

FIRST COURSE

First Term

TEST 1

Verb Tense Practice Test

I. Insert the correct tense form

1. You look really great! (You, exercise) at the fitness center?
2. A: What (you, do) when the accident occurred?
B: I (try) to change a light bulb that had burnt out.
3. I (have) the same car for more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new one.
4. If it (snow) this weekend, we (go) skiing near Lake Tahoe.
5. A: What do you call people who work in libraries?
B: They (call) librarians.
6. I came to England six months ago. I started my economics course three months ago. When I return to Australia, I (study) for nine months and I (be) in England for exactly one year.
7. Sam (arrive) in San Diego a week ago.
8. Samantha (live) in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she (live) there when the Berlin wall came down.
9. If Vera (keep) drinking, she (lose, eventually) her job.
10. The Maya established a very advanced civilization in the jungles of the Yucatan; however, their culture (disappear, virtually) by the time Europeans first (arrive) in the New World.
11. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep)
12. It (rain) all week. I hope it stops by Saturday because I want to go to the beach.

13. Listen Donna, I don't care if you (miss) the bus this morning. You (be) late to work too many times. You are fired!
14. I am sick of rain and bad weather! Hopefully, when we (wake) up tomorrow morning, the sun (shine)
15. I have not traveled much yet; however, I (visit) the Grand Canyon and San Francisco by the time I leave the United States.
16. I (see) many pictures of the pyramids before I went to Egypt. Pictures of the monuments are very misleading. The pyramids are actually quite small.
17. In the last hundred years, traveling (become) much easier and very comfortable. In the 19th century, it (take) two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon. The trip (be) very rough and often dangerous. Things (change) a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.
18. Joseph's English (improve, really), isn't it? He (watch) American television programs and (study) his grammar every day since he first arrived in San Diego. Soon he will be totally fluent.
19. When I (arrive) home last night, I discovered that Jane (prepare) a beautiful candle-lit dinner.
20. If you (need) to contact me sometime next week, I (stay) at the Sheraton in San Francisco.

II. Insert the correct tense form

At the dentists

I was on time for my dentist's appointment, but the dentist was still busy with another patient, so I (1)..... (sit) in the waiting room and (2) (read) some of the old magazines lying there. While I (3)..... (wonder) whether to leave and come back another day, I (4)..... (notice) a magazine article about teeth. It (5)..... (begin): 'How long is it since you last (6)..... (go) to the dentist? (7).....

(you go) regularly every six months? Or (8)..... (you put off) your visit for the last six years?' Next to the article was a cartoon of a man in a dentist's chair. The dentist (9)..... (say): 'I'm afraid this (10)..... (hurt).' I (11)..... (suddenly realise) that my tooth (12).....(stop) aching. But just as I (13) (open) the door to leave, the dentist's door (14)..... (open). 'Next please,' he (15)..... (call), as the previous patient (16) (push) past me. 'Actually I'm not here to see you, I (17) (wait) for my friend/ I (18) (shout), leaving as rapidly as I could. (19) (you ever do) this kind of thing? Surely I can't be the only person who (20) (hate) the dentist!

TEST 2

Nouns

I. Underline the most suitable word in each sentence

- a) Different countries have different *weather/weathers*.
- b) All areas of the skin are in fact covered in tiny *hair/hairs*.
- c) We've looked at the menu and we'd all like *chicken/chickens*.
- d) Jack is a millionaire and owns a lot of *business/businesses*.
- e) Have you a copy of the complete *work/works* of Dante?
- f) None of the passengers had insured their *baggage/baggages*.
- g) Students must pass their *paper/papers* to the front.
- h) I'm afraid we can't find cheap *accommodation/accommodations* for all of you.

II. Underline the most suitable word in each sentence

- a) I would love to go on a long *journey/travel* by train.
- b) What's the latest news? Can I look at your *paper/journal*?
- c) Here's your ticket. Do you have any *luggage/suitcase*?
- d) Don't forget to buy a sliced *bread/loaf*.
- e) Why don't we leave the car in this *car park/parking*.

- f) I can't come to work today. I have a bad *cold/flu*.
g) Excuse me sir, but do you have a *licence/permission* for this gun?
h) Brighton has quite a good *beach/seaside*.

III. Put one suitable word in each space

- a) I'm looking for Do you know anywhere I can stay?
- b) Take my....., don't go out alone after dark.
- c) The government plans to improve by paying teachers more.
- d) Can you lend me some.....? I want to print out a letter.
- e) I need some about language schools. Can you help me?
- f) Richard is unemployed, and he is looking for a
- g) Could I have some? Those apples and oranges look nice.
- h) I used to have long , but I had it cut.
- i) I can't do this on my own. Could you give me some?
- j) If you can't undo the knot, cut the string with some

IV. Complete each sentence with the most suitable word or phrase

- a) I like your new trousers. Where did you buy?
a) it b) them
c) them both d) them all
- b) There is always a very large at the church I go to.
a) congregation b) audience c) spectator
d) company
- c) The local has agreed to repair the road outside our house.
a) government b) people c) council
d) jury
- d) When the police arrived, we were pleased to see
- a) him b) him or her c)
it d) them
- e) The car turned over, but luckily it didn't suffer serious
- a) damage b) injury c)
damages d) injuries
- f) Sorry, I'm late, but I had a lot of to do.

- a) job
labour
g) Julie bought herself a complete new for winter.
a) outfit
c) clothing
h) I feel like going out tonight. Let's go to a/an
a) dancing
b) night
c) club
d) entertainment
i) Thanks for a great weekend! We really had a/an
a) fun
b) enjoyment
c) hospitality
d) good time
j) In order to prove Smith is guilty, we must find some
a) information
b) evidence
c) knowledge
d) means

V. Choose the most appropriate meaning for each sentence

- a) You mustn't lose heart.
1) Don't have an operation. 2) Don't give up hope.
- b) Where's my glass?
1) I need a drink. 2) I can't see.
- c) Jack has a new post.
1) The postman has delivered a letter. 2) He has a different job.
- d) All goods must be paid for in advance.
1) Nothing enjoyable in life is free. 2) You have to pay for these things first.
- e) I've joined a new company.
1) I have a new job. 2) I have some new friends.
- f) This hotel has class.
1) You can study hotel management here. 2) It is a good

g) I don't have the means to help you.

1) I'm not able to help.
understand what help you need.

h) I'd like some china.

1) I want to go abroad.

and plates.

i) Do you have any cash?

1) Do you only have a cheque?
to pay in this shop?

j) They have a business in Leeds.

1) They have to go there to do a job.

2) They own a company there.

2) I can't

2) I need some cups

2) Isn't there a place

a) This island has a large population.
people
There on this island.

b) Do you own these things?
your
Are belongings?

c) The weather was good on our holiday.
had
We.....on our holiday.

d) There were a lot of cars on the road to
Manchester.
traffic
There on the road to
Manchester.

e) Gerry is a very strong person, in my opinion.
strength
Gerry in my opinion.

f) There are pieces of paper all over the
floor!

litter

There all over the floor.

- g) Can I park my car
here?

allowed

Is here?

- h) I know these machines are very expensive.

machinery

I know very expensive.

VII. Complete each sentence with a suitable word

flight item piece sheet clap head set slice

- a) Let me give you a of advice.
b) There is an interesting of news in the paper.
c) A of stairs takes you to the top of the house.
d) Could I have another of paper, please?
e) Helen has a lovely of hair.
f) Do you want another of toast?
g) We bought Mike and Lynn a . of cutlery for a wedding present.
h) The lightning was followed by a of thunder.

VIII. Complete each sentence with a suitable word

accommodation bread cookery lightning spelling advice
cash information luggage parking

- a) I can't cut this loaf. Do you have a proper knife?
b) I'm afraid that 'neice' is a mistake.
c) There's usually a/an space opposite the cinema.
d) We need a/an box to keep the money in.
e) The tourist board have built a/an centre near the castle.
f) We decided to put a/an conductor on the roof.
g) Marjorie used to write a/an column in a magazine.
h) These suitcases are very heavy. We must find a/an ...
trolley.
i) I must rush. I'm going to a/an lesson.
j) Julie found her flat through a/an agency.

IX. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space

Food habits

Breakfast is one of those (1). that varies from person to person. and country to country. For some (2) it means a (3) of toast and some coffee. In various places I've also been offered (4) or fruit. (5) executives might eat breakfast at the (6), while for many schoolchildren breakfast is a (7) of milk at home, and then a long wait (8) first break of the morning, when they eat (9) or (10) chocolate bar. Some families sit down and eat together 11) the morning, and listen to (12) news on the radio or (13) early morning television. For other people, the early morning is a rush (14) work or school, and there just simply isn't (15)

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A times | B meals | | |
| C foods | | D plates | |
| 2. A people | B persons | | C breakfasts |
| | D us | | |
| 3. A sheet | B loaf | | |
| C slice | | D sandwich | |
| 4. A a cheese | B the cheese | C cheese | |
| | D cheeses | | |
| 5. A Business | B A business | C Business's | |
| D Businessmen | | | |
| 6. A train | B street | | |
| | C morning | D ottice | |
| 7. A glass | B piece | | |
| | C warm | | D box |
| 8. A to | | B is | |
| | C until | | |
| | D which | | |
| 9. A sandwich | B the sandwich | C a sandwiches | D |

- sandwiches
10. A a B some C a piece D a glass of
11. A for B in C at D while
12. A a B what C some D the
13. A look B watch C see D regard
14. A to B from C at D and
15. A there B it C enough D time

TEST 3

The Use of Articles

I. Use a/an, the or nothing where it is necessary

1. ... cats are not as popular as dogs in many cultures.
2. She has ... cat and two dogs.
3. Would you be so kind to feed ... cat while I am out?
4. There is ... spider in the bath.
5. ... cow is sacred in India.
6. I was in Venice ... few weeks ago.
7. She gets five dollars ... day.
8. It is rather ... high price, isn't it?
9. Which is ... tallest building in the world?
10. Athens is ... capital of ... Greece.
11. After the accident ... injured were taken to the hospital.
12. Mary has gone to ... dentist.
13. ... Japanese are so fond of gadgets.
14. Elvis played ... guitar.

15. When he was in Paris he stayed at ... Hilton.
16. The criminal was sent to ... prison.
17. ... Prime-minister lives at ... Downing Street, 10.
18. We arrived at ... Heathrow and got ... taxi which took us to ...
Trafalgar Square.
19. She speaks ... fluent German.
20. Mother hit him on ... ear.
21. You should read this book from ... beginning to ... end.
22. My friend was born in ... Ukraine. Now he lives in ... America. He is
... student. He studies ... history at ... Harvard University.
23. On ... Sunday our family went to ... country. We got up at ... sunrise
and quickly had ... breakfast. After ... breakfast we left home. There is
... little village not far from Minsk. We went there by ... train. We had
... good time in the country.
24. ... Caucasus separates ... Black Sea from ... Caspian Sea.
25. ... Shetland Islands are situated to ... north of ... Great Britain.
26. ... Alps are covered with snow. ... Mont blanc is its highest peak.
27. I am sorry; I don't know ... way to ... McDonald's: I am ... stranger
here myself.
28. My brother bought ... new book yesterday. When I looked at ... title, I
was so glad: it was ... very book I had wanted to get for ... long time.
29. ... apple a day keeps the doctor away.
30. ... Wall Street is ... important financial centre.

TEST 4

Pronoun_

I. Complete each sentence with the most suitable word or phrase

- a) I like this painting but I don't think much of
those.....

A) rest	B) other
C) ones	
D) besides	
- b) What would like to do this morning?

A) someone	B) one
C) yourself	D) you

- c) Did you enjoy ?
 A) at the party B) the party C) yourself the party
 D) with yourself at the party
- d) nothing much to do in this town.
 A) There's B) It's not C)
 There's not D) It's
- e) you do, don't tell Harry that we've lost his camera.
 A) Anything B) What C)
 Whatever D) It's better
- f) One prefers to shop at Harrods,?
 A) doesn't one B) isn't it C) don't you
 D) isn't one
- g) didn't you tell me that you felt too ill to work?
 A) Whoever B) Whatever C) However
 D) Why ever
- h) Then George punched the police officer the face!
 A) at B) on
 C) to D) in
- i) Harry shook my hand and said, 'Pleased you'.
 A) to meet B) to introduce C) to shake
 D) to acquaint
- j) Please invite you like to the reception.
 A) one B) anyone
 C) ones D) all

II. Put one suitable word in each space

The first day in the job

I will always remember my first day working at the Excelsior Food Company. First of (1), I was given a greasy overall. (2) had worn it before had certainly never washed it! When I mentioned this to the foreman he said, 'You're not afraid of a bit of dirt, (3) you?' I wanted to say that I thought (4) was supposed to be a high standard of cleanliness in a food factory, but I managed to control (5) Then I was given my first job, (6) involved sweeping the floor. (7)

only was my overall filthy, but the whole factory looked as if (8).....had ever cleaned it properly. (9) were also (10)I later discovered to be pigs' ears scattered around the place. (11) it was my first day, I didn't say anything about this. (12) that I had to put pies into boxes for the rest of the morning. (13) was supposed to put them into the cold-store, but (14) this person was, they had obviously forgotten about it. As a (15) , there was soon a huge pile of boxes waiting be moved. Then I discovered that I was supposed to be moving them!

III. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- a) Under no circumstances should you press both buttons at once.
You
- b) It was cold, so I decided to wear two pullovers.
As
- c) Did you have a good time at the party?
Did you enjoy
- d) Outside the cinema somebody grabbed my arm.
Outside the cinema I
- e) The army's defeat was due to poor organization.
The army was defeated
- f) Jean not once offered her boss a word of apology.
Not once
- g) There's no food in the house, I'm afraid.
There's nothing
- h) It's pointless going on any further tonight.
There's
- i) It's difficult to describe what Sally saw.
What
- j) I have seldom had a more relaxing holiday.
Seldom

IV. Complete each sentence with the most suitable word or phrase

- a) One really shouldn't drink too much,?
A) does one B) should you
C) do you D) should one
- b), I would like to propose a toast.
A) For example B) In conclusion C) On the other hand
D) Thus
- c) Do you think could help me choose a pair of trousers?
A) someone B) anyone
C) whoever D) there
- d) doesn't seem to be anyone at home.
A) It B) One
C) There D) Whenever
- e) did I realise that the murderer was still in the house!
A) Seldom B) Under no circumstances C) Only after
D) Only then
- f), I don't believe that prices will rise next year.
A) In contrast B) Personally
C) Not only D) Whatever
- g) You're covered in mud! is your mother going to say?
A) Rarely B) Furthermore
C) Whatever D) On account of
- h) Oh bother, the bus I wanted to catch!
A) wherever B) it's left
C) there goes D) owing to
- i) Please help yourselves to you like.
A) whoever B) nothing
C) everywhere D) anything
- j) Nobody's got to stay late this evening, ?
A) is it B) have they

D) don't they

Kidnapped by aliens

I am sure you have heard of Marion Taylor, haven't you? Marion was the young girl she kidnapped by aliens in 1993. Not only that was he given a ride to a distant planet, but whether she also managed to take some photos of the aliens who they had taken her prisoner, since she had been carrying herself a camera when they captured her. Whenever I hear stories like this I assume so that they have been made them up. It is hard to believe Marion's story, owing to the fact that she was only ten years old at the time. Besides this, it was turned out that she spent most of her time watching science fiction videos. One cannot really believe in that there are really little green aliens who they fly all the way to our planet just so that they can kidnap people. Nevertheless, although Marion became famous and her photos were bought by a newspaper for a great deal of money.	 1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10) 11) 12) 13) 14) 15)
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TEST 5

Family

I. Choose the best variant

1. She gave birth to a child only last week so it is
a) a new-born
b) a kid
c) a toddler
2. They are going to marry next week. Mark has been courting her for 3

years,

a) with

b) -

c) to

3. They all me by my first name.

a) name

b) ask

c) call

4. Max and July are head over heels in love. I am sure that they will marry

a) for love

b) in love

c) for convenience

5. Her husband was from a very intelligent family. So before marrying
his family she had to think a lot.

a) in

b) into

c) to

6. My brother is 14 now, so he is

a) a kid

b) a

toddler

c) a teenager

7. Mary's dream to marry a rich man never came true and at her 40s she is still
.

a) an old maid

b) a widow

c) a divorced woman

8. Jack is my mother's nephew. He is my relative.

a) distant

b) close

c) best

9. We used to call him «stormy». It was his

a) pet name

b) first name

c) nickname

10. Before marrying Jimmy, my parents bought me a lot of things to bring into
Jimmy's house. I mean

a) dowry

b) trousseau

c) furniture

11. If it isn't a wedding in a church, then it's a

a) love match

b) wedding service

c) civil marriage

12. His name is Jack and my name is Jack we are

a) nicknames

b) namesakes

8.to come from

16.a name

IV. Give the antonyms

1.an elderly person

7.a dead relative

2.a family man

8.a grown up

3.under 16

9.bottle-fed

4.to get married

10.senior son

5.to be engaged to smb

11.present marriage

6.a close relative

12.just divorced

TEST 6

Appearance and Character

I.Choose the best variant

1. The girl was thin and had a sharp, bird-like
a. face b. countenance c. complexion
2. Ella, the only daughter in the family, was a very girl, gay and clever.
a. handsome b. good-looking c. skinny
3. His expressed astonishment.
a. complexion b. face c. body
4. The fellow was as as a rail.
a. thin b. slender c. lean
5. She is rather at her waist.
a. slender b. lean c. slim
6. She looks after her illness.
a. slender b. plump c. thin
7. The colonel's face was cleanly shaven showing a bronzed
a. complexion b. countenance c. skin
8. He knows what to do and how to do it well. He is very in himself.
a. clever b. confident c. casual
9. She can't be called but she is very warm-hearted and generous.
a. careless b. attractive c. obstinate
10. He can easily lose his temper. He is
a. selfish b. greedy c. quick-tempered

II. Fill in the prepositions

1. I wonder what he is? What sort man is he?
2. She is a lovely girl a bright spirit who is friendly terms everybody.
3. He looks his mother though he took his father in character.
4. When I came I heard somebody speak a harsh voice. Such voice is typical old people.
5. When she smiled two dimples appeared her cheeks.
6. He was a stout man a round good natured face.
7. His thin face was dark and ended a short beard.
8. Why are you shouting the top your voice?
9. He is always high spirits.
10. It wasn't a bargain. He paid the nose.
11. I want to see Mary. I want to have a heart heart her.
12. Mark is hard to get He is very confident himself.
13. He was subject such mood swings.
14. addition being selfish, he is greedy.
15. It was very hard work for him. He did it the skin his teeth.
16. This girl is tall her age, dressed rich clothes a gold chain.

III. Guess the idiom and translate into Russian

- 1) to despise smb
- 2) to be clumsy
- 3) to avoid getting friendly
- 4) to tease smb
- 5) without justification
- 6) to be very forgetful
- 7) totally committed
- 8) to get frightened
- 9) to be good at gardening
- 10) to listen and watch for the future

IV. Give the synonyms

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. sunburnt face | 5. repulsive | 9. feeble voice |
| 2. plaits | 6. clear-cut features | 10. rough hands |
| 3. crooked leg | 7. slim waist | |

4.hollow cheeks

8. thin face

V. Give the antonyms

1.well-mannered man
man

7.broad forehead

12. bold (unafraid)

2.thrifty man

8.slow step

13.erudite

3.stingy person

9.plump man

14.resolute

4.quiet man

10. pretty girl

15.broad-minded

5.close-set teeth

11. a faithful friend

16. slow-coach

6.ruddy cheeks

VI. Translate into English

1. Каким бы высокомерным он не был, но в трудную минуту он протянул вам руку помощи.
2. Неужели вы так легкомысленны? С ним всегда нужно держать ухо востро!
3. Ты не сможешь поговорить с ним с глазу на глаз, т.к. он у мамы под каблучком и без ее согласия ни с кем не встречается.
4. Прекрати дурачить меня. У меня и так кровь от злобы кипит.
5. Ненавижу таких толстокожих людей. При одной мысли о них у меня волосы встают дыбом.

TEST 7

Home

I. Give a word which corresponds to the following definitions

1. a contract by which the owner of land or a building, etc allows another person to use it for a specified time, usually in return for payment.
2. a person who rents land or a building from a landlord.
3. the holding of land or a house, etc in absolute ownership for life.
4. a payment made periodically for the use of land or living quarters.
5. daily meals obtained in return for payment.
6. a person who owns something as his property.
7. pieces of furniture forming a set made of the same kind of wood and in the same style?
8. a small carpet that is put beside the bed.

9. a small chest in which medicine is kept in the house.
10. a roofed and floored open space along the side or sides of a house which is much used in summer.
11. a platform at the top of a flight of stairs on to which doors open.
12. a table on which toilet things stand.
13. the metal or wooden bar which people grasp when going down a staircase.
14. a room just below the roof of a house.
15. a heated building usually of glass for growing vegetables in winter.
16. a man who has a room for rent.
17. a house in a row of houses which are all joined together.
18. a house which stands alone and is not joined to any other.
19. a gallery in a church, hall or room.
20. a paved area near a house, used for eating outside, etc.
21. the lowest part of a building, partly or wholly below ground level; inhabited room(s) in this part.'
22. a barrier made of wood or metal, put round a field, garden, etc.
23. a roofed and floored open space along the side(s) of a house, sports pavilion, etc.
24. a room in which a person works and studies without being disturbed.
25. an apartment or flat built on the roof of a tall building.
26. a building with sides and roof of glass, used for growing plants.

II. Translate the following into English

A.

1) квартал жилых домов; 2) ремонтировать квартиру; 3) строительная площадка; 4) витраж; 5) паркетный пол; 6) хлопнуть дверью; 7) лестница; 8) кирпичная стена; 9) снять показания счетчика 10) выключить свет; 11) дом со всеми удобствами; 12) вытереть пыль в комнате; 13) перешагнуть порог; 14) горячее водоснабжение 15) мусоропровод.

B.

1. На днях я купила шелковые шторы и тюль для спальни.
2. Окна дома выходят на 2 стороны: на юг и на запад.
3. Он сказал, что предпочитает спать на диване-кровати.
4. Кто ведет хозяйство в вашей семье? Помогаете ли вы по дому?
5. Мы вошли в низкий кабинет, стены которого были окрашены в

темно-синий цвет.

6. Кто давал объявление о найме комнаты?

7. Вы бы лучше закрыли окна, заперли дверь и легли спать.

8. Если бы в доме было центральное отопление, мы не съехали бы с квартиры.

9. Говорят, что для клуба купили гарнитур мягкой мебели красного дерева.

10. Комната выглядела бы гораздо уютнее, если бы на окне были занавески и какой-нибудь цветок. Я считаю, что жалюзи все-таки больше подходят для офиса, а не для жилой комнаты.

11. Между окон стоял книжный шкаф, набитый книгами, а в противоположном углу - письменный стол, заваленный газетами и журналами.

III. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs where necessary

1) We have a nice apartment ... the center of St.Petersburg. It is ...third floor ... a new building. It is a three-room flat ... a kitchen. There is a refrigerator to keep food cool ... hot weather and a kitchen cupboard ... plates and dishes. 2) Walls... the library were lined ... bookcases, the armchairs were upholstered ... leather, the tables littered ... newspapers and magazines. 3) They opened and we saw a stranger ... the doorway. 4) How many multi-storeyed buildings are there ... your street? 5) Peter has got a nice cottage ... the country but...any conveniences. 6) The windows of the bedroom looked ... a little garden... the back ...the house. 7) Who dwells ... this cottage? 8) We have a lot ... furniture ... our dining-room. 9) The boy saw a man going...the house ... the side door. 10) Tell the kids not to forget to wipe their feet...the door-mat. 11) My office is not far ... my home. 12) For hours he would sit ... a chair looking ... the window. 13) You may dry your hands ... the towel ... the towel rail. 14) Don't forget to switch ...the light before leaving ... home. 15) There is no room ... a TV set...the sofa and the bookcase. We'll put it ... a TV stand ... the right...the window. 16) She said she didn't remember if she had turned ... the gas.

TEST 8

Food and Meals

I. What do we call

1. small pieces of raw potatoes fried crisp;
2. vegetables served at table;
3. the sweet nectar of flowers collected by bees;
4. small balls of dough cooked in boiling oil;
5. substances we add to food to make it tastier;
6. a person, who likes sweets;
7. the process of preparing dinner (breakfast);
8. the meat which has no fat;
9. extra money that we give to a waiter in a restaurant;
10. a large spoon we use to pour soup into a plate;
11. a meal taken between lunch and supper if dinner is not taken in the evening;
12. a snack and drink taken during the morning;
13. a quick meal in the middle of the day;
14. the first meal of the day;
15. a formal evening meal in Belarus;
16. the main meal of the day in England;
17. a meal eaten in the late morning;

II. Use the right word

a) meal, food, course, dish

1. We have three ... a day, breakfast, dinner and supper.
2. I like to cook my ... myself.
3. This ... tastes bad. Don't eat it.
4. Breakfast in England is generally a bigger ... than they have on the continent.
5. The most common third ... at our canteen is compote.
6. Why don't you take a ... of meat and vegetables?
7. Dinner consists of several
8. I like to have a nice hot ... in the evening.
9. Which ... is tastier: boiled or fried?
10. Yesterday I tried to prepare a very special ... from a French cookery book.

b) fry, bake, boil, roast and cook

1. Lamb is usually ... in the oven.
2. Bread is also ... in the oven.

3. If you are going to use onions in soup, you should ... them in a little oil first.
4. One of the most common methods of ... vegetables is simply ... them in water.
5. The English are famous for their ... beef.

III. Fill in articles if necessary

1. ... dinner is ready. Will you have it now?
2. Would you like to come over for ... dinner on Friday?
3. When ... lunch was over they went upstairs to rest a little.
4. It all happened at ... official luncheon.
5. –How do you like ... supper? –Oh, it's ... delicious supper.
6. –What will you have for ... dessert? –I'd rather have ... apple-juice.
7. –How was ... tea? –... tea was super.
8. I hope you are satisfied with ... supper.
9. ... breakfast was bacon and eggs.
10. They are giving ... dinner in honour of her retirement.
11. I hate his habit of reading a newspaper at ... breakfast.
12. I don't like ... mineral water, I prefer ... cup of ... tea.
13. Is there anything to your taste on ... menu?
14. She is going to cook ... fish soup for ... dinner.
15. What can you recommend for ... first course?
16. ... meat is just to my liking.
17. What do you usually have for ... second course?
18. ... cheese was fresh and tasty and he ate it with ... appetite.
19. At ... dinner we sat far from each other and could not talk.
20. After ... dinner sit a while, after ... supper walk a mile.
21. Who is coming to ... tea?
22. I had ... supper at the hotel restaurant.
23. For ... breakfast I had ... boiled egg and ... cup of ... strong tea.
24. He prefers ... roasted meat for ... second course.
25. She likes ... black coffee for ... breakfast.
26. Will you please buy ... loaf of ... brown bread?
27. He is fond of ... cabbage soup.
28. I liked ... pork we had for ... supper.
29. I had ... big dinner today.
30. Did you enjoy ... meal?
31. ... juice was delicious.

32. ... dinner is cold already. We must warm it up.
33. It is ... very substantial breakfast, isn't?
34. I enjoyed ... lunch they served at the restaurant.

IV. Use the right preposition

1. The salesgirl claimed that the jumper was made ... wool.
2. Many components of this machine are made ... plastic.
3. Margarine, which is made ... natural ingredients, seems to be more acceptable.
4. You can't make butter ... skimmed milk.
5. The impressive building of the bank made ... steel and glass towers over the other houses.
6. Lenses made ... plastic are as good as those made ... glass and much lighter.
7. Silk is made ... very thin thread which is produced by a silk worm.
8. My blouse is made ... the finest silk.
9. What is viscose made ... ?
10. Bread is made ... flour and water.
11. Their dining table is made ... solid oak.
12. What did you make this sauce ... ? It's delicious.
13. "Redbrick universities" is the colloquial name for the universities which appeared in the 19th century. Normally they were made ... red brick.
14. Whisky is made ... barley.
15. Wine is an alcoholic drink made ... grapes or any fruit.

V. Complete the sentences using the words from a) and b)

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|----------------|------------|---------|-----------|------|
| a) grill | fry | roast | b) kettle | saucepan | frying | pan | oven |
| bake | steam | boil | grill | hot plate | toaster | microwave | |
| | | | liquidizer-pan | percolator | | | |

1. To make boiled eggs, you a).....the eggs in water in a b).....for about 3 minutes.
2. If you want potato soup, put the boiled potatoes into the b).....for a couple of minutes with a little milk and butter and then heat.
3. To make fried eggs, you a).....the eggs in oil in a b).....on the b).....for about 2 minutes.
4. To make steamed rice, you a).....the rice over some water in a

- b).....on the b).....for about 30 minutes.
5. To make toast, you a).....the bread under the b).....for about a minute and then turn it over and do the other side.
 6. If you have a b).....you can make toast much more quickly.
 7. To make roast lamb, you a).....the meat with some oil in the b).....for about an hour.
 8. To a).....a cake, you put the mixture in the b).....for about 40 minutes.
 9. If you have a b).....cooking can take minutes not hours.
 10. To make fresh coffee, you a).....some water in a b).....and use a filter or a b)..... .

VI. Translate from Russian into English

1. Сейчас очень многие увлекаются вегетарианской пищей. Вегетарианцы совсем не едят мяса, они едят овощи–картошку, морковь, свеклу, цветную капусту, горох, салат.
2. Какой сочный арбуз! Я, пожалуй, съем еще кусочек.
3. Дай мне дольку апельсина, чайную ложку сахара, щепотку соли, кусочек хлеба и плитку шоколада. Я буду готовить фирменное блюдо.
4. Этот пудинг очень сытный, я буду есть его без сливок и без сметаны.
5. Какое масло лучше использовать для приготовления пищи–сливочное или растительное? –Говорят, растительное полезнее.
6. Я люблю все мучное. Я знаю, что от булочек, пирожных и печенья полнеют, но ничего не могу с собой поделаться.
7. Ты не могла бы дать рецепт торта, который мы ели у тебя на дне рождения?
8. Вчера я собиралась испечь яблочный пирог. Но когда я пришла домой, я обнаружила, что у меня закончилась мука.
9. Какой кофе вы предпочитаете: черный или с молоком? –Вообще-то я не люблю кофе. Можно мне чашку чая, пожалуйста?
10. Я предпочитаю свежие фрукты замороженным. В них больше витаминов.

