

Enjoy 9 English



РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ № 2
Контрольные работы

учени

класса

ШКОЛЫ



Workbook 2

UNIT 1

Families and friends: are we happy together?


WARM-UP 1

1A Listen to the speakers and circle the most appropriate replies. Listen again to check your answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 a) Nice to meet you too.
b) Thank you. I'm very glad to see you too.
c) I'm fine.
d) Have a nice day!</p> <p>2 a) I certainly will. I'll bring them to the class tomorrow.
b) I can show you my summer photos if you like.
c) Thank you.
d) I haven't seen you for ages!</p> | <p>3 a) Thank you. I'm fine.
b) It was OK. I didn't go anywhere, but I had a very good time at home.
c) I'll have to spend the whole summer in town, I'm afraid.
d) Oh! It was so nice of you to offer your help.</p> <p>4 a) Never mind!
b) I don't know where you can find Max, I'm afraid.
c) I don't have the slightest idea.
d) We've been very good friends with Max for several years.</p> |
|---|---|

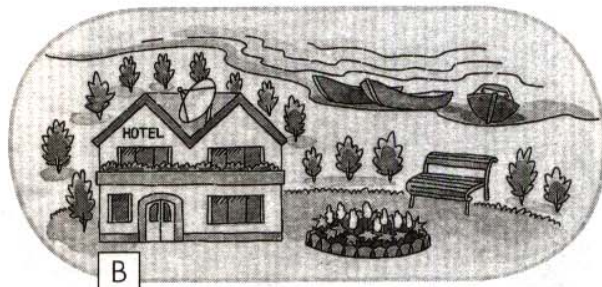
1B Complete the dialogue. Follow the instructions.

Student A	Student B
Hi! It's nice to see you again! You look great!	Thanks!... <i>(Return the compliment.)</i> Where did you go for this summer?
Different places. First, I went to my granny's, to the country. I helped her with her garden, and she cooked wonderful pies and pancakes.	<i>Ask your partner about how long he or she was there.</i>
For a month or so.	And what did you do after that?
We went to the seaside for a couple of weeks. My parents and I. I enjoyed the trip very much! And I learnt to swim there. Now I can do it quite well.	<i>Praise your partner for the achievements in swimming.</i>
And what did you do this summer?	I didn't waste my time either. First, ... <i>(say what you did in the first part of your holiday).</i> Then I... <i>(tell your partner about another event, trip or activity you were busy with on holiday).</i>
Did you manage to do any sport?	<i>Answer the question. If it is "yes", say what sport you did. If it is "no", explain why and what you did (reading, playing computer games, working, etc).</i>
Well done. Look, I have to be going now. I'm glad that you enjoyed your holiday.	Bye for now. And see you soon!

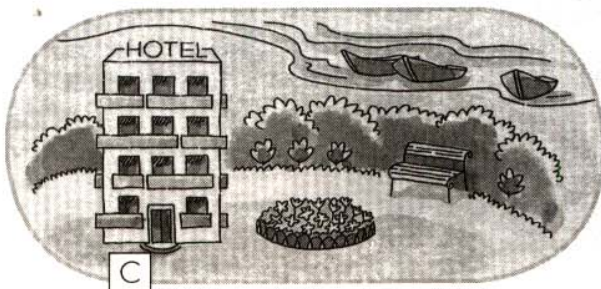
2A  Listen to the description of a hotel and find the right picture.



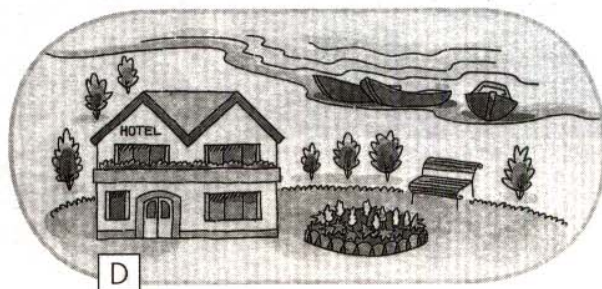
A



B



C

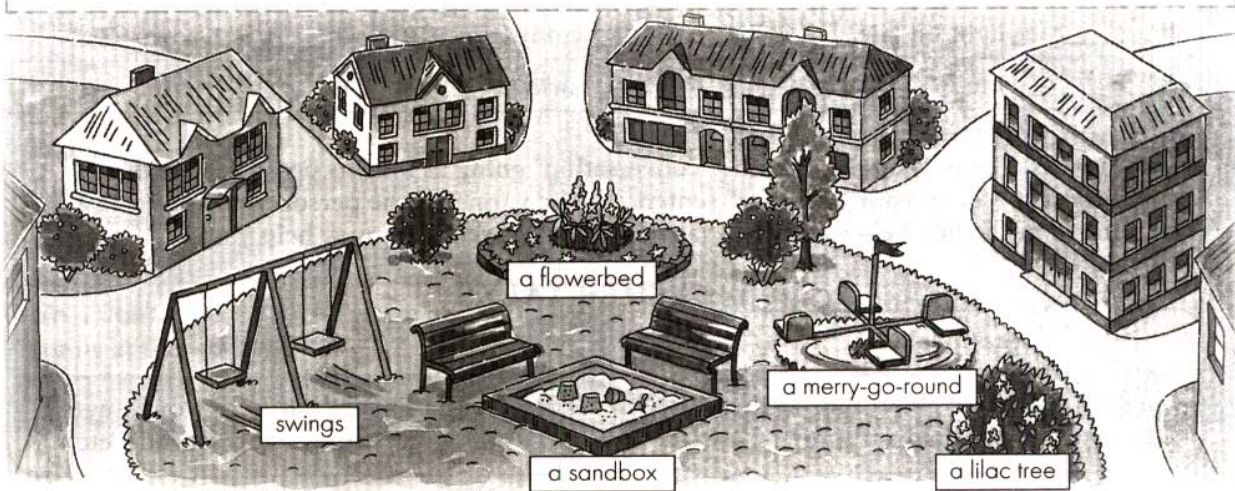


D

2B a) Look at the plan and write a description of the playground. Use *There is / There are*. If you can suggest how the playground can be improved, write about your ideas.

Useful language

There is a sandbox in the middle of the playground. I think it would be a good idea to put... / to move... / to remove... / to construct...



3A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the right form of the verb *be*.



In July	Now	In January
It _____ hot.	It _____ wet.	It _____ snowy.
It _____ sunny.	It _____ rainy.	It _____ frosty.
It _____ cloudless.	It _____ cloudy.	It _____ dark very early.
It _____ light till late.	It _____ windy.	It _____ windy.
It _____ nice.	It _____ boring.	It _____ dull.

3B Work in pairs. Try to keep the “weather conversation” going as long as possible. Use the construction *It + be* in your “weather” sentences. The winner is the person who speaks last. The phrases in the box below and the example of the conversation may help you.

WEATHER TALKS

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Make a statement about the weather (in the past, present or future).

Respond to your partner’s words (agree or disagree; express your attitude, etc).

Respond to your partner’s words. Make up your statement or question about the weather.

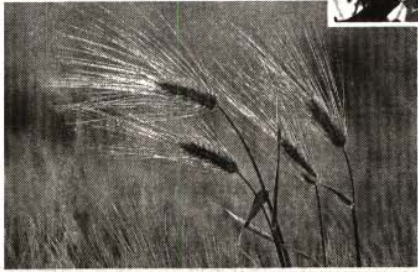
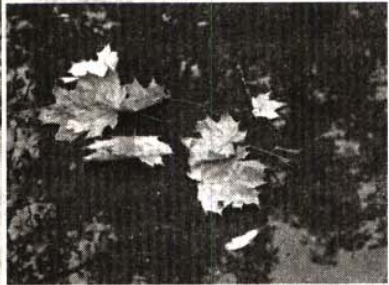
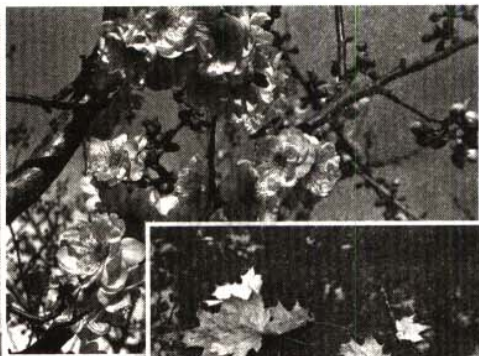
Make up your statement or question about the weather.

...

...

Useful language

The weather forecast says that...
 Do you remember that / what...?
 Do you believe that...?
 Everybody says that...
 Usually...
 I read in some newspaper that...
 I heard on the radio that...
 It was on TV that...
 I hope (that)...
 I guess (that)...
 I'm afraid (that)...
 I'm sure (that)...



Sample answer

Speaker 1	Speaker 2
The weather forecast says that it'll be very cold this winter.	And I heard just the opposite. I heard that the coming January will be unusually warm. Do you remember that it was very snowy and frosty in the winter two years ago?
Yes, I do. But I like it when it's snowy and frosty in winter. And I think that it's quite windy outside now.	Yes, I'm afraid it is. I don't like windy weather at all. Do you?
No, I don't. I hope it'll be warm and sunny at the weekend.	...



Part I

- 1 Listen to three people talking about their holidays and complete the sentences below with one of the options from the box.

camping eating lots of fruit fishing working in the garden
working in the garage swimming and diving cycling

- A The best thing about a summer holiday for Speaker 1 is _____
B The best thing about a summer holiday for Speaker 2 is _____
C The best thing about a summer holiday for Speaker 3 is _____

- 2 Listen to the recording for the second time and mark the sentences below as T (true) — if the statement agrees with the information.
F (false) — if the statement contradicts the information.

- 1 Speaker 1 is a good sportsman and is getting ready for a competition.
2 Speaker 2 doesn't mind getting up early in summer.
3 Speaker 3 feels a little bit lonely in summer.

Part II

Read the advertisement and complete the table below.
Write “+” in the box, if there is an answer to the question in the text;
write “-” if there is no information on the point.

Join us for a camping holiday!

If you want to have a good time and enjoy nature, you can take part in our camping holiday. Everyone is welcome! The meeting point is the central railway station, Saturday, at 7 a.m. Don't be late! You'll find us easily — you'll never miss a crowd of cheerful people with huge rucksacks! Just come up and say “hello”.

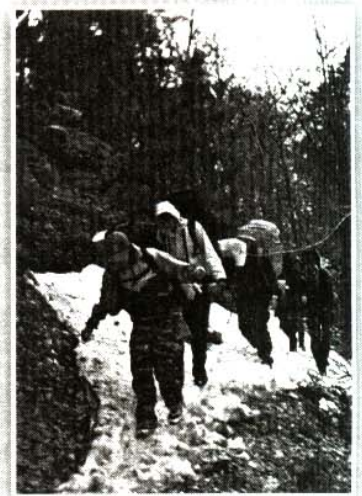
We plan to be back to the city at 10 p.m. on Sunday.

If this is going to be your first camping holiday, please read the following instructions carefully:

- 1 Take food for two days. The food should be simple and not very heavy. Make sure that the food can be kept without fridge. Take drinking water with you. Don't take sweet or fizzy drinks. Pure water is the best choice.
- 2 Take warm clothes with you — a sweater or a coat. It's recommended to wear jeans, not shorts or skirts. Your footwear should be comfortable and suitable for a long walk.
- 3 Take some medicine with you, just in case something goes wrong.
- 4 No rubbish (paper, glass, or polyethylene packages) can be left at the camping site. You'll have to carry everything to special containers.

We are very strict about that.

If you follow our recommendations, you'll enjoy your holiday and will make new friends.



- 1 If I want to join the campers, where can I meet them?
- 2 When will I be back in the city?
- 3 Should I take any food with me?
- 4 What should I wear and what clothes should I take with me?
- 5 Should I have any money on me?
- 6 Should I take matches to make a fire?
- 7 Who will collect the rubbish, if there is any?

Part III

Choose the right form of the verbs *be* and *have*. Write the correct letter in each gap. Then transfer the answers to the table.

- 1 I know that place very well — I _____ (1) there last summer.
- 2 — Do you know that a new entertainment park has been built right opposite your house?
— Yeah, I _____ (2) there — nothing interesting at all.
- 3 — Our train leaves at 9.30. Please don't be late!
— Don't worry, I _____ (3) on time.
- 4 The weather forecast says that it _____ (4) very warm in October.
- 5 Hello! I _____ (5) really very glad to see you again!
- 6 I was at the seaside a couple of weeks ago. I _____ (6) a wonderful holiday.
- 7 It's very hot and stuffy here. I think I _____ (7) a short walk before going to bed.
- 8 I'm not hungry. I _____ (8) lunch not long ago.
- 9 He _____ (9) many jobs before he became a jockey.
- 10 Please don't disturb me. I _____ (10) a very important telephone conversation.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 a) is | b) was | c) have been | d) had been |
| 2 a) has been | b) have been | c) was | d) will be |
| 3 a) am | b) be | c) was | d) 'll be |
| 4 a) 'll be | b) be | c) is | d) 's been |
| 5 a) is | b) 're | c) 've been | d) 'm |
| 6 a) have | b) have had | c) had had | d) had |
| 7 a) have | b) 'll have | c) had | d) have had |
| 8 a) have | b) had | c) have had | d) 'll have |
| 9 a) have | b) has | c) has have | d) 'd had |
| 10 a) have | b) 'm having | c) had | d) 've had |

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Letter										

Part IV

Write an essay about a camping holiday / a picnic / a horse-riding holiday / a mountain-climbing holiday / a seaside holiday / a sightseeing holiday, etc. Write about the following:

- when you went there
- with whom you went there
- what you were wearing
- what you did there
- when you returned home.

You should write at least 80 words.

Part V

Choose the statement you agree with. Say how you feel about a camping holiday. Say at least 8 sentences. Use some of the phrases from the box.

① I enjoy camping. To me it's the best idea of a holiday in summer.

② Camping is not my idea of a good holiday.

Useful language

to enjoy fishing to hate fishing very boring a waste of time to protect from the rain
smell of the grass snakes in the grass clean air swimming in the morning
cold and wet mornings baking potatoes playing the guitar lots of mosquitoes
to depend on the weather

The maximum score for Parts I-III is 23.

Your score is...

0-12	13-18	19-23
We recommend you to spend a lot of time improving your English. Otherwise you are unlikely to do successfully in your exam.	It's not bad. However, there is a lot you need to work on. Have more practice. Otherwise you may have difficulty in your exam.	Well done. Keep practising and you'll have a good chance of success in your exam.

