

Test yourself

I. Listen to the letter and answer the questions.

1. Who is the letter for?
2. Who is writing the letter?
3. Are these two people relatives?
4. Where is the person who is writing the letter now?
5. Is there good or bad news in the letter?

II. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. Where are the pupils? – They (plant) trees. They (plant) them since morning. They already (plant) several hundred trees this year.
2. Since when they (build) this house?
3. They (talk) for two hours and (not finish) yet.
4. Don't shout. Helen (read) an English book. She (learn) this language for three years. She (read) many English stories this year.
5. She (walk) in the park since morning. It's time to have dinner but she (not come) yet.
6. Why is the street wet? – It (rain).
7. They are not in. They (go) on holiday.

III. Fill in the gaps with *up, over, through, away, back, on*.

1. It took Mary a long time to get ... her illness.
2. My brother and I used to get ... early every day.
3. Hi, Tom! How are you getting ...?
4. When did you get ... from holiday?
5. You won't see Jack tomorrow. He is getting ... for this month.
6. I tried to phone you but I couldn't get

IV. Write the words with the negative meaning.

Pronounce, logical, connect, regular, usual, possible, fair, print, comfortable, direct, appear, patient, legal.

V. Write a letter to John. Tell him about your school. Ask him 3 questions about his hobbies.

Test yourself

I. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. Parents (talk) for two hours and (not finish) yet.
2. Where are Tom and John? – They (gather) mushrooms. They (gather) them for 3 hours. They already (gather) 5 kilos today.
3. Since when they (paint) this house?
4. She (swim) in the river since morning. It's time to have dinner but she (not come) yet.
5. Don't shout. Helen (read) an English book. She (learn) this language for three years. She (read) many English stories this year.
6. They are not in. They (go) on holiday.
7. Why is the street wet? – It (snow).

II. Fill in the gaps with *up, over, through, away, back, on*.

1. Hi, Tom! How are you getting ...?
2. I hope she'll get ... her disease.
3. My brother and I never get ... early on Sundays.
4. When did you get ... from England?
5. I tried to phone you but I couldn't get
6. You won't see Jack tomorrow. He is getting ... for this month.

III. Write the words with the negative meaning.

Understand, lead, appear, connect, agree, friendly, regular, usual, possible, kind, lucky, honest, comfortable, legal, formal.

IV. Write a letter to John. Tell him about your family. Ask him 3 questions about his family.

Test yourself

I. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. Parents (talk) for two hours and (not finish) yet.
2. Where are Tom and John? – They (gather) mushrooms. They (gather) them for 3 hours. They already (gather) 5 kilos today.
3. Since when they (paint) this house?
4. She (swim) in the river since morning. It's time to have dinner but she (not come) yet.
5. Don't shout. Helen (read) an English book. She (learn) this language for three years. She (read) many English stories this year.
6. They are not in. They (go) on holiday.
7. Why is the street wet? – It (snow).

II. Fill in the gaps with *up, over, through, away, back, on*.

1. Hi, Tom! How are you getting ...?
2. I hope she'll get ... her disease.
3. My brother and I never get ... early on Sundays.
4. When did you get ... from England?
5. I tried to phone you but I couldn't get
6. You won't see Jack tomorrow. He is getting ... for this month.

III. Write the words with the negative meaning.

Understand, lead, appear, connect, agree, friendly, regular, usual, possible, kind, lucky, honest, comfortable, legal, formal.

IV. Write a letter to John. Tell him about your family. Ask him 3 questions about his family.

Test yourself

I. Listen to the speaker and answer the questions.

1. Who is the story about?
2. What is the man famous for?
3. What did the man write about?
4. Where did he get the information for his stories?
5. What do some people learn from his books?

II. What is the mistake that a lot of people make about this man? Choose the correct answer.

1. They think that he is a geographer.
2. They think that he is a traveller.
3. They think that he didn't see any faraway lands.