TEST 9

Family Relations
Marriage Guidance Council

I. Choose the right variant

1. During the last couple of years Malcolm and Barbara haven't/have been very happy.
2. This is their second/third visit to the Council
3. Barbara/Malcolm persuaded his husband/her wife to come to the Marriage Guidance Council.
4. When the children, Gary and Andrea, started school Barbara didn't want/wanted to go back to work.
5. Barbara and Malcolm share/don't share the housework.
6. Malcolm supposes they don't need/ need to talk to somebody about their problems.

II. Use the proper pronouns: he, his, him/she, her

1. ...is so inconsiderate.
2. I would prefer...to stay at home.
3. ...never does anything in the house.
4. ...needs an interest.
5. ...always complaints about collecting them from school.
6. ...expects me to run around and get...tea.

III. Choose the missing verbs from the table

collected	do	help
go	got	get
does	resent	listen
want	give	persuaded

1. He didn't to come here, so I him to come.
2. I wanted to back to work. So I a job.
3. By the time I've the kids from school, I only home about 7.
4. I'm not here to an opinion, I'm here to
5. I the kids to their homework while she the dinner.
6. Barbara feels that you well, her job.

IV. Put questions to the given answers

1. I earn as much money as he does. (Who..?)
2. She never allows me to suggest anything about the house. (Disjunctive)
3. I always have to remind him to pick up his clothes. (General)
4. He invited three of his friends to come around for a drink. (How many..?)
5. I always help her to wash up. (Alternative)

Tapescript

Marriage Guidance Council

Malcolm and Barbara Harris have been married for nearly fifteen years. They've got two children, Gary aged thirteen, and Andrea, who is eleven. During the last couple of years Malcolm and Barbara haven't been very happy- They argue all the time, Barbara's sister advised them to go to the Marriage Guidance Council. There is one in most British towns. It's an organization which allows people to talk with a third person about their problems. This is their third visit, and Mrs. Murray, the counsellor always sees them.

I

Mrs. Murray: Ah, come in Barbara. Take a seat. Is you husband here?

Barbara: Yes, he's waiting outside. He didn't want to come here this week, but... well, I persuaded him to come.

Mrs. M: I see. How have things been?

B.: Oh, much the same. We still seem to have rows all the time.

Mrs.M: What do you quarrel about?

B.: What don't we quarrel about, you mean! Oh, everything. You see, he's so inconsiderate...

Mrs.M: Go on.

B.: Well? I'll give you an example. You know, when the children started school. I wanted to go back to work again, too. So I got a job. Well, anyway, by the time I've collected Gary and Andrea from school, I only get home about half an hour before Malcolm...

Mrs.M: Yes?

B.: Well, when he gets home, he expects me to run around and get his tea. never

does anything in the house!

Mrs. M: Mmm.

B.: And last Friday! He invited three of his friends to come round for a drink. He didn't tell me to expect them, and I'd had a long and difficult day. I don't think that's right, do you?

Mrs. M: Barbara, I'm not here to pass judgement. I'm here to listen.

B.: Sorry. And he's so untidy. He's worse than the kids. I always have to remind him to pick up his clothes. He just throws them on the floor. After all, I'm not his servant. I've got my own career. Actually, I think that's part of the trouble, You see, I earn as much money as he does.

II

Mrs.M: Malcolm! I'm so glad you could come.

M.: Hello, Mrs.M. Well, I'll be honest. Barbara had to force me to come, really.

Mrs.M: Does it embarrass you to talk about your problems?

M.: Yes, it does. But I suppose we need to talk to somebody.

Mrs.M: Barbara feels that you... well, you resent her job.

M.: I don't know. I would prefer her to stay at home, but she's very well qualified... and I encouraged her to go back to work. Now the kids are at school, she needs an interest...and I suppose we need the money.

Mrs.M: How do you share the housework?

M.: I try to help. I always help her to wash up, and I help Gary and Andrea to do their homework while she does the dinner. But she doesn't think that's enough. What do you think?

Mrs.M: I'm not here to give an opinion, Malcolm.

M.: I think we're both too tired, that's all. In the evenings we're both too tired to talk. And Barbara... she never allows me to suggest anything about the house or about the kids. We always have the same arguments. She's got her own opinions and that's it. Last night we had another row. She's forbidden the kids to ride their bikes to school.

Mrs.M: Why?

M.: She thinks they're too young to ride in the traffic. But I think they should. She always complains about collecting them from school. But you can't wrap children in cotton- wool, can you?

TEST 10

Appearance and Character

I. Choose the right answer

1. Why is Helen worried?
 - a) Her daughter has failed the exams.
 - b) Ella is going to marry.
 - c) Ella has broken the relationship with John.
2. What does Helen think about the young men?
 - a) John doesn't look his age.
 - b) John and Henry are peers.
 - c) John looks old for his age.
3. What doesn't appeal to Helen's friend?
 - a) John's smile.
 - b) Henry's look.
 - c) The young men's noses.

II. Correct the following sentences

1. It's Ella who exaggerates things.
2. Helen has known John for years.
3. Helen speaks favourably about John.
4. Ella wants to marry Henry.

III. Finish the sentences as in the dialogue

1. A fair face may...
2. They would make...
3. You'll never make...
4. You'll learn to love him...
5. I always feel uncomfortable...

Tapescript

A: Why do you look so worried, Helen?

H: The news of my daughter's engagement has nearly killed me in fact.

A: I thought you liked John.

H: I hardly know him. All that was so unexpected.

- A: You'll learn to love him when you know him better, I'm sure he'll prove to be a good husband and an affectionate son. I've known him for years.
- H: But he looks so strange. So very tall, with small head flat at the top, too large green eyes, big ears and that long sharp nose of his. Besides he looks old for his age.
- A: Oh, you are exaggerating things. True, he's a bit too tall but his big green eyes are clever, intelligent eyes.
- H: I wish his face were not so ugly.
- A: Why, I like his face: there's something awfully nice about it. He isn't ugly at all, especially when he smiles and shows those perfect teeth of his.
- H: I thought Ella would choose Henry. He is serious and decidedly handsome. They would make such a nice couple.
- A: You'll never make me agree with you. Henry is good-looking, indeed, but there's something unkind in the look of his grey eyes. I always feel uncomfortable when he looks at me. It's wise of your daughter to have chosen John. Remember: appearances are deceitful, a fair face may hide a foul soul.

TEST 11

House for Sale

(the conversation's between an estate agent and Robin and Jean Harvey)

I. Choose the right variant

1. The house is for sale because
 - a. it is in good repair
 - b. the owner is staying at an old people's home
 - c. It hasn't got a bathroom
2. The estate agent thinks that the house is ideal for
 - a. the couple
 - b. himself
 - c. a keen do-it-yourself enthusiast
3. Robin and Jean can... themselves.
 - a. redecorate the lounge
 - b. rewire the house
 - c. put in kitchen units

II. Mark the following statements as True or False

1. The council wants to knock down the house.
2. The estate agent has informed the couple about the state of the house beforehand.
3. The price the owner charges for the house seems attractive.
4. The house is in a quiet district.
5. It's a two-storeyed house.
6. The roof has been recently repaired.

III. Fill in the missing prepositions

1. Just look that sink. It must have been there the house was built.
2. There's plenty light.
3. You could have the small bedrooms converted a bathroom.
4. The present owner is his eighties.
5. And of course, you'd get a grant that as well.
6. I couldn't do any that myself.
7. Anyway, thank you showing us around.
8. As I told you the phone.

Tapescript

House for Sale

Estate Agent: I'm afraid it's been rather neglected. The present owner is in his eighties. He's just gone into an old people's home.

Robin: Yes. It looks as though a lot needs doing to it.

E.A.: That's true, but the price is very reasonable. It would be ideal for a do-it-yourself man.

R: Mm. I'm not very good with my hands. I'm afraid. We'd have to get most things done for us, wouldn't we, Jean?

Jean: Oh. I don't know. Could we see inside?

E.A.: Of course. I'll show you the kitchen first.

J: Oh dear! Just look at that sink. It must have been there since the house was built.

R: It's a nice large room, though, and there's plenty of light. We'd have to have kitchen units put in, and we'd need to get it tiled.

J: But you could do the ceiling yourself, couldn't you? And the painting.

R: Is that the only power point there?

E.A.: I'm afraid so.

R: It looks pretty old. I'm sure the whole place would need rewiring. We certainly couldn't do that ourselves and we'd need to have more points put in at the same time.

E.A.: Would you like to see the lounge? It's through here.

J: Oh my God! It'd certainly need redecorating. I suppose we could do the painting and wall-papering. What's it like up stairs?

E.A.: Pretty bad, really. It obviously hasn't been decorated for years, and as I told you on the phone, it hasn't got a bathroom. But you could have the small bedroom converted into a bath-room and get a grant towards the cost. All the other houses in the street have had that done.

R: What about the toilet?

E.A.: I'm afraid that's outside, but you could get one put in the new bathroom. And, of course, you'd get a grant for that as well.

J: Is there anything else that needs doing?

E.A.: Well, you'd probably have to get the roof repaired pretty soon.

R: The sooner the better if you ask me. It looks as though water's been coming in over there. And, of course, we'd want to have central heating put in, and the windows double glazed, it's a very noisy street. I couldn't do any of that myself.

E.A.: Of course not.

R: Anyway, thank you for showing us around. But really I think the best thing would be to knock it down and start all over again!

TEST 12

Meals

What's on the Menu

I. Answer the questions

1. Who are the people making complaints?
 - a) a daughter and a father;
 - b) a husband and a wife;
 - c) two strangers.
2. Who are they making complaint to?
 - a) the owner;

- b) the waiter;
- c) the manager.
- 3. Who is going to check the bill?
 - a) the owner;
 - b) the waiter;
 - c) the manager.
- 4. What service charge will be paid?
 - a) none at all;
 - b) 4 pounds;
 - c) 40 pounds.

II. Choose the right variant from the complaints in the dialogue

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) soup not hot enough | b) too hot |
| 2. a) steak undercooked | b) overcooked |
| | c) raw |
| 3. a) wrong course | b) wrong |
| dessert | |
| 4. a) only one fish course | b) only one dessert |
| 5. a) no bill brought | b) |
| overcharged | |

III. Fill in the prepositions

Calm!

We're a bit short-staffed present.

Um, mainly illness.

I'll pass your complaints the people concerned.

I don't feel satisfied it.

Can you check the bill again, please.

IV. Put questions to the given answers

- 1.No, it wasn't a very enjoyable meal.
- 2.The woman asked for chicken. (Alternative)
- 3.We had to wait for forty minutes. (How long...?)
- 4.The beans weren't cooked properly. (What..?)
- 5.We'd like to speak to the manager. (Who...to)
- 6.I'm sorry to hear that. (Disjunctive)

Tapescript

What's on the Menu?

A: Waiter!

B: Yes, sir.

A: I'd like to speak to the manager, please ... immediately if possible.

B: I'll see if he's available.

A: It's absolutely incredible. It's the last time I come here, I can tell you.

C: Alright dear. Calm down!

D: Good evening, sir, madam. Is anything wrong?

A: I'm afraid there is. The service here has been terrible. We had to wait forty minutes for the soup and then it was stone cold.

D: I see. Well. I'm sorry to hear that, the trouble is we're a bit short-staffed at present. Um, mainly through illness.

A: Alright, but that's no excuse. My wife asked for chicken and she was brought fish instead. It's just incredible!

C: Yes, and my beans weren't cooked properly, and my husband's steak was completely burnt underneath! It wasn't a very enjoyable meal at all.

D: Hmm. This is most regrettable.

A: Look at this bill. We've been overcharged! We only had one dessert, not two. Can you check the bill again, please?

D: I do apologise, sir.

A: And I'm afraid I'm not going to pay the service charge, as I don't feel satisfied with it.

D: I'll pass on your complaints to the people concerned, and check your bill right away, sir.

A: Thank you.

TEST 13

Family

I am an orphan. My father was one of two brothers, sons of a small farmer in Devonshire. The farm was a poor one, and the elder brother, Andrew, emigrated to Australia, where he did very well indeed, and by means of successful speculation in land became a very rich man. The younger brother, Roger (my father), did not like the agricultural life. He managed to educate himself a little and obtained a post as a clerk with a

small firm. My mother was the daughter of a poor artist. My father died when I was six years old. When I was fourteen, my mother followed him to the grave. My only living relation then was my Uncle Andrew, who had recently returned from Australia and bought a small place in his native country. He was very kind to his brother's orphan child, took me to live with him, and treated me in every way as though I was his own daughter.

Although kindness itself to me, my uncle had certain peculiar and deeply-rooted ideas as to the upbringing of women. Himself a man of little or no education, he placed little value on what he called "book knowledge". He was especially opposed to the education of women. In his opinion, girls should learn practical housework, be useful about the home, and have as little to do with book learning as possible. I rebelled frankly. I knew I possessed a good brain, and had absolutely no talent for domestic duties. My uncle and I had many bitter arguments on the subject. I was lucky enough to win a scholarship. I had a little money of my own left to me by my mother, and I was quite determined to make use of the gifts God had given me. I had one long, final argument with my uncle. He put the facts plainly before me. He had no other relations, and he had intended me to be his sole heiress. If I persisted in these notions of mine, however, I need looking for nothing from him. I remained polite, but firm. I should always be deeply attached to him, I told him, but I must lead my own life. I've never regretted my decision.

I. Mark the following statements as True or False

- a) Uncle Andrew made a fortune by buying and selling land.
- b) The girl's father missed his farm when he became a clerk in town.
- c) The girl left her uncle's house because she wasn't attached to him.

II. Write answers to these questions

- a) Why did the girl's uncle emigrate to Australia?
- b) Where did Uncle Andrew buy a house after he returned from Australia?
- c) What made it possible for the girl to get an education?
- d) What did Uncle Andrew tell the girl during their final argument?

III. Correct the following statements according to the text

- a) Uncle Andrew was especially opposed to learning from books.

- b) The girl had some talent for domestic duties.
- c) The girl was rather rude during her final argument with Uncle Andrew.

TEST 14

Character

“You must be mad!” was the general comment of family, friends and colleagues. “Giving up a teaching post now, when there isn’t much chance of finding another one! And what about all that lovely money you’re earning; and all those long holidays!”

But I had already come to my decision, after months of suffering. I knew I could no longer continue in the teaching profession. To wake in the morning with a fear of the day ahead had become habitual and I had turned to tranquilizers to help me along.

It had not always been as bad as that. Ten years ago I managed well enough. But I, in common with most other teachers, am enormously self-critical, and I knew now that I was no longer “managing”. My classes were noisy, the children were not learning very much, I had run out of enjoyment and enthusiasm. It was time to stop.

But was it all my failure? In fairness to myself, I don’t think it was. I had plenty of ideas, I loved my subject, and I liked children.

I had been idealistic. But the reality I faced was bored children, overstimulated by video-watching the night before and tired out by a late bedtime. There were children from difficult homes, such as Simon for example, whose parents had separated after many years together and who was not wanted by either. The rudeness I had to put up with, and the bad language appalled me. Sometimes parents could be contacted but frequently they were as bewildered as we ourselves.

A frequent image came before me, as I lay in bed after an early wakening – year 10 due for their English lesson. I come in and attempt to restore order. Jeremy is telling jokes. Donna is laughing, Andrew is standing on a desk and yelling out of the window. At one time my very presence in the doorway would be enough to ensure silence. Now they give a vague “Hello, Miss”, and carry on. I distribute the work sheets and we try to start, but two slow girls are making noises: “Miss, I can’t understand this!” And James is quietly reading his football magazine,

Jeremy continues to tell jokes, and Michelle goes on chewing gum.