Parts IV-V are evaluated by your teacher.

WARM-UP 2

1A Listen to the questions and choose the most appropriate answer. You will listen to the recording twice.

- 1 a) We've been very good friends for ages.
b) I need his advice.
c) We've quarreled and don't talk to each other.
d) We can talk for hours.
- 2 a) I feel comfortable and relaxed with her.
b) She's a bore. And my friends think she's annoying too.
c) She'll be very pleased to get the invitation.
d) She's very nice and avoids conflicts.
- 3 a) No. Why do you ask?
b) Yes, we were at the Fine Arts Exhibition last Saturday.
c) No, I didn't enjoy the football game last weekend. It wasn't exciting at all.
d) Michael goes to rock and pop concerts almost every weekend.
Do you sometimes go with him?
- 4 a) You've never borrowed my skateboard.
b) I haven't cycled for a long time. I'm afraid I'm not very good with my bicycle now.
c) No, I don't. But bring it back by Monday, will you?
d) I enjoy cycling very much. Do you?

1B Read the rules of the conversational game and play it in groups of three.

The rules of the game

The leader of each group asks the two other students the questions from the list. He or she asks the questions in random choice and crosses out the questions which have been asked. The other two players take turns in answering the questions. The pause between the question and the answer shouldn't be longer than 4 seconds. If the pause is longer, the player misses the turn and the other player answers the question. Answering questions with "yes" or "no" is not enough. The players should say several sentences and give some details of the situation. Each appropriate answer scores one point. The leader counts the points. The winner is the person who scores more points.

Questions

- 1 What are you doing this Saturday?
- 2 Have you ever listened to an opera?
- 3 Can you play any musical instrument?
- 4 Do you get along with your neighbours?
- 5 Do you have a room of your own or do you share it with someone from your family?
- 6 Can I take your skateboard for Saturday?
- 7 Do you mind if I use your telephone?
- 8 Have you ever had a conversation with a foreigner?
- 9 Do you often quarrel with your friends?
- 10 Does loud music irritate you?
- 11 Do you sometimes envy other people?
- 12 What things do you envy people?
- 13 What programmes do you watch on TV?
- 14 What book have you read recently?
- 15 What's your favourite pastime?
- 16 Can you spell your family name? Do you know what your first and second names mean?

2A a) Read the text and write down the sentences / parts of sentences in bold in the appropriate column.



When you meet new people, you can hardly escape talking about your family. They always want to know how many brothers, sisters and cousins you have, what they are like and what they do.

I have a brother and a sister. They are both older than me, and that's why they feel superior. But they are not! They don't pay much attention to me and that's why they know nothing about me. But I know everything about them. I even have lists with their essential habits.

About Lisa

Lisa wakes up at seven but pretends that she is still asleep till half past seven. She does that because she doesn't want to cook her breakfast.

Lisa tells everybody that she does aerobics in the morning. Actually, she doesn't do any exercises at all.

Lisa likes everything sweet and keeps candies in her schoolbag.

Lisa often leaves home later than 8 a.m., and this means she is regularly late for her classes.

Lisa worries about her looks so much!

About Daniel

Daniel listens to hard rock, but Mum and Dad think he likes classical music.

Daniel has a girlfriend, and nobody knows about it.

Daniel and his girlfriend sometimes go to a café and discos.

Daniel hates pudding which Mum cooks for him every Saturday. He doesn't tell her about it because he doesn't want to hurt her feelings.

Daniel often watches my cartoons, though he tells everybody that he likes action films.

<p>Sentences which say about some state (be in present simple)</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Sentences which say about possession (have in present simple)</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

<p>Sentences which say about regular actions and feelings, likes and dislikes (verbs other than <i>be</i> and <i>have</i> in present simple)</p>	<p>Affirmative (утвердительные)</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	<p>Negations (отрицательные)</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

2B Work in small groups. You need to explain the English sentence structure to a student who is a beginner in English. Explain how to make up

- affirmative sentences.
- negations.

Use symbols or drawings if necessary.

2B Write a passage about your friend / classmate / someone from your family. Write

- what he or she is like
- about his or her friends, habits and hobbies.

3A Listen to the radio programme about pets and about how to take care of them. Circle the most appropriate options to complete the sentences below. Then listen to the recording again and check your answers.

1 Heather Fish works as a vet

- a) and has got two dogs and a cat at home.
- b) and has got a cat and a dog at home.
- c) but doesn't have any pets at home.

- 2 According to Heather's words, her pets
 - a) are in good health.
 - b) experience some health problems from time to time.
 - c) are overweight and she has to make up a special diet for them.
- 3 Heather Fish worries about pets' overweight because
 - a) overweight pets don't look very nice.
 - b) overweight pets avoid games and are not very friendly.
 - c) overweight pets are at risk of lots of different health problems.
- 4 Heather says that
 - a) it's impossible to calculate the ideal weight for a pet.
 - b) a veterinarian can calculate the ideal weight for a pet.
 - c) the owner of a pet can calculate the ideal weight for his pet himself.
- 5 Heather recommends feeding a cat or a dog
 - a) once a day.
 - b) twice a day.
 - c) only when the pet asks for food.
- 6 Heather thinks that
 - a) most cats and dogs enjoy games and it's not difficult to make them exercise more.
 - b) some pets feel lazy and the owner should think of something special to make them exercise.
 - c) cats and dogs often ignore games with a ball or with a string toy.

3B a) Work in pairs. Complete pet-related questions. Mind the tenses.

- 1 _____ a pet? (have got)
- 2 What pet _____? (have)
- 3 Who _____ the cat? (feed)
- 4 How often _____ your hamster? (feed)
- 5 Where _____? (your parrot / sleep)
- 6 What food _____ best of all? (your guinea pig / like)
- 7 How long _____ in the morning? (walk your dog)
- 8 Have you ever _____ as a pet? (rat / keep)
- 9 What pet _____ to have when you were 7 years old? (you / want)
- 10 Have you ever _____ wild animals? (feed)
- 11 _____ you ever _____ a live bear? (see)
- 12 Where _____ a live bear? (see)
- 13 What games _____? (pet / enjoy)
- 14 _____ you ever _____ your pet to a vet? (take)
- 15 What pet _____ to have when you are an adult? (would / like)

3B b) Work in small groups. Choose "a pet expert" in each group (any person who either has a pet or knows something about how to take care of a pet can be an expert). Take turns in asking pet-related questions. You may use the questions from Ex. 3B a) as well as your own questions.



TEST 2

Part I

Listen to the interview and complete the sentences below. Write the correct letter for each sentence. You will listen to the recording twice. Then transfer your answers to the table.

- 1 Rick is from _____.
 - a) Australia.
 - b) Great Britain.
 - c) Canada.
 - d) New Zealand.
- 2 Rick is going to stay in Russia for _____.
 - a) two weeks.
 - b) two months.
 - c) six months.
 - d) a year.
- 3 Alexandra's question is about _____.
 - a) Rick's family.
 - b) Rick's city.
 - c) a film.
 - d) music.
- 4 Rick has come to Russia because he wants to _____.
 - a) see his Russian relatives.
 - b) study the Russian language and the culture of the country.
 - c) study Mathematics.
 - d) study Physics.



- 5 Rick thinks that Misha's sister is annoying because _____.
 - a) she is very young and cries a lot.
 - b) she doesn't speak English.
 - c) Rick can't understand her Russian.
 - d) she talks too much.

Number	1	2	3	4	5
Letter					

Part II

Read the article and circle the right answer:

True — if the statement agrees with the information in the text.

False — if the statement contradicts the information in the text.

Transfer the letters of your answers to the table.

The family has always been very important in all times and societies. However, contemporary families differ a lot from large traditional families. A traditional, or extended, family had a similar structure in different countries. It consisted of several generations and was headed by the eldest man in the family. For example, an ideal traditional Chinese family consisted of the head of the family and his wife, their three or four sons and their wives (the daughters didn't live in the family as they moved to their husbands' families after the wedding) and a dozen grandchildren. People lived shorter lives then, and that's why usually there were no more than three generations in a family.

Part III

Choose the right option. Write the correct letter in each gap.

"Doing anything special this weekend?" there was a funny note in Julia's voice which _____ (1) me turn down the volume of the TV and look up at her.

"No, nothing special. Two or three good films are going to be on. But why do you ask?"

"I have absolutely nothing to wear," said Julia. At that moment she _____ (2) trendy jeans and a black and silver jumper, which she _____ just _____ (3).

"I'm going shopping on Saturday. _____ you _____ (4) with me?"

I don't like shopping very much. And I _____ (5) shopping with Julia. But we _____ (6) friends for many years and I didn't want to disappoint her. So, I _____ (7).

On Saturday morning Julia _____ (8) to pick me up. By the afternoon we _____ (9) a dozen of shops and lots of different clothes _____ (10). Some of them were too conservative, some too dull, some too silly to Julia's taste. We bought nothing at all, and on the way home I had to listen to Julia complaining about how tired and stressed out she was.



- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a) makes | b) made | c) was made | d) had made |
| 2 a) was wearing | b) had worn | c) had been wearing | d) was worn |
| 3 a) is ... bought | b) has ... bought | c) were ... bought | d) had ... bought |
| 4 a) are ... coming | b) shall ... come | c) do ... come | d) have ... come |
| 5 a) hate | b) am hating | c) have hated | d) was hated |
| 6 a) are | b) were | c) 've been | d) will be |
| 7 a) agree | b) agreed | c) had agreed | d) will agree |
| 8 a) drop by | b) drops by | c) has dropped by | d) dropped by |
| 9 a) toured | b) have toured | c) had toured | d) had been toured |
| 10 a) were tried on | b) are tried on | c) have been tried on | d) had been tried on |

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Letter										

Part IV

Write an essay about any outing you've had with your family or with your friends.

Write about

- where you went (museum, excursion, cinema, theatre, amusement park, picnic etc)
- when it was
- who you went there with
- what things impressed you / what things you enjoyed
- what things disappointed you (if there were any)
- if you feel like going there again or not.

You should write at least 80 words.

Part V

Choose one of the statements below and talk about it.

- say if you support the statement or disagree with it
- give your arguments for the statement or/and against the statement, use your own real life examples if possible
- confirm your point of view.

①

Parents should never punish their children.

②

If parents don't approve of your friend, it's better to stop going out with him / her.

You should talk about the topic for 1 minute at least.

The maximum score for Parts I–III is 15.

Your score is...

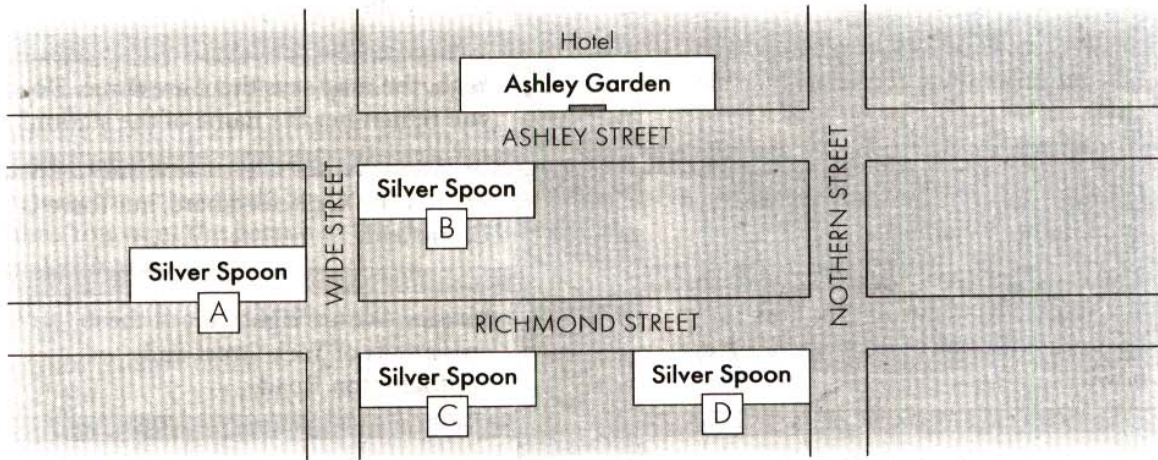
0–6	7–12	13–15
We recommend you to spend a lot of time improving your English. Otherwise you are unlikely to do successfully in your exam.	It's not bad. However, there is a lot you need to work on. Have more practice. Otherwise you may have difficulty in your exam.	Well done. Keep practising and you'll have a good chance of success in your exam.

Parts IV–V are evaluated by your teacher.

