

Контрольные работы 11 класс

Тест №1

I. Complete the sentences with the words below. Use the right form of the verbs.

1. This student surprised everybody by his unusually high His teachers were very pleased.
2. I have to work extremely hard to ... this university.
3. On Monday my friend is going ... an exam.
4. If he ... this exam, he will have to repeat this course.
5. I don't think she has any ... yet. She is an undergraduate student.
6. Before leaving school we have to sit NSE on ... subjects.
7. Peter gets only excellent grades. He is
8. I want to impress my examiners, so I am taking a lot of ... exams.
9. There is a high ... for places, so many applicants will be disappointed.
10. Those British students, who want to get into universities, take

Degree, to get into, optional, A-level, academically minded, competition, to fail, grades, to sit, compulsory.

II. Choose the best definition for each word.

1. A deadline
 - a) the latest date on which something has to be done
 - b) the only day when you can apply to a university
 - c) the line which you shouldn't cross
2. To be predicted to get top grades
 - a) to get very good marks
 - b) to be expected to get very good marks
 - c) to become very popular
3. A conditional place
 - a) A place which is not very good

- b) A place which is not guaranteed until you get the required grades
- c) A place which is given to somebody who had no chances of getting a good education
- 4. To keep somebody up to date
 - a) To ask somebody to come on time
 - b) To make somebody wait
 - c) To give somebody information
- 5. UCAS
 - a) An organization which provides services to British university applicants
 - b) An exam which one has to take to get into a British university
 - c) A university

III. Match the abbreviations with their meanings.

- 1. University of California Los Angeles (UCLA)
- 2. Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT)
- 3. General Certificate of Secondary Education course(GCSE)
- 4. General Certificate of Secondary Education exams (GCSEs)
- 5. Advanced level course
- 6. Advanced level exams (A-levels)
 - a) A compulsory British school course which runs for two years
 - b) An optional British school course which is required to get into a college or a university
 - c) An American test required for getting into a college or a university
 - d) British exams required for getting into a college or a university
 - e) British exams which students take before leaving school
 - f) An American university in California

IV. Choose the right prepositions.

- 1) Sandra insisted (on/in) applying to Oxford.
- 2) What could prevent him (of/from) calling us?
- 3) My friend is very fond (of/on) reading.
- 4) Jane is proud (of/at) getting a place at Edinburgh University.

- 5) Grandmothers always look forward (for/to) hearing from their grandchildren.
- 6) I am glad you succeeded (in/on) solving this problem.
- 7) Teachers are responsible (at/for) making us work harder.
- 8) All the students in my class are interested (for/in) getting a higher education.
- 9) I know Jack, he will object (to/for) studying on Sunday.
- 10) She thanked him (for/to) coming.

Αυτοψοβανη The British Education System

Seven per cent of British schoolchildren go to private schools called independent schools. There are 2.400 independent schools and they have been growing in number and popularity since the mid-1980's.

Parents pay for these schools, and fees vary from about 250 pounds a term for a private nursery to 3.000 pounds a term or more for a secondary boarding school.

Most independent schools are called prep (preparatory) schools because they prepare the children for the Common Entrance Exam which they take at the age of 11. This exam is for entry into the best schools.

The most famous schools are called «public schools» and they have a long history and traditions. It is often necessary to put your child's name on a waiting list at birth to be sure he or she gets a place.

Children of wealthy or aristocratic families often go to the same public school as their parents and their grandparents. Eton is the best known of these schools.

The majority of independent secondary schools, including public schools, are single-sex, although in recent years girls have been allowed to join the sixth forms of boys' schools.

Independent schools also include religious schools (Jewish, Catholic, Muslim etc.) and schools for ethnic minorities.

All state schools in Britain are free, and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies.

Nine million children attend 35.000 schools in Britain. Education is compulsory from 5 till 16 years. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school or a pre-school playgroup to prepare them for the start of compulsory education.

Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. Most children are taught together, boys and girls in the same class. At 11 most pupils go to secondary schools called comprehensives which accept a wide range of children from all backgrounds and religious and ethnic groups. Ninety per cent of secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales are co-educational.

At 16 pupils take a national exam called «G.C.S.E.» (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. This is the end of compulsory education.

Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the sixth form at school or at a sixth form college. The sixth form prepares pupils for a national exam called «A» level (advanced level) at IS. You-need «A» level to enter a university.

Other 16-year-olds choose to go to a college of further education to study for more practical (vocational) diplomas relating to the world of work, such as hairdressing, typing or mechanics.

Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with «A» levels from 18. Students study for a degree which takes on average three years of full-time study.

Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degree at a special graduation ceremony.

Questions:

How many independent schools are there in Britain?

Why are most independent schools called preparatory schools?

What school is the best known public school?

What do state schools in Britain provide their pupils with?

What can parents choose?

When do children start primary school?

When do pupils take a national exam called GCSE?

What prepares pupils for a national exam called «A» level?

How long do students study for a degree?

Whom do universities and colleges of higher education accept?

Tecr №2

1. My hobby is It's great because ... is good for health.

- a) dancing/dance
- b) dance/dance
- c) dancing/dancing
- d) to dance/to dance

2. Do you the signboard "NO ...". What on earth do you on the sea?

- a) to swim
- b) swim
- c) in swim
- d) swimming

3. Is it worth while ... tickets now - one month before a performance - or it's no use ...them in advance?

- a) to buy/ to buy
- b) buying/buying
- c) to buy/buying
- d) buying/to buy

4. Do you mind my (me) ... here till tomorrow?

- a) stay
- b) to stay

c) staying

d) stayed

5. Why do you avoid ... your husband? Are you going to nodivorce?

a) to meet

b) meet

c) meeting

d) met

6. Did you suggest her ... to the museum with you? Yes but she insisted on ... at home.

a) going/staying

b) to go/ to stay

c) going/stay

d) go/stay

7. Are they bad at ... languages? No, they are good at ... languages. They are keen on (увлекаются) ... as well.

a) learn/master/singing

b) to learn/to master/to sing

c) learning/mastering/singing

d) learning/master/singing

8. He abandoned her without ... anything. Is she angry with him for ... so?

a) saying/doing

b) say/do

c) to say/ to do

d) saying/ done

9. After ... in Berlin they made for (направились) the door "EXIT".

a) arrived

b) arriving

c) to arrive

d) in arrive

10. Are you thinking of ... an actor? – No, my father objects to my (me) ... an actor.

- a) to be/to be
- b) be/be
- c) being/to be
- d) being/being

EDU: Online education

Some people say that online education is an excellent alternative to traditional education. But others people believe that virtual education can not substitute traditional one.

Essay:

in today`s world online education is rapidly increasing thanks to development of computer technology. So some people assume that such education plays a more significant role than education at school, whereas others doubt that traditional education might be replaced.

in my opinion, virtual education is not as effective as traditional one. Firstly, students do not have an opportunity to communicate with their teachers and classmates face to face. They are isolated from one another that has a negative influence on their character. Their social and communicative skills are poorly developed. Secondly, at class pupils can exchange ideas and thoughts. Therefore it makes easier and more interesting to master subjects. Moreover, while studying online, students become addicted to a computer.

On the other hand, supports of virtual education are sure that it provides an easier and more comfortable way of obtaining knowledge, as there is no need to attend classes and spend time to get to school. Also they claim that pupils are not restricted in a schedule that allow them to distribute time more rational.

It might be true, but if students are free from a schedule, they will spend more time themselves. So it will badly affect studying. In conclusion, I am strongly convinced that traditional education should not be substituted. However, it is possible that both education will be mixed.

Тест №3

Чтение.

B 2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А-Ф и текстами 1-5. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- A. Disappeared people
- B. Depending on the weather
- C. Organizing people in case of emergency
- D. A dangerous street accident
- E. Protection from flood
- F. Emergency exits are to be done.