I have been trying to create the basic conditions in which teaching becomes possible, but I have failed, and I no longer have the stomach for the job. And that is why I'm giving up.

I. Mark the following statements as True or False

- a) In the narrator's opinion one of the reasons why children are unable to cope with classes is that they don't go to bed at a proper time.
- b) The narrator didn't receive much support from the pupils' parents.
- c) The narrator's belief is that her failure in teaching is her pupils' fault.
- d) Before the crisis the teacher's appearance in class was enough to ensure good discipline.

II. Write answers to these questions

- a) What are the advantages of a teaching profession from the point of view of the narrator's family and friends?
- b) What does the narrator mean by saying that she was no longer managing?
- c) What homes does the narrator call difficult?
- d) What subject did the narrator teach?

III. Correct the following statements according to the text

- a) Unlike many other teachers the narrator is very self-critical.
- b) The narrator usually went to bed with a fear of the day ahead.

TEST 15

Home

Home has been very important to people ever since they started to live in caves and paint pictures on the walls. They have always needed two main things from home. First, and most important, they have needed protection from danger. Secondly, they have wanted comfort as far as possible.

In ancient times, safety was the really important thing. Every little settlement had a wall and every lord lived in a castle. In England castle-building reached its high point 800 years ago. Before that, castle

walls had been made of wood, but at this time castles were built or rebuilt with stone.

By three or four centuries ago, however, life had slowly become safer, so self-protection had become less important. When towns outgrew their old walls, the people did not usually build new ones. Instead, merchants and other richer townspeople spent more money on bigger, more comfortable homes. At the same time many castle owners were starting to move out of their cold, uncomfortable towers and into grand and very comfortable houses.

In modern times blocks of “high-rise” flats have been created in big cities. Just after the Second World War these twenty-to-thirty storey buildings were thought to be ideal solution to the problem of house shortage and lack of space in urban areas. At first, the ultra-modern apartments were very popular with city-dwellers, and hundreds of the blocks had been built before anyone began to doubt that they were suitable places for people, children especially, to live in. Scientists say that people who live in such houses may suffer from severe loneliness and deep depression. Some people believe these high-rise blocks make the town look ugly.

At present in London and many other cities they are going to replace high-rise blocks by the so-called “low-rise” blocks, at most six storeys high.

I. Mark the following statements as True or False

- a) After townspeople had built new walls around the town they spent more money on bigger and more comfortable houses.
- b) Blocks of high-rise flats are no longer popular because they don't give enough comfort to dwellers.
- c) In many English cities they have pulled down high-rise blocks of flats.

II. Write answers to these questions

- a) What was the most important thing that people needed from home in ancient times?
- b) When did they start to build or rebuild castles with stone in England?
- c) What problem did they want to solve by building high-rise blocks of flats in big cities?
- d) What may people who live in high-rise blocks of flats suffer from?

a) People stopped building new walls around towns two centuries ago.

b) High-rise blocks of flats are especially unsuitable places for elderly people to live in.

c) The so-called “low-rise” blocks are at least six storeys high.

Daily Routine

The routine hasn't changed in the 25 years since he and Jean first moved to their neat little house in a London suburb. Dick sees the same people on the platform every morning – by now he even nods to one or two. The only difference is that until two years ago he used to buy a paper from the kiosk outside the station and now he picks one up if a fellow passenger discards it on the journey.

At lunchtime he gets into a bar and sits through opening hours with a half pint of beer, a black hole among the noise and camaraderie. He

remembers what it was like. You don't want some guy in trouble to bring you down when you are having a good time. But after lunch his spirits improve. The worst is over. He finds a park bench, or goes back to the station on a rainy day and takes out his sandwiches.

He got used to spending 9 to 5 deliberately doing nothing. What he misses is the feeling that you belong somewhere. That's why he goes to the same places.

At 6 p.m. sharp he hurries up home. Home to his wife. He doesn't want her to know he hasn't got a job any more.

I. Mark the following statements as True or False

- a) After Dick was fired he gave up reading newspapers.
- b) During the day in London Dick goes to a public library to look for job vacancies in the newspapers.
- c) Dick's wife doesn't let her husband know that she suspects he's out of work.
- d) Some time has passed since Dick was fired and he has got used to spending an 8 hour day of doing nothing.

II. Write answers to these questions

- a) What contrasts make Dick's unhappiness worse?
- b) Why doesn't Dick let other people know that he is out of work?
- c) Why does Dick go to the same places during his day of doing nothing?
- d) Why does Dick hurry up home at 6 sharp?

III. Correct the following statements according to the text

- a) Dick's routine hasn't changed since he and his wife moved to their house in a London suburb 2 years ago.
- b) Dick can't window shop or watch people go by without feeling that they are sorry for him.

Second Term

TEST 1

Adjective and Adverb

I. Supply the right adjectival forms

1. I'm attracted by this scheme.
I find it very.....
2. A class of forty can be managed.
It's just about.....
3. I know I hesitated before agreeing.
I couldn't help being.....
4. I don't know where you find all that energy.
You're tremendously.....
5. This piece of furniture was made in the reign of Victoria.
It's.....
6. I don't know how to describe the colour of the sky.
It's almost red, sort of.....
7. I've never met anyone who boasts as he does.
He's extremely.....
8. What level of radiation can be permitted?
How much radiation is.....?
9. The story is full of humour.
I've rarely read anything that's so.....

II. Supply the right adjectival forms

1. I suspect he isn't honest.
In fact, I think he's quite.....
2. This arrangement isn't strictly legal.
Some people would regard it as.....
3. Sometimes she doesn't behave in a responsible manner.
She's quite.....
4. Such a situation is barely imaginable.
It's quite.....
5. Bob's not very capable.

He's.....of making sound decisions.

6. This fish hasn't been cooked enough.

It's.....

7. This scheme isn't very practical.

In fact, it's quite.....

8. This dates from before the war.

It's.....

III. Supply the right adverb. Some adverbs end in -ly and some do not

1. He's a bad driver. He drives.....

2. He's a quick thinker. He thinks

3. She's a hard worker. She works.....

4. She's an eager helper. She helps

5. He's a fast runner. He runs.....

6. My name is last. I come

7. The plane is very high. It's flying

9. Be careful. Act

10. He made a sudden move. He moved.....

11. The bus was late. It came

12. She gave a rude reply. She replied.....

13. The train is early. It has arrived.....

14. The house was near. We went

15. Make your best effort. Do your.....

16. What a wide window! Open it

17. She's glad to help. She helps.....

18. I get a monthly bill. I pay

IV. Choose the right forms and different meanings

1. Farm workers have to work very.....during the harvest,
(hard/hardly)

2. Farm workers earn.....enough money to pay their bills.
(hard/hardly)

3. I got off first in the race but managed to
come.....(last/lastly)

4. - and.....I'd like to thank all those who made my
success possible. (last/lastly)

5. We've been receiving a lot of junk

mail.....(late/lately)

6. The postman brings my mail so.....I rarely see it before I go to work. (late/lately)

7. I'm sure the boss thinks very.....of you.
(high/highly)

8. If you want to succeed, you should aim.....(high/highly)

9. I don't think you were treated very.....(just/justly)

10. I've.....been offered a job in Mexico!
(just/justly)

11. Please don't go too.....the edge of the platform.
(near/nearly)

12. I.....fell off the edge of the platform!
(near/nearly)

V. Change the adjectives into adverbs or adverbial phrases in the following sentences

1. That was a cowardly thing to do.

You acted

2. That was a quick response.

She responded

3. The music was very loud.

The band played far too

4. That was a silly thing to do.

You acted

5. The orchestra gave a lively performance.

They performed

6. She's a slow runner.

She runs.....

7 The singers gave a bad performance.

They performed

8. She can't control her motherly feelings.

Even though he's 40, she looks after him ...

9. She's a lovely teacher.

She handles young children

10. She delivered a careful speech.

She spoke

11. He looks pale and sickly.
He always greets me
12. You don't have to be so unfriendly!
You needn't look at me

VI. Choose the correct variant

- 1) broad 3) wide
- 2) widely 4) broadly
2. He came half an hour late
- 1) as usual 3) as often
- 2) as usually 4) as seldom
3. The green dress is half the black one.
- 1) more cheap than 3) as cheap as
- 2) cheaper than 4) the cheapest
4. Turtles lay their eggs in the sand.
- 1) deep 3) underground
- 2) deeply 4) below
5. Let me know if you need any information.
- 1) farther 3) farer
- 2) further 4) fathest
6. Can we start on Sunday?
- 1) earlier 3) lately
- 2) more early 4) more late
7. The meat tastes chicken.
- 1) alike 3) likely
- 2) as 4) like
8. Athletes can jump
- 1) high 3)tall
- 2) highly 4) taller
9. She is going to marry a man who is twice her.
- 1) older than 3) elder than
- 2) as old as 4) more old than
10. Don't get to the dog. It'll bite you.
- 1) nearly 3) closely
- 2) close 4) nearer

VII. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words

21. Belgium is one of (small) countries in Europe.
22. Call me if you need any (far) assistance, won't you?
23. I'm laughing because Joe has just told me (funny) joke I've ever heard.
24. That was by far (good) film I've ever seen.
25. My sister is (young) me.
26. I think rock music is much (good) pop music.
27. That was (boring) lecture we've ever been to.
28. Julie is a lot clever) Susan.
29. Is this dress (pretty) the other one?
30. This book is far (interesting) the other one.

VIII. Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold

31. James is taller than Anthony.
as Anthony James.
32. Kate likes chocolate. John likes chocolate, too.
and Both chocolate.
33. Sam has written the same number of letters as Alan.
many Sam has written Alan.
34. Colin is more friendly than Steve.
less Steve Colin.
35. I've never heard such a silly story.
the That's I've ever heard.
36. She answered the phone nervously when it rang.
nervous She answered the phone when it rang.
37. I've never met such an independent girl.
the She's I've ever met
38. Can't you shout any louder than that?
loudest Is that you can shout?
39. As we got closer, we got more scared.
the The closer we got, we got.
40. Sue doesn't go to school. Lee doesn't, either.
nor Neither Sue to school.

TEST 2

Sequence of Tenses

I. Make the actions in the following object clauses precede those of the principal clauses

1. At ten o'clock he telephoned again, saying that he (to change) his mind. 2. I knew that for the twenty-five years he {to buy) the same paper each morning. 3. Indeed it was whispered that the headmaster (to receive) a telegram from the boy's father. 4. She seemed to have forgotten what (to happen) a few minutes before. 5. But he was uneasy. His wife would easily find out that he (to go) to Saigon. 6. It was not known where he (to spend) his early childhood. 7. The question was why he (to do) it at all, 8. Then he admitted that he (to live) since the summer in his father's house. 9. What she could not understand why he (tell) them such a pack of lies. 10. She wrote that they (let) their house for a year. 11. Her mother had once confided to her that she (to want) to be an actress. 12. It was probably true that he (to be) quite fond of his late brother. 13. One day she told me why she never (to get married). 14. I wondered what she (to do) there so late at night.

II. Use the required tense-aspect forms in the following sentences, observing the rules of the Sequence of Tenses

1. When I went into the office next morning I already (to formulate) my plan. 2. Well, I don't think Bill ever (to see) you before. 3. She ended by saying that she (to think) she (to make) a mistake. 4. She knew what (to go) on in their minds. 5. So I went into the living room, where my aunt already (to wait) for me. 6. She telephoned her husband to the office to say that her brother (to return) from abroad. 7. An old friend rang up to ask how Elizabeth (to feel), and whether she (can) go with his wife to the concert on Sunday morning. 8. Most of the trees already (put) out their leaves and there were buds everywhere. 9. He remembered that he (not see) Lily for three weeks. 10. She hadn't yet figured out what she (be) going to do and she (to hope) to be able to wait a little. 11. It was possible that Jack (to hang) around. 12. Everybody thought they (live) in happiness for nearly flirty years. 13. She didn't know why she (to invent) suddenly the story.

III. Use the required tense-aspect forms in the following sentences

1. She scarcely realized what (happen). 2. Oh, Jane! I didn't think you (be) so unkind. 3. Mary (to return) to the room. Al (to sit) beside the gas fire and (to take off) his shoes. 4. Her eyes (to be) puffed, and she obviously (to cry) that afternoon. 5. She realized that he (try) to tell her how lonely he (be). 6. His cheek (to be) cut. When she (to see) it she (to say): "Oh, you (to fight) again". 7. I thought I (sleep) well, being tired. 8. She (to make) me promise to say nothing aim it till she (to have) a chance of breaking the news to her father gradually. 9. She asked if Mr Clennam (tell) her where he (live). 10. As we (to drive), her eyes (to stare) rigidly out of the car window. 11. Sir Wilfred knew, from the frequency with which she used her handkerchief, that tears (run) down her cheeks. 12. Delany (to sit) up in bed and (to eat) his dinner when Jack (to come) into the room. His complexion (to be) ruddy. Obviously he (to be) shaved. He (to have) a glass of red wine with his meal. He (to wave) his fork as he (to see) Jack. 13. He (to remain) in his seat, as though studying his programme, till the three (to pass) out into the foyer. 14. Darkness (to fall) when he finally (to return) to the hotel. He (to say) nothing to Pat except that he (to turn) down the job. He (cannot) give her any explanation until he completely (to understand) the meaning of what (to happen). 15. I (to sit) there for about ten minutes, pretending to read, when someone (to sit) down at my table. 16. She (to look) up at him from where she (to sit). Her make-up things (to lie) in front of her. She (to do) her face, 17. While his wife (to read) the letter, he (to cross) to the window. 18. As Hugh and I (to come) down the steps we nearly (to run) into father.

TEST 3

Indirect Speech

I. Rewrite each sentence as indirect speech, beginning as shown

a) 'You can't park here. '

The police officer told

Jack.....

b) 'I'll see you in the morning, Helen. '

Peter told Helen

.....

c) 'I'm taking the 5.30 train tomorrow evening. '

Janet said

d) 'The trousers have to be ready this afternoon. '

Paul told the dry-cleaners

e) 'I left my umbrella here two days ago. '

Susan told them

f) 'The parcel ought to be here by the end of next week. '

Brian said

g) 'I like this hotel very much. '

Diana told me

h) 'I think it's going to rain tonight. '

William said

II. Rewrite each question in indirect speech, beginning as shown

a) 'What time does the film start, Peter?'

I

asked.....

b) 'Do you watch television every evening, Chris?'

The interviewer asked

c) 'Why did you apply for this job?' asked the sales manager.

The sales manager asked me

d) 'Are you taking much money with you to France?'

My bank manager wanted to know

e) 'When will I know the results of the examination?'

Maria asked the examiner

f) 'Are you enjoying your flight?'

The flight attendant asked me

g) 'How does the photocopier work?'

I asked the salesman

h) 'Have you ever been to Japan, Paul?'

Sue asked Paul

III. Put the correct form of either say, tell or ask in each space

a) I you that you had to be on time. Why are you late?

b) When you her if she'd work late, what did she?

c) I think that Alan us a lie about his qualifications.

d) When I him what he was doing there, he me it was none of my business.

e) I I would help you, so here I am.

f) Did you hear what Sheila about her new job?

g) What did Carol you about her holiday?

h) There, you see! I you the bus would be on time.

