks intelligent. He must (be) a good chess player. 2. They must still (play chess), they really must (make) a break. 3. Ted looks upset. He must (lose) the game again. 4. The friends must (play) chess non-stop the whole day. 5. "Something must (keep) the children," said Aunt Molly. "They must still (look) for the dog." 6. She went red in the face. She must (offend). 7. He must never (be) poor. How should he know what poverty is? 13. The Dean must (misunderstand) me. I didn't really mean that. 15. She must really (make) your life unbearable all these years.

6. Translate into English.

1. Он, должно быть, очень силен. Посмотрите на его бицепсы. Он, по всей видимости, тренируется уже много лет. 2. Ты не должна приходить домой так поздно. Ты, должно быть, не можешь понять, что это опасно. 3. Он, должно быть, не узнал ее. Жизнь, вероятно, была сурова к ней. 4. Диктор, должно быть, неправильно произнес это трудное японское имя. 5. – Марина, по всей видимости, ждет нас у клуба. – Да, и ждет,

должно быть, с шести часов. 6. Луиза, должно быть, опять влюбилась.
7. Это, должно быть, была любовь.

Grammar test #4

1. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Вы, возможно, приняли меня за сестру. Мы близнецы. 2. Я, может быть, совершаю ошибку, но я не вижу другого выхода. 3. Он, вероятно, опаздывает. Застрял, наверное, где-нибудь в пробке. 4. Вы могли бы оказать им финансовую помощь. Теперь они обанкротились. 5. – Ты мог бы быть более отзывчивым, дорогой. – Уж какой есть. 6. Я не уверена, но, возможно, они встретились на чьей-то свадьбе. 7. Она выглядит так, словно ничего не случилось. Она, вероятно, не слышала последних новостей.

2. Use the required form of the infinitive in brackets after the verb may (might).

1. – Might I (trouble) you, madam? – You might (knock)! 2. At least you might (phone) your parents more often. Why don't you? 3. Fashions may (change), but style remains. 4. What a fuss! You really might (spare) me all this! 5. It appeared much better than it might (expect). 6. – How did the boy manage the task? – Not bad, it might (be) worse. 7. For all I hear he may still (live) in that old house of his. 8. I thought you might (discover) it accidentally during your last visit. 9. "All right this time," he said. "But you be more careful in future, young man, it might (be) a very serious matter."

3. Paraphrase the following using «can» or «may» in the necessary form.

1. Nobody believes that they have left the country for good. 2. Nobody believes that he built the house all by himself. 3. Evidently they didn't notice us, or they would have greeted us. 4. Is it possible that he should have been so tough? 5. We are upset that he didn't apologize. 6. She is crying, perhaps the boss was rude to her. 7. I'm annoyed she didn't offer to help. 8. Daniel wished you had warned him.

4. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Ты могла бы, по крайней мере, посоветоваться с сестрой. 2. Ты мог бы купить мне эту книгу. Ты знал, что она мне нужна. 3. – Почему Кати еще нет? – Возможно, она придет позже. – Она могла бы предупредить нас, что она опаздывает. 4. Вы могли бы дать мне об этом знать заранее. 5. Возможно, они все еще сдают экзамен. 6. Я уже целый час ищу свою записную книжку. Не может быть, чтобы я ее потерял. – Возможно, ты

оставил ее у телефона-автомата. Я видел, как ты вынимал ее. – Ты мог бы давно уже сказать мне об этом.

5. Use the required form of the infinitive in brackets after the verb *may* (*might*).

1. Oh, Tom, she exclaimed, your boots are muddy! You might (to go) by the side door. 2. He was very ill. He may (to die). 3. –Then why on earth all this secrecy? – One never knows who may (to listen). 4. Of course I'm too young to be a really good writer yet, but I try hard, and one day I may (to achieve) something. 5. –What's happened to the dog? – It isn't here. Dan may (to take) it with him. 6. There was no sign of John in the street. Of course, I said to myself, he might (to detain) at his office. 7. You might at least (to take) your younger brother for a walk sometimes. 8. You might (get to know) your friends better by this time.

6. Translate from English into Russian.

1. She might have been said to be imagining herself in love, when she was not. Women frequently do this. 2. You have a streak of pride and independence that might have ruined all. 3. These disappearances seem to me to be linked. The Ministry disagrees – as you may have heard, while waiting outside my office. 4. “Bear in mind,” she said quickly and quietly, her eyes on the scroll in his hand, “that channels of communication in and out of Hogwarts may be being watched, won't you?” 5. “He is now responding to concerns voiced by anxious parents, who feel the school may be moving in a direction they do not approve of,” said junior Assistant to the Minister, Percy Weasley.

Grammar test #5

1. Translate into English.

1. Я бы извинился, если бы чувствовал, что я не прав. Но я так не чувствую. 2. Он бы сам занялся этой проблемой, если бы не заболел. 3. Я бы побыл здесь подольше, если бы не был так занят. 4. Сейчас я бы уже звонил ему, если бы не забыл номер его телефона. 5. Если бы она не перепутала документы, все было бы сейчас в порядке. 6. Если бы вы последовали моему совету, ваша пьеса произвела бы лучшее впечатление. 7. Если бы мы повернули направо на светофоре, мы были бы уже дома.

2. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Tim studies hard. He hopes he (give) the highest grades this semester. 2. The lost children just (find) in the park. 3. The new computer system (install) at the

moment. 4. I (teach) to play chess by the time I was four. 5. If all the money in the world (collect) and (divide) equally among all the people living on the Earth, each of us (give) three million dollars. 6. Don't worry! By the time we meet again, all your problems (solve). 7. This city (bomb) heavily in the war.

3. Translate into English.

1. Очень важно, чтобы вы использовали каждую возможность упражняться в разговорном английском. 2. Странно, что вы не поняли лекцию, она была очень проста. 3. Вам не кажется сомнительным, чтобы она забыла о таком важном деле? 4. Невероятно, чтобы они прошли такое расстояние за такое короткое время. 5. Перед тем как переводить текст, рекомендуется сначала прочитать его до конца. 6. Я требую рассмотреть документ сегодня. 7. Меня удивляет, что столько внимания было уделено вопросам, которые, на мой взгляд, несущественны.

4. Complete the sentences using Gerunds or Infinitives.

1. Did you enjoy (смотреть игру)? 2. He made a note in his diary not to forget (купить газету). 3. I remember (что разговаривал с ним). 4. The translation needs (редактировать). 5. We used (дружить) when at school. 6. If everything else fails, try (читать) the instruction. 7. I'll try (починить) car tomorrow. 8. Why does he avoid (чтобы его видели)? 9. He objected to (быть посланным в командировку).

5. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

1. He hastened back home in the hope that the guests (not to go) all yet. 2. I don't think I ever (to see) you before. 3. She felt that her friend (not to want) to disturb her. 4. He telephoned his wife to the office to say that her brother (to return) from abroad. 5. An old friend rang up to ask her brother if he (to have) a good time in the USA. 6. She knew that he (to be worried) by the letter. 7. She couldn't understand why he (to tell) her such a lie.

6. Translate into English.

1. –Ну, наконец-то ты открыла. Я звоню уже 10 минут. – Я не слышала, что ты звонишь. Я мыла посуду. 2. Вы перебили меня, и я не помню, где остановился. 3. Он сказал, что работал в саду. Он посадил два розовых куста. 4. В сентябре будет десять лет, как я работаю в этом институте. 5. На кухне шумела вода. Алиса мыла посуду. 6. Извини, у меня мокрые руки. Я мыла посуду. 7. Они закончили писать и обсуждали, кто отправит письмо. 8. – Почему ты зеваешь? – Я спал.

7. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The old grandfather clock (stop) in 1990 and not (work) since. 2. What you (do) tonight? You (make up) your mind where to go? 3. You (look) so pale! What's the matter? You (see) a ghost? 4. Where you (get) that black eye? You (fight)? 5. They (move) to the country last year so that their children (grow up) away from the city traffic. 6. The road through the city centre (repair) at the moment so we (take) the longer way which seldom (use). 7. When you (listen) how he (speak), you (understand) what his brother (mean). He not (change) at all since we last (meet) him.

Grammar test #6 (final grammar test)

1. Use the right form of the verb in brackets.

1. We live in the life that we (to create). 2. What's been going on? Why you (not to answer) my letters? 3. Diana and I (to sit) in the library on Sunday morning, reading the newspapers. Or rather, she (read), I merely (to glance) through them. 4. When I came back home, my family already (to have) dinner and now (to watch) the film. 5. Later that afternoon, Derek put down the script he (to read). 6. Whenever I think of you, I (to remember) the shadow of your smile. 7. Next Sunday, the Prime Minister (to celebrate) ten years in power. 8. By the time you start writing your test I (to finish) mine.