1. It took many hours for workers to shut the water off when a large water pipe broke. Water gushed out of it. The streets flooded. The water pipe that broke was underground. The pressure from the water coming out of the pipe broke the street. The street fell into a huge hole. This break caused a lot of damage. One woman`s car flooded. It had four inches of water in it. There was a lot of work to be done.

2. Firefighters hope to have control of a big fire by Friday. It has already burnt a lot of land. Firefighters worked all night, their hard work saved a lot of land. Now firefighters are worried. The wind is starting to blow. They think that the winds could fan the flames again. When wind fans a flame, it helps the fire grow. This would be very bad. The firefighters are hoping that the winds do not get any stronger.
3. There was a fire that burnt a house down. The local police are trying to find out how it started. There was a man and three children who are missing. No one knows what happened to them. The mother of the missing children could not find them. She did not know if they were in the home before it burnt. She has not seen the father of her children since the fire. The police are not sure how the fire started. There is nothing that shows that fire was started on purpose but the police want to make sure.
4. In spring, heavy rains and melting snow add a lot of water to the lake behind Folsom Dam. People believe too much water could breach the dam. Then the dam might break and flood the towns below the lake. A flood would be very dangerous for the people who live near the dam. They need to find a solution and a way to keep the nearby towns safe. Senator Deborah Ortiz has an idea that might help. She wants to ask the State of California for funds to make the Folsom Dam seven feet taller.
5. Mr. Baldwin believes the way California handles disasters is a good one. People need to know when there is an emergency. They need to be warned. People can be given warnings over the radio. They are also warned over the television. Mr. Baldwin also says that more work needs to be done in an emergency. One thing he is worried about is how to evacuate people from towns. People need to know where to go if they have to leave their homes.

1	2	3	4	5

В 3
 Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А-Г. Одна из частей в списке А-Г лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Once the child has reached school age, most women in Britain work part time, 1 _____. However, this is not always possible for women who want a career. Recently 2 _____ on the Government to provide more money for state day nurseries, and on employers to establish crèches in the workplace.

Although there is a greater acceptance of men 3 _____, studies show that men`s and women`s roles have not changed as much as could be expected. In most families working women are still mothers, 4 _____. Because of the difficulties of combining the mother role with the demands of a career, women`s work tends to be low-paid and irregular.

In the past, families tended to stay together. They felt it was their duty to do this and that marriage was for life. Divorce was not socially acceptable. Legal changes have made it 5 _____. Another possible reason behind the rise in the divorce is the changing attitude to marriage itself. Perhaps the people most affected by a divorce 6 _____.

- A. housekeepers and income providers
- B. much easier to get a divorce
- C. there has been increasing pressure
- D. are the children
- E. to live together before they are married

F. to fit in with school hours

G. taking more of an interest in child care and domestic duties

1	2	3	4	5	6

Грамматика и лексика.

Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В3-В9 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В3-В9.

Enrico Caruso, a famous Italian singer, often said, «No one is so well-known as he thinks». He knew it by his own experience.

В 3

Once he came to the United States to give _____. CONCERT

В 4

One day when he _____ to New York and DRIVE

В 5

his car _____ down. It was near the farm and he asked the farmer to help him to repair the car. BREAK

В 6

When the car _____ Caruso paid the farmer for his work REPAIR and gave him his photograph with his name on it. The farmer read the name _____ on the photograph and cried out,

В 7

«What a luck! I _____ never _____ of receiving DREAM

В 8

the _____ traveller Robinson Crusoe GREAT

В 9

in _____ house!»

Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В10-В14 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В10-В14.

Children are curious. Sometimes, they are too curious! This can lead to injuries. Many childhood injuries can be avoided if adults

В 10

are _____ and know how to keep kids safe. CARE

В 11

Here are some important things to know about _____. SAFE
Always make sure children are safe in a car by having them ride in a car seat.

В 12

_____ children should always wear a seatbelt when they are _____ OLD
a passenger. Be a good example to your child by always wearing your seatbelt.