IV. Put the correct form of one of the verbs in the box into each space

accuse decide admit apologise deny offer
remind advise confess doubt suggest

a) 'No, it's not true, I didn't steal the money!'

Jean stealing the money/that she had stolen the money.

b) 'Why don't we go to the cinema this evening?'

Peter going to the cinema/that they went to the cinema.

c) 'I've broken your pen. I'm awfully sorry, Jack'.

David for breaking Jack's pen.

d) 'Don't forget to post my letter, will you, Sue?'

Diana Sue to post her letter.

e) 'Let me carry your suitcase, John. '

Harry to carry John's suitcase.

f) 'All right, it's true, I was nervous. '

The leading actor to being nervous/that he had been nervous.

g) 'I don't think Liverpool will win. '

Vanessa whether Liverpool would win.

h) 'If I were you, Bill, I'd buy a mountain bike. '

Stephen Bill to buy a mountain bike.

i) 'You murdered Lord Digby, didn't you, Colin!'

The inspector Colin of murdering Lord Digby.

j) 'It was me who stole the money, ' said Jim.

Jim to stealing the money.

k) 'Right. I'll take the brown pair. '

Andrew to take the brown pair.

TEST 4

Passive

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given

a) Last Thursday we appointed a new marketing manager.
was

A new last Thursday.

b) Smith Ltd are supplying our company with furniture.
supplied

Our company by Smith Ltd.

c) William the Conqueror built the castle in the 11th century.
by

The castle William the Conqueror in the 11th century.

d) No decision has yet been made.
decided

Nothing yet.

e) People believe that someone murdered Jenkins.
was

- It murdered
- f) Your hair needs cutting.
get
You ought cut.
- g) The police were following the suspects.
were
The suspects police.
- h) No one has seen Peter since the day of the party.
been
Peter the day of the party.
- i) We put up a notice about the trip on the notice board yesterday.
was
A notice up on the notice board yesterday.
- j) People think that an apple a day is good for you.
to
An apple a day for you.

II. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains a form of have something done. Do not include the agent

- a) A painter painted our house last month.
- b) The hairdresser is cutting my hair this afternoon.
- c) Someone has stolen my motorbike.
- d) The dentist has taken out all of Ricky's teeth.
- e) I haven't been to the car-wash for a long time.
- f) The men are coming to put in the new central heating on Saturday.
- g) Someone broke Harry's nose in a fight.
- h) Isn't it time someone fixed your television?

III. Rewrite each sentence so that it ends with the word underlined

- a) Another company has taken over our company.
- b) We are dealing with your complaint.
- c) We have not accounted for all the missing passengers.
- d) Someone had tampered with the lock of the front door.
- e) We don't know how they disposed of the body.
- f) I must insist that you keep to the rules.
- g) We are looking into this allegation.
- h) We will frown upon any attempts to cheat in the exam.

- i) The youngest student complained that people were picking on him.
- j) Ann was well provided for in her husband's will.

IV. Complete each sentence with a suitable preposition

- a) The tree had been decorated coloured balls.
- b) The answers have been included the book.
- c) After the rugby match, Jim's shorts were covered mud.
- d) The victim was struck from behind a heavy object.
- e) The house was built money that David borrowed from the bank.
- f) The cat narrowly escaped being run over a car.
- g) When the accident happened, Sue was struck flying glass.
- h) The turkey was stuffed chestnuts, and was very tasty.
- i) No one knew that Peter had been involved the investigation.

V. Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets

Example: We have to test these products. (be)

These products have to be tested.

- 1 Pavarotti sang the song. (by)
- 2 Nigel's passport was stolen. (had)
- 3 They pay doctors a lot of money. (are)
- 4 I hope they'll interview me for the job. (to)
- 5 Someone was cleaning the floor. (being)
- 6 A mechanic is repairing Judy's car. (having)
- 7 Tessa lost her way. (got)
- 8 Everyone agreed that the plan should go ahead. (it)
- 9 When did they decorate your kitchen? (get)

VI. Underline the correct word in each sentence

- a) The busy shopping street was thronged *by/with* people.
- b) The emergency exit was concealed *by/from* a red curtain.
- c) The price of excursions is included *in/with* the cost of the holiday.
- d) All through January, the fields were covered *by/from* snow.
- e) The room was crammed *by/with* furniture of all descriptions.
- f) Two of the climbers were injured *by/with* falling rocks.
- g) The island is inhabited *by/from* people of mainly Chinese origin.
- h) The bank was quickly surrounded *from/with* armed police.

- i) The window had been smashed *from/with* a hammer taken from the shed.
 j) The stadium was packed *from/with* cheering fans.

VII. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given

- a) The treasure is thought to date from the thirteenth century.

date

It from the thirteenth century.

- b) Your hair needs cutting.

get

You cut.

- c) Jill's parents are making her study hard.

made

Jill her parents.

- d) Apparently the ship did not sustain any damage.

appears

The ship any damage.

- e) It is thought that the two injured men were repairing overhead cables.

have

The two injured men overhead cables.

- f) There is a rumour that the escaped prisoner is living in Spain.

be

The escaped prisoner living in Spain.

- g) We have agreed to meet again in a fortnight.

will

It has meet again in a fortnight.

- h) We decided to try again later.

would

It was try again later.

- i) There is confirmation of Mr Jackson's intended resignation.

that

It is to resign.

- j) Most of the committee thought it was not a viable solution.

not

It was thought by most of the committee.

TEST 5

Shopping

I. Fill in prepositions

1. Though the watch was very expensive he decided to buy it her.
2. The coat is just your size. It fitsyou well.
3. I'm afraid this coat is a bit looseyou.
4. I need a suiteveryday wear. I want to callthe department store my way home.
5. What size do you take hats? What size gloves do you wear?
6. These shoes won't go this gown, but they will wear years.
7. Do you sell sugar weight or ready packed?
8. We've run sugar . Go and buy some.
9. Let me try that parka It looks awfully nice you.
10. Have you decided anything? –Yes, I'd like a cardigan blue shade.

II. Choose the best variant

1. This shop deals various products.
a. with b. in c. on
2. We can buy a lot of expensive things here cash.
a. on b. in c. for
3. For fruit we go to the
a. greengrocery b. grocery c. fruiterer's
4. Can I try this of boots on?
a. couple b. pair c. booth
5. You'd better try on a smaller shirt. It's too on you.
a. loose b. tight c. lose
6. He usually a black suit at the party.
a. dresses b. put c. wears
7. This cotton won't fade. It is
a. shrinkproof b. colour-fast c. crease-resistant
8. Only for special occasions my husband wears a
a. lounge suit b. jeans c. tuxedo
9. I don't like the colour. It doesn't your eyes.
a. match b. fit c. go with

10. We all advise you to buy it. It's
 a. out of fashion b. out of date c. all the vogue
11. May I try it on? — Yes, the is over there.
 a. check-out point b. cash desk c. fitting room
12. At the poulterer's we can buy different game, but no
 a. turkey b. beef c. duck
13. I need a of toilet paper, please.
 a. ball b. carton c. roll
14. Have you got peaches? —It's a pity, we've
 a. stocked up b. sold out c. just had them in
15. You can buy hats for women at the
 a. hatter's b. hosiery c. milliner's
16. Fish is sold at the
 a. bakery b. fishmonger's c. ironmonger's

III. Translate into English

1. Не примеряйте этот костюм. Это не ваш размер.
2. Эта шляпа вам велика. Возьмите на размер меньше.
3. Этот плащ не подходит мне по размеру.
4. Вчера в универмаге я купил пиджак, но он мне узок в плечах.
5. Пожалуйста, заверните мне мою покупку.
6. Сколько стоят эти туфли?
7. Этот костюм из непромокаемой ткани.
8. Сейчас сезон яблок и цены на них снижены.

IV. Give the synonyms

A meat shop, minced meat, a dress, a shopper, fashion, ill-fitting clothes, expensive, hardware, kiosk, wind jacket, modern, raincoat, trousers, tights, galoshes, fibre pen, medicine, to be on sale, to buy, salesman, go with, house coat, sweet shop, rubber boots.

V. Give the antonyms

Lean meat, lump sugar, loose milk, fresh bread, high-heeled shoes, to be in fashion, to take in.

TEST 6

Having Things Done

I. What do we call

1. a device in motor vehicle, showing its speed
2. an arrangement to meet or visit at a particular time
3. a photograph taken informally
4. a cosmetic care and treatment of the hands and fingernails
5. an establishment fitted with washing machines to be used by customers by a fee
6. a person who can make a shoe
7. a device to take a picture
8. a place where you can have your stains removed
9. the driver uses it in case of emergency
10. something in the car that can become flat
11. a driver can keep his luggage here
12. stuff to be used to change the colour of your hair
13. the place where the hair is done for men
14. a device women use to have their hair curled
15. we use it to make hair stiff
16. a kind of a cover to protect a customer from getting hair all over him

II. Fill in the prepositions or adverbs if necessary

1) My watch doesn't go very well just now, it has been gaining about 10 minutes a day for some time, and every now and then it stops... no reason at all. I took it a watchmaker just off Park Lane so that he could have a look at it. He said it wanted cleaning, so I left it him. 2) Good shoes last ... a long time ... repairs. They wear well and you always feel quite comfortable ... them. 3) You needn't be the drier ... more than ten minutes. As soon as you come ... I'll take ... the rollers and brush ... your hair. Would you like it curled ... the ends? 4) The jacket seats very badly. It's too tight ... the shoulders, too short ... the sleeves, and gets wrinkled all over ... the back. 5) I'm having a new suit made ... order and have to go ... a fitting ... the tailor's. 6) How would you like to have your hair cut? — Not too short ... the back and ... the sides just a trim, really, but shorten it a bit ... top, will you? 7) I had to do a lot of pushing around ... the crowd . Two coat buttons have

come I want a needle, thimble and some thread to sew them
 8) Your sole has nearly come off. We shall nail it while-you-wait. 9) Come this way ... the fitting room, I'll take your measurementsa suit. You may call a week ... the first fitting. I think your suit will be ready ... the end ... this month.
 10) — What can I do for you? — I take size 5 ... shoes. These are too tight, they pinch. I'd like to have them stretched. Do you take care ... that? 11) I want to have this blouse dyed dark blue. Then it will go very well ... my new costume. 12) I am sorry, we don't handle such repairs here. Here's the address ... a shop where they'll fix you ... 13) There is some dirt ... your coat, let me brush it ... 14) Will you make a suit ... me ...the 10th January? You see, I'm leaving ... the next day. 15) A pair of shoes I bought last month has worn ... too quickly. I must take it the shoe repair's to have them 16) You failed me twice. You are 5 days behind ...my order 17. The barber usually begins a haircut and finishes shaving ... the client's beard. 18) I'd like to have this film developed and printed. When can I pick it...? 19) There's no need to worry. Your dress will be ready... time. We don't fall... .. our orders. 20) I'd like you to have my photos ready ... Monday. I'll need them to renew my passport.

III. Give the synonyms

Express service, to be out of order, to fix smth, a beauty salon, a bow, hair spray, a cape, to do one's hair, to colour one's hair, to keep bad time, petrol, car parts, to get the number, petrol can, to lose colour, to fill up a tank, service station, a repair bay, a shoemaker, to polish shoes, to insert a film into a camera.

IV. Give the antonyms

To come off, a colour picture, to be fast, to plug in, to screw in a bulb, a hairdresser, unshaven face, to grow up a beard.

V. Translate into English

1. Мне нужно починить ботинки. У меня стоптались каблуки и отрывается подметка.
2. Время от времени мои часы останавливаются без всякой причины.

Надо отнести их в мастерскую.

3. У меня оторвалась пуговица. Мне надо её пришить.

4. Вы не знаете, где можно починить ботинки?

5. Посмотри! Я поставил два жирных пятна на самом видном месте. Что делать?— Не волнуйся. Сдай костюм в химчистку, и они всё выведут.

6. Мне почистили костюм так плохо, что он сел и полинял. Боюсь, что теперь его придется перешить и перекрасить. Хорошо, если удастся покрасить в синий цвет.

7. Вы делаете ремонт в присутствии заказчика?

8. Тебе необходимо завиться. Прямые волосы тебе не идут. Сделай челку без пробора и завей концы. У тебя есть бигуди? Если нет, возьми мои.

9. После химчистки приходится пришивать пуговицы. Обычно их просят срезать.

10. Мои часы спешат. Мне нужно их почистить, сменить стрелки и вставить новое стекло.

TEST 7

Education. College Life

I. What do we call

1. a short piece of writing on one particular subject that is written by a student;

2. a class, usually at college or university, where the teacher and the students discuss a particular topic or subject;

3. a long essay that a student does as part of a degree;

4. financial aid that the government gives to an individual or to an organisation for a particular purpose such as education, welfare, home, improvements;

5. a student at a university or college who has not yet taken his or her first degree;

6. a person who has a first degree from a university and who is doing research at a more advanced level;

7. someone who has left school or college before they have finished their studies;

8. a long piece of written research done for a higher university degree, specially a PhD;
9. money given to a student to help pay for the cost of his or her education;
10. a regular meeting in which a tutor and a small group of students discuss a subject as part of the students' course of study;
11. a block of flats where students live;
12. a person who travels to work in town every day, especially by train;
13. a large dining hall in a university.

II. Put in the missing prepositions

1. The teacher demanded that the students should take notes coloured ball-point pens.
2. Being a psychologist training, Richard devoted his life to solving other people's problems.
3. Not everyone likes to share a flat somebody: it disturbs one's privacy.
4. Working her thesis, Ruth learned many interesting facts.
5. The mother always grumbled when her daughter was reading her meals.
6. The commuters were at one the bus stop, and every person felt as if he or she were an integral part of the crowd.
7. Ruth could not understand why a certain restlessness came her.
8. Ruth did not have any worries money, because she lived at home with her parents.
9. It was very easy to choose subjects dissertations; the professor offered a long list of topics.
10. She would never sit down her meal without a book, which, of course, was a bad habit.
11. One day the lecturer returned Ruth's essay with an inscription the bottom.
12. Ruth's greed books kept her working in the library until nine o'clock.
13. As there was a kettle in the Common Room, some students took bringing tea and coffee.
14. The girls were bored each other, because they were too different.
15. A lot of students at the university were grants, which meant that their studies were subsidized by the government.
16. The girl decided that she would adhere a classical style of dressing;

she thought it suited her better.

17. Those who win scholarships from the British Council are usually entitled half a year abroad.

18. Ruth remembered the day when she met Richard Hirst the rest of her life.

19. The girl's talks always consisted stories, reminiscences and gossip.

20. Richard congratulated all students all possible occasions, as he was a student counsellor.

III. Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence

1) Helen's parents were very pleased when they read her school

A) report B) papers C) diploma D) account

2) Martin has quite a good of physics.

A) result B) pass C) understanding D) head

3) In Britain, children start school at the age of five.

A) kindergarten B) secondary C) nursery D) primary

4) Edward has a in French from Leeds University.

A) certificate B) degree C) mark D) paper

5) My favourite at school was history.

A) topic B) class C) theme D) subject

6) It's time for a break. The bell has

A) gone off B) struck C) rung D) sounded

7) Our English teacher us some difficult exercises for homework.

A) set B) put C) obliged D) made

8) Before you begin the exam paper, always read the carefully.