2. Translate into English.

1. Мальчик, должно быть, выбрал книгу сам. Если бы ему помогли взрослые, они никогда не посоветовали бы ему взять такую скучную книгу. 2. Вашему другу давно следовало бы пойти к врачу. Если бы он прошел курс лечения, он бы уже выздоровел. 3. Делегация может приехать в любую минуту. Вам следует очень быстро подготовить все необходимые документы. Если бы я знал об этом раньше, я бы предупредил вас. 4. Ваш сын, должно быть, занимается уже 5 часов подряд. Вам следует заставить его погулять. У него может разболеться голова, если он будет продолжать работать без отдыха. 5. Возможно, он не знал о собрании. Он бы обязательно пришел.

3. Fill in the correct Participle form.

1. (To be) the child of poor people, he often went to bed hungry. 2. (To take) a deep breath and (to take) no notice of those present I announced the news. 3. (To see) a great fire in my childhood, I dread any kind of fire. 4. (Not to know) their telephone number he couldn't warn them. 5. (To hear) your side of the story, I'm at a loss whose side to take. 6. He was sitting in an armchair (to read) a magazine. 7. (To hear) the footsteps, I rushed to open the door.

8. (Not to see) each other for ages, they had a lot to talk about. 9. (To hear) my voice Norman was edging backwards but (to see) me approach he changed his mind. 10. (To see) the fire I stopped dumbfounded.

4. Translate into English using correct verbal.

1. Не зная правил игры, они ушли, не приняв в ней участия. 2. Услышав новости, которые были потрясающими, она не могла не расплакаться от счастья. 3. Малыш перестал плакать, только лишь когда мать остановилась, чтобы купить ему шоколадку. 4. Всегда неприятно, когда человек разговаривает, не глядя вам в глаза. 5. Наши партнеры, работавшие в Нидерландах, сейчас работают в Бельгии.

5. Use either the Infinitive or the Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. I forgot (lock) the door of my apartment this morning. 2. He forgot (tell) these jokes many times before. 3. Tom's tomato crop always failed. Finally he quit (try) (grow) tomatoes in his garden. 4. Would you like (go) (dance) tonight? 5. There is a regulation which forbids (smoke) in hospitals. 6. Wouldn't you prefer (stay) in this evening? 7. He'll never forget (meet) Mary for the first time. 8. I am trying (give up) smoking. 9. When I was a student, I had to get used to (read) a lot. 10. Don't forget (meet) the children after school. 11. The piano needs (tune). 12. If you want to improve your French, you can try (watch) French films. 13. When I was a kid, I used (play) with my neighbours' children.

6. Translate into English.

1. Хозяин начал представлять гостей друг другу, словно они никогда раньше не встречались. 2. – Не могу противостоять искушению задать вам очень личный вопрос. Можно? – Вам следовало давно это сделать. У меня нет секретов, которые я мог бы скрывать. 3. Мы стояли на пустынной улице, не зная что делать. Нужно было найти место, чтобы провести ночь. 4. Вы только посмотрите! Лекарство, выписанное врачом, совершило чудо. Малыш выглядит так, словно он абсолютно здоров, словно он не был болен целую неделю. 5. Мы были счастливы, что нам вручили дипломы. 6. Рок-концерт должен был состояться на стадионе, но, поскольку начался ливень, его перенесли на закрытую арену. 7. Хотел бы я быть садовником и превращать нашу землю в огромный цветущий сад.

7. Use the right form of the verb in brackets.

1. We shall start when she (to be) ready, we just wonder when she (to be) ready. 2. She'll talk to the dean if she (to see) him, but I doubt if she (to see)

him today. He's away. 3. Please, tell me if you (to get) some news from them. – I'm not sure if we (to get) any more news from them. 4. If we (to win) the game, we'll have a celebration, but we are not sure if we (to win) or (to lose). 5. He says he (to look in) to see us before he (to leave) our town. 6. I'd like to know when Dan (to be) back. 7. Give my love to Laura if you (to see) her. 8. I don't think we (to finish) our work in time unless you (to help) us.

ИТОГОВЫЕ СЕМЕСТРОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ

1 СЕМЕСТР

1. Read the text below and choose from the sentences (A–E) the one which fits each gap (1–5).

- A. "This is a survey of perception, not a survey of reality," he says.
- B. And they have the top soccer team and some of the best weather in Europe.
- C. Brazil is associated with all these qualities of good humor and good living and Carnaval," says Anholt.
- D. Though I'm a little surprised about Spain outdoing Italy.
- E. "People know it's in Australia, and that it's full of Australians," says Anholt.

1	2	3	4	5

The world's happiest cities

Ten urban centers closely associated with unmitigated joy

Ever since Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers appeared in the 1933 film «Flying Down to Rio», the world has been fascinated with **Rio de Janeiro**. Popular perception of the city is infused with images of starry-eyed youngsters dancing into the dusk, backed by imposing mountains and dark sea.

That view has propelled Rio to the top of our list of the world's happiest cities. Famous for its annual Carnaval festival (starting Feb. 13 next year), the second-largest metropolis in South America finished first among 50 cities in a recent survey conducted by Simon Anholt, an author and policy adviser.

1. "....."Carnaval is very important – it's the classic image that people have of Rio, and it's an image of happiness."

Next on the list is the top city from Down Under: **Sydney, Australia**. Known for balmy weather, friendly locals and an iconic opera house, Sydney fared well in Anholt's survey because of its association with a popular brand – Australia.

"It's where everybody would like to go," he says. "Everybody thinks they know Australia because they've seen Crocodile Dundee. There's this image of this nation of people who basically sit around having barbecues."

Rounding out the top five are third-ranked **Barcelona, Spain**, which Anholt calls "the classic Mediterranean city"; fourth-ranked **Amsterdam, Netherlands**, because Anholt's young respondents "know you can smoke dope in the bars"; and **Melbourne, Australia**, which makes the list simply because it's in Australia.

2."Therefore, it must be fun."

The data Anholt provided for our list was compiled from online interviews with 10,000 respondents in 20 countries. Happiness is difficult to quantify, and Anholt acknowledges that his data is less an indicator of where local populations are happiest than a reflection of respondents' thinking about where they could imagine themselves happy.

3."People write me all the time and say 'that's not true.' It probably isn't true, but it's what people think. The gap between perception and reality is what interests city governments. "The French historian Fernand Braudel wrote that "Happiness, whether in business or private life, leaves very little trace in history." But a perception of happiness leaves a strong trace on the balance sheets of cities that depend on conventions, tourism and an influx of talent.

Anholt notes that the results of his survey reflect the longstanding reputation of Mediterranean and Latin American cities as non-stop party locales. "It's pretty much the expected bunch," says Anholt.

4. It's interesting that the Spanish are perceived as being happier than the Italians – I find the Spanish rather gloomy. Still, Barcelona – Spain's highest-ranked city – has plenty of supporters.

"The beauty of the city and its environs, along with affordable housing and business opportunities, is the fantastic lifestyle," says Michelle Finkelstein, a vice president at travel agency Our Personal Guest. "There's not the stress of getting a child into the best preschool – the public ones are good and close by.

5."

Other places in the world that lack the metropolitan flair of the cities on this list are often identified with the notion of happiness. "Anyone lucky enough to visit the magical Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan would know that there is no competition: There can be no happier place," says Patricia Schultz, author of *1,000 Places to See Before You Die*. "This small Buddhist nation of incredibly stunning beauty follows a unique guiding philosophy of GNH – Gross National Happiness. You can see it in their open faces – they smile from the heart. Barcelona has nothing on them."

Global rivalries notwithstanding, Anholt notes that his findings more or less support historical trends, with one notable exception.

"The cities on this list would probably be the same if I'd been running this survey in 1890, aside from Sydney and Melbourne," he says. "Australia is kind of a branding miracle." Not bad for a former penal colony.