III. Choose the correct answers.

1. The United Kingdom is		
a) a republic.	b) a monarchy.	c) a federation.
2. The head of state is		
a) the Queen.	b) President.	c) The Prime Minister.
3. The British Parliament sits in		
a) one building.	b) two buildings.	c) three buildings.
4. MPs are		
a) the people who sit in the House of Lords.	b) the people who sit in the House of Commons.	c) all the people in the Houses of Parliament.
5. What are Britain's main political parties?		
a) Labour and Conservative	b) Democratic and Republican	c) Conservative and Democratic
6. How do Members of Parliament get into the House of Commons?		
a) The Queen chooses them.	b) British people elect them.	c) They inherit their seats from fathers and grandfathers.
7. Who presides over the House of Commons?		
a) the Speaker	b) the Lord Chancellor	c) the Prime Minister

IV. Fill in the gaps. Use *which, where, who, whose*.

1. Alex couldn't remember ... he bought this picture.
2. Chris tried to find out ... wallet he had found.
3. This camera ... was broken by Lucy yesterday needs to be repaired.
4. John is nearly blind and can't see ... icon on the screen he should click.
5. I like people ... are reliable and friendly.
6. The building stands ... the road turns to the right.
7. That's the woman ... husband was shot in the war.
8. Mary deeply loves her boyfriend, ... is a famous local artist.

V. Use the suffixes *-tion, -sion, -ment* and form the nouns from the verbs.

Decide, argue, instruct, govern, discuss, decorate, compete, conclude, operate, equip, possess, manage.

VI. Match the end of the sentence to its beginning.

1. Many students joke that Pushkin wrote his stories ...	a. to help sick children.
2. Ivan gives money for charity ...	b. to give them to her little sister, who likes to draw very much.
3. Mike went to the post office ...	c. to make their school years more difficult.
4. Stephanie bought coloured pencils ...	d. to keep the floor clean.
5. Sarah wants to earn a lot of money ...	e. to grow thin.
6. They get together for the meeting ...	f. to approve the policy of the administration.
7. Jim eats less and walks for so long ...	g. to send a letter to his Russian friend.
8. James asked Emma to take her shoes off ...	h. to buy a new fur coat, which she is dreaming about.

Test yourself

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Why could the people understand each other?
2. What did the people decide to build?
3. Why did they want to build the city?
4. Why did God get very angry?
5. How did he punish the people?

In very early times, all the people on the Earth were able to speak the same language.

They lived together and could understand each other. People at that time were strong and ambitious. One day they had an idea. "If we all get together, we can build a great city. We will call it the city of Babel and the tower of this city will go up to the sky. If we can do it, everybody will be happy."

When the men started the tower, God was watching them. "They can work really fast," he thought. Everything was going well and people forgot about God. They thought that they would be able to build the tower without him. God got very angry with the people. He decided to punish them. He gave them different languages so that they could not understand each other. After that people could not finish the tower. They could not live together and went to different places of the world.

Nowadays people can speak many languages, but most of them can speak English.

Maybe, one day English will become the language of the earth and people will be able to communicate easily again.

II. Fill in the gaps with *the, a or no article*.

1. ... computers can help you do a lot of things.
2. ... dog is people's best friends.
3. ... television will be more popular in the 21st century.
4. ... Chinese invented ... paper.
5. ... English don't speak any other foreign languages.
6. ...water is very good for you. You must drink two litres of water every day.

III. Translate into English using the verb *have*.

1. Когда у тебя был урок английского?
2. Что ты ел на завтрак сегодня утром?
3. Ее подруга простудилась.
4. Он всегда устраивает вечеринки на свой день рождения.
5. У меня болит горло.

IV. Fill in the gaps with *can* or *be able to* in the correct tense form.

1. Joe is fit. He _____ swim across the river.
2. You _____ study astrology next year.
3. Patricia is good at languages. She _____ speak English, Spanish and German fluently.
4. He _____ cook different pies when he was studying cooking at the college.
5. Andrew _____ answer the letter tomorrow.
6. Although Arnold was seriously injured, he _____ walk in a week.
7. Mr. Stephenson _____ look through my project tomorrow.

V. What is the most important means of communication for you? Write as much as you can about it.

Test yourself

I. Listen to the stories and fill in the file.

	Why does he/she learn English?	What does he/she do to learn it better?
Sveta		
Alex		
Mary		

II. Fill in the gaps. Use *must*, *mustn't*, *have to* or *don't have to*.

1. If you want to make progress, you _____ work regularly.
2. You _____ open this window. It may fall.
3. You _____ pay for this book. It's a present.
4. You _____ interrupt your teacher.
5. I _____ eat more vegetables and fruit. They are good for me.

III. Fill in *too* or *enough*.

1. My favourite car is _____ old. It needs to be repaired.
2. I don't find this ancient city beautiful _____.
3. It was _____ far to go on foot. We decided to get a taxi.
4. If she doesn't get _____ sleep, she's angry all day long.
5. The street was not wide _____ to park cars here.