UNIT 2 *It's a big world! Start travelling now!*

WARM-UP 1

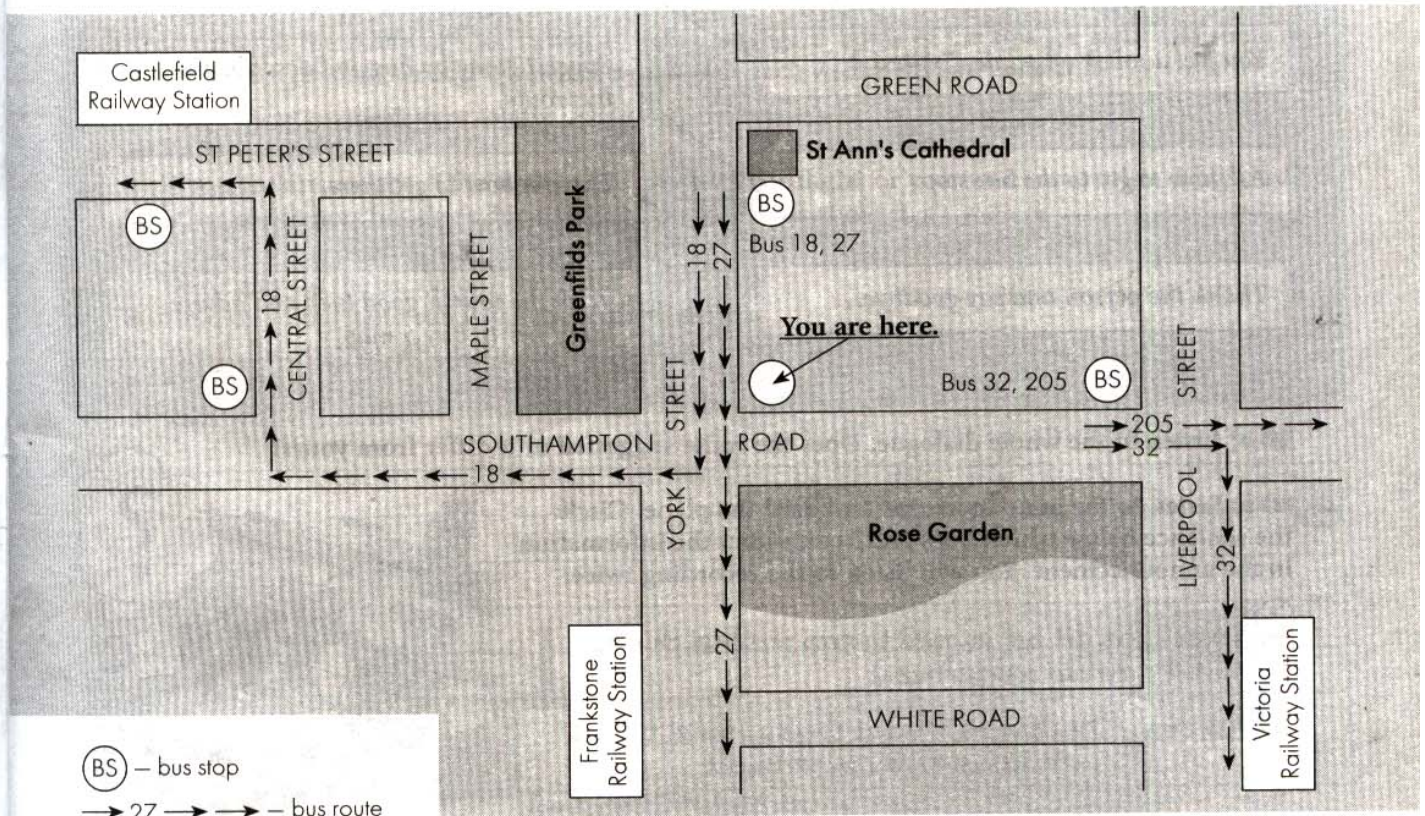
1A Listen to the telephone conversation and find out where the café "Silver Spoon" is. Circle the correct letter in the picture.



1B a) Listen to the beginning of the dialogue and complete it.

Student 1 — you are a tourist who is lost in a foreign city.

Student 2 — you are an experienced tourist. You have a map of the city to help the other tourist get to his / her destination.



A tourist

An experienced tourist

Excuse me..., I wonder if you could help me...?	What's wrong? What can I do for you?
I'm lost, I'm afraid. And I need to be at the railway station in thirty minutes.	Right. And no worries! I'm not a local, but I have a map of the city. What railway station do you need?
Do you mean there are several in this city?	Yeah, the map says there are three. Do you remember the name of the station?
I'm not sure... It sounds like Cassefeed or something like that...	There is no Cassefeed here, but there is Castlefield.
Yes, that's what I meant. But how can I get there if I don't know where we are now?	It's easy. We are right here at the crossroads of York Street and Southampton Road.
<i>Ask if it is possible to walk to the railway station.</i>	<i>Give a possible route.</i>
<i>Ask how long it could take to get there.</i>	<i>You doubt that thirty minutes is enough. Express your doubt.</i>
<i>You feel a touch of panic. Express it.</i>	<i>Suggest going by bus and describe the bus route.</i>
<i>Ask how to get to the bus stop.</i>	<i>Explain how to get there.</i>
<i>Thank the person and say goodbye.</i>	<i>Wish the tourist good luck and advise him / her to buy a map.</i>

b) Listen to the whole dialogue. Does the route suggested in it differ from yours?

2A a) Listen to the announcement on board the plane. Circle the sentence below which does NOT contradict the information in the announcement. You will listen to the recording twice.

- ① Passengers are not allowed to keep personal things in the overhead compartment.
- ② Passengers can put some personal things into the overhead compartment.



3B Work in groups. Write some rules or tips about how to behave

- a) at the railway station.
- b) on board of a ship.
- c) on board of a plane.
- d) in the theatre.
- e) in the school.
- f) in the supermarket. Etc.

4A Choose the right word. Write the correct letter in each gap.

Multinational cuisine¹



One of the best things about travelling is an opportunity to try various foods. Mike is the chef in a café where dishes from different countries are served. _____ (1) assistants work in his kitchen every day. Mike watches _____ (2) and gives instructions, as he is an expert and is able to cook any dish from _____ (3) cuisine. His loud voice can be heard _____ (4) in the kitchen.

- Add _____ (5) more pepper, Sam. The salad is not spicy _____ (6).
- Kate, you've put too _____ (7) salt. Now you have to add _____ (8) rice to save the dish.
- Andy, put only one slice of lemon on the salad, and put _____ (9) fruit in the fridge.
- Kate, can't you see that the apple is rotten?!! Take _____ (10) one!
- Sam, _____ (11) fish nor meat can be used for this salad. It's a vegetarian dish!
- Nick, the kettle is rather heavy! Hold it in _____ (12) hands.
- Andy, take the knife with one hand, and the piece of ham with _____ (13) hand.

Now slice the ham carefully!


Mike is busy all day round. And it's not very easy for his assistants to please him. However, there are _____ (14) vacant tables in his café, and people come there again and again.

¹ cuisine [kwɪ'zi:n] — кухня (блюда, характерные для какой-либо национальной кухни)

² rotten — гнилой

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 a) Much | b) Any | c) Several | d) The other |
| 2 a) they | b) their | c) them | d) themselves |
| 3 a) some | b) the other | c) any | d) anywhere |
| 4 a) somewhere | b) everywhere | c) where | d) nowhere |
| 5 a) some | b) something | c) any | d) few |
| 6 a) enough | b) too little | c) a lot | d) much |
| 7 a) many | b) less | c) much | d) few |
| 8 a) some | b) any | c) a few | d) many |
| 9 a) the rest of the | b) most | c) some other | d) another |
| 10 a) the other | b) the rest of | c) a few | d) another |
| 11 a) no | b) nothing | c) neither | d) either |
| 12 a) other | b) another | c) either | d) both |
| 13 a) another | b) the other | c) some | d) some other |
| 14 a) not | b) no | c) nothing | d) neither |

4B a) Sandra heard on the radio programme "The Recipe of the Day", a recipe for low-fat muffins. Sandra wrote down the recipe and cooked the muffins. However, they were not good at all.

 Listen to the extract from the programme "The Recipe of the Day", find three mistakes in Sandra's recipe and then correct them.

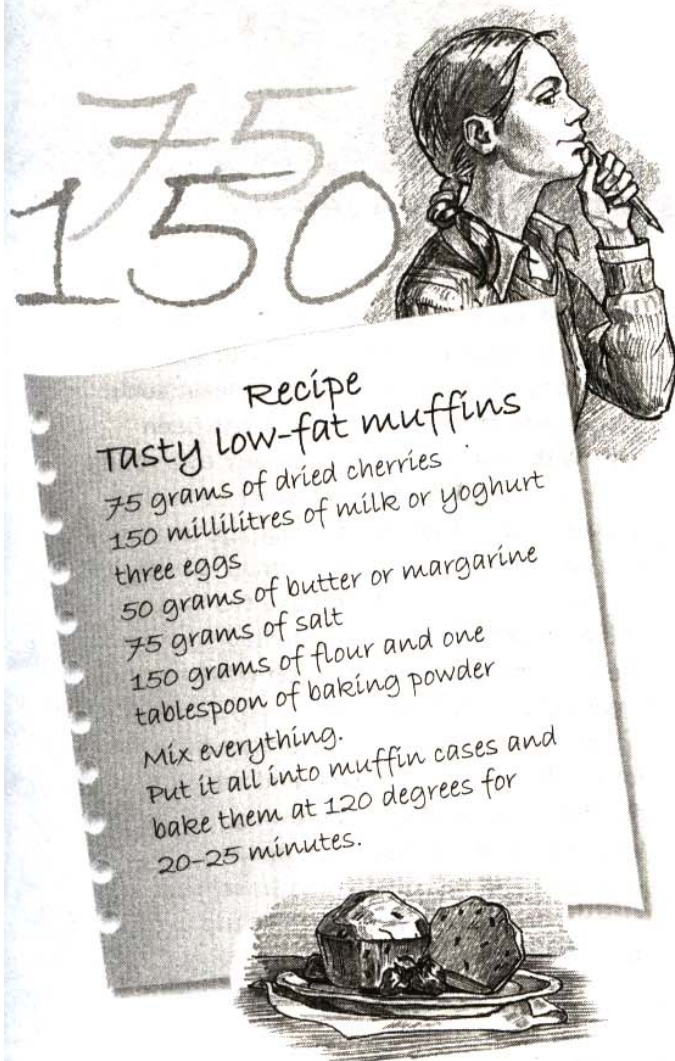
 b) Read the instructions and make up a dialogue.

Student A: Teach a foreign friend how to cook some dish from your national cuisine. Give clear instructions on cooking.

Student B: React to show that you are following the speaker and ask questions to clarify the instructions.

A: Take some / lots of / a couple of / half a kilo of...
 Add some...
 Stir it carefully.
 Mix it with...
 Slice some...
 Beat the stuff with a mixer.
 Put it into the oven for 20 minutes.
 Bake it at 200 degrees for 20-25 minutes.
 Serve it hot / chilled / with source / with cream, etc.

B: Right...
 I see...
 Sorry, I didn't catch that.
 Should I...
 Do you mean that I should...
 Can I use... instead of...
 What do you mean by "..."?
 I'll certainly try to cook it when I'm back home.
 My family will be delighted to try this dish.



Part I

Listen to the announcements and circle the right sentences. You will listen to the recording twice. Then transfer your answers to the table.

- A 1 If passengers flying to Washington return their tickets in half an hour, they can get their money back.
- 2 The boarding for the flight to Washington may be announced in thirty minutes.
- B 1 The time of flight J 48 for Paris has been changed. The plane will take off at 8 o'clock.
- 2 Passengers of flight J 48 should go to gate number eight.
- C 1 It's very easy to get from Florence Airport to Florence Railway station by bus. The buses leave every half-hour.
- 2 It's not far from Florence Airport to Florence Railway station, but the busses go there only once every six hours.
- D 1 If you are not sure where to get off, you can ask the bus driver.
- 2 Passengers are not allowed to ask the bus driver any questions.

Letter	A	B	C	D
Number				



Part II

Read the text and do the tasks below.

Is insurance necessary for a traveller?

- 1 Agencies provide you with different insurances: you can get a life insurance and accident insurance, car insurance and boat insurance, homeowners insurance and travel insurance, and lots of other kinds of insurance policies. Why do people buy insurance policies? For example, why do they buy travel insurance when they go abroad?
- 2 This is what Adam Brown, the owner of the insurance agency "Safe Travel" says: "When we travel, we can face some unexpected risks. First of all, we can get ill or can have an accident while travelling. The risk is rather high, especially in exotic countries. There are exotic diseases, and snakes and mosquitoes inhabit the most beautiful islands. So, if you become ill or injured, your travel insurance will provide financial support. That is, the agency will pay for your treatment.
- 3 Then your luggage can be lost while travelling, and, unfortunately, this happens a lot. Can you imagine your life in a foreign city without even the most essential clothes and personal things? If your luggage is lost or damaged, your travel insurance will financially cover at least some percentage of the property that has been lost. With that money you can buy everything necessary and your holiday won't be ruined.
- 4 And last but not least, your luggage or money can be stolen. It's not a very good idea to wait till the police find it. It can take too much time. The agency will pay for the damage done and, then, let the police do their job while you are enjoying your holiday."
- 5 Adam Brown has been in insurance business for more than fifteen years, and the number of his clients is growing. It's growing, he thinks, because when people are on holiday, they want rest and relaxation, and travel insurance helps them relax and enjoy their trip even if something goes wrong.

1 Find out which paragraph contains the following information.

Write letters a) – f) in the correct box. There is one extra letter you don't need to use.

- a) the way insurance policy can help when luggage is lost
- b) different kinds of insurance policies
- c) medical care provided by an insurance agency
- d) insurance policy for the damage caused by fire and flood
- e) Adam Brown's success in the insurance business
- f) the way insurance policy can help when luggage is stolen.

Passage	1	2	3	4	5
Letter					

2 Fill in the gaps with appropriate words from the text. Do not write more than one word in each gap. Then transfer your answers to the table.

Nowadays different people buy different _____ (1) policies. People who own cars buy car insurance, people who own flats and houses buy _____ (2) insurance, and for people, who travel a lot, travel insurance is highly recommended.

When we travel, something can go wrong and we have to face some _____ (3) risks. We can get ill, or our luggage can be _____ (4) or damaged or even

stolen. Most people buy travel insurance from travel agencies because they want to have some _____ (5) during their vacations and don't want to worry about anything.

Number	Words
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Part III

Choose the best option. Write the correct letter in each gap. Transfer your answers to the table.

How to spot a tourist in the crowd?

Tourists differ from _____ (1) people. You _____ (2) listen to the language they speak to find out that they are from some other country. When waking along the street, they look around as if they had never seen _____ (3) like that before. They take photos of every monument on their way, and it doesn't matter to them that _____ (4) the monuments look pretty ugly. _____ (5) they see a policeman, they try to take a photo of him, and they enjoy taking photos of _____ (6), too. If there are no people around to help them, they use the automatic mode — put the camera down, run to the place the camera is aimed at, and give it a big energetic smile.

Tourists also like talking to locals. Even those who _____ (7) hardly say a few words in the language of the country seem to enjoy conversations with locals very much. _____ (8) tourists are cheerful and curious and often feel happy about things which local people don't notice at all.



- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 a) other | b) another | c) others | d) those |
| 2 a) mustn't | b) shouldn't | c) cannot | d) don't need to |
| 3 a) anything | b) something | c) everything | d) nothing |
| 4 a) some | b) any | c) some of | d) any of |
| 5 a) Whatever | b) However | c) Whoever | d) Whenever |
| 6 a) they | b) them | c) theirs | d) themselves |
| 7 a) can | b) must | c) should | d) have to |
| 8 a) Others | b) Most | c) Another | d) The rest of the |

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Letter								

Part IV

You've read in a local newspaper that a new airport is going to be constructed just near your city / town / village. Write a letter to the newspaper. Follow the guidelines:

- either support the idea of building the airport or express your disagreement
- give some arguments to support your point of view
- give some arguments against it (if any)
- confirm your point of view.

You should write 60 words at least.