A) orders B) instructions C) rules D) answers

9) If you want to pass the examination, you must study

A) hard B) enough C) thoroughly D) rather

10) Most students have quite a good sense of their own

A) grasp B) ability C) idea D) information

IV. Underline the most suitable word or phrase

1) Jack decided to take a course/lesson in hotel management.

2) Sheila always got good marks/points in algebra.

3) After leaving school, Ann studied/trained as a teacher.

4) Peter decided not to go in/enter for the examination.

- 5) My sister learned/taught me how to draw.
- 6) I can't come to the cinema. I have to read/study for a test.
- 7) In history we had to learn a lot of dates by hand/heart.
- 8) I hope your work will improve by the end of course/term.
- 9) Martin failed/missed his maths exam and had to sit it again.
- 10) If you have any questions, raise/rise your hand.

V. Translate into English

1. Она поступила в университет прошлым летом и закончила его только через 4 года.
2. Лучше не пропускать занятия, а то можно быстро отстать от группы, Хорошо известно, что нагонять всегда сложнее.
3. Все студенты в группе получили зачет по языкознанию, это было серьезное испытание.
4. Мой любимый предмет, конечно же, английский. А еще мне нравятся страноведение Великобритании и США.
5. Я не очень люблю писать диктанты и изложения, но понимаю, что это необходимо для приобретения навыков письменной речи.
6. Расписание составляется таким образом, чтобы лекции чередовались с практическими занятиями.
7. Староста нашей группы получила стипендию от Британского Совета. Она будет учиться в Лондонском университете и одновременно писать дипломную работу.
8. Не думаю, что готовясь к экзаменам имеет смысл всю ночь не ложиться спать. Эффект от такой подготовки может быть обратным.
9. Больше всего я боюсь провалить экзамен по психологии, поэтому стараюсь все выучить почти наизусть.
10. В штате преподавателей у нас 3 профессора, 4 доцента, 5 старших преподавателей и 7 ассистентов.

TEST 8

Leisure Time

I. Choose the best variant

1. If we want to go to the theatre we first look through

- a) programmes b) bill-boards c) seating plan
2. When all the tickets are sold out we usually say
- a) it is a failure b) it is a show c) House Full
3. If the players in your drama group are not professionals they are
- a) amateurs b) variety theatre c) audience
4. A person who does different dangerous tricks instead of a star is called
- a) a prompter b) an understudy c) a dublere
5. theatre is very popular with small children.
- a) variety b) drama c) puppet
6. Who shows people to their seats in the theatre?
- a) usher b) producer c) playwright
7. My seven-year-old daughter is very fond of
- a) popular science films b) cartoons c) news-reel
8. The best seats in the theatre are in the
- a) "gods" b) pit c) stalls
9. When first films appeared they were mainly
- a) colour b) silent c) mystery
10. The Proms are given in the
- a) George Inn b) Albert Hall c) Buckingham Palace
11. The title role is usually played by
- a) script writer b) co-star c) star
12. A trial performance of a play is a
- a) rehearsal b) screen version c) matinee show

II. Fill in the prepositions

1. If a person doesn't like to go we can call him a stay home.
2. This comedy is Taganka Theatre. It runs 2 hours. They've been running it 3 months.
3. This actress went the stage when she was still a small girl. Since then her performances have been very popular the public.
4. We passed the door and came the box-office. But we were unlucky and bought the tickets only the balcony.
5. the front row you can see clearly everything.
6. the entrance the theatre we were met an attendant uniform. He showed us our seats.
7. this play all the seats had been sold and we could get tickets only "gods". Soon the curtain went and the lights went The

performance began.

8. We wanted to go the wings to see the actors making

9. The seats the theatre are found their numbers.

10. All us people are settling their seats, reading their programmes.

III. Give the synonyms

1. a film

2. a mystery

3. in the wings

4. gallery

5. programme

6. poster

7. colour film

8. to be a success

9. drama theatre

10. cloak-room ticket

11. choir

12. leisure time

IV. Give the antonyms

1. to go out

2. to be popular with the public

3. amateur theatre

4. the front row

5. to rise the curtain

6. the lights go down

7. colour film

V. Translate into English

1. Какая пьеса сегодня идёт в драматическом театре?

2. Я не театрал, но время от времени я покупаю билеты заранее в кассе и иду в театр.

3. Мы купили программку, чтобы узнать, кто играет главные роли.

4. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, 2 билета в бельэтаж.

5. Эта опера очень нравится публике. Все билеты уже давно проданы.

6. Давайте сдадим пальто в гардероб, заберём жетончики (номерочки) и пойдём в зал.

7. Однажды дедушка отвёл меня за кулисы и я видел, как актёров гримировали.

8. Этот актёр пользуется особой популярностью у женщин. Все они влюбляются в него с первого взгляда.

TEST 9

Shopping

I. Choose the right variant

1. Mrs. C. always went shopping
 - a. to the same supermarket
 - b. at the same time
 - c. with her friend
2. One day Mrs. C.
 - a. met two friends at the shop
 - b. bought a piece of cheese at the shop
 - c. took a piece of cheese from the shelf
3. Mrs. C. has become a different person
 - a. because she has lost weight
 - b. because she doesn't enjoy life anymore
 - c. because she has had trouble with her heart

II. Mark the following statements as True or False

1. Mrs. C. took care of some old people.
2. As Mrs. C. was a regular customer the shop-keeper helped her with her purchase.
3. Mrs. C. was at a loss and felt embarrassed when she had to explain the incident.
4. The policemen took Mrs. C. to the court.
5. Mrs. C. spent a week in hospital as she had a heart attack.
6. Mrs. C. can't get over the most disastrous shopping tour in her life.

III. Fill in the missing part of the sentence

1. When they got her to the police station, Mrs. C. _____
2. During the next week Mrs. _____
3. In a way, the story _____

IV. Answer the following questions

1. What happened when Mrs. C. went out of the shop?

2. What did Mrs. C. try to explain to the shop-keeper?
3. What did the doctor advise Mrs. C. to do?
4. What did the judge tell Mrs. C.?

Tapescript

More and more people these days get caught shop-lifting; that is, taking things from shops and not paying for them. It is a big problem these days.

What actually happens if the shop-keeper thinks you have stolen something? The true story of Mrs. C is a good example.

Mrs. C went shopping twice a week. She shopped for her own family and for some old people who could not get to the shops. She always went to the same supermarket. One day she met a friend in there. She had just chosen a piece of cheese from the shelf. The two of them talked and walked round the shop together. Then when her friend went out, Mrs. C. went with her. At once the shop-keeper caught her, and told her she had taken a piece of cheese without paying.

Mrs. C. was shocked and while she was trying to explain what had happened outside the shop, people stopped to see what was happening. Mrs. C. knew many of them and felt very ashamed. It looked as though she was a criminal! She said she would pay for it at once. But the shop-keeper called the police. A police-car came to the shop and she was taken away. When they got her to the police-station, she was questioned for three hours. After this she was charged and was told she would have to go to court.

During the next week, Mrs. C. stayed inside her house in a state of shock. She drank black coffee and took pills all the time. After only seven days, she had lost fourteen pounds in weight. The doctor saw her, and told her not to fight in court. «Say you did it, and get it over,» he said. He was afraid that she would have a heart-attack.

In a way the story had a happy ending, because the judge listened to the story, and just told her to go home and forget about it. She was free. But Mrs. C. is not the same woman. A whole year after this, she is still afraid to go out. She will not go into shops. She is afraid of what people think about her.

TEST 10

Buying a Cassette Player

I. Choose the right variant

1. The customer showed the shop-assistant
 - a) the receiver
 - b) the receipt
 - c) the certificate
2. There's been something wrong with the player...
 - a) recently
 - b) since the first days
 - c) since it was repaired
3. They will inform the customer...
 - a) when they estimate it
 - b) when they give a guarantee
 - c) when it is ready

II. Mark the following statements as True or False

1. The customer was given a refund.
2. The customer bought the radio- cassette player two weeks ago.
3. The radio-cassette player was out of order through the customer's fault.
4. They asked the customer his home address.

III. Complete the chart concerning the customer's complaints

	Items	Actual Trouble
1	speaker	
2	sound	
3	cassette player	
4	rewind switch	
5	aerial	
6	handle	

Tapescript

Buying a Cassette Player

A: Yes, sir. Can I help you?

B: Um yes. I bought this radio-cassette player here a couple of weeks ago.
Here is the receipt.

A: Ah, ha. That's fine. What seems to be the problem?

B: Well, it's been nothing but trouble really since I bought it.
 A: OK. Just let me take a note of this. Er, radio-cassette player.
 B: The first thing is one of the speakers doesn't work properly. The sound is completely distorted with the radio or a tape.
 A: Which one is it?
 B: The right-hand one. Another problem is the left cassette player. It chews up tapes. It's completely ruined two of my favourite cassettes.
 A: Oh dear. The speaker and the cassette player.
 B: One of the cassettes was brand-new. Oh, and the rewind switch doesn't work. Actually it never did.
 A: OK. So the right-hand speaker... the cassette player and... um, the rewind switch. Is that all?
 B: No, I'm afraid not. The aerial doesn't work properly. It's stuck.
 A: Hmm, I see what you mean. The handle is broken too.
 B: Yes, I'd forgotten about that. It's not very good, is it?
 A: Er, no. But it's under guarantee and we can repair it. Just give me your name.
 B: Jonathan Hall.
 A: And phone number.
 B: My phone number is 67532 ... work is 78549.
 A: 78549. And it's the, um, 11th February.
 B: Yes. That's right.
 A: OK. Mr. Hall. Here is your copy. We'll give you a ring when it's ready.

TEST 11

Enrolling at a Language School

I. Choose the right alternative to complete the statements

1. The girl
 - a) is calling from abroad;
 - b) has come to the language school;
 - c) is phoning from the Youth Hostel.
2. The girl
 - a) wants to prepare for entrance exams;
 - b) wants to learn English;
 - c) wants her knowledge of English to be assessed.

3. The language school
 - a) charges more money than any other school in the UK;
 - b) charges incomparably lower prices than all other schools in this profile;
 - c) is approximately on the same price level as other schools.
4. The girl finds the price
 - a) unreasonably high;
 - b) lower even than she expected;
 - c) justified.
5. The girl speaks English
 - a) without a foreign accent;
 - b) with a slight accent that doesn't give a way her origin;
 - c) with an accent that prompts her mother tongue to the listener.

II. Complete the following registration form

Name	Age
Nationality	UK Address
Length of course	Number of hours per day
Course starting date	
Price of course plus accommodation	
Amount of deposit paid	

III. Choose the Russian sentence that suits best the English variant

1. The accommodation with an English family.
 - a) пребывание в английской семье;
 - b) аренда жилья у английской семьи;
 - c) проживание в английской семье.
2. Now you just need to do an entrance test, so we can assess your ability.
 - a) вам нужно пройти тест, чтобы мы могли зачислить вас;
 - b) теперь вам нужно выполнить вступительный тест, чтобы мы могли оценить ваши способности и знания;
 - c) теперь вам нужно выполнить вступительный тест, чтобы вы могли оценить свои знания.
3. We have a very good range of facilities.
 - a) мы предоставляем наилучшие условия для учебы;
 - b) мы предлагаем широкие возможности для учебы и отдыха;

с) мы можем предоставить вам необходимые условия для учебы и отдыха.

4. I didn't get down which country you're from

а) я не записала, из какой вы страны;

в) я не расслышала, из какой вы страны;

с) я затрудняюсь ответить, из какой вы страны.

Tapescript

Enrolling at a Language School

Receptionist: Good morning, can I help you?

Girl: Good morning. I'm interested in the English lessons.

R: Yes, er well we have two courses ... erm one is for three hours a day for four weeks and then we have another course which is more intensive ... that's six hours a day for two weeks.

G: Oh no, no, no, that's too many hours. I want... erm I want the three hours a day for four weeks.

r: Three hours a day for four weeks. Good, erm ... could I have your name, please?

G: My name is Isabel Martinez.

R: Isabel Martinez. And how old are you?

G: I am twenty two.

R: Twenty two. Could I have your address, please.

G: I'm staying in the Youth Hostel in the High Street.

R: Youth Hostel, yes... right. Would you want some accommodation? Do you want to stay somewhere else other than in the Youth Hostel?

G: Well, that will depend on how expensive it is.

R: Mm, hm. Well, the course and erm ... the accommodation with an English family which includes bed and breakfast and a packed lunch and an evening meal is £600.

G: Oh, that's a lot of money. I don't think I can afford that... (laugh)

R: I'm sorry but it's very competitive with other courses (Erm). Other language schools offer the same sort of (Ahah) courses at the same sort of price.

G: What, what do you offer me for that price ... apart from the bed and breakfast and the...?

R: We have a very good range of facilities, we've obviously very good teachers, well-trained teachers and very modern language-teaching

facilities. And we also have TV and video room, erm ... cookery and pottery classes, tennis courts if you like to play sport... er ... a swimming pool ... er an excellent library, so the facilities are very good here.

G: I see, when do the courses start, please?

R: The next course will be starting on Monday, that's this coming Monday which is ... er July the 15th.

G: Right, erm, well yes, I'd like to take the course

R: Good, right. Now you just need to do an entrance test, just so that we can assess your ability, so that we know which class to put you into (Ah). Would you like to do that now?

G: Yes, that would be lovely. Could I also ask you the ... er ... the money. Do I have to pay it all now or can I pay in ... in stages? I ... I don't have £600 on me now.

R: Ah, erm ... you, you'll have to pay a £20 deposit now then (Yes) and pay the rest of the money on Monday morning before the c ... the course starts (Ah ha) ... at er ten o'clock.

G: Right and ...

R: Can you do that?

G: Yes I can.

R: Good, right, so, erm ... I didn't get down which country you're from. Are you from Spain?

G: Yes that's right, I'm Spanish.

R: I thought so ... yes and what do you do in Spain?

G: I'm a student.

R: Ah, right, good ... well, let's go along to the assessment room then and see how you get on.

G: Thank you.

TEST 12

I. Choose the right variant

1. At present most of British holidaymakers spend their holidays abroad
 - a) because more people can afford it.
 - b) because most people prefer something different every year
 - c) because there aren't enough hotels and guest houses at the seaside
2. Edna and her husband liked Blackpool so much that they decided

- a) to return there the next year
 - b) to come to Blackpool every summer
 - c) to book the holiday in advance
3. Next year Edna
- a) will be taking her holiday in July
 - b) will be coming back
 - c) will be staying at another guest house

II. Answer the following questions

1. When did the idea of the seaside holiday start?
2. How many holidaymakers could Blackpool's hotels and guest houses have in summer when the seaside holiday was in fashion?
3. What does Edna enjoy doing when she comes to Blackpool?
4. Why was Edna disappointed when she came to Blackpool ten years ago?

III. Finish the missing part

1. Twenty million more people used Britain's railway during August than in _____
2. The Lord Mayor held a special reception _____
3. According to Edna, Blackpool has everything she wants for a holiday including _____

Tapescript

Wherever you are in Britain, you are never more than 120 kilometres from the sea. So perhaps it is not surprising that the idea of the seaside holiday started here. The fashion began at the end of the eighteenth century and by the 1930s, twenty million more people used Britain's railways during August than in May or October. For a few weeks every year the whole of Britain seemed to be at the seaside. There were enough beds in Blackpool's hotels and guest houses for half a million holidaymakers.