B 13

Install smoke _____ in your home. They make a loud _____ DETECT
noise if smoke is present in the air. Make sure your children know what the sound means.

B 14

Talk to _____ about what to do in case of a fire. _____ THEY

Тест №4

I. Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets in the right tense.

1. He (to arrive) _____ at the hotel late yesterday.
2. She is very glad: she (to finish) _____ fantastic costumes.
3. They (to watch) _____ a new play in the theatre the whole day yesterday.
4. Look! She (to paint) _____ wonderful scenery.
5. The audience (to applaud) _____ for twenty minutes already.
6. I think, this circus (to give) _____ a new show every year.

II. Change Active into Passive

7. They grew this coffee in Brazil.

8. They built a new theatre in this town.

9. People often make tables of plastic.

10. They will consider your plan.

11. I will give you my opera glasses

12. They don't show such films on TV.

III. Active or Passive

13. Nobody (to see) _____ him yesterday.
14. The telegram (to receive) _____ tomorrow.
15. At the station they (to meet) _____ by a man.
16. This man (to grow) _____ vegetables every year.
17. She (to send) _____ flowers by a stranger last month.
18. I think all people (to enjoy) _____ entertainment.

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the infinitive.

19. Tom helped his mother ----- (get) the dinner ready.
20. He looks so funny. When I see him, I can't help ----- (smile).
21. Mr. Thomas doesn't let anyone ----- (smoke) in his office.
22. Would you prefer ----- (have) dinner now or later?
23. The weather was fine and he suggested me ----- (go) for a walk
24. He pretended ----- (not, see) me as he passed me in the street.
25. Tom refused ----- (lend) me any money.
26. The film was very sad. It made her ----- (cry).
27. I really miss ----- (live) in the country.
28. Young children often ask ----- (take) them to the zoo.

V. Supply the correct form in these sentences. Infinitive forms are given in brackets.

Example: If you (go) to England by air, you'll soon be there..

If you go to England by air, you'll soon be there.

29. What would you do if you (meet) a lion ?
30. If he (leave) at two o'clock, he will be there before dark.
31. If you (leave) at two o'clock, you would be there before dark.
32. Would you say "Yes" if he (ask) you to go with him ?
33. If he (be) me, he would do the same.
34. What would you do if someone (give) you a lot of money?

VI*. Choose the correct modal verbs.

35. Nobody answered the phone. They ----- be out.

- a) should c) can
- b) would d) must

36. I'd like ----- skate.

- a) to can c) to have to
- b) to be able to d) could

37. ----- you mind passing me the salt?

- a) will c) would
- b) should d) could

38. I ----- to cover the whole distance on foot.

- a) can c) must
- b) have d) should

VII*. Turn the following into Reported Speech.

39. My friend says, "I never get up early."
40. "I'm learning French," said Mary.
41. "I've never set eyes on him in my life," she said.
42. The teacher says, "Sit down, children."
43. "I'll phone you at seven o'clock," she said to him.
44. "Don't look at me like this", she said.
45. "Is there a word of truth in this story?" the girl asked.
46. The policeman said, "What have you lost, Madam?"

Тест №5

1. Fill in the missing letters and write the words.

Co.k, n..rse, sin..er, l..wyer, wr..ter, dr..ver, ambas..ador, p..lot, me..hanic, b..ilder, r..altor, ar..hitect, j..dge.

2. Read and write the words.

Example: ['lɔɪə] lawyer

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| [mi'kænik] | ['kuk] |
| ['riəltə] | [əm'bæsədə] |
| [ri'pɔ:tə] | ['dɒktə] |
| [kritik] | ['peɪntə] |

3. Fill in the blanks with the names of jobs.

Example: *an architect* designs and draws plans for new buildings
a geologist, *a builder*, *a judge*, *a journalist*, *a realtor*

- a) interviews people and writes articles for newspapers

- b) helps people buy and sell buildings and land
- c) builds houses
- d) decides cases in a court law
- e) studies rocks, soil, mountains