...the authorities plan to construct a big international airport nearby. The airport is going to be a busy one. Planes will be taking off and landing every five minutes. The construction of the airport will give people new jobs and will considerably improve the quality of life. The region will enjoy new business and political opportunities.

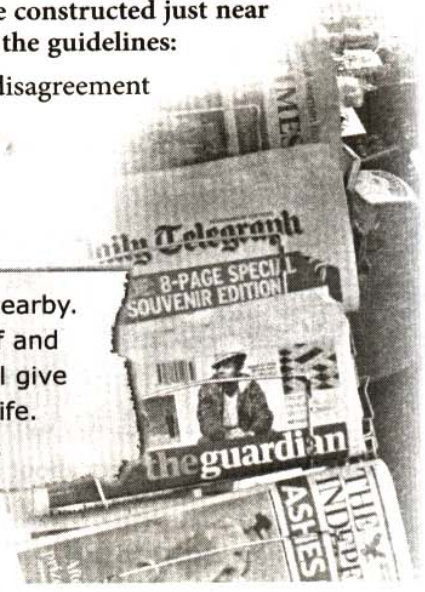
You can start the letter like this:

Dear Editor,

I've just read the information / news about... _____

Sincerely,

(your name)



Work in pairs. Read the instructions and make up a dialogue.

Student 1	Student 2
<p>You are a foreign tourist. You are travelling on your own. You want to know what interesting places there are in this city / town / village and how you can get there.</p> <p>Find someone who speaks English and ask him or her for information.</p> <p>You start the conversation.</p>	<p>You are a little bit surprised when a foreigner comes up to you in the street, but you try to be helpful and give him or her some advice about places which are worth seeing. You should give a brief description of one or two places and explain how to get there.</p>

The maximum score for Parts I–III is 22.

Your score is...

0–10	11–16	17–22
We recommend you to spend a lot of time improving your English. Otherwise you are unlikely to do successfully in your exam.	It's not bad. However, there is a lot you need to work on. Have more practice. Otherwise you may have difficulty in your exam.	Well done. Keep practising and you'll have a good chance of success in your exam.

Parts IV–V are evaluated by your teacher.

WARM-UP 2

1A Listen to two people talking about their travelling experiences. What went wrong in each case? Circle the correct letter. You will listen to the recording twice.

- The girl was having a holiday
 - at the seaside.
 - in the mountains.
 - in the desert.
- When the girl arrived, it was
 - cold and windy.
 - warm and cloudy.
 - sunny and hot.
- The girl didn't feel well because
 - she had caught a cold when swimming in the sea.
 - she had eaten some spoilt tomato salad.
 - she had spent too much time in the sun.
- The young man
 - doesn't do any sport.
 - prefers winter sports.
 - enjoys swimming.
- Usually he skies
 - not far from home.
 - in some mountain resort.
 - in the Himalayas.
- The young man spent most of his holiday indoors because
 - he was ill.
 - he didn't have appropriate clothes.
 - he enjoyed indoor activities.
- The man's luggage
 - was lost.
 - was stolen.
 - was damaged.



1B Explain why things went wrong. Use past perfect in each sentence. Take turns in reading the sentences and make up a chain "scary story".



Things that went wrong	Why they went wrong
She was late for the flight because	to get stuck in a traffic jam
She had to return home from the airport because	to leave her tickets on the coffee table
She couldn't find her suitcase in the baggage reclaim because	not to label it
She didn't call her friend on the arrival because	to lose the mobile phone
She got lost in the city because	not to buy a map
She couldn't check in in the hotel because	to lose the passport
She got cold because	not to put on a coat
She was happy to be back home because	to have an awful holiday

2A Read the text and fill in the articles if necessary.

The Ice Hotel

The Ice Hotel in Quebec, Canada is only open from _____ (1) January to _____ (2) April. You can't stay there in summer and autumn because _____ (3) hotel is made of _____ (4) ice and snow and is recreated for every season. Everything inside is made of snow and ice too. There are ice rooms for _____ (5) guests, _____ (6) ice chapel, _____ (7) ice bar and even _____ (8) ice gallery with _____ (9) ice sculptures. Canada is a cold country and _____ (10) temperature outside often falls as low as -30° Celsius. However, inside the hotel it's relatively warm — the constant temperature is about -3° Celsius. People often bring kids of all ages and stay overnight. They sleep in ice rooms in _____ (11) special sleeping bags. And all types of activities like skiing, ice fishing and dog sledging are available at _____ (12) daytime.



2B a) Work in pairs. Make up questions to match the Ice Hotel administrator's answers.

Questions	Administrator's answers
1	1 There are thirty two rooms in the hotel.
2	2 The best way to get here from the airport is by taxi.
3	3 The check-in time is 3 p.m.
4	4 The check-out time is 9 a.m.
5	5 Yes, we serve a hot breakfast in the morning.
6	6 Sorry, but you can't book a room for May. The hotel will melt down and disappear by that time.
7	7 Tourists can stay as long as they like, but we don't recommend staying longer than one night.



b) You want to book a room in the Ice Hotel. Write a letter to ask for some additional information. You can make use of the questions above, or ask for any other information.

Useful language

I would also like to know... / I would be grateful for some additional information about... / I would be grateful if you could...



Dear Sir or Madam,
 I saw the information about the Ice Hotel in the Internet and would like to book a room there for (date). _____

Faithfully,

 (your name)

3A Read the information about some accommodation options for people who study abroad.

Circle the right answers.

- a) True — if the statement agrees with the information in the text.
- b) False — if the statement contradicts the text.
- c) Not Given — if there is no information in the text.

When studying abroad, lots of students live in homestay accommodation. Homestay means staying with a local family, which gives students a very good opportunity to learn and practise their English in everyday situations. Daily communication with local people also helps you understand the culture of the country. If you stay with a family, you have a private room with necessary furniture: a bed, a table or a desk, and a wardrobe for your clothes. You have meals (breakfast and dinner) with the family.

It's natural that when you stay with a family, you have to observe some rules of co-existence. They could be like these:

- a) Behave like a member of the family (which means you should keep your room tidy and help with housework).
- b) Wash and iron your clothes. And don't forget to ask your hosts if you can use the washing machine.
- c) Do not use the bathroom for too long. If you use the kitchen, do not forget to wash the dishes after it.
- d) Speak English as much as possible. Be polite and friendly with everyone in the family.
- e) Never invite your friends without asking for permission.
- f) Remember that you should come home by the appointed hour in the evening. Don't stay out till late hours.

Staying in a youth hostel is another option for students studying abroad. You can have a single room or can share a room with one or two other students. The kitchen and the bathroom are usually used on a shared basis. That's why it's very important to keep them clean and tidy. You can cook meals yourself or eat in a students' café.

In the youth hostel you can meet lots of new friends from different countries. They'll possibly help you with your lessons and you can have lots of fun together. Youth hostels also tend to have more of a party atmosphere and often organise entertainment to help you make friends and enjoy your stay. There are usually opportunities for doing sports. For example, you can hire a bicycle or play games in the sports grounds. Staying in a youth hostel is usually less expensive than other options.



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TEST 2

Part I

☑ Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Don't write more than three words for each answer. You will listen to the recording twice.



1 What organisation is the man calling to?

2 Is he going to travel alone?

3 Where is he flying from?

4 Does he need single or return tickets?

5 What date is he going to be back?

6 Does the time of the flights suit the man?



Part II

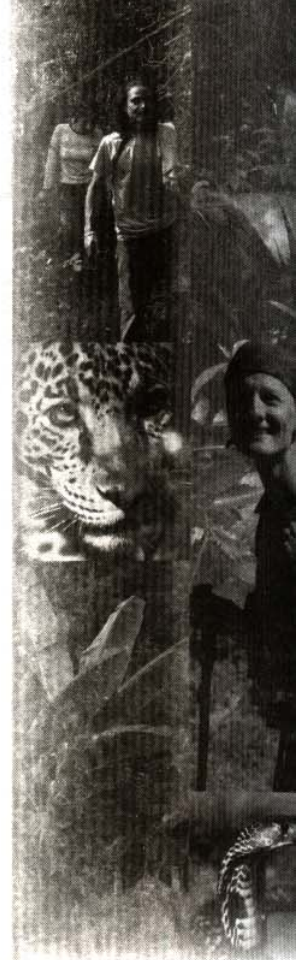
Read the text and fill in the gaps with sentences A — D. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box. There is one extra sentence you will not need. Transfer your answers to the table below.

Is travelling dangerous?

When we read about famous travellers, we often admire those brave, courageous and resourceful people. Travelling has always been dangerous and it will always be. People travelling in the jungle can be stung by mosquitoes, bitten by spiders and snakes or killed by tigers or leopards. In the rivers they can be eaten by crocodiles, and in the sea — attacked by sharks.

It's logical enough that we try to protect ourselves from our dangerous neighbours. We use different weapons, technical devices and modern technologies against them, which makes travelling much safer. 1. Loads of cars poison the air, water and earth. Planes delivering passengers from one continent to another damage the ozone layer of the atmosphere. Millions of tons of gas, oil, and coal burnt on the planet for travelling purposes destroy the rainforests and add to the greenhouse effect. 2.

“OK, someone can say, what's bad about that? Winters will get shorter and summers will be longer. Soon we'll be enjoying a warmer climate and most people will feel happy about it”. Nothing of the kind! The greenhouse effect will raise the temperature slightly, but it will be enough for icebergs and icecaps of the Antarctic to start melting. Ice melting, in its turn, will raise the ocean level, and some regions, densely inhabited now, may disappear under the water. It





will break the balance on the Earth, will change the climate, and will drive lots of plants and animals to extinction 3. People are part of nature and can't escape the global disaster.

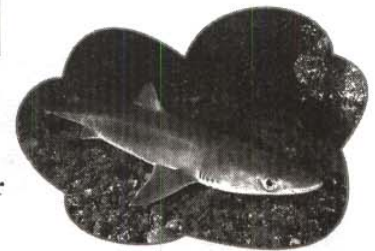
Does everything said above mean that we should stop travelling and should spend our lives in the places where we were born? Certainly not. People can't do without travelling. However, we should consider safer transportation means. Safer not only for people, but for nature too. The fragile world we live in deserves love and care.

- A. The latter means that the polluted atmosphere keeps warmth better, which makes the average temperature on the planet higher.
- B. This chain of changes will affect our life dramatically.
- C. People should do more to protect the environment.
- D. However, few people ever think about how dangerous our travelling is for animals and nature.

Number	1	2	3
Letter			

Part III

Choose the right option. Write the correct letter in each gap. Transfer your answers to the table.



Sharks have always been depicted as cruel and murderous creatures. Lots of feature films _____ (1) to demonstrate how dangerous to people they are. Though some kinds of sharks can really attack people, the number of people _____ (2) or killed by sharks is very small. Marine biologists insist that most sharks are _____ (3) to people. Along with that, the shark is one of the most ancient creatures of the world, and it should _____ (4) by all countries.

One of the sharks which has recently been added to the Red List is the dog-fish or the dumb gulper shark. It is one of Australia's rarest deepwater sharks. The average length of an adult shark is one meter forty centimeters, _____ (5) it can live up to forty years. It is not dangerous to people _____ (6) people are a real danger to it. The dog-fish population _____ (7) down by 99 percent over the past 20 years.

The trouble of the shark is that its oil (fat) is widely used in cosmetics for producing face and hand creams and in dietary food. People fish it illegally for the oil. Scientists say that if fishing is not stopped immediately, the dog-fish _____ (8) into the list of extinct creatures very soon.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a) shoot | b) shot | c) have shot | d) have been shot |
| 2 a) injure | b) injured | c) injuring | d) injury |
| 3 a) harm | b) harmed | c) harmless | d) unharmed |
| 4 a) protect | b) be protected | c) was protected | d) will be protected |
| 5 a) and | b) that | c) or | d) though |
| 6 a) and | b) besides | c) because | d) but |
| 7 a) falls | b) fell | c) has fallen | d) had fallen |
| 8 a) will include | b) will be included | c) has been included | d) was included |

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Letter								

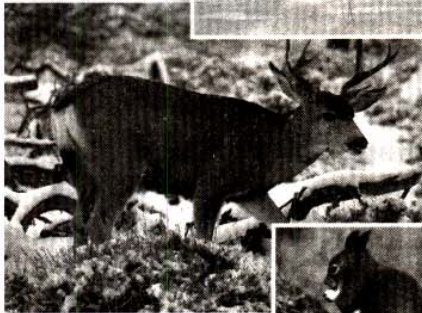
Part IV

Talk about any animal which lives in your region.

Speak about

- its appearance
- the area / places where it lives
- its lifestyle and habits.

You should speak for at least 1 minute.



Part V

Read the Internet advertisement of a youth hostel. Write an e-mail to inquire about the following details:

- the price for a shared room¹ (per person)
- furniture in the room
- sports centres and other facilities.


You should write at least 60 words.

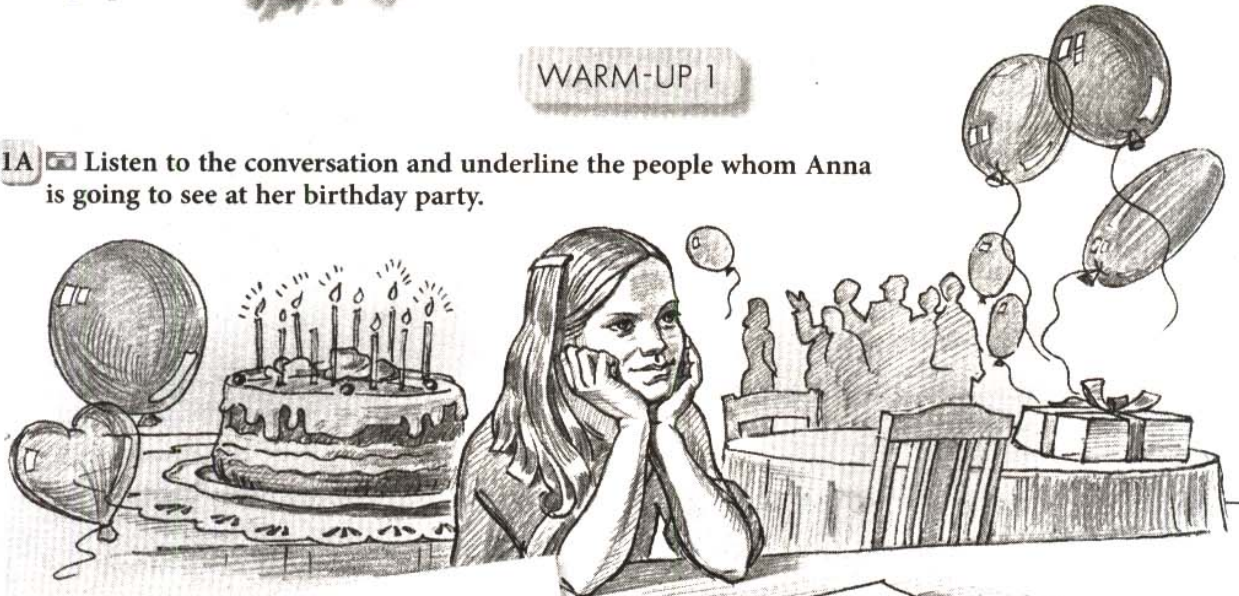
¹ a shared room — a room in a hostel where more than two people can stay

UNIT 3

Can we learn to live in peace?