1. Match the following words and definitions.

1	unmitigated	A	To move, drive or push smth forward
2	starry	B	An investigation of the opinions, behavior, etc. of a particular group of people
3	imposing	C	A person who lives in a particular place or district
4	propel	D	To finish an activity or complete smth in a good or suitable way
5	survey	E	That has existed or lasted for a long time
6	dusk	F	Absolute, complete
7	local	G	To admit, to accept that smth is true
8	iconic	H	The time of day when the light has almost gone, but it is not yet dark
9	to fare well	I	Shining like stars
10	to round out	J	To do more or better than sb else
11	to acknowledge	K	Competition
12	influx	L	Impressive to look at
13	longstanding	M	Deserving to receive attention, striking
14	to outdo	N	To be successful in a particular situation
15	rivalry	O	The fact of a lot of people, money or things arriving somewhere
16	notable	P	Acting as a sign or symbol of smth

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

2. Insert the correct word.

(*unmitigated, starry, imposing, survey, dusk, local, to fare well, to round out, influx, to outdo, rivalry, notable*)

- Most of the directors are men, but Ms. Parker is a exception.
- The party in the last election.
- The conference was an disaster.
- The street lights go on at
- She the tour with a concert at Cornegie Hall.
- Sometimes small firms can big business when it comes to customer cargo.
- It was a beautiful night.
- There was fierce between the two companies to get the contract.
- As you see, there is a great of tourists into the town in the summer months.
- A recent showed 75 % of those questioned were in favour of the

plan. 11. I asked one of the which way to go. 12. The most building of the city was ruined during the war, because hundreds of bombs were dropped on the city.

3. Guess the words from the text that are defined below.

An idea, a belief or an image you have as a result of how you see or understand smth:

A young person or a child (informal):

Happening or done once in a year:

In the most important ways, without considering things that are less important:

Warm and pleasant (of the weather):

A person who answers questions, especially in a survey:

To produce a book, list, report, etc. by bringing together different items, articles, songs, etc.:

The opinion that people have about what sb / smth is like, based on what has happened in the past:

Depressing; sad and without hope:

Connected with a large or capital city:

Being the only one of its kind:

Extremely attractive or impressive:

Extremely, unbelievably:

Connected with or used for punishment, especially by law:

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is Rio de Janeiro considered to be the happiest city in the world? What is the popular perception of the city?

2. What is Sydney famous for? Why did it fare well in Anholt's survey? What are the stereotypes connected with Australia?

3. Why do some people think that the results of the survey are not true?

4. Why does Barcelona have a lot of supporters?

5. What other places in the world are often identified with the notion of happiness?

7. Why does S. Anholt think that Australia is a branding miracle?

4. Give definitions of the following words and use them in the sentences of your own.

Classic image, a popular brand, respondent, longstanding reputation, plenty of supporters

5. Paraphrase the following phrases from the text.

1. Happiness is difficult to quantify, ... 2. The gap between perception and reality ... 3. ... places in the world that lack the metropolitan flair ... 4. ... they smile from the heart. 5. You can see it in their open faces ...

6. Arrange the following words into the pairs of synonyms.

Urban, to lack, unique, notion, to assemble, to fascinate, unbelievable, to admit, stunning, exceptional, follower, unmitigated, longstanding, remarkable, metropolitan, twilight, absolute, finding, dusk, imposing, balmy, soft, competition, rivalry, astonishing, discovery, notable, to charm, to compile, old, supporter, to acknowledge, incredible, striking, concept, to be short of.

2 CEMECTP

Compulsive shopping habit: recovery is not easy

Overflowing closets, jewelry boxes stacked one on top of the other, unopened shopping bags scattered throughout the house – these are all telltale signs of a person with a shopping addiction. Just as gamblers can't resist a trip to the casino, those with a shopping compulsion cannot stop themselves from frequenting the mall or visiting the websites of their favorite stores. Although the addictions are significantly different, gamblers and shopaholics both surrender to a vice that can tear their finances apart. The temptation to swipe one credit card after another is hard to dispel, despite the destruction a shopping spree leaves in its path.

Approximately 2 to 5 percent of Americans have a shopping addiction. For many, the consequences are devastating: More than 1 in 20 Americans have a shopping habit that jeopardizes their relationships or careers, according to a study published in the *American Journal of Psychiatry*.

A number of misconceptions surround shopping addiction. Despite popular belief, the Internet hasn't completely revolutionized the way so-called "shopaholics" operate, according to Donald Black, a psychiatrist and professor of psychiatry at the University of Iowa who studies impulse-control disorders. Even though the Web has made retailers accessible at one's fingertips, shopping online doesn't provide the same sensory experience as a brick-and-mortar store. "One of the things compulsive shoppers will tell you is they really enjoy the shopping experience, and I'm not sure that Internet shopping provides them with the sensual pleasures they're looking for," he says. "They like the sounds, the smells, the feel of fabrics – you can't have that shopping online."

In addition to varying shopping methods, not everyone with a shopping addiction has their finances fall apart, since some possess the financial resources to support their spending habits. However, the majority of compulsive

sive shoppers exhibit habits that have damaging effects on their personal lives. For instance, mothers may be hitting the mall when they should be taking care of their children, or people go shopping rather than socialize and eventually lose friends.

Much of America's growing number of shopping addicts is a result of Western civilization, says April Lane Benson, author of *I Shop, Therefore I Am: Compulsive Buying and the Search for Self*. "Consumption fuels our economy. Materialism is rampant. We think that if you can't buy happiness, you just don't know where to shop," she says. Some onlookers admire compulsive shoppers' ability to spend a lot of money, which can encourage them even more. "A lot of times, it's a smiled-upon addiction," Benson says.

Because of the way society enables their addiction, compulsive shoppers often rationalize their habits. Some think they simply have good taste, which warrants their need to keep up with the latest trends. Others falsely believe they have the assets to support their hobby. Many times, they are overlooking the root of their addiction: emotions that may include loneliness, boredom, depression, or the desire to feel empowerment.

Another energizer is the high some shoppers feel at the point of sale. But the rush is only temporary, Black says. Once they go home and see how much they've spent, the euphoria usually disappears. This can lead people to feel "buyer's remorse." Many hide the items – in the trunk of their car, in the attic, in the storage room – to conceal their shopping addiction. "They know what they're doing is wrong and obsessive, and they're either ashamed or embarrassed by it," says Black, "otherwise, why would they hide it?" In some extreme cases, people purchase a bunch of items, suffer from buyer's remorse and return the products, only to come back later to buy them again. Benson calls them "returnaholics".

According to Benson, shopaholics can never get enough of things they want but don't need. Consequently, she says compulsive shoppers need to figure out what it is they're really shopping for. For most shopping addicts, she says it's never the items in their cart.

1. Match the words and definitions.

1	To scatter	A	To visit a particular place often
2	To surrender	B	To pass a plastic card through a special machine that is able to read the information that is stored on it
3	To fuel	C	To completely destroy a place or an area
4	To frequent	D	To increase something; to make something stronger
5	To swipe	E	To hide somebody or something
6	To dispel	F	To meet and spend time with people in a friendly way in order to enjoy yourself

7	To devastate	G	To risk harming or destroying something or somebody
8	To jeopardize	H	To admit that you have been defeated and want to stop fighting
9	To socialize	I	To make something, especially a feeling or belief, go away or disappear
10	To warrant	J	To make something necessary or appropriate in a particular situation
11	To conceal	K	To think about somebody or something until you understand them or it
12	To figure out	L	To throw or drop things in different directions so that they cover an area of ground

2. Guess the words from the text that are defined below.

Showing that something exists or has happened:

Strong pleasure that makes somebody do something that they do not want to do:

The desire to do or have something that you know is bad or wrong:

A result of something that has happened:

A person or business that sells goods to the public:

A supply of something that a country, an organization or a person has and can use, especially to increase their wealth:

The act of buying and using products:

Material made by weaving wool, cotton, silk, etc., used for making clothes, curtains, etc.:

A person who watches something that is happening but is not involved in it:

An extremely strong feeling of happiness and excitement that usually lasts only a short time:

The feeling of being extremely sorry for something wrong or bad that you have done:

Thinking too much about one particular person or thing, in a way that is not normal:

3. Fill in the blank with a suitable word. Use the correct form.

Remorse (2), item (2), telltale, devastating, assets, temporary, surrender, damage, enable, rampant, majority, scatter

1. They ... his ashes at sea. 2. The ... smell of cigarettes told her that he had been in the room. 3. Every day this summer had been the same: the tension, the expectation, the ... relief, and then mounting tension again. 4. He was filled with ... for not believing her. 5. But her anxiety did not seem to be shared by the ... of students in the Hall. 6. If anything had happened, it would surely have been the first ... on the news. 7. The hijackers eventually ...

themselves to the police. 8. Her ... include shares in the company and a house in France. 9. The software ... you to access the Internet in seconds. 10. Unemployment is now ... in most of Europe. 11. The earthquake caused ... to property estimated at \$ 6 million. 12. The man with the cold voice had killed a woman. He was talking about it without any kind of ... – with amusement. He was dangerous – a madman. 13. Oil spills are having a ... effect on coral reefs in the ocean. 14. The computer was my largest single ... of expenditure.