IV. Choose the correct words.

1. Your knowledge of English (is/are) very poor. If you want to find a well-paid job, you must improve (it/them).
2. This information (are/is) very useful. We should pay attention to (it/them).
3. I don't know where my money (is/are). I may have lost (them/it).
4. Patricia's hair (are/is) blond. It takes her much time to make (them/it) look beautiful.
5. The political news of our country (is/are) very interesting. My father spends many hours listening to (it/them).

V. Fill in the right word: *at*, *forward*, *like*, *for*, *after*, *up*.

1. Margaret was so pretty in her new dress that I'd been looking _____ her for a long time.
2. Florence Nightingale looked _____ wounded soldiers during the Crimean War.
3. We are looking _____ to visiting Macedonia in October.
4. After victory in a boxing competition he looked _____ the happiest man in the world.
5. One of the most widespread social sites, Facebook, made it easier to look _____ friend throughout the world.
6. The synonym of the verb "to look _____" is "to search".

Test yourself

I. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

1. What is the title of the book that the reader wants to borrow?
2. What is the problem?
3. When will the book be available?
4. Will the reader be able to get the book today?
5. When will the reader have to return the book?

II. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. Paper (invent) by the Chinese.
2. The book (publish) next year.
3. Our library (close) on Sundays.
4. The keys (find) already.
5. The e-mail (send) when he phoned.
6. Homework (do) at the moment.
7. The first stamp (invent) in England in 1837.

III. Ask the questions.

1. The new solutions are offered to solve the problem. (What kinds of ...?)
2. The building was constructed with the help of the new technology. (How ...?)
3. The homework has been done in the classroom. (Where ...?)
4. The food was being cooked when Brian entered the room. (When ...?)
5. The car has been crashed because of the accident. (Why ...?)

IV. Change the sentences from the Active voice to the Passive voice.

1. My sister will visit the British Museum in August.
2. Mrs. Simmons teaches pupils.
3. They have opened a new sports centre.
4. In 2009 German engineers constructed the new model of Opel Astra.
5. My friend is singing a song now.
6. She has already made a cake.

V. Write: true or false.

1. Tabloids write a lot about life of celebrities.
2. Broadsheets are usually very reliable information sources.
3. Businessmen need tabloids for their work.
4. If you have to write a report in economics, you may find a lot of useful facts in "The Times".

Test yourself

I. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. The bench (paint) a long time ago.
2. The book (publish) next month.
3. Our library (close) on Mondays.
4. The keys (find) just.
5. The letter (send) when she phoned.
6. Homework (do) now.
7. The first stamp (invent) in England in 1837.

II. Ask the questions.

1. The new solutions are offered to solve the problem. (What ...?)
2. The building was constructed with the help of the new technology. (How ...?)
3. The homework has been done in the classroom. (Where ...?)
4. The food was being cooked when Brian entered the room. (When ...?)
5. The car has been crashed because of the accident. (Why ...?)

III. Change the sentences from the Active voice to the Passive voice.

1. My sister will visit the British Museum in August.
2. Mrs. Simmons teaches pupils.
3. They have opened a new sports centre.
4. In 2009 German engineers constructed the new model of Opel Astra.
5. My friend is singing a song now.
6. She has already made a cake.

Test yourself

I. Fill in the gaps with necessary verbs.

1. She could not remember his address. Neither...I
2. I liked this dress. So....she
3. He is my friend. So....I
4. My sister is not playing basketball. Neither...I

II. Translate into English.

1. Я уже прочитала эту книгу. И мой брат тоже.
2. Он не работал вчера. И я тоже.
3. Моя сестра знает итальянский. И я тоже.

III. Make the sentences. Use both... and or neither ... nor.

1. My sister is ill. My brother is ill too.
2. The film is interesting. The book is interesting too.
3. I did not like this dress. My friend did not like this dress too.
4. I don't read this book. They don't read magazines.

IV. Make two passive constructions from one active one.

1. Father promised me a dog.
2. Ann told us an interesting story.

V. Find the mistakes and correct them. There are sentences without mistakes.

1. They were recommended a good teacher.
2. Me has already been told this story.
3. Us was shown the house yesterday.
4. Tourists were offered cold drinks.

VI. What kind of books do you like? Why? What kind of books aren't worth reading? Why?