WARM-UP 1

1A  Listen to the conversation and underline the people whom Anna is going to see at her birthday party.



The list

- 1 Anna's mum
- 2 Anna's dad
- 3 Grandmother Julia
- 4 Grandmother Catherine
- 5 Uncle George
- 6 Aunt Polly
- 7 Anna's cousin Tommy
- 8 Anna's cousin Alexander
- 9 Anna's friend Allan
- 10 Anna's friend Angela
- 11 Mary (a neighbour)

1B Talk about the best birthday you've ever had. Speak at least for a minute and a half. Use the guidelines:

- when it was (how many years ago)
- who was the first to say "Happy Birthday" to you
- what you did during that day
- if you arranged a party or not
- if you invited anybody to the party
- what presents you got if any
- which presents or activities of the day you enjoyed best of all.

2A Read the text and complete the sentences below. Circle the correct option for each sentence.

Useful language

It happened when Uncle Ron, my mother's distant relative, come to our town on some business and stayed with us. It was difficult to say how old he was. He was not young, but he wasn't old either. His face was wrinkled, but he was sporty, upright and energetic. There was something about him which made me think of Arthur the King and his knights.

He was pretty busy all the time and we didn't see much of him. He had lots of business meetings somewhere in the city and usually came home quite late. That's why I was surprised when I saw him in our sitting room early in the afternoon.

It wasn't one of my best days, and I didn't feel like entertaining guests. Uncle Ron sensed that and didn't ask any questions. Instead, he suggested having lunch together. Over the desert I told him everything. I was facing a bunch of problems. First of all, the neighbours complained to my parents that I had been rude to them. I didn't mean to be rude at all. They just took it all wrong. Then I quarreled with my classmate, who said I was a bully. But the worst was my elder sister. She was only a year and a half older than me, but never missed a chance to demonstrate that she didn't think much of me. When she was with her friends, she didn't let me take part in their conversations, saying that I was too rude and ill-bred to join the select. She never allowed me to borrow her books or disks, and said that I wouldn't understand that stuff anyway. To me it was discrimination, wouldn't it be to you?

Uncle Ron was a nice person to talk with. He listened, he didn't interrupt, and he didn't criticise. He was all concern and respect.

"Well, I'm sure that she loves you", he said at last. "But you don't listen to each other. Let's try to get her to listen to you."

"But she won't! She never does! Just today I wanted to take her digital audio player... I wanted to borrow it, for a while... And she called me a thief, and shouted at me!"

"Try again, but ask for permission first", and Uncle Ron wrote down a few lines on a page from his pad. "Learn this," he handed me the paper. "Learn this by heart".

When I entered Julia's room, she was listening to music and had her headphones on. Her look didn't promise a warm welcome.

"I wonder if I could ask you for a favour," I said quietly. "Could I borrow your player for a while, if you aren't going to use it tonight?"

Julia stared at me in astonishment, evidently trying hard to comprehend the meaning of my words.

"Yes," she muttered at last in a low voice. "You can certainly take it. Here you are."

It worked! I tried the magic phrase several times, and it always worked! Then I asked Uncle Ron to write down a couple of other useful phrases for me, and little by little I got into the habit of using polite language. It really makes life easier!



- 1 Uncle Ron
 - a) came to visit the family because he missed them.
 - b) came on some business and stayed with the family.
 - c) came on business and stayed at a hotel.
- 2 Uncle Ron
 - a) spent much time with the family.
 - b) always had meals with the family.
 - c) spent most of his time in the city.
- 3 The narrator was upset because
 - a) he had low grades at school.
 - b) Uncle Ron annoyed him.
 - c) he had quarreled with his sister again.
- 4 Uncle Ron thought that the sister didn't listen to her brother because
 - a) she didn't love him.
 - b) he used rude language.
 - c) she was very busy and had no time for him.
- 5 When the narrator used Uncle Ron's "magic language", his sister felt
 - a) very much surprised.
 - b) irritated.
 - c) guilty.
- 6 The narrator found out that polite language
 - a) helps solve problems.
 - b) is useless in modern life.
 - c) is never used by teenagers.

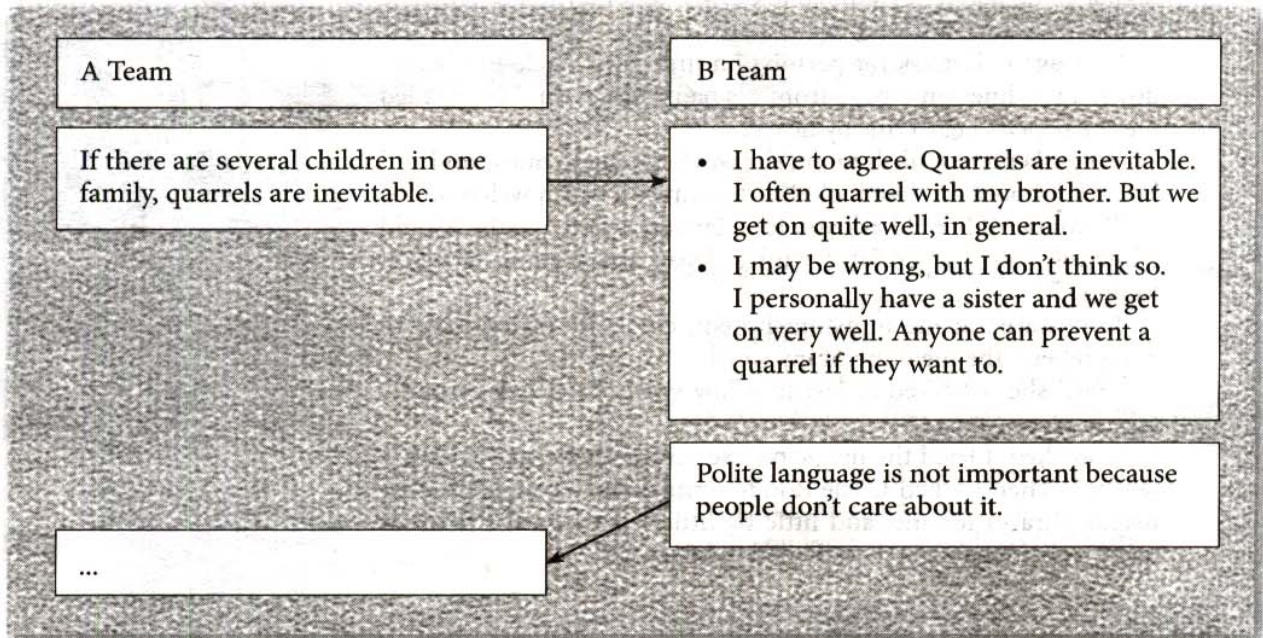
2B Work in groups. Split into two teams. A player from the first team reads the first statement. The second team have one minute to discuss the answer and appoint a person to speak. They should

- either agree and say something to support the statement
- or disagree and provide counterarguments.

Then a player from the second team reads the second statement and the procedure repeats.

- 1 If there are several children in one family, the quarrels are inevitable.
- 2 Polite language is not important because people don't care about it.
- 3 It's impossible to be polite nowadays as most people around you are rather rude.
- 4 We shouldn't criticise other people for using rude words.
- 5 Being polite helps prevent most conflicts.
- 6 People should be fined for using rude words.
- 7 Rude language helps get what you want.
- 8 Parents should teach their children to use polite language and punish them for rude language.

Sample answer



Useful language

This is quite right.
I agree with that...
There is something in your words, but...
I feel strongly against it.
Sorry, but I've got my own idea about it.

TEST 1

Part I

Listen to the interview and complete the sentences below. Write the correct letter for each sentence. You will listen to the recording twice. Then transfer your answers to the table.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 The conversation is taking place</p> <p>a) in a café.</p> <p>b) in a radio studio.</p> <p>c) in a TV studio.</p> <p>2 Wendy and Bill are interviewed in their own studio because</p> <p>a) it's their fourth wedding anniversary.</p> <p>b) there are four people in their team now.</p> <p>c) their studio was set up four years ago.</p> <p>3 The Magic Wave was nominated for</p> <p>a) the most positive radio station.</p> <p>b) the most entertaining radio station.</p> <p>c) the most realistic radio station.</p> | <p>4 Wendy and Bill</p> <p>a) never speak about bad news.</p> <p>b) try to avoid talking about tragedies of all kinds.</p> <p>c) present both good and bad news.</p> <p>5 When they speak about a disaster they concentrate on</p> <p>a) the horror and pain of the people.</p> <p>b) the details of the tragedy.</p> <p>c) how it can be avoided in the future.</p> |
|---|--|

Number	1	2	3	4	5
Letter					

Part II

Read the article and fill in the gaps with sentences A–E. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box. There is one extra sentence you will not need. Transfer your answers to the table.

Sandwich generation

There are different families in terms of size and number of generations. There are so-called nuclear families, which consist of parents and dependent children, that is, children who are not old enough to take care of themselves in financial terms. There are also extended families, which also include grandmothers and grandfathers, sometimes even aunts and uncles with their spouses¹ and kids. They all live together and form one household.

In the past, most families in Russia and other countries were extended families, and three or more generations used to live together. 1. The first refers, mainly, to the young generation — when young people become independent financially and are able to support themselves, they usually leave their parents' house. The latter is about elderly people — grandparents often want their own personal space too



¹ spouse [spaʊs] — супруг, супруга

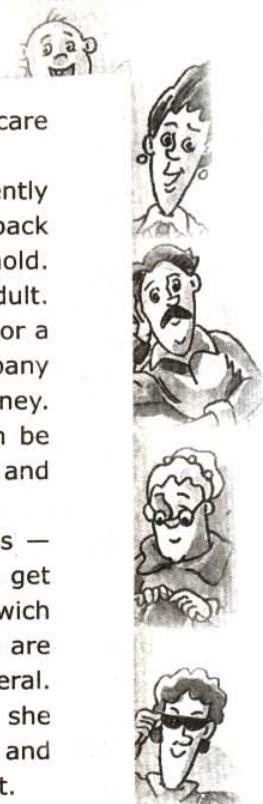
and live apart from their grown-up children as long as they are able to take care of themselves.

However, a new trend of the contemporary society has been spotted recently by western researchers. Statistics say that more and more people turn back to extended family lifestyle, when several generations live in one household. Young people tend to stay with their parents even when they become adult. Grandparents, who live longer than they used to, also prefer to share a flat or a house with their children and grandchildren, as they need support and company of other members of the family. But the main reason for that is, certainly, money.

2. It saves money and makes life easier as the household chores² can be distributed among several members of the family according to their likes and abilities.

Along with those indisputable advantages there are some disadvantages — different generations have different values, habits and interests, they often get on each other's nerves, which leads to conflicts. 3. A new term "the sandwich generation" has appeared to denote these people. The sandwich generation are those who take care of the elderly and the young, and rule the family in general.

4. Life is quite tough to her. To survive and to maintain a happy family she needs to exercise the extreme tolerance when looking after both children and parents. It would be nice of the other members of the family to appreciate it.



² chore — домашняя обязанность

- A. There should be someone who is able to resolve conflicts, bridge different interests and take care of others.
- B. Lots of people prefer extended family because it gives them comfort and support.
- C. Nowadays the situation is different and many people prefer living on their own, if, of course, they can afford it and if their health allows them to do it.
- D. In most cases this is the daughter of the elderly generation and the mother of the young generation.
- E. It's obvious that one big household is more economical than three little ones.

Number	1	2	3	4
Letter				

Part III

Fill in the gaps with the phrasal verbs from the box. Each verb can be used only once. Transfer your answers to the table.

We are a typical modern time family. As most contemporary families, ours is not large. I've always wanted to have a brother or a sister but my parents thought otherwise and I had to _____ (1) with the fact that I'm the only child in the family (which is not very nice indeed).

Fortunately, our grandmother lives with us. As my parents are always at work, we spend lots of time together. We _____ (2) with each other very well. She is a nice person to talk with

and she never _____ (3) my secrets. In spite of her age, she is very fit. She used to do sports and _____ (4) skiing only a few years ago. Few of my friends can boast of a granny like her! When my lessons are over, it's nice to think that granny is waiting for me at home and has already cooked something nice. I really can't _____ (5) her homemade apple pies and always ask her to make some.

Last summer I was going to the seaside with some friends and when we were about to _____ (6) for the railway station, my granny got ill, all of a sudden. It looked like a heart attack and we called an ambulance immediately. Certainly I had to _____ (7) the journey and take care of her. She _____ (8) her sickness quite soon, but that incident made me think of how much she means to me.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 a) put off | b) put up | c) put on | d) put down |
| 2 a) get on | b) get up | c) get through | d) get by |
| 3 a) gets up | b) gets down | c) gives in | d) gives away |
| 4 a) gave up | b) threw away | c) took away | d) moved up |
| 5 a) keep up | b) make up | c) run out | d) do without |
| 6 a) set up | b) get by | c) get on | d) set off |
| 7 a) put off | b) take off | c) put on | d) get on |
| 8 a) got up | b) got in | c) got over | d) got through |

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Letter								

Part IV

Write an essay on the topic:

Conflicts between children in one family cannot be avoided.