4. Give definitions of the following words and use them in the sentences of your own.

Shopping spree, to revolutionize, misconception, energizer, to figure out.

5. Paraphrase the following phrases from the text.

1. ... gamblers and shopaholics both surrender to a vice that can tear their finances apart. 2. A number of misconceptions surround shopping addiction. 3. ... not everyone with a shopping addiction has their finances fall apart ... 4. ... it's a smiled-upon addiction ... 5. ... compulsive shoppers often rationalize their habits.

6. Arrange the following words into the pairs of synonyms.

Rampant, eventually, to undergo, momentary, self-reproach, appreciate, vanish, destruction, to supply, uncontrolled, to suffer, devastation, disappear, temporary, confusion, to justify, to scatter, to provide, finally, to disperse, remorse, embarrassment, to admire, to warrant.

7. Write a paragraph (not less than 7 sentences) answering each of the following questions.

1. Why do women like shopping more than men?
2. Do people always need the things they buy when they go shopping?
3. Is shopping an addiction? How can it be cured?
4. Do you prefer going shopping alone or with friends?

3 CEMECTP

10 reasons why you want the job

Joyce Lain Kennedy

DEAR JOYCE: You recently gave some very good answers to what job seekers being interviewed can say when asked why they have been out of work for so long. Can you give sample answers for when an interviewer asks why a person wants the job? – J.G.L.

A reader interviewing for an office cleaner's job recently asked me how to answer a similar question: "Why do you need the job?"

Other than a suspicion that the interviewer is trying to find out how desperate you are and how cheaply you can be hired, this question suggests an inept interviewer. Here's what I told the reader to say:

"I need this job to earn an honest living. I want this job because I'm a hard worker who enjoys keeping things neat and clean, and because I hear this is a good place to work. I have excellent references. I live nearby. I learn fast. Assuming you pay market rate, when can I start?"

TAILOR YOUR ANSWERS. Use the question of why you want the job to restate your credentials, enthusiasm and commitment, as these examples suggest.

1. This company is a place where my qualifications can make a difference. As a finance executive well versed in the new financial regulations law, I see this position as made to order. It contains the challenge to keep me on my toes and promises rewards for top performance. That's the kind of job I like to anticipate every morning.
2. I want this job because it's tailored to my competencies, which include marketing and sales. In a previous position, I created an annual growth rate of 22 percent in a flat industry. Additionally, the team I would work with looks terrific and tuned into success goals I share.
3. I well understand that this is a company on the way up. Your website says the launch of several new products is imminent. I very much want be a part of this business as it grows.
4. Having worked through a college business major by building decks and porches for neighbors, this entry-level job for the area's most respected home builder has my name on it.
5. As a dedicated technician, doing essential research inspires me. Being part of your breakthrough team is an experience I'd love to repeat.
6. This job is a great fit for what I've been interested in throughout my career. It offers a satisfying mix of short- and long-term activities. My short-term accomplishments keep me cranked up, and my long-term accomplishments make me feel like a billion bucks.
7. Although some companies are sending American jobs offshore, your company is standing tall, remembering that prosperity begins at home. Your successful strategies, excellent reputation and shared values make it head and shoulders above its competition. I want to be part of your success team.
8. I'd fit right in as a counter clerk in your fine drycleaners. I have observed that the counter clerk position requires competence at handling several activities in quick order – customer service, payments, bagging and phones. I like

multitasking and, as a homemaker, I have a lot of practice in keeping all of the balls in the air.

9. The work I find most stimulating allows me to use both my creative and research skills. The buzz on your company is that it rewards people who deliver solutions to substantial problems.

10. I enjoy learning and I look forward to staying current on new trends and technologies, as well as systems and processes. As my academic record shows, I master new skills and information quickly. This is a perfect job opportunity for me.

MISTAKES. Don't say the company is in an industry you've always wanted to try. Don't say that you need to get your foot in the door so you can move to another job in the company in a year or so. And don't say that you need several more quarters for your Social Security. Such reasons are akin to telling a prospective buyer that you want to sell your house because the heating bill is too high.

1. Match the words and definitions.

1	inept	A	To think with pleasure and excitement about something that is going to happen
2	akin	B	Likely to happen soon
3	imminent	C	To make a machine, etc. work or work at a higher level
4	versed	D	Acting or done with no skill
5	to keep sb on their toes	E	To show that you are proud and able to deal with anything
6	anticipate	F	Similar to
7	to tailor	G	To make or adapt something for a particular purpose, a particular person, etc.
8	to crank up	H	To deal with a situation, a person, an area of work or a strong emotion
9	to stand tall	I	Having a lot of knowledge about something, or skill at something
10	prosperity	J	To make sure that somebody is ready to deal with anything that might happen by doing things that are not expected
11	to handle	K	The state of being successful, especially in making money
12	reference	L	A letter written by somebody who knows you, giving information about your character and abilities, especially to a new employer

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

2. Guess the words from the text that are defined below.

Expected to do something or to become something:

To be much better than other people and things:

A thing that you are given because you have done something good, worked hard, etc.:

To give somebody the desire, confidence or enthusiasm to do something well:

A feeling that somebody has done something wrong, illegal or dishonest, even though you have no proof:

(Of a job) at the lowest level in a company:

To say something again or in a different way, especially so that it is more clearly or strongly expressed:

The qualities, training or experience that make you suitable to do something:

The willingness to work hard and give your energy and time to a job or an activity:

Working hard at something because it is very important to you:.....

Excellent, wonderful:

Large in amount, value or importance:.....

3. Fill in the blank with a suitable word. Use the correct form. 3 words are extra.

Akin to, to tailor, performance, substantial, prosperity, desperate, commitment, imminent, inspired, assuming, terrific, suspicion

1. The country is enjoying a period of peace and ... 2. The actors ... the kids with their enthusiasm. 3. I have a sneaking ... that she is not telling the truth.

4. A career as an actor requires one hundred per cent ... 5. I feel absolutely ... today. 6. Most travel agents are prepared ... arrangements to meet individual requirements. 7. Somewhere out there was a ... man, cold, hungry, haunted.

8. ... that he is still alive, how old would he be now? 9. She has shown enthusiasm in the ... of her duties.

4. Give definitions of the following words and use them in the sentences of your own.

Stimulating, reputation, to master, previous, to fit in, creative, to earn a living

5. Paraphrase the following phrases from the text.

1. ... this question suggests an inept interviewer. 2. My short-term accomplishments keep me cranked up ... 3. ... rewards for top performance.

4. ... the launch of several new products is imminent. 5. It contains the challenge to keep me on my toes...

6. Arrange the following words into the pairs of synonyms.

Annual, recently, preceding, similar, name, to provide, reputation, committed, to employ, neat, not long ago, akin to, dedicated, substantial, to hire, previous, considerable, crucial, observe, yearly, tidy, to deliver, notice, essential

7. Insert the correct preposition.

1. Surprise visits help to keep the staff ... their toes. 2. You deserve a reward ... being so helpful. 3. Special programmes of study are tailored ... the needs of specific groups. 4. He has never done this type of work before. I'm not sure how he'll fit ... with the other people. 5. The solution ... last week's quiz is on page 81. 6. We are really looking forward ... seeing you again. 7. What he felt was more akin ... pity than love. 8. He was well versed ... the employment law.

8. Write a paragraph (not less than 7 sentences) answering each of the following questions.

1. What are the toughest jobs in the world?
2. Who has the best job in the world? Why do you think so?
3. Are there jobs that are only for women or only for men?
4. What do you think the job of being an English teacher is like?

4 CEMECTP

High school reading: Classics or contemporary?

Love it or loathe it, Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" has served as a rite of passage for high school students for generations.

In addition to the Bard, teachers have long relied on Socrates, Kafka, Steinbeck and a host of other authors whose works earned the distinction of being a classic – albeit rarely landed on teens' top 10 lists.

While few dare challenge the texts as exceptional literature, high school teachers throughout the Chicago area and beyond are swapping out the canon for the contemporary, arguing that their selections impart the same themes and skills, with one important caveat:

Students don't audibly groan when they whip out their books at the start of English class.

For the first time in decades, teachers in northwest suburban Township High School District 214 aren't teaching "Romeo and Juliet" this year to the majority of freshmen. "Hamlet" didn't make the cut in some classes in Glenbrook High Schools District 225. And some teachers at Stevenson High School in Lincolnshire replaced Kafka with "Life of Pi," a novel written in (gasp) 2001.

"We're always going for balance," said Susan Levine-Kelley, instructional supervisor at Glenbrook South High School in Glenview. "So often in the education world, the pendulum swings."

