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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«ЮЖНО-УРАЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ГУМАНИТАРНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЮУнГГПУ»)

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ
(ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА)

Шифр	Наименование дисциплины (модуля)
ФТД	Аудирование аутентичных текстов

Код направления подготовки	44.03.05
Направление подготовки	Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки)
Наименование (я) ОПОП (направленность / профиль)	Информатика. Иностранный язык
Уровень образования	бакалавр
Форма обучения	очная

Разработчики:

Должность	Учёная степень, звание	Подпись	ФИО
Доцент	кандидат филологических наук, доцент		Зырянова Александра Владимировна

Рабочая программа рассмотрена и одобрена (обновлена) на заседании кафедры (структурного подразделения)

Кафедра	Заведующий кафедрой	Номер протокола	Дата протокола	Подпись
Кафедра иностранных языков	Павлова Ольга Юрьевна	10	24.06.2019	
Кафедра иностранных языков	Павлова Ольга Юрьевна	1	01.09.2020	

Раздел 1. Компетенции обучающегося, формируемые в результате освоения образовательной программы с указанием этапов их формирования

Таблица 1 - Перечень компетенций, с указанием образовательных результатов в процессе освоения дисциплины (в соответствии с РПД)

Формируемые компетенции			
Индикаторы ее достижения	Планируемые образовательные результаты по дисциплине		
	знать	уметь	владеть
ПК-1 способен осваивать и использовать базовые научно-теоретические знания и практические умения по преподаваемому предмету в профессиональной деятельности			
ПК.1.1 Знает содержание, особенности и современное состояние, понятия и категории, тенденции развития соответствующей профилю научной (предметной) области; закономерности, определяющие место соответствующей науки в общей картине мира; принципы проектирования и реализации общего и (или) дополнительного образования по предмету в соответствии с профилем обучения	3.1 содержание, особенности и современное состояние, понятия и категории, тенденции развития соответствующей профилю научной (предметной) области; закономерности, определяющие место соответствующей науки в общей картине мира; принципы проектирования и реализации общего и (или) дополнительного образования по предмету в соответствии с профилем обучения		
ПК.1.2 Умеет применять базовые научно-теоретические знания по предмету и методы исследования в предметной области; осуществляет отбор содержания, методов и технологий обучения предмету (предметной области) в различных формах организации образовательного процесса		У.1 применять базовые научно-теоретические знания по предмету и методы исследования в предметной области; осуществляет отбор содержания, методов и технологий обучения предмету (предметной области) в различных формах организации образовательного процесса	
ПК.1.3 Владеет практическими навыками в предметной области, методами базовых научно-теоретических представлений для решения профессиональных задач			В.1 практическими навыками в предметной области, методами базовых научно-теоретических представлений для решения профессиональных задач
УК-4 способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)			
УК.4.1 Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на русском и иностранном языках; правила и закономерности деловой устной и письменной коммуникации.	3.2 грамматический строй и лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка		

УК 4.2 Умеет использовать различные формы, виды устной и письменной коммуникации на русском и иностранном(ых) языке(ах); использовать для коммуникации средства ИКТ; оформлять письменную документацию в электронном виде в соответствии с действующими нормами, правилами и стандартами.		У.2 использовать различные способы получения и обработки аудиоинформации на изучаемом иностранном языке	
УК 4.3 Владеет нормами деловой коммуникации на русском и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) в области устной и письменной речи			В.2 навыками понимания аутентичной речи в естественном темпе в различных речевых ситуациях

Компетенции связаны с дисциплинами и практиками через матрицу компетенций согласно таблице 2.

Таблица 2 - Компетенции, формируемые в результате обучения

Код и наименование компетенции	
Составляющая учебного плана (дисциплины, практики, участвующие в формировании компетенции)	Вес дисциплины в формировании компетенции (100 / количество дисциплин, практик)
ПК-1 способен осваивать и использовать базовые научно-теоретические знания и практические умения по преподаваемому предмету в профессиональной деятельности	
Абстрактная и компьютерная алгебра	2,33
Архитектура компьютера	2,33
Информационные системы	2,33
Исследование операций и методы оптимизации	2,33
Компьютерное моделирование	2,33
Программирование	2,33
Сети и Интернет-технологии	2,33
Математическая логика	2,33
Операционные системы	2,33
Основы искусственного интеллекта	2,33
Теоретические основы информатики	2,33
Теория алгоритмов	2,33
Робототехника	2,33
Свободное программное обеспечение	2,33
Виртуальная реальность	2,33
Программирование на языке 1С	2,33
Компьютерная графика	2,33
производственная практика (преддипломная)	2,33
Технологии создания образовательного портала	2,33
Практикум по решению задач школьного курса информатики	2,33
Актуальные проблемы защиты информации	2,33
Основы криптографии	2,33
Образовательная робототехника	2,33
Web-дизайн	2,33
Вводный курс математики	2,33
Технологии программирования	2,33
Актуальные проблемы обучения информатике	2,33
Практикум по решению задач на ЭВМ	2,33
Физика	2,33
Чтение произведений писателей страны изучаемого языка	2,33
Теория вероятностей	2,33