Use the guidelines

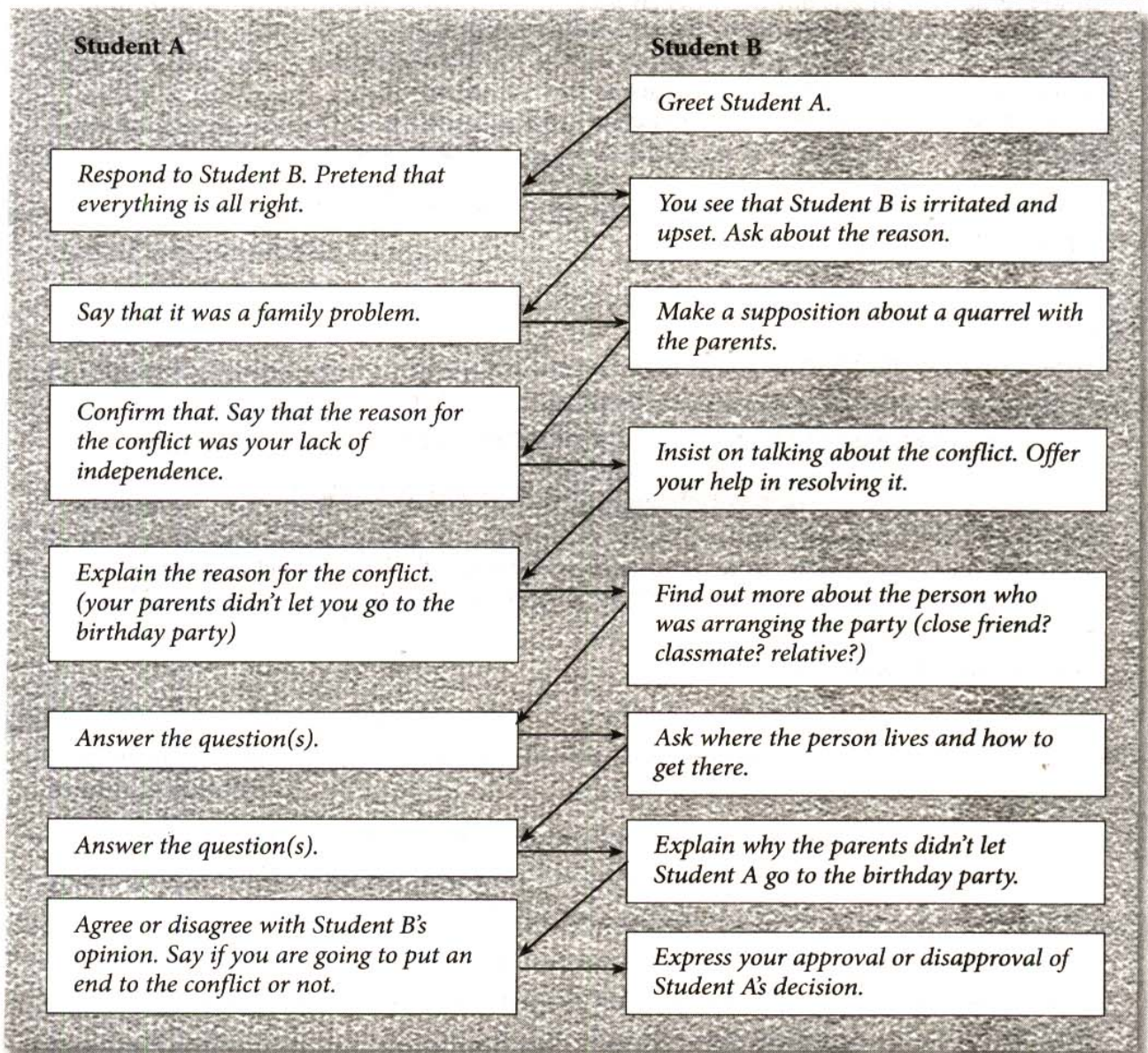
- present your point of view (write if you agree or disagree with the statement in general)
- give arguments or real life examples for your point of view and against it (if any)
- confirm your point of view.

Write at least 80 words.

Part V

Work in pairs. Study the situation in the box. Make up a dialogue on the situation. Follow the guidelines.

Student A goes to a disco and meets a new friend. The friend invites Student A to his / her birthday party. Student A doesn't remember the new friend's name, but has got his / her address. The address shows that the new friend lives quite far away, and Student A is not sure what transport to take to get there. Student A still wants to go to the party, but his parents don't allow him / her to do that. They quarrel. Student A looks upset. Student B tries to find out the reason. Student B starts the conversation.



The maximum score for Parts I–III is 17.
Your score is...

0–9	9–13	14–17
We recommend you to spend a lot of time improving your English. Otherwise you are unlikely to do successfully in your exam.	It's not bad. However, there is a lot you need to work on. Have more practice. Otherwise you may have difficulty in your exam.	Well done. Keep practising and you'll have a good chance of success in your exam.

Parts IV–V are evaluated by your teacher.

WARM-UP 2

1A Match parts of the sentences.

If we destroy all arms on the Earth,	they would understand each other much better.
If all people had equal amounts of money,	they would be less aggressive.
If all people spoke the same language,	they would feel more competent in politics and the world economy.
If people listened to classical music more,	we'll be able to understand them better.
If we learn more about other people's traditions,	we'll prevent wars.
If teenagers watched news on TV more often,	they wouldn't envy each other.

1B Work in small groups. Choose one of the statements you made up in the exercise above. Decide if you agree with it or not. Prepare at least two arguments to support your point of view. One person from each group should present the group's opinion.



2A 1) Max has just returned from a music contest. Listen to Max and his friend's conversation and circle the correct statement.

- The speakers are talking about how to become a famous musician.
- The speakers are talking about Max's impressions of the contest.
- The speakers are talking about the winners of the contest.

2) Listen to the conversation again and circle the correct answer.

- True — if the sentence agrees with the information.
- False — if it contradicts the information.
- Not Given — if there is no information on this in the conversation.

- Max has returned from a contest of young pianists.
 - True
 - False
 - Not Given
- Any musical instrument was allowed in the contest.
 - True
 - False
 - Not Given
- All participants of the contest were under eighteen.
 - True
 - False
 - Not Given
- The participants had some communication problems as they all spoke different languages.
 - True
 - False
 - Not Given

- 5 The participants came from different cultures and had different religious beliefs, but it never caused any problems.
a) True b) False c) Not Given
- 6 Max thinks that it would be great if all people were alike, as it would be easier to understand each other.
a) True b) False c) Not Given
- 7 The aboriginal guy was one of the best musicians at the contest.
a) True b) False c) Not Given

2B Work in groups. a) Prepare a presentation on the topic "Religious and cultural issues and armed conflicts". Talk about:

- 1) religious and cultural differences that can cause problems and even armed conflicts;
- 2) countries where conflicts happened in the past or are happening at the moment;
- 3) ways to resolve conflicts of this kind and prevent them in the future.

b) Prepare a presentation about any cultural or sports event (a music festival, a sports competition) which promotes ideas of tolerance and human values. Talk about:

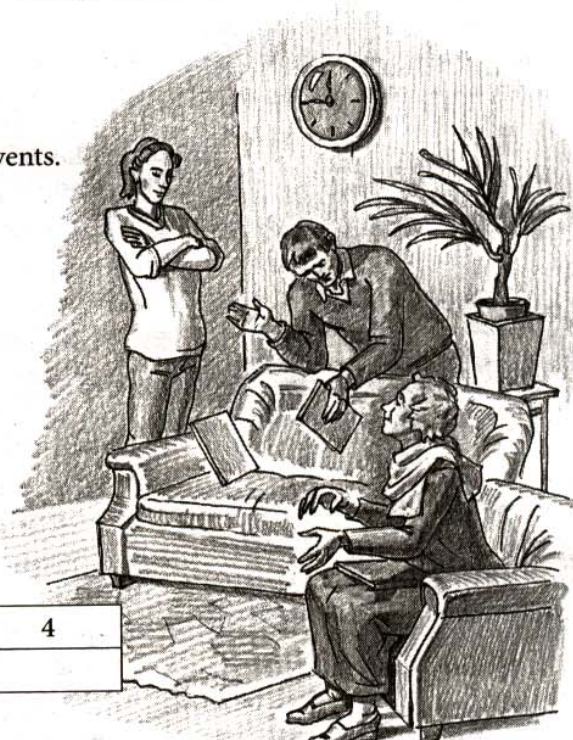
- kind of event, when and where it was held;
- the participants and the number of people who watched the event; the positive feelings it awoke;
- the reason why, in your opinion, events of this kind can help prevent wars and armed conflicts.

TEST 2


Part I

1 **1** Listen to the schoolteachers' conversation and complete the sentences below. Write the correct letter for each sentence. Transfer your answers to the table.

- 1 The teachers learnt about their students' poor knowledge of politics _____.
a) from the students' letter.
b) from a questionnaire.
c) from the exam results.
- 2 The teachers feel worried because _____.
a) the students know very little about political events.
b) the students need discipline in the classroom.
c) the students miss lectures.
- 3 To improve the situation, the teachers decided to arrange _____.
a) some lectures.
b) some lectures and project work.
c) some excursions to museums.
- 4 The teachers decided _____.
a) to make a list of topics for the lectures right in their meeting.
b) to discuss the topics with the students.
c) to let the students choose topics themselves.



Number	1	2	3	4
Letter				

2  Listen to the conversation again and tick the topics that the teachers are going to cover in their lectures. Write the numbers of those topics in the table.

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	reasons for conflicts
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	ways to prevent conflicts
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	separatist movement
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	political conflicts

5	<input type="checkbox"/>	discrimination against women
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	environmental problems
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	diversity
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	international economy and international cooperation

Numbers	
---------	--

Part II

1 Read the letter to the editor of a political journal and circle the right answer:

- a) True — if the statement agrees with the information.
- b) False — if the statement contradicts the information.
- c) Not Given — if there is no information.

Transfer the answers to the table.

Dear Editor,

We represent the Young Journalists Club and we would be happy to publish some of our articles in your journal. The topics we study refer to teenagers' life. We run different surveys and questionnaires which help understand what teenagers are interested in, what they care for, and what they are indifferent to. Most of our research is on political and cultural issues, and we want to find out how competent contemporary teenagers are in those topics. We certainly don't ignore environmental issues and human rights problems and try to display a wide diversity of views and opinions.

Lately we've been studying the TV topic, i.e.¹ what teenagers watch on TV and what TV programmes they enjoy. Forty teenagers, aged 14–16, were interviewed, and we got some curious results. Here are some of them.

About thirty-five percent of the interviewed said that they don't watch the news at all. "I don't watch the news," said Julia Smith, one of the typical representatives of that group, "they speak either about wars or terrorist attacks. If I watch it, I feel down and scared..., so... I don't watch it at all."

Sixty-five percent watch the news occasionally and randomly, and were not able to name any programme they trust. They confuse Presidents and Prime Ministers, and they are not

sure about the regions of armed conflicts, and don't know what the word "summit" means. However, about half of our respondents mentioned that they would like to feel more confident about political issues, and that it would be useful to have some classes on political literacy in the school curriculum.

The survey revealed some unexpected things. For example, most teenagers are not really keen on thrillers and action films. They say that they prefer point-and-shoot computer games to action films.

As for TV, about sixty percent of our respondents claim that they would like to see more educational, cultural and popular science films on TV. Scientific breakthroughs, new technologies, mysteries of the past and the present, ancient civilisations are very welcome. These topics have always been a great attraction for teenagers of all generations.

In conclusion we would like to thank you for the time you gave to our letter. If you find our topics of some interest to your journal and your readers, we would be happy to present the full texts of our projects and articles, and discuss our possible cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Martine Swift

President of the Young Journalists Club

¹ i.e. — сокр. от лат. id est; то есть

- 1 Club publish their articles in the journal on a regular basis.
a) True b) False c) Not Given
- 2 The young journalists have already published some of their articles in other journals and newspapers.
a) True b) False c) Not Given
- 3 The young journalists write about teenagers and topics related to them.
a) True b) False c) Not Given
- 4 Their research proved that most teenagers are very good at politics and know what's going on in the world.
a) True b) False c) Not Given
- 5 The young journalists never give names of the people they interview.
a) True b) False c) Not Given
- 6 The young journalists have got some ideas on how to make TV more interesting and useful for teenagers.
a) True b) False c) Not Given

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Letter						

- 2 Fill in the gaps with words from the text. Write no more than three words in each gap. Transfer your answers to the table.

The young journalists study how teenagers feel about political and cultural issues, environmental and _____ (1) problems. According to the letter, they present a wide _____ (2) of teenagers' opinions.

One of their latest researches was about TV. It was found out that about 35% of the teenagers who were interviewed, don't watch _____ (3) at all and aren't interested in politics. Most of the interviewed watch "the news" from time to time, and are not very confident about _____ (4) issues.

Surprisingly, teenagers don't like thrillers and action films very much. They prefer _____ (5) computer games.

The young journalists from the club want their articles to be published and want to discuss possible _____ (6) with the editor of the journal.

Number	Words
1	
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6	

Use the words at the end of the line in the appropriate form. Transfer your answers to the table.

I'm optimistic about our future!

Some people think that wars are _____ (1), and that people will always be fighting with each other. I'm more _____ (2) on this point. The process of _____ (3) is going rapidly and soon we may find ourselves living in one huge country. We'll be wearing the same clothes, listen



to the same music, and watch the same films. We certainly risk _____ (4) ethnic and cultural diversity, which is not good news, but, on the other hand, this means that there will be no grounds for _____ (5) and ethnic discrimination. There will be no borders which need _____ (6), so we'll be able to dismiss¹ the army. If the police work well and the law is fair and clever, we'll get rid

of criminals very easily. Former policemen may work as rescuers or firemen, as occasionally we will still have some _____ (7) natural disasters and catastrophes. _____ (8) former policemen can work in schools and it will prevent any _____ (9) or _____ (10) there.

avoid
optimist
integrate

lose

religion

protect

expect
alternative
fight
bully

¹dismiss — распускать, увольнять

Number	Words
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2	
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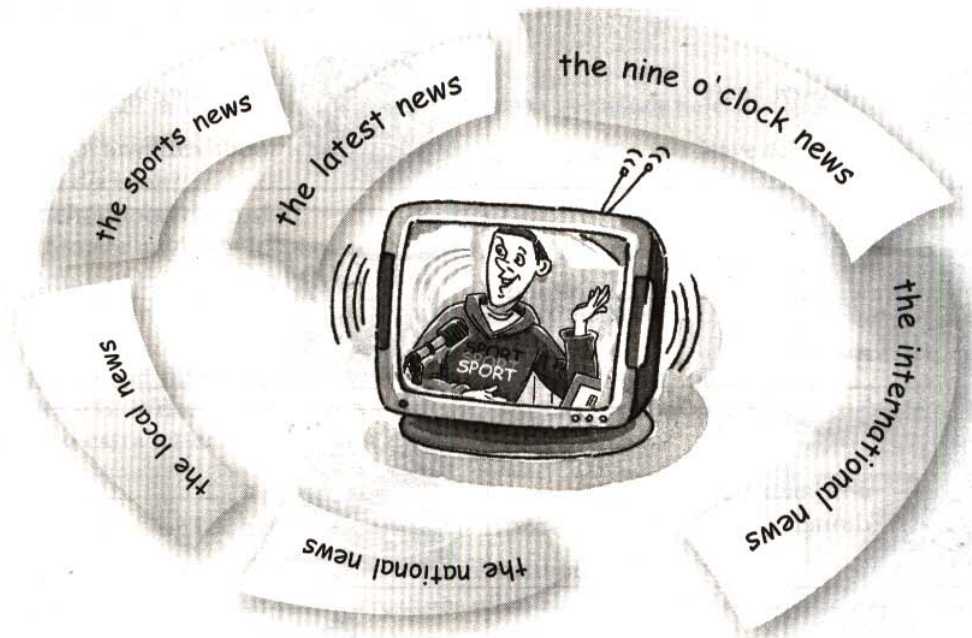
Part V

Speak about a political event, which has been on TV or in your city / town / village.