That pendulum, teachers and experts agree, has swung toward more modern, multicultural novels written in the same lifetime as the students. Lest Shakespeare devotees feel betrayed, teachers are quick to reassure that they haven't done away with the classics – especially not their beloved Elizabethan playwright.

"We've scaled back, but we've realized that anyone living in the world should have some cultural knowledge of Shakespeare," Levine-Kelley said.

The shift is forcing teachers to consider how much time to devote to classics and how much to recent works of equal merit, said Jordan Catapano, a district leader with the Illinois Association of Teachers of English. Catapano, who teaches English at Conant High School in Hoffman Estates, recently decided to trade in Socrates for "Life of Pi."

"I think the perception used to be that those (classics) had an inherent virtue in and of their own that every generation should be exposed to," he said. "I think, especially as lovers of literature, we still believe that, but we definitely are much more flexible now in which texts get those priorities because we want to make sure students are exposed to a diversity of texts."

Some districts have an approved list teachers must pull from, while others give educators the autonomy to forge their own. At Stevenson, teachers gravitate toward the classics, but they've opened the doors a bit to include more modern books such as "The Secret Life of Bees," said Doug Lillydahl, director of communication arts.

Laurie Elish-Piper, a distinguished teaching professor at Northern Illinois University, is hopeful that high school teachers will continue to push for adding more current texts written by a greater mix of authors. The key, she said, is balance.

"One of my hopes is that we can create not only students who can read, but students who really enjoy reading," Elish-Piper said.

Glenbrook South English teacher David Knudson said his students didn't complain when he told them they would read the 2007 sci-fi novel "Unwind" instead of "Hamlet." To his surprise, the book created a different challenge. Students, some of whom said they had never read ahead for class, were doing just that.

"All of a sudden, one of my biggest problems is trying to figure out what to do with the kids who are 100 pages ahead or have finished the book a week after we've started it," said Knudson.

In Julie Schaefer's classroom, students switched between annotating their paperback copies of the 1994 novel "In the Time of the Butterflies" and pulling up questions about the day's reading on their laptops.

Grace Poulos, a sophomore from Glenview, said it was the storyline that captivated her; she was inspired further when she learned the historical novel was written by a woman.

Her classmate, Charlotty Herman, said she, too, felt empowered by reading such a remarkable book by a female writer. An avid reader, Charlotty said she loves Shakespeare but appreciates the opportunity to branch out.

"It doesn't have to be old to be beautifully crafted," she said.

University of Illinois at Chicago English and education professor Gerald Graff called the debate about which books to read "a red herring," saying the problem isn't so much the type of text as it is that many students are unable to comprehend and write intelligently about what they've read.

Some districts are reluctant to fully embrace novels that haven't stood the test of time. But a number of instructors said they found they could incorporate some books, including the wildly popular dystopian series "The Hunger Games," as independent reading options.

Any method for getting schools to adopt new books works for Teri Lesesne, executive director of the Assembly on Literature for Adolescents. Lesesne said research shows that high school students have been reading the same rotation of texts since the 1960s.

"Sometimes I look at classics as the books that made our parents want to quit reading and now make us want to quit reading," Lesesne said. "I'm not saying throw out Dickens, throw out Frost, throw out the rest of them. I'm saying why not add in books that speak more directly to a teen?"

District 214 teachers realized that parting with "Romeo and Juliet" this year meant saying goodbye to a book that was a staple of their own high school experience, said Sandy Beguin, the division head of English and fine arts at Buffalo Grove High School.

"Yet time and again, we also have lamented students' inability to engage the text without significant rephrasing and translation by the teacher," she said.

It prompted the question of who was actually doing the reading.

She added, "We grieve the loss and embrace the change, knowing that our freshmen still read rich and diverse literature from other classics, as well as contemporary fiction and nonfiction."

1. Match the words and definitions.

1	to gravitate	A	to keep somebody's attention by being interesting, attractive, etc.
2	to lament	B	an idea, a belief, or an image you have as a result of how you see or understand something
3	to grieve	C	something that you think is more important than other things and should be dealt with first
4	to captivate	D	hesitating before doing something because you do not want to do it
5	priority	E	that is a basic or permanent part of somebody or something and that cannot be removed
6	diversity	F	unusual or surprising in a way that causes people to take notice
7	perception	G	able to change to suit new conditions or situations
8	inherent	H	to move towards smth/sb that you are attracted to
9	flexible	I	not done, seen, happening, etc. very often
10	reluctant	J	to feel very sad, especially because somebody has died
11	rare	K	a range of many people or things that are very different from each other
12	remarkable	L	to feel or express great sadness or disappointment about sb / smth

2. Guess the words from the text that are defined below.

Very enthusiastic about something (often a hobby): ...

To put a lot of effort into making something successful or strong so that it will last: ...

A large or important part of something: ...

To pass information, knowledge, etc. to other people: ...

To say or do something that makes somebody less frightened or worried: ...

A new or difficult task that tests somebody's ability and skill: ...

A large number of people or things: ...

That can be heard clearly: ...

A clear difference or contrast especially between people or things that are similar or related: ...

That happened or began only a short time ago: ...

Very successful and admired by other people: ...

To recognize good qualities of somebody / something: ...

3. Fill in the blank with a suitable word. Use the correct form.

to expose, incorporate, selection, comprehend, to quit, to mix, to betray, groan

1. They had to choose, from a wide ... of food, the diet they would give a sick child.
2. By seven o'clock, the two tables ... under dishes and dishes of Mrs. Weasley's excellent cooking
3. We want ... the kids to as much art and culture as possible.
4. The new car design ... all the latest safety features.
5. We only just started. We are not going ... now.
6. He was offered money ... his colleagues.
7. The infinite distances of space are too great for the human mind
8. The town offers a fascinating ... of old and new.

4. Give definitions of the following words and use them in the sentences of your own.

To rely on, in decades, majority of freshmen, for balance, equal merit, to read ahead

5. Paraphrase the following phrases from the text.

1. ... teachers gravitate toward the classics ...
2. ... they've opened the doors a bit to include more modern books ...
3. ... but appreciates the opportunity to branch out.
4. ... novels that haven't stood the test of time.
5. We grieve the loss and embrace the change, ...

6. Arrange the following words into the pairs of synonyms.

Straight, full, swap, shift, devote, current, abrupt, autonomous, option, inability, contemporary, accept, adopt, sudden, change, research, replace, comprehend, selection, complete, independent, incapability, direct, assign, realize, study.

7. Write a paragraph (not less than 7 sentences) answering each of the following questions.

1. How different do you think reading will be in the future?
2. What do you get out of reading?
3. Do you like classical literature?
4. Did you enjoy studying literature at school?
5. Why doesn't everybody enjoy reading?

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛІА ПИСЬМЕНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

1 СЕМЕСТР

ТЕКСТ № 1

On an early evening in May of 1963, a young man with his hand in his pocket walked briskly up New York's Third Avenue. The air was soft and beautiful, the sky was darkening by slow degrees from blue to the calm and lovely violet of dusk. There are people who love the city, and this was one of the nights that made them love it. Everyone standing in the doorways of the delicatessens and dry-cleaning shops and restaurants seemed to be smiling. An old lady pushing two bags of groceries in an old baby pram grinned at the young man and hailed him: "Hey, beautiful!" The young man gave her a half-smile and raised his hand in a wave.

She passed on her way, thinking: He's in love.

He had that look about him. He was dressed in a light grey suit, the narrow tie pulled down a little, his top collar button undone. His hair was dark and cut short. His complexion was fair, his eyes a light blue. Not an extraordinary face, but on this soft spring evening, on this avenue, in May of 1963, he was beautiful, and the old woman found herself thinking with a moment's sweet nostalgia that in spring anyone can be beautiful... if they're hurrying to meet the one of their dreams for dinner and maybe dancing after. Spring is the only season when nostalgia never seems to turn bitter, and she went on her way glad that she had spoken to him and glad he had returned the compliment by raising his hand in half-salute.

The young man crossed Sixty-third Street, walking with a bounce in his step and that same half-smile on his lips. Part way up the block, an old man stood beside a chipped green handcart filled with flowers – the predominant colour was yellow; a yellow fever of jonquils and late crocuses. The old man also had carnations and a few hothouse tea roses, mostly yellow and white. He was eating a pretzel and listening to a bulky transistor radio that was sitting kitty-corner on his handcart.

ТЕКСТ № 2

Molly Arrington was a junior at Iowa State pursuing her dream of becoming a marine biologist when a single, shattering event altered forever the course of her life's journey.