4. Match the beginnings and endings of the idioms and proverbs about work.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A Jack of ... | a)... lost future. |
| 2. Be slow to promise and ... | b)... what you can do today. |
| 3. Lost childhood, | c)... all trades. |
| 4. There is not bad work, ... | d)... as good as a rest. |
| 5. Never put off till tomorrow... | e)... there is a bad worker. |
| 6. A change of work is... | f)... quick to perform. |
| 7. Easy come, | g)... as a bee. |
| 8. As busy... | h)... easy go. |

5. Write the base forms of the verbs.

Example: build – built

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| - went | - worked |
| - wrote | - walked |
| - slept | - met |
| - asked | - got |
| - forgot | - bought |

6. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Lots of children all over the world have part-time jobs.
2. He delivers newspapers round every day of the week.
3. I'm a waiter in a snack bar.
4. My customers are very friendly.
5. He works on Saturday mornings.
6. I went to a lot of shops and cafes but I couldn't find any work.
7. In the day I asked people for money.
8. I slept on the streets every night.
9. Dickens wrote short stories for magazines.
10. He went to work in a factory, where he washed bottles.

Тест №6

Task I. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. manual | a) <u>to make a film, video, or CD available for people to see or buy;</u> |
| 2. X-ray | b) endless and never changed; |
| 3. release | c) <u>a picture of the bones or organs inside someone's body;</u> |
| 4. fraud | d) <u>the crime of getting money by deceiving people;</u> |
| 5. perpetual | e) <u>a book containing instructions for doing something, especially for operating a machine.</u> |

Task II. Listen to the people speaking about the role of the Internet in their lives and match the speakers to the statements.

1. The speaker sees the danger of the Internet cutting people off from real life. –
2. The speaker uses the Internet for doing daily routine tasks. –
3. The speaker feels that people should solve their problems in real life, not on the Internet. –
4. The speaker believes that the Internet allows you to get your message across to many people. –

5. The speaker is fascinated by the ability to communicate with those who are far away from you. –

Task III. Translate the sentences into English, using Past Perfect Passive.

1. Тест был написан до того, как прозвенел звонок. –
2. К 7 часам утра исследование завершилось. –
3. Когда мы пришли в кинотеатр, фильм уже начался. –
4. Мне не сказали об изменении расписания.

Task IV. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word or word combination:

maintain health damages his health health check regain health

1. If a person smokes a lot, it really
2. When you apply for a job, you have to have a
3. I always try to by eating a lot of fresh fruits.
4. It is impossible to very quickly.

Task V. Answer the question (write no less than 5 sentences).

What is the most important and useful invention: a CD player, a telephone, a digital camera, a TV or a personal computer? Explain your choice.

Тест №7

Итоговая контрольная работа

I. Writing

You have received a letter from your English- speaking pen-friend Sam who writes

....We are doing a project at school on how computers are changing people's lives. Please could you tell me how computers are changing things and how people feel about it?have you got a computer at home? What do you use it for?
As for me, I'm going on holiday with my parents next weekend...

Write back to Sam.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask 3 questions about his holiday.

II. Reading

Установите соответствие тем А-Н текстам 1-7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. В задании одна тема лишняя.

A.	PARTY DESSERT	E.	GIVING A PARTY
B.	OUTDOOR GAME	F.	PARTY ANIMALS
C.	TAKING CARE OF A PET	G.	FUN ON THE WAY
D.	COLLECTING THINGS	H.	PARTY GAME

1. Ask your parents for permission to have a party. Decide what kind of party you want and whether it will be held indoors or outdoors. Send written invitations to your friends. Tell them what kind of party you are having, at what time, where, and whether or not the guests should wear costumes. Make a list of games you would like to play. Ask your mother to help you prepare refreshments. Ice cream, cake, cookies, and lemonade are good for any party.

2. This activity makes everybody laugh. Have the guests sit around the room. Choose one person to be a pussycat. The pussy must go over to a guest and do his/her best to make the guest laugh. He/she can make funny meows and walk around like a cat. The pussy goes from one guest to another until someone laughs. The first one to laugh becomes the new pussy.