But holiday fashions have changed a lot since the thirties. Today two-thirds of British holidaymakers spend their holidays abroad. Package holidays and charter flights have brought foreign travel within the range of most people's pockets and you will find more Britons in Spain, Greece, Tunisia and the Canary Islands than in Blackpool. Some people, though, still remain faithful to the traditional British seaside holiday: 78-year-old grandmother, Edna Parker has just been to Blackpool for her annual

summer holiday ... for the 58th time!

It all began back in 1934 when Edna, just married, spent her honeymoon in Blackpool with her husband, Cyril. They liked it so much that they decided to return the following year. Edna became a mother, a grandmother and sadly, a widow, but she still continued to choose Blackpool for her summer holidays. She always takes her holiday in the first two weeks of June and over the years she has always enjoyed doing the same things. Every year she sits in her deckchair in the same spot on the beach below the famous Blackpool Tower, takes a donkey-ride along the sands and enjoys her favourite seaside lunch of fish, chips and peas.

This year, however, there was something different: the Lord Mayor held a special reception for Edna to celebrate her 58th Blackpool holiday. Will she be coming back for a 59th visit? Edna promised that she would. «I wouldn't go anywhere else — and I'll be back next year. Blackpool has everything I want for a holiday — including the world's best fish and chips. And the town has so many happy memories».

If you put all of Edna's visits together, they add up to an amazing two years in the seaside resort. Until ten years ago she had always stayed in the same guest house. She was disappointed when it closed down, but she did not go very far away. She booked into another guest house in the same road!

TEST 13

Summerhill Boarding School

Summerhill is a boarding school where children do not have to go to lessons and where a five-year-old has as much to say as the head-teacher. It was founded in 1901 by A.S.Neill, whose ideals were that children should be happy and can be responsible for themselves. The school is an international community for children, governed by children, with adult support only as they require it. «Difficult» children can be successful at Summerhill because the problems they may have had at ordinary schools – not wanting to go to lessons, not fitting in, being bullied – are absent. One third of the children come from Japan, where there is an exceptionally disciplined system with heavy pressures to succeed.

A timetable is set after the children choose what they want to do from a

list of subjects. The youngest and the eldest go to the most lessons. Those between 10 and 18 go least. Occasionally they will not learn to read and write until their teens.

The community rules are set at weekly general meetings where every adult and child has equal vote. The rules and the punishment for breaking them change constantly. Being noisy at bedtime can lose you a pudding, hitting someone can cost 10 p., and climbing on school roofs can set you back 25 p.

Two girls are sent to the back of all queues for a day for being noisy during the silence hour on Sunday morning. A boy and a girl are told to pay for new batteries for a computer game borrowed from a younger boy.

Joe Redhead was born and educated at Summerhill and her three older children have been, or are being educated there. «Even in the most modern, child-friendly school, children still have to sit still and be indoctrinated», she says. «People can become very self-motivated if you don't force them to do things». She says that because Summerhill allows children to get rid of their repressions they end up as balanced members of the outside world. «Summerhill doesn't produce any angry rebellious souls. It produces rather boring and well-behaved citizens».

I. Mark the following statements as True or False

1. Children from various countries of the world come to Summerhill school.
2. The rules and the punishment for breaking them are set at the beginning of the school year.
3. Children have to pay some money each time they break the rules.

II. Write answers to these questions

1. When do children get adult support at Summerhill school?
2. Why can «difficult» children be successful at Summerhill school?
3. When is a timetable set at Summerhill school?
4. What sort of people does Summerhill produce?

III. Correct the following statements according to the text

1. The boarding school was founded not long ago.
2. The youngest and the eldest pupils go to the least lessons.
3. Occasionally children will not learn to read and write until they are 10.

Text 14

Ballet Performance

I wake up at nine o'clock most mornings because I usually go to bed quite late. As I get out of bed, all my bones click, reminding me of the familiar ache that follows exercises. Every day I have to go through a certain amount of pain. A ballet dancer's life may seem glamorous but most of it is very hard work. As you develop as a dancer, you stretch your body to the limit, and that means that you have to suffer a little more, too, mentally as well as physically, because you are constantly trying to improve your technique, discovering new things and struggling to master them.

Luckily, I live quite near the Ballet School so I can walk to work. I have to be there at 10.30, including Saturdays, because we perform almost every evening. A lot of my work is simply routine. The morning class lasts for an hour and a quarter. Then we have a quick break for a quarter of an hour before the rehearsal for the performance later in the day. We generally finish about 1.30 and I go home for lunch and a rest.

Ballet dancers have to look after themselves more than actors. I get my shoes ready when I arrive at the theatre and do my own hair and make-up. Then I change into my costume and do a few exercises. It is a ritual, the same every time, but the funny thing is that I always feel nervous before a performance. I'm not worried about worrying. A little stage fright helps to concentrate.

Of course ballet offers a lot of rewards. When things go well, and people come to the dressing-room after work, with bouquets of flowers, I feel happy. I particularly like matinees because children come. It's lovely for them to see you in your make-up. You recognize their excitement in their eyes and at moments like that you forget all the routine and only feel the magic you have tried to convey to them.

After an evening performance, I go out with my friends and have a quiet, late dinner. I don't usually get home before midnight. Then it's not easy to get to sleep. I go over the whole performance in my mind, asking myself: «Was it all right? » And the next day, the same thing begins again.

I. Mark the following statements as True or False

1. People think a ballet dancer's life is glamorous.
2. The narrator starts her daily routine with the rehearsal for the evening performance.
3. The ritual before the performance is the same every time and the narrator doesn't feel nervous any more.

II. Write answers to these questions

1. Why does the narrator wake up only at 9 o'clock?
2. How does the narrator get to work?
3. Why does the narrator like matinees?
4. Why is it difficult for the narrator to fall asleep?

III. Correct the following statements according to the text

1. The narrator works five days a week.
2. After a morning performance the narrator goes out with her friends.
3. The narrator never gets home after midnight.

Text 15

Holidaymaking in Britain

Many English people now go abroad for their holidays in search of better weather. However, others continue to go to the traditional English seaside resorts. By far the biggest of these resorts is Blackpool, which still welcomes some six million visitors every year.

At the beginning of the 19th century Blackpool was a little-known fishing village on the north-west coast of England with a population of fewer than 500. The arrival of the railways in 1846 linked Blackpool with the industrial towns in the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire. This gave the inhabitants of these towns the chances to get away from their smoke-filled environment and seek fresh air on the coast. The visitors soon began to demand organised entertainment and Blackpool was quick to oblige. Theatres and dance halls were quickly provided for the holidaymakers, but the most striking building was Blackpool Tower, which was erected between 1891 and 1894. The tower was built in imitation of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, even though it is hardly half the height of the

French original. Nevertheless, for many years it was Britain's tallest structure.

Along a large part of the seafront is the so-called Golden Mile, an area of hot-dog stands, amusement arcades and fortune tellers. At the southern end of the seafront stands the vast Pleasure Beach, full of exciting rides and more amusement arcades. The Pleasure Beach has more visitors every year than any other tourist attraction in Britain.

One of the principal attractions of Blackpool to many people is the trams which run along the seafront. For many years these were the only commercial trams still operating in Britain. However, in recent years several cities have re-introduced trams on to their streets.

Blackpool has the longest holiday season of any seaside town in Britain. While summer is, no doubt, the busiest time of the year, conferences and exhibitions take place in spring and autumn. From early September until the end of October, crowds come in their thousands to see the Illuminations, when the seafront is transformed into a glittering display of coloured lights and scenes, with trams disguised as moon rockets and American show-boats. Blackpool is not to everyone's taste but it is a nice place where people can come and have fun.

I. Mark the following statements as True or False

1. At present weather is one of the factors that influence the choice of a place for holidays.
2. Blackpool became a popular sea-resort thanks to the development of railways.
3. Blackpool was the first town in Great Britain to introduce trams.
4. Though Blackpool is one of the most exciting sea-resorts in Britain, in the author's opinion not everyone will enjoy the place.

II. Write answers to these questions

1. What did they build in Blackpool to entertain the holidaymakers?
2. Which part of Blackpool attracts more visitors every year than any other place in Great Britain?
3. What, according to the text, is one of the principal attractions of Blackpool to many people?
4. What attraction does Blackpool offer to visitors in September and October?

III. Correct the following statements according to the text

1. Blackpool used to welcome some six million visitors every year.
2. For many years Blackpool Tower was the most striking structure in Britain.

Text 16

School's Stereotypes

Illustrations and stories in United States primary school textbooks tend to convince young girls that they should be 'passive' and 'dependent' creatures who need aspire only to lives of service to their future husbands and children, a conference of educators was told here yesterday.

Speaking at the first national conference on schools and sex role stereotypes, a University of California professor said a study of the 100 most widely used elementary textbooks demonstrated that girls are constantly depicted as dependent on boys. The female stereotype presented to elementary school children was so overwhelming that by the time most girls reached fourth grade they believed they had only four occupations open to them — nurse, secretary, teacher, or mother.

Most stories and illustrations tended to center on boys rather than girls, and those boys tended to demonstrate qualities of strength, intelligence, love of adventure, independence and courage. Girls, however, were depicted in passive roles. Usually they were inside a house, and often they were helping with housework or playing with dolls. When boys and girls appeared together in a text, she said, the girls were either watching the boys do something or they were helping the boys.

Adult men appearing in elementary school texts were depicted in various jobs — astronaut, truck driver, policeman, cowboy, scientist, banker — in addition to the role of father. But the overwhelming picture of women in the elementary texts was that of mother and housewife. Not only does she wash, cook, clean, nurse: these chores constitute her only happiness. In contrast, the typical father found in the study was the 'good guy' in the family. He's where the fun is. He builds things with his children and takes them hunting, fishing and up in planes. He solves the problems.

The effect of this on young girls, Professor Weitzman said, is to make

them think their role is to serve others. They think they should be attractive so that they can please others and although they generally have better academic records than boys by the time they reach adolescence, they value academic and scholastic excellence less than boys do.

I. Mark the following statements as True or False

1. The conference of educators was told that most of the American girls aspire only to lives of service to their future husband and children.
2. The subject of the conference was professional orientation of girls and boys at American primary schools.
3. The difference in the presentation of adult men and women concerns jobs as well as family life.
4. Girls have better academic records because they value academic and scholastic excellence more than boys.

II. Write answers to these questions

1. What influence on the choice of occupations by American girls does the female stereotype presented to elementary school children make?
2. What qualities do boys tend to demonstrate in most school texts?
3. What are the roles of girls when they appear in school textbooks together with boys?
4. What activities, according to the elementary texts, keep adult women happy?

III. Correct the following statements according to the text

1. Adult men appearing in elementary school texts were depicted in various attractive roles except the role of father.
2. The overwhelming picture of women in the elementary school texts was that of a secretary and a teacher.

KEYS

FIRST COURSE

1 term

TEST 1

I. 1) have been exercising; 2) were doing, was trying; 3) have had; 4) snows, will go; 5) are called; 6) will have studied, will have been; 7) arrived; 8) lived, was living; 9) keeps, will lose; 10) had disappeared; 11) is sleeping; 12) has been raining; 13) missed, have been late; 14) wake, will be shining; 15) will have visited; 16) had seen; 17) has become, took, was, have changed; 18) is improving, has been watching, has been studying.

II. 1) sat; 2) read; 3) was wondering; 4) noticed; 5) began; 6) went; 7) do you go; 8) have you been putting off; 9) was saying; 10) will hurt; 11) suddenly realised; 12) had stopped; 13) was opening; 14) opened; 15) called; 16) pushed; 17) was waiting; 18) shouted; 19) have you ever done; 20) hates.

TEST 2

I. a) weather, b) hairs, c) chicken, d) businesses, e) works, f) baggage, g) papers, h) accommodation.

II. a) journey, b) paper, c) luggage, d) loaf, e) car park, f) cold, g) licence, h) beach.

III. a) accommodation, b) advice, c) education, d) paper, e) information/advice, f) job, g) fruit, h) hair, f) help, g) scissors.

IV. a) B, b) A, c) C, d) D, e) A, f) B, g) A, h) C, i) D, j) B.

V. a) 2, b) 1, c) 2, d) 2, e) 1, f) 2, g) 1, h) 2, i) 1, j) 2.

VI. a) are a lot of people, b) these your, c) had good weather, d) was a lot of/lots of traffic, e) has great strength, f) is litter, g) parking allowed, h) this machinery is.

VII. a) piece, b) item, c) flight, d) sheet, e) head, f) slice, g) set, h) clap.

VIII. a) bread, b) spelling, c) parking, d) cash, e) information, f) lightning, g) advice, h) luggage, i) cookery, j) accommodation.

IX. 1) B, 2) A, 3) C, 4) C, 5) A, 6) D, 7) A, 8) C, 9) D, 10) A, 11) B, 12) D, 13) B, 14) A, 15) D.

TEST 3

1) -, 2) a, 3) the, 4) a, 5) the/ -, 6) a, 7) a, 8) a, 9) the, 10) the, -, 11) the, 12) the, 13) the, 14) the, 15) the, 16) -, 17) the, -, 18) -, a, -, 19) -, 20) the, 21) -, -, 22) the, -, a, -, -, 23) -, the, -, -, -, a, -, a, 24) the, the, the, 25) the, the, -, 26) the, -, 27) the, -, a, 28) a, the, the, a, 29) an, 30) -, an.

TEST 4

I. In some cases, it does not refer to another noun. Instead, it stands as a subject because the phrase does not have a real subject.

It's late. It's a nice day. It's five o'clock.

II. It is possible to use some and words made from it in questions. This is the case with offers and requests.

*Are you looking for **someone**?*

III. It is possible to use any and words made from it in positive statements. This is the case when we mean no limit.

Call me any time you like.

IV. Some verbs {cut, enjoy, hurt) require a reflexive (myself, etc) if there is no other object.

I enjoyed the party. Martha cut her finger. I enjoyed myself. Martha cut herself.

I. a) C, b) D, c) B, d) A, e) C, f) A, g) D, h) D, i) A, j) B

II. 1) all, 2) whoever, 3) are, 4) there, 5) myself, 6) which, 7) not, 8) no one, 9) there, 10) what, 11) as, 12) after, 13) someone, 14) whoever, 15) result

III. a) You should never press both buttons at once under any circumstances. b) As it was cold, I decided to wear two pullovers. c) Did you enjoy yourself at the party? d) Outside the cinema I was grabbed by the arm. e) The army was defeated owing to/because of poor organization. f) Not once did Jean offer her boss a word of apology. g) There's nothing to eat in the house, I'm afraid. h) There's no point (in) going on any further

tonight. i) What Sally saw is difficult to describe. j) Seldom have I had more relaxing holiday.

IV. a) D, b) B, c) A, d) C, e) D, f) B, g) C, h) C, i) D, j) B.

V. 1) that, 2) whether, 3) ✓, 4) they, 5) herself, 6) so, 7) them, 8) ✓, 9) was, 10) ✓, 11) in, 12) they, 13) ✓, 14) although, 15) ✓.

TEST 5

I. 1.a); 2.b); 3.c); 4.a); 5.b); 6. c); 7.a); 8.b); 9. c); 10.a/b); 11.c); 12.b); 13.b); 14.c); 15.a).

II. 1. off; 2.for; 3.of; 4.by; 5.from, on; 6.with; 7.with, on; 8.of; 9.for; 10.-

III. 1. to have a row, to quarrel; 2.to sue for a divorce; 3.a wedding service; 4. marital bliss; 5. a foster child; 6.a senior son 7. to resemble; 8. to descend; 9. to court smb.; 10. to propose to smb.; 11.middle name; 12. surname; 13. to raise; 14. a bachelor; 15. a spinster; 16. first name, Christian name.