Her father, Walter, was a devout farmer who adored the rich, black Iowa soil and all the creatures on earth who derived life from it and who shared with his children, Bobby and Molly, an abiding love affair with nature and the earth. He refused to use pesticides, preferring instead to plant an extra

acre “to take care of the critters,” raised no creatures for slaughter – cows for milk, chickens for eggs, two steers for breeding calves – and took in every stray dog and cat that passed their door. Eight dogs of every size and breed and half a dozen alley cats shared the two-storey farmhouse with them.

The first time Walter Arrington witnessed, through the miracle of television, napalm bombs engulf and devour a verdant Vietnamese forest, he got physically ill. He was so appalled by the nightly display of human misery and earthly destruction that he refused to watch television reports from the embattled land, even during the year his son served there.

Athena Arrington had died at the age of thirty-six and not unexpectedly. Walter Arrington had married her knowing there was a time bomb in her chest – a congenitally malformed heart – and death would be persistent and always a heartbeat away. But he adored her and was devoted to making her life as happy and full as possible. When Athena died, her three loving survivors walked the tilled rows in the moonlight and sprinkled her ashes by hand over the farm she loved. Molly was twelve and Bobby was fifteen at the time. It was a memory Molly cherished for the field had become a living, nurtured memorial to her mother.

2 CEMECTP

TEKCT № 1

Judge Jack Spalding had, as his twilight years approached, been devastated by two tragedies. His beloved Jenny, a soft-spoken and demure lady of the South who adored his crusty nature and to whom he had been married for thirty-seven years, had been cruelly injured in a car wreck and had lingered comatose for almost a month before dying. The second tragedy was of his own making. Never much of a drinker, the Judge had succumbed to a life-long, but until then controlled, addiction to playing the ponies. In a wild spree after Jenny died, he had lost thirty thousand dollars to bookmakers in a single month. His reputation and his place on the bench were threatened and a distinguished career dangled from the fingers of the bookies.

Spalding had been saved by the devotion of defence counsels, prosecutors, cops, newspaper reporters, law clerks, librarians, and politicians, all of whom respected his fairness and his wisdom on the bench and who understood his madness. At a closed benefit dinner, they handed the Judge an envelope with the necessary pay-off in cash – and then, after he had settled his debts, his friends in the vice squad had busted all the bookies who had taken advantage of the revered jurist in his dark hours.

The judge had quit cold turkey and, since that night had never placed a dime on the steeds. Instead, he placed imaginary bets each day, keeping

elaborate records on every race, track, jockey and horse in the circuit. Without the presence of the wager, he became a seer of the tracks, a man who collaborated wisdom, insight and a staggering knowledge of statistics into a ten-year winning streak. He dutifully recorded all the information in a thick leather journal, a book so feared by the bookmakers, that they had once banded together and offered him six figures if he would burn it. He, of course, refused but assured them he would neither give tips nor impart his vast knowledge of the game to anyone else. In ten years, the Judge had gathered an imaginary fortune of over a million dollars, all of it on paper.

TEKCT № 2

Springheel Jack. I saw those two words in the paper this morning and my God, how they take me back. All that was eight years ago, almost to the day. Once, while it was going on, I saw myself on nationwide TV – the Walter Cronkite Report. Just a hurrying face in the general background behind the reporter, but my folks picked me out right away. They called long-distance. My dad wanted my analysis of the situation; he was all bluff and hearty and man-to-man. My mother just wanted me to come home. But I didn't want to come home. I was enchanted.

Enchanted by that dark and mist-blown strawberry spring, and by the shadow of violent death that walked through it on those nights eight years ago. The shadow of Springheel Jack.

In New England they call it a strawberry spring. No one knows why; it's just a phrase the old-timers use. They say it happens once every eight or ten years.

At New Sharon Teachers College, the strawberry spring began on 16 March 1968. The coldest winter in twenty years broke on that day. It rained and you could smell the sea twenty miles west of the beaches. The snow, which had been thirty-five inches deep in places, began to melt and the campus walks ran with slush. The Winter Carnival snow sculptures, which had been kept sharp and clear-cut for two months by the sub-zero temperatures, at last began to sag and slouch.

And when night came the fog came with it, moving silent and white along the narrow college avenues and thoroughfares. The pines on the wall poked through it like counting fingers and it drifted, slow as cigarette smoke, under the little bridge down by the Civil War cannons. It made things seem out of joint, strange, magical. The unwary traveller would step out of the juke-thumping, brightly lit confusion of the Grinder, expecting the hard clear starriness of winter to clutch him ... and instead he would suddenly find himself in a silent, muffled world of white drifting fog, the only sound his own

footsteps and the soft drip of water from the ancient gutters. You half expected to see Gollum or Frodo and Sam go hurrying past, or to turn and see that the Grinder was gone, vanished, replaced by a foggy panorama of moors and yew trees and perhaps a Druid-circle or a sparkling fairy ring.

3 CEMECTP

TEKCT № 1

As the train carried Scarlett northward that May morning in 1862, she thought that Atlanta couldn't possibly be so boring as Charleston and Savannah had been and, in spite of her distaste for Miss Pittypat and Melanie, she looked forward with some curiosity toward seeing how the town had fared since her last visit, in the winter before the war began.

Atlanta had always interested her more than any other town because when she was a child Gerald had told her that she and Atlanta were exactly the same age. She discovered when she grew older that Gerald had stretched the truth somewhat, as was his habit when a little stretching would improve a story; but Atlanta was only nine years older than she was, and that still left the place amazingly young by comparison with any other town she had ever heard of. Savannah and Charleston had the dignity of their years, one being well along in its second century and the other entering its third, and in her young eyes they had always seemed like aged grandmothers fanning themselves placidly in the sun. But Atlanta was of her own generation, crude with the crudities of youth and as headstrong and impetuous as herself.

The story Gerald had told her was based on the fact that she and Atlanta were christened in the same year. In the nine years before Scarlett was born, the town had been called, first, Terminus and then Marthasville, and not until the year of Scarlett's birth had it become Atlanta.

When Gerald first moved to north Georgia, there had been no Atlanta at all, not even the semblance of a village, and wilderness rolled over the site. But the next year, in 1836, the State had authorized the building of a railroad northwestward through the territory which the Cherokees had recently ceded. The destination of the proposed railroad, Tennessee and the West, was clear and definite, but its beginning point in Georgia was somewhat uncertain until, a year later, an engineer drove a stake in the red clay to mark the southern end of the line, and Atlanta, born Terminus, had begun.

ТЕКСТ № 2

Drew Ballinger was a straightforward quiet fellow. He was devoted to his family, particularly to his little boy Pope, who had some kind of risen hornlike blood blister on his forehead that his eyebrow grew out of and around in a way to make you realize the true horrors of biology. He worked as a sales supervisor for a big soft-drink company and he believed in it and the things it said it stood for with his very soul. He kept a copy of the company history on his living room coffee table at home, and the only time I ever saw him get mad was over a rival and newer company's sales claims having to do with its drink's weight-reducing properties. "Goddamn liars," he had said. "They've got just as many calories as we have, and we can prove it."

But Lewis and I were different, and were different from each other. I had nothing like his drive, or his obsessions. Lewis wanted to be immortal. He had everything that life could give, and he couldn't make it work. And he couldn't bear to give it up or see age take it away from him, either, because in the meantime he might be able to find what it was he wanted, the thing that must be there, and that must be subject to the will. He was the kind of man who tries by any means – weight lifting, diet, exercise, self-help manuals from taxidermy to modern art – to hold on to his body and mind and improve them, to rise above time. And yet he was also the first to take a chance, as though the burden of his own laborious immortality were too heavy to bear, and he wanted to get out of it by means of an accident, or what would appear to others to be an accident. A year or two before, he had stumbled and crawled for three miles to get out of the woods and back to his car and then driven it home using a stick to work the gas because his right ankle was so painfully broken. I visited him in the hospital mainly because he had asked me to go to the woods with him and I hadn't been able to go, and I asked him how he felt. "It's luxury," he said. "For a while I don't have to lift weights, or work out on the bag."

4 CEMECTP

ТЕКСТ № 1

Not long ago, Yelena S. Chizhova was engaged in what has become a standard winter pastime for Russia's middle class: taking the sun at a giant resort hotel in Egypt. She and a girlfriend, who also grew up in St. Petersburg, joined the river of people flowing into the warehouse-sized dining hall, its tables heaped with steaming meat and pastry.

And then something passed over them like a shadow. The women felt so uneasy that they had to step away for a moment, and Ms. Chizhova asked

her friend what she was thinking about. But she did not need to ask; what the two women had in common was relatives who had died of starvation during the 872-day siege of Leningrad, as St. Petersburg was then known, when army engineers set off explosives in the fields and shoveled corpses into the craters.