Use the guidelines:

- what kind of event it was (a meeting, a strike, a summit, etc.)
- when and where it took place
- what it was about (expressing solidarity, protesting against something; demanding something, attracting people's attention to some problem, discussing some tough economic or political situation)
- how you feel about it all (support one side, believe that each side is right in some way, don't care about it).

You should speak for 2 minutes at least.



The maximum score for Parts I–III is 30.

Your score is...

0–12	13–20	21–30
We recommend you to spend a lot of time improving your English. Otherwise you are unlikely to do successfully in your exam.	It's not bad. However, there is a lot you need to work on. Have more practice. Otherwise you may have difficulty in your exam.	Well done. Keep practising and you'll have a good chance of success in your exam.

* Part I, task 2: you score one point for each right answer; if you tick a wrong box, you lose one point.




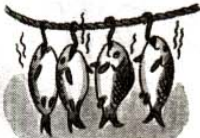








Parts IV–V are evaluated by your teacher.

UNIT 4 *Make your choice, make your life*

WARM-UP 1

1A Read through the words in the box. Use them in the form of Participle I (-ing form) and Participle II (the 3rd form) to complete the picture labels. The first one is done for you.

depress shock cook break frighten smoke

<p>1  a broken heart</p>	<p> breaking news</p>
<p>2  a _____ volcano</p>	<p> _____ fish</p>
<p>3  a woman _____ dinner</p>	<p> a _____ dinner</p>
<p>4  a _____ girl</p>	<p> a _____ girl</p>
<p>5  a _____ film</p>	<p> a _____ child</p>
<p>6  _____ weather</p>	<p> a lady feeling _____ about the weather</p>

1B Work in pairs. Tell your partner about a real or imaginary situation, when you felt shocked / frightened / delighted / depressed.

2A  Listen to the interview with Paul, a children's book illustrator, and circle the correct answers.

a) True — if the statement agrees with the information you hear.

b) False — if the statement contradicts the information.

1 Paul wanted to become a website designer when he was a little boy.

a) True b) False

2 Paul has always dreamt about a career of a children's book illustrator.

a) True b) False

3 When Paul graduated, he couldn't find a job and decided to draw pictures for children's magazines.

a) True b) False

4 Paul felt very irritated when his daughter draw pictures on the walls of her room.

a) True b) False

5 It was Paul's little daughter who inspired him to draw for kids.

a) True b) False

6 Now Paul takes his job very seriously.

a) True b) False

2B  Work in pairs. Talk in about your dream job. Use the questions below as guidelines.

- Have you got any idea about what you are going to do after you leave school?
- Is it a firm decision?
- Is it your childhood dream?
- Did anything or anybody inspire you to choose it?
- Do you think of this job as a career? Why?
- Are you doing anything now to make your dream come true?

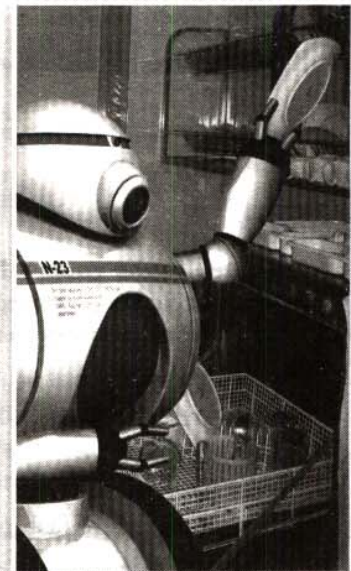
3A Read the article and fill in the gaps with the sentences and parts of sentences A — G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box. There are two extra letters you will not need.

Robot technologies in our home

There are lots of science fiction books and films about robots. Nice and humanlike metal and plastic creatures often become children's friends there. Robots learn how to distinguish between good and evil, and how to become a friend to a human being. To our surprise and delight we find out that robots are able to experience feelings — they can feel happy, upset, and even angry. [1] They can even risk their life, [2], for someone they love.

Is artificial intellect a pure fantasy or are there any scientific discoveries behind this idea? [3] What we know for sure is that robotics is a rapidly developing technology, and soon we can expect robots to enter our houses and stay there for a long time. It's already happening in Japan, where machines of all shapes and sizes are widely used. Besides being used in different industries, robots do lots of housework: they clean the house, serve tea and wash up after that. [4] These robots wake people up in the morning, inform them about the weather and ask questions about their health. The robots are able to recognise faces, keep eye contact and maintain conversations. In Japan, [5], humanoid robots have already become friends for lots of elderly people.

Robots for households are usually designed in a humanlike manner and resemble human beings — they have a head, arms and legs. Japanese scientists believe that in several years robots will be common in every household and feel very enthusiastic about it.



- A. in robots' terms they risk being destroyed or reprogrammed
- B. Amazing but robots can take care of disabled or aged people!
- C. Some rescue robots, which can dig deep after earthquakes, have already been created.
- D. It's still difficult to answer this question.
- E. We can see robots break the technological law of logic and rational to defend human beings.
- F. Elderly people often feel lonely and need some company.
- G. which has the largest percentage of aged people in the world

3B Work in groups. Read the sentences below and decide which suppositions might be realistic. Tick them. Then take turns in presenting suppositions to the rest of the class and say why it looks realistic / unrealistic. Give some arguments to support your point of view.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 In several years robot toys will be very popular in Russia, and most kids will have cyborg¹ friends. 2 Creating artificial intellect will become one of the main investigation lines for scientists all over the world. 3 Humanoid robots will be created in the near future, but they will be very expensive, and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> most people won't be able to have them at homes. 4 In the future humanoid robots will look like human beings, and it will be difficult to distinguish between people and robots. 5 Robots will learn how to experience feelings. They will suffer and will feel delighted, just like humans. |
|---|--|

¹cyborg ['saɪbɔ:ɡ] — киборг, существо с искусственным интеллектом

TEST 1

Part I

Listen to the guide talking about the Fashion Museum in Australia and complete the sentences below. Circle the correct letter for each sentence. You will listen to the recording twice. Then transfer your answers to the table.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Julia Green is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a waiter. b) a teacher. c) a guide. 2 The museum of fashion was set up by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) designers. b) students. c) local people. 3 The first collection, which was displayed in the museum, was a collection of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) cosmopolitan city dresses. b) traditional dresses. c) wedding dresses. 4 To make the first collection, the students <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) bought some dresses from local people. b) borrowed some dresses from other museums. c) found some dresses in their own houses. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 The students <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) always had to restore old dresses before exhibiting them in the museum. b) sometimes had to restore old dressed before exhibiting them in the museum. c) never restored old dresses before exhibiting them in the museum. 6 In the museum, any schoolchild can get some practical idea about <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) how to make school uniform more fashionable and attractive. b) how to avoid wearing uniform. c) how to make a uniform themselves. |
|--|--|

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Letter						

Part II

Read the advertisement and circle the right answers.

- a) True — if the statement agrees with the information in the advertisement.
- b) False — if the statement contradicts the information.
- c) Not Given — if there is no information.

Transfer the letters of your answers to the table.

Have you ever wondered about ancient civilisations? Have you ever been to archaeological sites and seen human settlements of the past? Do you believe that it can come true for you and your friends?

The World Association of Archaeologists arranges a new expedition to Central Asia. Fifty high school students will take part in research projects there. You can enjoy this rewarding experience too.

Who can apply?

Everyone who meets the following requirements:

- You should be a school, college or vocational school student.
- You should be 15 or over.
- You should be keen on archaeology (alternatively — history, geology, architecture, ecology).
- You should be fit and healthy to survive high temperatures.
- You should be a team-player and have a good character: be positive, environment friendly, and have a good sense of humour.
- You should be adventurous enough to spend your summer in the desert.

What can students do in this archaeological expedition?

Students can do a wide range of jobs: dig for items, restore items, and assist scientists and researchers. The Association provides them with all necessary tools and equipment, as well as clothes suitable for hot weather.

Where do the participants of the project live and what do they eat in the desert?

All participants of the project will be provided with food and fresh water. They will live in tents (four people usually share one tent). The Association guarantees professional medical care.

For further information and for an application form visit our web site www.archproject.com

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 The World Association of Archaeologists invites students to take part in the expedition to Central Asia.
a) True b) False c) Not Given</p> <p>2 Students have never taken part in the Association's expeditions before.
a) True b) False c) Not Given</p> <p>3 Any person who is over fifteen can apply for a place in the expedition.
a) True b) False c) Not Given</p> <p>4 There are no health requirements to the applicants.
a) True b) False c) Not Given</p> | <p>5 The participants don't need to worry about special clothes, as all necessary clothes will be provided.
a) True b) False c) Not Given</p> <p>6 People who want to take part in the expedition should be ready to live in tents.
a) True b) False c) Not Given</p> <p>7 In case of some disease or injury, professional doctors will take care of the students.
a) True b) False c) Not Given</p> <p>8 It is possible to apply online.
a) True b) False c) Not Given</p> |
|--|---|

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Letter								

Use the words at the end of the line in the appropriate form.

Do you believe that some jobs are more _____ (1) for men and some occupations are more appropriate for women? If you do, don't tell John Taylor about it! He is a teacher in a nursery school and loves his job very much.

suit

He took up that job as a temporary one, and at first he didn't take it _____ (2). Brining up and _____ (3) young

serious teach

children is a good job for women — this

is the stereotype. John applied for the job

_____ (4) because he needed

main

money and because he hadn't been able to find anything appropriate for several months. "It's a prejudice," says John Taylor, "to think that men

are not as good with little kids as women are. This prejudice _____ (5) many

courage

men from working in schools. It's only through experience that I found

out how interesting, _____ (6) and _____ (7)

demand reward

this job is. Kids can't forgive lies and indifference, they never justify

_____ (8) and unfairness. They bring me up too — every minute

betray

and every day. Very often I have a feeling as if I were taking an exam. A "good

guy" qualification exam! And I feel a great job _____ (9). Being

satisfy

a teacher is a job for clever, strong and _____ (10) men."

ambition



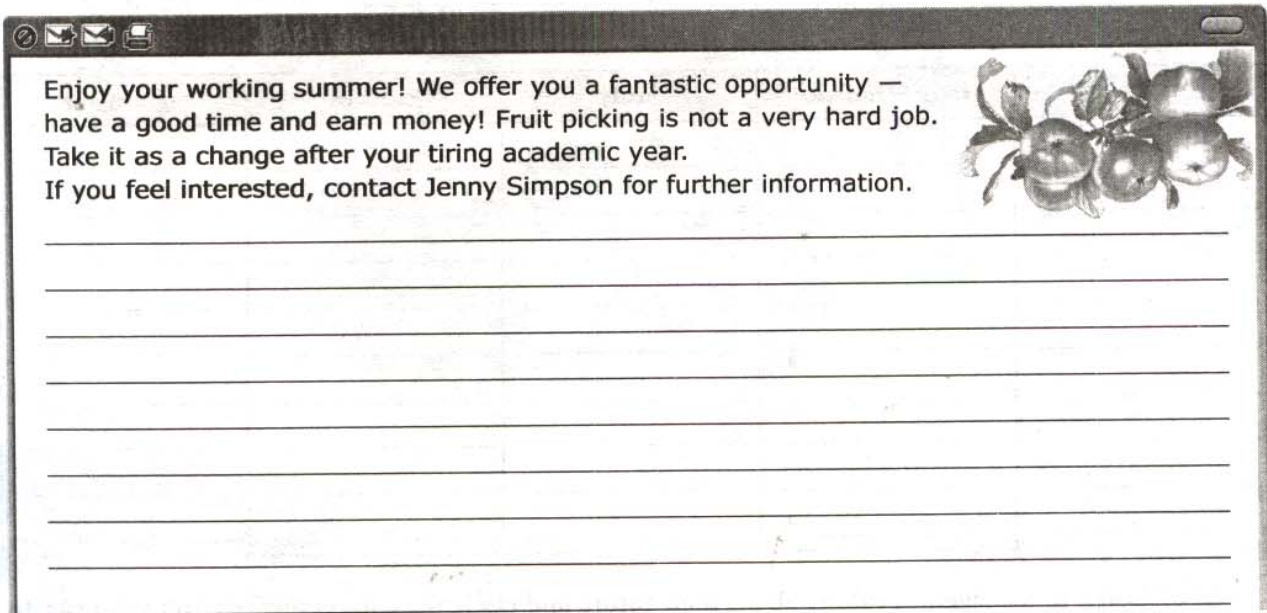
Number	Words
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Part IV


Read a brief advertisement about a summer job for teenagers. Write an e-mail to inquire about the following:

- working hours (how long?)
- accommodation (provide accommodation?)
- pay per week (how much?)

Write at least 60 words.



Enjoy your working summer! We offer you a fantastic opportunity — have a good time and earn money! Fruit picking is not a very hard job. Take it as a change after your tiring academic year. If you feel interested, contact Jenny Simpson for further information.



Part V

Read the statement and say if you agree or disagree with it. Explain why.

Each person should do some volunteer work for his community.

Use the guidelines:

- say if you agree or disagree with the statement; why?
- explain what volunteer work is
- say what kind of volunteer work you or people you know do
- say what volunteer work you would like to do.

You should speak for at least 2 minutes.

The maximum score for Parts I–III is 24.