3. It's easy to make a cake from a cake mix that you get from the grocery store. You usually add only water or milk. Cake mixes come in many flavours, such as chocolate, lemon, banana, vanilla and others. When you make a cake from a mix, always follow the directions on the package carefully. Then you can be sure that your cake will turn out right and your guests will enjoy it. Many mixes have a small envelope of powdered frosting hidden inside the flour.

4. As you ride on a bus with your friends, get someone to start singing. Everyone joins in. At the first crossroad, another person starts a different song, and everyone joins in. Keep changing songs at every crossroad.

5. Looking after cats is easy. They wash themselves every day and eat almost any food. Cats like to drink milk and cream. But they need to be fed fish, beef, liver, and other kinds of meat. They need a clean, dry bed at night. You can use a basket or a cardboard box for your cat's bed. Cats like to play with a rubber ball or chase a string.

6. You can have a whole army of toy soldiers made of tin, wood or plastic. Some may be dressed in fancy uniforms, some may be sitting on horses. Others may be ready for battle, carrying guns and shoulder packs. You can have soldiers from other countries, or only Civil War soldiers or only modern soldiers. If you get two soldiers that are alike, trade your extra soldier with another toy soldier lover.

7. Even animals get involved in elections. The donkey and elephant have been political symbols in the USA for more than 100 years. Why? In 1828, Democrat Andrew Jackson ran for president. Critics said he was stubborn as a donkey. The donkey has been the symbol of the Democratic Party ever since. In the 1870s, newspaper cartoonists began using the elephant to stand for the Republican Party.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

III. Use of English

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце предложений, так чтобы они **грамматически и лексически** соответствовали содержанию текста.

1. Four hundred years ago books were so that only richest people
EXPENSE
could afford buying them.
2. The man who had thirty books was considered to have quite a library.
REAL

As books were dear, rules were made for their use. They were not be touched

3. with hands, not to be put on the table at meal time.

DIRT

4. Today we often with our friends via e-mail.

COMMUNICATION

5. Although we can't the world without books and newspapers.

IMAGINATION

Контроль чтения

1. *Read the text and do the post-text activities.*

The Curse of the Mummy.

Egyptian Pharaohs believed that when they died they would pass into Paradise. The journey would be long and tiring and so useful items such as money, gold jewelry, weapons, food and clothes would be necessary. These were assembled around the king's coffin.

Because the body itself would also be needed, great care was taken to preserve it using oils. It was then wrapped in bandages. This process -- called Mummification -- was supervised throughout by a high priest who would weave magical spell around the mummified king.

The mummy's curse was born more than 3,000 years ago, when, to deter grave-robbers, the Pharaohs let it be known that anyone who broke into a tomb was doomed to a terrible fate.

The tomb of Tutankhamen, an Egyptian Pharaoh who died very young, was opened on 17 February 1923 by Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon. They ignored the warning on the grave, which promised death to all who touched it. Two months later lord Carnarvon died from a mosquito bite that was in exactly the same spot as the blemish on the face of Tutankhamen. Within 15 years all except two of the 21 men involved in discovering the tomb had died.

In 1972 it was Britain's turn to display Tutankhamen's beautiful golden death mask. The Cairo curator in charge of the dispatch was Dr. Gamal Mehrez who scoffed at talk of the mummy's curse. "I don't believe in the curse for one moment," he said. Dr. Mehrez spent all day supervising the packing up of Tutankhamen's treasures. That same evening he suffered a massive heart attack and died. He was 52.

One of the most mysterious events linked to the Pharaohs' curse happened in 1912 as a huge ocean liner packed with passengers crossed the Atlantic. Among its cargo hold was a mummy, which was kept in a room behind the bridge. The ship, the Titanic, hit an iceberg and sank with the loss of 1,513 lives.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What did Egyptian Pharaohs believe?
2. Why would such items as money, jewelry, weapons, food and clothes be necessary?
3. How was the process of preserving the body called?
4. When was the mummy's curse born?
5. Do you believe in mysteries? Do you think that mysteries are only people's imagination?