For a moment, Ms. Chizhova had the strange feeling that she was seeing the piles of food through the eyes of her dying relatives. Born in 1958, she learned the official version of the siege from Soviet textbooks, which cast it as a patriotic triumph. The truly terrible facts sifted down to her when she eavesdropped on her mother and great-grandmother, who lost most of their family in the siege, as they talked quietly over cups of tea.

Those snatches of conversation are at the core of her novel, “Time of Women”, which recently won the Russian Booker Prize, the most prestigious literary award in the country. Ms. Chizhova tells the story of three elderly women raising a small girl in a communal apartment of the early 1960s, where the ordinary business of dishes and laundry is interrupted by memories of purges and famine.

It is an earthbound and frankly emotional novel, especially in a literary scene long dominated by the cerebral trickery of postmodernism. Ms. Chizhova is hoping that Russian artists are ready – finally – to address the good and evil of the Soviet past. Under Brezhnev, people averted their eyes from that past out of fear; under Vladimir V. Putin, she said, it was replaced by apathy.

TEKCT № 2

Goodman was a dark-haired and handsome man despite the scars of battle he so proudly wore: a slightly flattened nose, scar-tissue eyebrows, a bent ear, a right hand so weakened by broken bones that he could barely pet a cat without wincing, and the permanently septum-deviated nasal passages indigenous to prize-fighters. He spoke like a man with perpetual cold, yet when the occasion demanded, he could call up his 132 I.Q. points and orate as eloquently as any aspiring young barrister. He was two years younger than Martin Vail and three quarters of law school and the bar exam away from realizing his dream. It might never have happened had it not been for Marty Vail.

Goodman had grown up fuelled by two passions, boxing and the law, professions not that disassociated. He was as entranced by the eloquence of the court-room as he was by the vulgarity of the ring; his heroes were legends, Clarence Darrow, William O. Douglas, Muhammad Ali and Sugar Ray Leonard. A meager and bored college student, he depended on the sport – which had provided him hero status in high school and a scholarship to the state university – to get by. Once graduated, he turned pro in the belief that he

could box his way through law school. His idol became Martin Vail, who had already carved himself a little niche in local posterity with a half dozen spectacular court wins. When he could, Goodman sat in front row, watching Vail perform legal magic and Vail, a boxing fan, spotted the young fighter in the court-room. They became friends and Vail became mentor to the pugilistic law student.

February 3, 2005. He was matched against a slow, slough-footed, lumbering, musclebound ox named George Trujillo, who called himself the Tampa Nugget and who had the grace of an ostrich. The true joys of punch and feint, footwork, speed and agility, all had passed Trujillo by; he had moved up the card on brute force alone. He could hit him like a hammer and he had an iron jaw.

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ИЗЛОЖЕНИЯ

ТЕКСТ № 1

The power of imagination

Mr. Brown got to a hotel late in the evening after a long journey. He asked the hall-porter whether there were any vacant rooms in the hotel. At that moment another traveller came to the hotel and asked the hall porter for a room, too. The only vacant room was a double room, that is, a room with two beds in it.

“Do you mind if you spend the night in that room together?” the hall-porter asked. “It’ll be less expensive for you, you’ll each pay half”.

At first the travellers didn’t like the idea, but just then it began raining hard, and they were too tired to go to another hotel, so they changed their minds. They spoke to each other and then told the porter that they agreed to spend the night in the same room. Their things were carried in, and soon the two men went to sleep to the accompaniment of the rain. Suddenly Mr. Brown was woken up by a loud noise. It was quite dark.

“What’s the matter?” Mr. Brown asked in surprise. “Is anything the matter?”

In a weak voice the second traveller answered, “I’m sorry, but I had to wake you up. I’ve got asthma. I feel very bad. In addition I’ve got a terrible headache. If you don’t want me to die, open the window quickly”.

Mr. Brown jumped out of bed and began looking for his matches, but couldn’t find them in the dark, and the sick man went on moaning, “Air, air ... I want fresh air. I’m dying.”

Mr. Brown still couldn’t find the matches, so he tried to find the window. It took him some time, and at last he thought he had found it. But he

was unable to open it. As the voice of the traveller grew weaker and weaker, Mr. Brown in horror took a chair and broke the window with it. The sick man immediately stopped moaning and said that he was very grateful and felt much better. Then the two of them slept peacefully until morning.

When they woke up next morning, they were surprised to see that the only window in the room was still closed, but the large looking glass was broken to pieces.

ТЕКСТ № 2

Future businessman

Buttonwood Street, Philadelphia, where Frank Cowperwood spent the first ten years of his life, was a lovely place for a boy to live in. There were trees in the street – a lot of them. Behind each house there was a garden with trees and grass and sometimes flowers.

The Cowperwoods, father and mother, were happy with their children. Henry Cowperwood, the father of the family, started life as a bank clerk, but when Frank, his elder son, was ten, Henry Cowperwood became a teller at the bank.

The brokers knew him as representing a well-known firm and considered him to be a most reliable person.

Young Cowperwood took an interest in his father's progress. He was quite often allowed to come to the bank on Saturdays, when he would watch with great interest the quick exchange of bills. He wanted to know where all the different kinds of money came from, and what the men did with all the money they received. His father, pleased at his interest, was glad to explain. At home also he listened to considerable talk of business and financial adventure. Frank realized that his father was too honest, too careful. He often told himself that when he grew up, he was going to be a broker, or a financier, or a banker, and do some of the risky things he so often used to hear about.

Just at this time there came to the Cowperwoods an uncle, Seneca Davis, who had not appeared in the life of the family before.

Henry Cowperwood was pleased at the arrival of this rather rich relative, for before that Seneca Davis had not taken much notice of Henry Cowperwood and his family. This time, however, he showed much more interest in the Cowperwoods, particularly in Frank.

"How would you like to come down to Cuba and be a planter, my boy?" he asked him once.

"I am not so sure that I'd like to," replied the boy.

"Well, that's frank enough. What have you against it?"

"Nothing, except that I don't know anything about it."

"What do you know?"

The boy smiled, "Not very much, I guess."

"Well, what are you interested in?"

"Money."

He looked at Frank carefully now. There was something in the boy ... no doubt of it. "A smart boy!" he said to Henry, his brother-in-law. "You have a good family." And with these words he gave the boy a ten-dollar gold piece with which to start a bank-account.

ТЕКСТ № 3

Living in the countryside can be very difficult for teenagers. Their nearest friend lives miles away and it's impossible to get into the town to go shopping or attend a club. 13-year-old Fiona Timson, who lives in Carneath in Wales, says 'Everyone else in my class seems to have such interesting weekends. They meet each other by chance when they're out shopping, and they decide there and then to do something cool together. That never happens to me.' Fiona's mum, Helen, realises it's a problem. 'We moved here because it was quiet and we knew we wouldn't have to worry about her going out alone. But we possibly made the wrong choice. Fiona hardly ever leaves home, not because she's scared, but because there is simply nowhere for her to go. The village is tiny, and most of the people living here are old. I can't drive her around because we only have one car, and my husband uses it for work.' Fiona can't spend the evening with friends because the last bus to Carneath is at ten past five in the afternoon. She even has to leave her school orchestra practice early in order to catch it.

The *Country Kids* organisation aims to help children like Fiona, and their families. A grant from Country Kids gives families money for four taxi rides per month, up to a distance of twenty five miles each. This allows children like Fiona to attend an after-school club once per week or visit friends on Sundays. Country Kids also organizes trips to theatres and sports events in nearby cities at weekends. The parents don't have to do anything. A minibus comes directly to the house and picks the kids up.

To qualify for a grant from Country Kids, children must be between the ages of eleven and sixteen, and live in a village with a population of less than 1000 people. The village must be more than twenty miles from a town. The family's income must also be below a certain level. For Fiona's school-friend Emma, who lives in nearby Dolbury with a population of 894, it's perfect. Unfortunately, Fiona misses out. The population of Carneath is 1159.

The number of families applying to Country Kids for a grant is increasing, and its president, Judith Sankey, is finding it more and more diffi-

cult to find funding. “There are so many great organisations looking for money. A lot of people feel that curing diseases and helping animals is more important than the work we do, so they prefer to give their money to them. We’re always worrying that we won’t be able to carry on. But the families we help really do appreciate what we do, so I hope the organisation can continue to run in the future.

TEKCT № 4

Fresh Air Will Kill You

Smog, which was once the big attraction of Los Angeles can now be found all over the country from Buttee, Montana to New York City, and people are getting so used to polluted air that it’s very difficult for them to breathe anything else.