Your score is...

0–12	13–19	20–24
We recommend you to spend a lot of time improving your English. Otherwise you are unlikely to do successfully in your exam.	It's not bad. However, there is a lot you need to work on. Have more practice. Otherwise you may have difficulty in your exam.	Well done. Keep practising and you'll have a good chance of success in your exam.

Parts IV–V are evaluated by your teacher.

WARM-UP 2

1A a) Read through the words and write them down into the columns they are likely to refer to. Share the results with the rest of the class.

pale outrageous fashionable old-fashioned energetic talkative wrinkled
 straight grey pretty casual pessimistic tanned ambitious wavy
 skinny fat thin bald weak tall sporty fit fresh elegant expensive
 eccentric optimistic caring family-loving

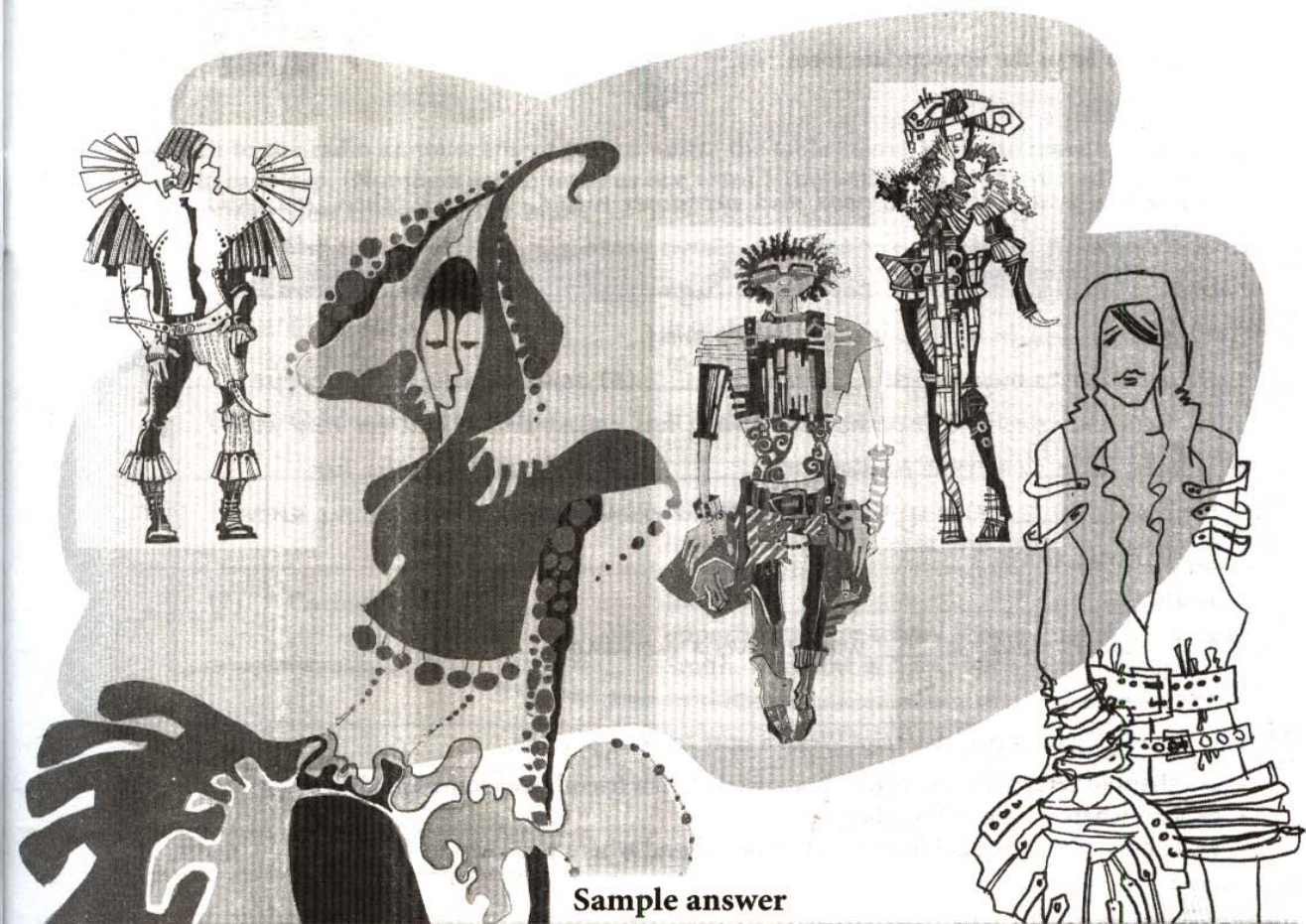
face	hair & hairdo	body	clothes	character

b) Listen to teenagers speaking about their future and circle the correct answer. You will listen to the recording twice.

- Speaker 1 is an ambitious person.
a) True b) False c) Not Given
- Speaker 1 values both family and career.
a) True b) False c) Not Given
- Speaker 2 wants to have a quiet life when she is old.
a) True b) False c) Not Given
- Speaker 2 thinks that people should look stylish and trendy when they are old.
a) True b) False c) Not Given
- Speaker 3 prefers city life to living in the country.
a) True b) False c) Not Given
- Speaker 3 thinks that he will be able to drive a car at 90.
a) True b) False c) Not Given

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Letter						

1B Work in pairs. Talk about the fashion and clothes people will be wearing in 2100.
 Student A asks a question.
 Student B responds and says if it is likely / unlikely / possible / impossible / unbelievable, etc.
 Then change it in turns.



Sample answer

Student A

Do you believe that there will be no fashion in 2100?

It is possible. There will be new smart technologies and people will make clothes from different materials.

Student B

I don't think so. People will always want to be elegant and smart.

Can you believe that all clothes will be made from oil and oil products?

Question starters

- Do you think that...
- Can you believe that...
- Is it possible that...
- Is it likely that...
- Would you believe that...

Ideas for questions

- everyone will be wearing uniform
- there will be no traditional clothes
- all clothes will be made of natural silk
- people will not wear fur clothes
- etc.

2A Use the verb *be* in the appropriate form.



Darling,

While I'm away, please be good and eat proper meals. In the kitchen you will find everything necessary for cooking. Some meat _____ (1) in the fridge. Cheese _____ (2) there too. Coffee and sugar _____ (3) in the cupboard. Salt _____ (4) in a blue jar on the top shelf.

If you need to buy anything, there _____ (5) some money on the coffee table, near the telephone. By the way Jenny has called and asked for help with her Maths. She says that Mathematics _____ (6) very difficult for her.

If there _____ (7) any news about your exam results, please let me know. I'll be back soon,

Mum

P.S. Flowers need _____ watered every morning!

2B You are leaving on a two-day trip. Write a note to your parents.

- ask them to return a book you've borrowed from a friend, and some CD disks
- explain where they can find them
- write how often your goldfish needs to be fed and where you keep its food.



TEST 2

Part 1

Listen to the radio announcement and complete the table below. Write no more than three words in each gap. (Numbers are counted as one word.) You will listen to the recording twice. Then transfer your answers to the table.

Time	Name of the programme	What the programme is about
_____ (1)	Local News	It is about _____ (2) events in the town.
_____ (3)	Gardener's Direct Line	It is about how to grow _____ (4) in the gardens.
8.00	_____ (5)	It is about the latest _____ (6) in which the local team took part.
_____ (7)	Carreer Ladder	It is about _____ (8) opportunities for school leavers, and about Wendy Smith, who now is doing her apprenticeship and is working as a _____ (9).
9.45	_____ (10)	

Number	Words
1	
2	
3	
4	
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7	
8	
9	
10	

Read the article and complete its summary. Fill in the words from the text. Don't write more than two words in each gap. Then transfer your answers to the table.

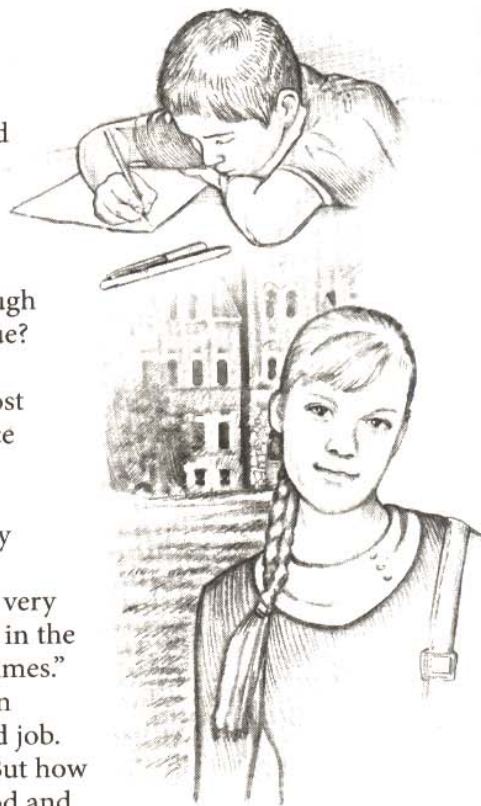
Is it easy to be young in the 21st century?

There is an opinion that youth is the best part of a person's life. What is it — a fact or a stereotype? Happy Youth supporters' arguments sound very convincing. According to them, when you are fifteen or sixteen, the future seems cloudless, the world around you is beautiful and friendly, and you feel strong and optimistic. Neither health nor other problems trouble you yet. You have the parents who protect and support you. You have friends who never betray you. Conflicts are certainly unavoidable, but they don't last long, and it's usually not a problem to survive through them. This is a conventional idea about young people. But is it true?

Psychologists insist that they have lots of work with teenagers. In their "happiest" years they have too many problems, and in most cases they don't know how to solve them. They lack life experience and are not self-confident enough. They are often too categorical and can't forgive other people's faults and mistakes. A quarrel or misunderstanding can lead to serious suffering. "I don't feel happy at all," says Jack Green, 14. "I have no friends. It always works the same. At first it seems that I've found a real friend, but then I feel very disappointed because he betrays me — tells silly stories about me in the school, or doesn't help when I need help. It has happened many times."

"The thing which worries me a lot is my future job," says Helen Carter, 15. "To have a good life in the future, I have to find a good job. If I want to find a good job, I have to get a good education first. But how am I supposed to choose my career line?! I don't know what's good and what's bad for me. I cannot make an informed choice. I need to make some decision about my education very soon and I feel awfully scared. What if I make a mistake and get an education for a wrong job? This means that I'll have to do the job which I don't like or even hate. This makes me feel sick."

On reading these words we, adults, realise that being young is not so easy. It's rather challenging to be a teenager of the 21st century, when the world changes so rapidly and people have to work very hard to keep pace with it¹. Who can help young people feel less stressed out and more self-confident? Who can provide them with information and advice? The answer, I suppose, is evident.



¹ to keep pace with somebody / something — идти наравне, успевать за кем-то или чем-то

The author of the article thinks that the opinion that the youth is the best part of human life may be true. He presents rather _____ (1) arguments for the idea. The strongest argument is that teenagers have fewer _____ (2) in comparison with adult people, let along the elderly. And it goes without saying that healthy people feel stronger, more energetic, more optimistic and consequently happier than people in poor health.

However, the author also presents some facts which do not go with the _____ (3) idea that “youth” and “happiness” are synonyms. Psychologists say that teenagers do have problems. Most of them are caused by their lack of _____ (4) and lack of self-confidence. Another typical teenage problem is that they cannot compromise. Looking for an ideal relationship they often feel bitterly _____ (5) with their friends who are not able to meet high requirements.

Worries about the future career add up to the teenager syndrome. It's extremely difficult for a 15–16 year old person to make an _____ (6), as they don't have enough information yet. At the end of the article the author concludes that being a teenager in our dynamic world is rather _____ (7). Adults should realise that teenagers often need their support and advice.

Number	Words
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

Part III

Choose the right option. Fill in the correct letter in each gap. Then transfer your answers to the table.

I _____ (1) that emergency call nearly midnight. A worried male voice informed the emergency service that his three kids _____ (2) not at home yet. The man explained that his two sons, Allan, 15, and Johnny, 13, and their twelve-year-old cousin Gabrielle _____ (3) for a bicycle ride and there was no sign of them yet. The man sounded very nervous, as he suspected that something _____ (4) to the boys. No doubt, our help _____ (5). I had to ask some questions to understand the details. It turned out that the kids liked to ride down the hills which were four kilometers away from their house. The rescue party headed right there.

The rescuers saw the boys soon. They _____ (6) the hill. They were walking very slowly. Two of them were helping the third boy — his leg _____ (7) and he was screaming with pain. Later he told us that they had been practising extreme cycling.

Unfortunately, things like that happen quite often. I _____ (8) for the emergency center for more than five years and have seen lots of kids suffering the consequences of their extremes. They often ignore safety rules, and get _____ (9) or worse. They cannot realise that without a very careful preparation any extreme sport is a _____ (10) activity.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a) receive | b) received | c) have received | d) had received |
| 2 a) are | b) was | c) were | d) had been |
| 3 a) left | b) was left | c) have left | d) had left |
| 4 a) happened | b) had happened | c) is happening | d) has happened |
| 5 a) needs | b) needed | c) is necessary | d) was necessary |
| 6 a) move down | b) are moving down | c) had moved down | d) were moving down |
| 7 a) was broken | b) has been broken | c) is broken | d) broke |
| 8 a) work | b) am working | c) was working | d) have been working |
| 9 a) injured | b) injure | c) injuring | d) be injured |
| 10 a) danger | b) dangerous | c) dangerously | d) endangered |

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Letter										

Part IV

Write an essay on the topic:

To keep the world's diversity people should wear traditional clothes most of the time.

Use the guidelines:

- write if you agree with the statement or not
- present some arguments and real life examples for your point of view
- present some arguments against your point of view (if any)
- confirm your point of view.

You should write 80 words at least.

Part V

Speak about your plans for the future. Use the questions as guidelines:

- Have you chosen the professional sphere you would like to work in?
- What characteristics of your future job are very important for you?
- What are you going to do to get the job? / What information do you need to make an informed choice, if you haven't chosen the job yet?

You should speak at least for two minutes.

The maximum score for Parts I-III is 27.

Your score is...

0-13	14-20	21-27
We recommend you to spend a lot of time improving your English. Otherwise you are unlikely to do successfully in your exam.	It's not bad. However, there is a lot you need to work on. Have more practice. Otherwise you may have difficulty in your exam.	Well done. Keep practising and you'll have a good chance of success in your exam.

Parts IV-V are evaluated by your teacher.