3. Grammar: choose the best variant.

1. You can't come out now. It _____ (rain).
2. Yesterday when I came home, Ann _____ (wait) for me.
3. All my friends are interested _____ books.
4. Money _____ (to be) the main thing in his life.
5. Helen said to her little brother: "Come back home, please".

6. Jane said: "We went to the theatre yesterday."

7. John said to his friend: "When will you visit this museum?"
8. I wish I _____ (take) life more seriously.
9. If only I _____ (have) more pocket money.
10. A mouse _____ (not live) by crumbs alone.
11. I didn't do my homework, but I wish I _____ (do).
12. She is not at school, but I wish she _____ (be).
13. If it doesn't rain we _____ (go) on a trip in the afternoon.
14. If we managed to get to the top, we _____ (get) a good view.
15. We _____ (play) football, if the weather had been nice yesterday.
16. I am looking forward to _____ (hear) from you soon.

3. Comment on: "In harmony with nature."

Контроль аудирования

Task 1

I. Read the statements below carefully. After listening to a speaker describing modern London decide if the statements below are true or false (T/F).

1. _____ London has a great number of historic landmarks.
2. _____ London has been recently renovated.
3. _____ In the area along the river new warehouses have been built.
4. _____ The City is the shopping centre of London.
5. _____ There are no historic sites in the City.

6. _____ The best way to explore the City is by bus.
7. _____ The English cuisine is very expensive.
8. _____ London shopping facilities provide for a variety of tastes.
9. _____ Soho has always been the safest and the cleanest part of London.
10. _____ Soho is busy by day and by night.

Script 1

London often gives the impression of being more comfortable with the past than its present. From the world-famous landmarks of St. Paul's Cathedral, Buckingham Palace and the Tower of London to the traditional and well-loved double-decker buses, the theatres and the many grand hotels, England's capital offers visitors a journey through centuries of history. This journey is even better now that the building works, which covered many historic sites have been taken down. Newly cleaned and restored buildings are revealed, and the city looks as if it has been revitalized.

The city has also rediscovered its river. The area between the South Bank Arts Center, which includes the National Theatre and Tower Bridge, has been brought back to life, and the city has found a new heart along the forgotten riverside. As you walk eastwards along the river from Westminster, you will discover that old warehouses have been transformed into galleries, shops and clubs.

Across the river from London Bridge is 'the City of London', the financial district of the capital. The City has its own historic delights, such as the 15th century Guildhall and churches designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The best way to explore the City is on foot. For instance, you can «walk through the ages» starting from Fournier Street and ending at the modern Lloyd's building on Lime Street. Remember, however, that in London you are never far away from the past; the old-fashioned red telephone boxes are becoming popular again, and many London pubs — where a visitor might ask for a pint of bitter — have been restored to their original Victorian beauty.

But the capital is not a historical theme park. It is a lively and exciting metropolis which is well-known for its popular culture, music, clubs, street fashion and visual arts. Today many of its wide variety of restaurants claim to be as good as any other European capitals. For example, Marco Pierre White's is highly recommended restaurant of the Hyde Park Hotel is a perfect example of new English cuisine — unusual sophisticated and extremely expensive.

When it comes to shopping Covent Garden and King's Road in Chelsea offer a mixture of reasonably priced chain store clothing and unique boutiques selling anything from rave gear to skateboards. Shoppers with full wallets and more sophisticated tastes should head for

Knightsbridge where Harrods and Harvey Nichols compete to be the most exclusive department store in London.

Much of London's energy and originality is now centered in Soho — the city's liveliest and most bohemian area squeezed in between the department stores of Oxford Street and the bookshops of Charring Cross Road. Soho, once considered one of the most dirtiest and dangerous parts of London was cleaned up in the early 1980s. Today with its gurgling cappuccino machines and pavement cafes it has become a meeting place for all kinds of people from all over the world whatever the hour of day or night. So even if you are new to the city you don't have to tr\ hard in order to experience the real London. Despite its heavy traffic and shaking underground railway, it is still one of the world's greatest and most cosmopolitan cities.