IV. 1.a young person; 2. a single man; 3. over 16; 4. to get divorced; 5. to break up the engagement; 6. a distant relative; 7. a living relative; 8. a child; 9. breast-fed; 10. junior son; 11. former (ex) marriage; 12. newly-weds

TEST 6

I. 1. b); 2.b); 3. b); 4.a); 5.c); 6.c); 7.a). 8.b); 9.b); 10.c)

II. 1.like. of; 2.in, on, with; 3.like, after; 4. in, in, of; 5. on; 6. with; 7. with/in; 8. at, of; 9. in; 10. through; 11. to, with; 12.on/along with, in; 13. to; 14. in, to; 15. by, of; 16. for, in, with

III. 1. tanned face; 2. bunches; 3. bow-shaped; 4. sunken cheeks; 5. eyesore; 6. clean-cut features; 7. slender waist; 8. slim face; 9. weak voice; 10. coarse hand.

IV. 1. ill-mannered man; 2. wasteful; 3. spendthrift; 4. a noisy man; 5. sparse teeth; 6. pale cheeks; 7. narrow forehead; 8. fast step; 9. a thin/slender man; 10. an ugly face; 11. unfaithful friend; 12. a coward; 13. stupid; 14.wavery/irresolute; 15.narrow-minded; 16. a quick-witted man.

TEST 7

I. 1. lease; 2. tenant; 3. freehold; 4. rent; 5. board; 6. landlady(lord); 7. suite of furniture; 8. rug; 9. medicine cabinet; 10. veranda; 11. landing; 12. dressing table; 13. handrail; 14. loft; 15. greenhouse; 16. landlord; 17. terraced house; 18. detached house; 19. aisle; 20. patio; 21. basement; 22. fence; 23. veranda; 24. study/den; 25. penthouse; 26. greenhouse

II. 1.in, on, of, with, in/during, with; 2. in, with, with, with; 3. in; 4. in; 5. in, without; 6. out onto, at, of; 7. in; 8. of, in; 9. out of, through; 10. against/ on; 11. from; 12. on, out of; 13. on, at; 14. off, -; 15.for, between, on(to), to, of; 16. off

TEST 8

I. 1.chips; 2.salad; 3.honey; 4.doughnuts; 5.spices; 6.sweet tooth; 7.cooking; 8.lean meat; 9.tip; 10.ladle; 11.dinner; 12.breakfast; 13.lunch; 14.breakfast; 15.supper; 16.dinner; 17.brunch.

II. a) 1.meals; 2.meals; 3.dish; 4.meal; 5.course; 6.dish; 7.courses; 8.meal; 9.food; 10.dish; b) 1.roasted; 2.baked; 3.fry; 4.cooking, boil; 5.roast.

III. 1. -; 2. -; 3.the; 4.an; 5.the, a; 6.-, -; 7.the, the; 8.the; 9.the; 10. -; 11.-; 12.-, a, -; 13.the; 14.-, -; 15.the; 16.the; 17.the; 18.the; 19.-; 20.-, -; 21.-; 22.-; 23.-, a, a; 24.-, the; 25.-, -; 26.a, -; 27.-; 28.the, -; 29.a; 30.the; 31.the; 32.the; 33.a; 34.the.

IV. 1.of; 2.of; 3.from; 4.of/from; 5.of; 6.from; 7.from; 8.of; 9.from; 10.of; 11.of; 12.from; 13.of; 14.from; 15.from.

TEST 9

I. 1. haven't been , 2. their third visit, 3. Barbara persuaded, 4. wanted to go, 5. they share, 6. they need to talk

II. 1. he, 2. her, 3. he, 4. she, 5. she, 6. he, his

III. 1. want, persuade, 2. go, got, 3. collected, get, 4. give, listen, 5. help, do does, 6. resent

TEST 10

I. 1b, 2d, 3b

II. 1. Helen exaggerates things. 2.Helen's friend has known John for years. 3. Helen speaks favourably about Henry. 4. Ella wants to marry John.

III. 1. may hide a foul soul, 2. such a nice couple, 3. me agree with you, 4. when you know him better, 5. when he looks at me.

TEST 11

I. 1b, 2c, 3a

II. 1F, 2F, 3T, 4F, 5T, 6F

III. 1at, since, 2 of, 3 into, 4 in, 5 for, 6 of, 7 for, 8 on.

TEST 12

I. 1b, 2c, 3c, 4a

II. 1a, 2b, 3a, 4b, 5b

III. 1. down, 2. at, 3. through, 4. on, to, 5. with, 6.-

TEST 13

I. 1T, 2F, 3F

II. 1. Because the farm was a poor one. 2. In his native country. 3. She won a scholarship. 4. He wouldn't leave anything to her if she persisted in her notions.

III. 1. ... to the education of women. 2. ... had absolutely no talent for domestic chores. 3. The girl was polite, but firm

TEST 14

I. 1T, 2T, 3F, 4T

II. 1. Good money and long holidays. 2. Her classes were noisy, children were not learning, she ran out of enjoyment and enthusiasm. 3. Homes where parents separated. 4. English.

III. 1. like most other teachers. 2. woke up in the morning

TEST 15

I. 1F, 2F, 3F

II. 1. Protection from danger and comfort. 2. 800 years ago. 3. The problem of house shortage and lack of space in urban areas. 4. Loneliness and deep depression.

III. 1. three or four centuries ago. 2. for children. 3. twenty to thirty storeys high

TEST 16

I. 1F, 2F, 3F, 4T

II. 1. Having nothing to do when everyone seems to be busy. 2. It frightens people away. 3. He misses the feeling that you belong somewhere. 4. He doesn't want his wife to know that he is out of work.

III. 1. 25 years ago 2. without feeling that people are wondering what he's doing.

2 term

TEST 1

I. 1) attractive 2) manageable 3) hesitant 4) energetic 5) Victorian 6) reddish 7) boastful 8) permissible 9) humorous

II. 1) dishonest 2) illegal 3) irresponsible 4) unimaginable 5) incapable 6) uncooked 7) impractical 8) pre-war

III. 1) badly 2) hard 3) fast 4) better 5) airmail 6) suddenly 7) rudely 8) early 9) best 10) gladly 11) quickly 12) eagerly 13) last 14) high 15) carefully 16) late 17) bravely 18) near 19) wide 20) monthly

IV. 1) hard 2) hardly 3) last 4) lastly 5) lately 6) late 7) highly 8) high 9) justly 10) just 11) near 12) nearly

V. 1) In a cowardly way 2) quickly 3) loudly/loud 4) in a silly way 5) in a lively way 6) slowly 7) badly 8) in a motherly way 9) in a lovely way 10) carefully 11) in a sickly way 12) in an unfriendly way

VI. 1) 3 2) 1 3) 3 4) 1 5) 2 6) 1 7) 4 8) 1 9) 2 10) 2

TEST 3

I. a) The police officer told Jack that he couldn't park there. b) Peter told Helen that he would see her the next morning. c) Janet said that she was taking the 5.30 train the next evening. d) Paul told the dry-cleaners that the trousers had to be ready that afternoon. e) Susan told them that she had left her umbrella there two days before. f) Brian said that the parcel ought to be there by the end of the next week. g) Diana told me that she liked the hotel very much. h) William said, that he thought it was going to rain that night.

III. a) told b) asked, say c) told d) asked, told e) said f) said g) tell h) told

IV. a) denied b) suggested c) apologised d) reminded e) offered f) admitted /confessed g) doubted h) advised i) accused j) confessed k) decided

TEST 4

I. a) marketing manager was appointed b) is being supplied with c) was built by d) has been decided e) is believed that Jenkins was f) to get your hair g) were being followed by h) has not been seen since i) about the trip was j) is thought to be good

II. a) we had our house painted last month b) I am having my hair cut this afternoon c) I have had my motorbike stolen d) Ricky has had all his teeth taken out e) I haven't had my car washed for a long time f) We are having the new central heating put in on Saturday g) Harry had his nose broken in a fight h) Isn't it time you had your television fixed?

III. a) Our company has been taken over. b) Your complaint is being dealt with. c) Not all the missing passengers have been accounted for. d) The lock of the front door had been tampered with. e) We don't know how the body was disposed of. f) I must insist that the rules are kept to. g) This allegation is being looked into. h) Any attempts to cheat in the exam will be frowned upon. i) The youngest student complained that he was being picked on. j) In her husband's will Ann was well provided for.

IV. a) with b) in c) in/with d) with e) with f) by g) by h) with i) in j) with

TEST 5

I.1. for; 2. —, —; 3. on; 4. for, on, on; 5. in, —, —; 6. with, for; 7. by; 8. out of; 9. on, on; 10. on, in

III. 1.b; 2.c; 3.c; 4.b; 5.a; 6.c; 7.b; 8.c; 9.a; 10.c; 11.c; 12.b; 13.c; 14.b; 15.c; 16.b

IV. 1. the butcher's; 2. ground meat; 3. a frock; 4. a consumer; 5. vogue; 6. to be a misfit; 7. dear, costly; 8. ironmonger's; 9. stall, booth; 10. windbreaker, windcheater; 11. up-to-date, stylish; 12. mackintosh; 13. slacks; 14. panty-hose; 15. overshoes; 16. felt-tip; 17. drugs, chemists; 18. to be in stock; 19. to shop for, to purchase; 20. shop assistant; 21. match; 22. dressing gown; 23. confectioner's; 24. wellingtons.

V. 1. fat meat; 2. granulated sugar; 3. bottled milk; 4. steal bread; 5. low-heeled shoes; 6. unfashionable; 7. to let out.

TEST 6

I. 1. speedometer; 2. an appointment; 3. snapshot; 4. hand cream and manicure; 5. laundry; 6. shoemaker; 7. camera; 8. dry-cleaner's; 9. hand-brake; 10. tire; 11. trunk; 12. colour rinse; 13. barber's; 14. curling tongs; 15. fixing spray; 16. cape (gown).

II. 1. for, to, with; 2. for, without, in; 3. under, for, back, out, out; 4. in, at, at; 5. to, for, to; 6. at, on, on; 7. —, of, on; 8. —; 9. to, for, in, in for, at, of; 10. —, of; 11. with; 12. of, up; 13. on, off; 14. for, till, —; 15. out, to, done; 16. —; 17. with, up; —; 18. up; 19. in, behind; 20. till.

III. 1. while-you-wait; 2. to break down; 3. to mend, repair; 4. a beauty shop; 5. a ribbon; 6. fixing spray; 7. a gown; 8. to set one's hair; 9. to dye; 10. to be wrong; 11. gas, gasoline; 12. automobile parts, details; 13. to deal the number; 14. gas can; 15. to fade; 16. to pump the gas; 17. petrol station; 18. a repair shop; 19. a cobbler; 20. to shine; 21. to load.

IV. 1. stitch; 2. black-and-white; 3. to be slow; 4. to plug out; 5. to screw out; 6. a barber; 7. smooth cheeks; 8. to share a beard.

TEST 7

I. 1.synopses; 2. seminar; 3. yearly essay; 4. grant; 5. undergraduate; 6. a post-graduate; 7. a drop out; 8. thesis; 9. scholarship; 10.tutorial; 11. dormitory; 12.commuter; 13. canteen

II. 1. in; 2. by; 3. with; 4. on; 5. through; 6. at; 7. over; 8. about; 9. for; 10. to; 11. at; 12. for; 13. to; 14. by; 15. on; 16. to; 17. for; 18. for; 19. of; 20. on.

III. 1. d); 2. c); 3.d); 4. b); 5.d); 6.a); 7.a); 8.b); 9. a); 10. b).

IV. 1. course; 2. marks; 3. trained; 4. enter; 5. taught; 6. read; 7. heart; 8. term; 9. failed; 10. raise.

TEST 8

I. 1. b); 2. c); 3.a); 4.b); 5. c); 6. a); 7. b); 8. c); 9. b); 10. b); 11. c); 12. a).

II. 1. out, at; 2. on, at, for, for; 3. onto, with; 4. through, to, to; 5. at; 6. at, of, by, in, to; 7. for, out, for, up, out; 8. to, up; 9. in, by; 10. around, down, in.

III. 1. movie, picture; 2. who-done-it; 3. in the backstage; 4. 'the gods'; 5. play-bill; 6. bill-board; 7. technicolour; 8. to be popular with the public; 9. playhouse; 10. cloak-room check; 11. chorus; 12. spare time.

IV. 1. to go in; 2. to be a failure; 3. professional theatre; 4. gallery; 5. to fall the curtain; 6. the lights go up; 7. black-and- white

TEST 9

I. 1a, 2c, 3b

II. 1T, 2F, 3T, 4F, 5F, 6T

III. 1.was questioned for three hours. 2.stayed inside her house in a state of shock. 3.had a happy ending.

IV.1. The shop-keeper caught her, and told her she had taken a piece of cheese without paying. 2.She tried to explain to the shop-keeper what had happened. 3.He advised Mrs. C. not to fight in court and to say she'd done that. 4.The judge told Mrs. C. to go home and forget it.

TEST 10

I. 1b, 2b, 3c

II. 1F, 2T, 3F, 4F

III. 1.does't work properly, 2. is distorted, 3.chews up tapes, 4.doesn't work, 5.has stuck, 6.is broken.

TEST 11

I. 1a, 2b, 3c, 4c, 5c

II. Isabel Martinez, 22, Spanish, Youth Hostel in the High Street, four weeks, three hours a day, July the 15th, £ 600, £ 20

III. 1c, 2b, 3b, 4a

TEST 12

I. 1a, 2a, 3b

II. 1. At the end of the 18th century 2. Half a million. 3. She likes to sit in her deckchair, takes a donkey-ride and enjoys her favourite lunch of fish, chips and peas. 4. The guest house where she had stayed closed down.

III. 1. in May or in October 2. for Edna to celebrate her 58th Blackpool holiday. 3. the world's best fish and chips

TEST 13

I. 1.T, 2.F, 3.F

II. 1. Only as they require it. 2. Because the problems they may have had at ordinary schools are absent. 3. After the children choose what they want to do form a list of subjects. 4. Well-behaved citizens.

III. 1. over a century ago 2. to the most lessons 3. until their teens

TEST 14

I. 1.T, 2.F, 3.F

II. 1. Because she usually goes to bed quite late. 2. She walks to work. 3. Because children come. 4. Because she gets over the whole performance in her mind.

III. 1. six days a week 2. after an evening performance. 3. She doesn't usually get home before midnight.

TEST 15

I. 1.T, 2.T, 3.F, 4.T

II. 1. Theatres, dance halls, the Tower. 2. Pleasure Beach. / The Seafront. 3. The trams which run along the seafront. 4. Illuminations.

III. 1. still welcomes 2. the tallest structure

TEST 16

I. 1.F, 2.F, 3.T, 4.F

II. 1. By the time most girls reached fourth grade they believed they had only four occupations open to them – nurse, secretary, teacher, or mother. 2. Strength, intelligence, love of adventure, independence and courage. 3. They are depicted in passive roles. They were either watching the boys do something or they were helping the boys. 4. Washing, cooking, cleaning and nursing.

III. 1. in addition to the role of father 2. that of mother and housewife