I was lecturing recently, and one of my stops was Flagstaff, Arizona, which is about 7,000 miles above sea level.

As soon as I got out of the plane, I smelled something peculiar.

“What’s that smell?” I asked the man who met me at the plane.

“I don’t smell anything,” he replied.

“There’s a definite odor that I’m not familiar with,” I said.

“Oh, you must be talking about the fresh air. A lot of people come out here who have never smelled fresh air before. It’s supposed to be good for your lungs.”

“I’ve heard that story before,” I said. “How come if it’s air, my eyes aren’t watering?”

“Your eyes don’t water with fresh air. That’s the advantage of it.”

I looked around and everything appeared crystal clear. It was a strange sensation and made me feel very uncomfortable.

My host, sensing this, tried to be reassuring. “Please don’t worry about it. Tests have proved that you can breathe fresh air day and night without its doing any harm to the body.” “You’re just saying that because you don’t want me to leave,” I said. “Nobody who has lived in a big city can stand fresh air for a very long time. He has no tolerance for it.”

“Well, if the fresh air bothers you, why don’t you put a handkerchief over your nose and breathe through your mouth?”

“Okay, I’ll try it. If I’d known I was coming to a place that had nothing but fresh air, I would have brought a surgical mask.”

We drove in silence. About fifteen minutes later he asked, “How do you feel now?”

“Okay, I guess, but I sure miss sneezing.”

“We don’t sneeze too much here,” the man admitted. “Do they sneeze a lot where you come from?”

“All the time. There are some days when that’s all you do.”

“Do you enjoy it?”

“Not necessarily, but if you don’t sneeze, you’ll die. Let me ask you something. How come there’s no air pollution around here?”

“Flagstaff can’t seem to attract industry. I guess we’re really behind the times. The only smoke we get is when the Indians start signalling each other. But the wind seems to blow it away.”

The fresh air was making me feel dizzy. “Isn’t there a diesel bus around here that I could breathe into a couple of hours?”

“Not at this time of day. I might be able to find a truck for you.”

We found a truck driver, and slipped him a five-dollar bill, and he let me put my head near his exhaust pipe for half an hour. I was immediately revived and able to give my speech.

Nobody was as happy to leave Flagstaff as I was. My next stop was Los Angeles, and when I got off the plane, I took one deep breathe of the smog-filled air, my eyes started to water, I began to sneeze, and I felt like a new man again.

TEKCT № 5

The Heart is a Lonely Hunter

This summer Mick realized something about her Dad she had never known before. It was a night in late August and she was in a big rush. Her Dad called her and she went into the front room. He was sitting slumped over his workbench.

«I got so much work to do I don’t know where to begin», he said. That was just the opposite to the truth and he knew it good as she did. He never had many watches to fix. Ever since he broke his hip and couldn’t work steady he had to be doing something every minute. She was in such a hurry that it was hard to stand still. Her Dad noticed this. He tried to say something – but he had not called to tell her anything special. He only wanted to talk to her for a little while. He started to speak and swallowed. They just looked at each other.

That was when she realized about her Dad. It wasn’t like she was learning a new fact – she had understood it all along in every way except with her brain. Now she just suddenly knew that she knew about her Dad. He was lonesome and he was an old man.

Because none of the kids went to him for anything and because he didn’t earn much money he felt like he was cut off from the family. And in

his lonesomeness he wanted to be close to one of his kids – and they were all so busy that they didn't know it. He felt like he wasn't much real use to anybody. That night she sat down in a chair by his bench and they talked a while. He talked about accounts and expenses and how things would have been if he had just managed in a different way. She stayed with him a good while that night. Even if she was in an awful hurry. Yet for some reason she couldn't tell him about the things in her mind – about the hot, dark nights.

Whenever she was in the dark she thought about music. While she walked along the streets she would sing to herself. And she felt like the whole town listened without knowing it was Mick Kelly. When she walked out in the rich parts of town every house had a radio. After a while she knew which houses tuned in for the programmes she wanted to hear. There was one special house that got all the good orchestras. And at night she would go to this house and sneak into the dark yard to listen.

ТЕКСТ № 6

Moon Palace

Once we were outside, he had me steer him to one of the traffic islands in the middle of Broadway. It was a noisy spot, with cars and trucks lumbering along on either side of us, but Effing seemed oblivious to the commotion. He asked me if anyone was sitting on the bench, and when I assured him there was not, he told me to take a seat. He was wearing his dark glasses that day, and with his two arms wrapped around the bag and clutching it to his chest, he looked even less human than he usually did, as though he were an overgrown hummingbird who had just arrived from outer space.

«I want to go over my plan with you before we get started», he said. «The bank was no place to talk, and I didn't want that meddling woman eavesdropping on us in the apartment. You've probably been asking yourself a lot of questions, and since you're going to be my cohort in this, it's time to spill the beans».

«I figured you'd get around to it sooner or later».

«It's like this, young man. My time is almost up, and because of that I've spent these past few months taking care of business. I've made out my will, I've written my obituary, I've tied up loose ends. There's only one thing that still bothers me – an outstanding debt, you might call it – and now that I've had a couple of weeks to think about it, I've finally hit on a solution. Fifty-two years ago, you will remember, I found a bag of money. I took that money and used it to make more money that's kept me alive ever since. Now that I've come to the end, I don't need that bag of money anymore. So what am I supposed to do with it? The only thing that makes any sense is to give it back».

«Give it back? But who are you going to give it to? The Greshams are dead, and it wasn't even theirs in the first place. They stole the money from people you never knew, from anonymous strangers. Even if you managed to find out who they were, they're probably all dead now anyway».

«Precisely. The people are all dead now, and it wouldn't be possible to track down their heirs, would it?»

«That's what I just said».

«You also said that those people were anonymous strangers. Stop and think about that for a moment. If there's one thing this godforsaken city has in abundance, it's anonymous strangers, the streets are filled with them. Every-where you turn, there's another anonymous stranger. There are millions of them all around us».

«You can't be serious».

«Of course I'm serious. I'm always serious. You should know that by now».

«You mean to say that we're going to walk around the streets banding out fifty-dollar bills to strangers? It will cause a riot. People will go crazy, they'll tear us apart».

«Not if we handle it correctly. It's all a matter of having the right plan, and that's what we've got. Trust me, Fogg. It will be the greatest thing I've ever done, the crowning achievement of my life!»

TEKCT № 7

Gretel

«I am here. I am Marcus. May I come in?»

«I am here», said the voice within.

I turned the handle. The door was locked. This horrified me. Doors in the country were not locked except in the most unorthodox circumstances. Inside doors were never locked. The handle of a large iron key I had never seen before protruded from the brass-rimmed keyhole. I turned it. I opened the door. I fell in love.

Seated with upright but graceful decorum on a low armless cedar chair was the most exquisite being I had, or have since, seen. It was a girl of my age. Her dress was of yellow velvet, the immediate yellow of a sunflower. Her long straight hair, in an era when all hair seemed clipped or cropped, curled or marcelled, was to me the miracle of the miracle. It fell like a shawl of light over her shoulders. It was the hair of Rapunzel, of all immolated princesses, of all the children lost in the snow or woods of ballads. Her hands and arms and face were whiteness without name. Above her head, on the barred skylight, lay fallen petals of almond blossom. How grey their white. On the

girl's lap sat a large doll dressed as she was. It wore a necklace of white beads.

With dark eyes, behind the surface of which were extra shadows, she watched me watching her. She did not move. Then, at last, her lips moved.

«I am Gretel» she said.

I told her again that I was Marcus.

«I am Gretel. She is Gretel.» She touched the doll's flaxen poll.

«A good idea,» I said. «And dressed like you! But she has beads.» I remembered my manners. «I'm sorry you've been sick. How soon will you be better?»

She did not answer, but continued to look at me, as I did at her. My love could find no words. Then inspiration came. I remembered that, among a handful of necklaces tossed to my sisters by mother, there was a white china one. «I have a present for you,» I said. How else express love, at twelve? How else at ninety, or ever? «I'll get it. I'll be back.» Although blinded, I was wide awake to the need for chicanery. I locked the door. If mother should escape Miss Stanway before I had decorated my idol with stolen gewgaws, the sin of disobedience would not be discovered. I ran to the front veranda. Mother was still enmeshed in Miss Stanway's tough net of scandal. I stole the white necklace. I returned to the last room.

Gretel and Gretel sat as when I had first seen them, beneath the skylight ruled across by bars, and littered with the petals of spring. I held up the necklace, and smiled and smiled like a dog. And she smiled.

There are no words to describe how this addition of beauty to a beauty already overwhelming affected me.

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