II. Read the notes below carefully. You will hear part of a radio programme about food and nutrition. After listening for points 1-10, complete the sentences in the notes with one to four words.

The advice on the programme is mainly for people who are 1) _____ on their own for the first time. A lot of people make 2) _____ when they think that cooking and nutrition are the same. You don't have to 3) _____ in order to survive and stay healthy. Bread is found at the base of the food pyramid — in other words, it is something we 4) _____ often. The speaker says that eating 5) _____ every day is not good for you but toast and sandwiches are fine. 6) _____ cheese or ham with lettuce and tomato make good fillings for sandwiches. Putting ham, eggs or cheese in a salad adds variety and 7) _____ to your diet.

You put your health 8) _____ if you eat too many packets of biscuits or crisps. You shouldn't eat too many ready-made meals and you should 9) _____ the amount of junk food you eat. In the next programme the speaker will talk about the kind of 10) _____ that anyone can do.

Script 2

Hello and welcome to another edition of our programme, 'Living today'. On today's programme, I'll be talking to you about nutrition for people who are not used to having to think about it — perhaps you've just gone off to college, or you're living alone for the first time — these are the people I'm mainly talking to. But if you're not one of them, don't switch off just yet, as there will still be plenty to interest you.

I think the mistake a lot of people make is that they confuse nutrition with cooking. Why is that such a bad mistake to make? Well, if you have to survive on your own, and you think you have to learn all about cooking, you might not succeed very well. Not all of us make great cooks. But you don't need to cook everything you eat — you don't actually need to cook anything at all, of

course, and you'll still survive very well and be healthy. With that in mind, I'd like to focus today on the kind of food that doesn't need cooking.

The first food that a lot of people turn to when they don't cook is bread. Now as long as you don't live on it, bread is an excellent food. If you've ever seen a food pyramid, you'll know that bread is a food that forms the base of the pyramid — in other words, we should eat it often. I'm not saying eating a loaf of bread a day is good for you, but toast for breakfast and a sandwich for lunch is fine.

Just what you're going to put in that sandwich is another question. If you like cheese, you're lucky because there are so many different types of cheese. So, a slice of cheese or, if you don't like that, there are plenty of meat-based fillings you can use for sandwiches, like a slice of ham. Just remember one thing — we are all supposed to eat five portions of fresh fruit and vegetables a day. So remember to put some lettuce or tomato (or both) in that sandwich. A big healthy salad, of course, is a great idea. You can add ham or boiled eggs or cheese for variety ... and for vital protein. And don't forget the fruit. An apple a day, or an orange, or any fruit, is an excellent source of vitamins and will help to keep doctor away.

Without cooking at all, you may need to use some tinned or packed food. A tin of tuna, for example, is a great source of protein and will go well in a salad. And when we say packed food, we don't mean you should live on packets of biscuits or crisps — that's the worst thing you can do as you are just putting your health at risk! Make sure you get something fresh every day if possible.

Finally, there's always ready-made or frozen meals. You might have to heat them up but that's not really cooking, is it? All you need is a microwave oven and you just press a button or two. The problem is that these meals aren't always healthy, and they often have a lot of salt and sugar added to them. They frequently have a high fat content too, which is bad, so you definitely ought to avoid eating them too often. Of course, I don't need to mention that you are serious about your health, you should cut down on junk food for the same reasons.

Let's see then – could you survive without cooking at all? Well, if you had cereal with low-fat milk for breakfast, a cheese sandwich for lunch, and a big salad and a tin of fish for your main meal, you would have a very healthy diet. If you ate fruit for snacks, it would be perfect — your health would definitely this kind of food. ... But it just might get a little boring if you do it every day, tune in next time when I will give some tips on simple cooking — the kind everyone can do!. Until next time then.