Информационные технологии дистанционного обучения	2,33
Базы данных	2,33
Информационно-образовательная среда школы	2,33
учебная практика (проектно-исследовательская работа)	2,33
Страноведение страны изучаемого языка	2,33
Методы статистической обработки информации	2,33
Интегрирование дистанционных образовательных технологий в учебном процессе	2,33
Образовательные программы 1С	2,33
Численные методы в программировании	2,33
учебная практика (по иностранному языку)	2,33
Дискретная математика для программистов	2,33
учебная практика (по информатике)	2,33
УК-4 способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	
Педагогическая риторика	7,14
Основы языкознания	7,14
Практический курс изучаемого иностранного языка	7,14
Основы перевода	7,14
Лексикология иностранного языка	7,14
Практическая грамматика иностранного языка	7,14
Чтение произведений писателей страны изучаемого языка	7,14
Иностранный язык	7,14
учебная практика (ознакомительная)	7,14
учебная практика по формированию цифровых компетенций	7,14
Цифровые технологии в образовании	7,14
Литература страны изучаемого языка	7,14
Страноведение страны изучаемого языка	7,14
Стилистика изучаемого иностранного языка	7,14

Таблица 3 - Этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения ОПОП

Код компетенции	Этап базовой подготовки	Этап расширения и углубления подготовки	Этап профессионально-практической подготовки
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ПК-1	<p>Абстрактная и компьютерная алгебра, Архитектура компьютера, Информационные системы, Исследование операций и методы оптимизации, Компьютерное моделирование, Программирование, Сети и Интернет-технологии, Математическая логика, Операционные системы, Основы искусственного интеллекта, Теоретические основы информатики, Теория алгоритмов, Робототехника, Свободное программное обеспечение, Виртуальная реальность, Программирование на языке 1С, Компьютерная графика, производственная практика (преддипломная), Технологии создания образовательного портала, Практикум по решению задач школьного курса информатики, Актуальные проблемы защиты информации, Основы криптографии, Образовательная робототехника, Web-дизайн, Вводный курс математики, Технологии программирования, Актуальные проблемы обучения информатике, Практикум по решению задач на ЭВМ, Физика, Чтение произведений писателей страны изучаемого языка, Теория вероятностей, Информационные технологии дистанционного обучения, Базы данных, Информационно-образовательная среда школы, учебная практика (проектно-исследовательская работа), Страноведение страны изучаемого языка, Методы статистической обработки информации, Интегрирование дистанционных образовательных технологий в учебном процессе, Образовательные программы 1С, Численные методы в программировании, учебная практика (по иностранному языку), Дискретная математика для программистов, учебная практика (по информатике)</p>		<p>производственная практика (преддипломная), учебная практика (проектно-исследовательская работа), учебная практика (по иностранному языку), учебная практика (по информатике)</p>
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УК-4	<p>Педагогическая риторика, Основы языкознания, Практический курс изучаемого иностранного языка, Основы перевода, Лексикология иностранного языка, Практическая грамматика иностранного языка, Чтение произведений писателей страны изучаемого языка, Иностранный язык, учебная практика (ознакомительная), учебная практика по формированию цифровых компетенций, Цифровые технологии в образовании, Литература страны изучаемого языка, Страноведение страны изучаемого языка, Стилистика изучаемого иностранного языка</p>		<p>учебная практика (ознакомительная), учебная практика по формированию цифровых компетенций</p>
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Раздел 2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания

Таблица 4 - Показатели оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования в процессе освоения учебной дисциплины (в соответствии с РПД)

№	Раздел
Формируемые компетенции	
Показатели сформированности (в терминах «знать», «уметь», «владеть»)	
Виды оценочных средств	
1	Семья. Квартира. Время. Мой день. Чтение книг. Праздники.
ПК-1 УК-4	
Знать содержание, особенности и современное состояние, понятия и категории, тенденции развития соответствующей профилю научной (предметной) области; закономерности, определяющие место соответствующей науки в общей картине мира; принципы проектирования и реализации общего и (или) дополнительного образования по предмету в соответствии с профилем обучения Знать грамматический строй и лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка	Аудирование Изложение Контрольная работа по разделу/теме
Уметь применять базовые научно-теоретические знания по предмету и методы исследования в предметной области; осуществляет отбор содержания, методов и технологий обучения предмету (предметной области) в различных формах организации образовательного процесса Уметь использовать различные способы получения и обработки аудиоинформации на изучаемом иностранном языке	Аудирование Изложение Контрольная работа по разделу/теме
Владеть практическими навыками в предметной области, методами базовых научно-теоретических представлений для решения профессиональных задач Владеть навыками понимания аутентичной речи в естественном темпе в различных речевых ситуациях	Аудирование Изложение Контрольная работа по разделу/теме
2	Здоровье. Еда. Погода. Спорт. Развлечения.
ПК-1 УК-4	
Знать содержание, особенности и современное состояние, понятия и категории, тенденции развития соответствующей профилю научной (предметной) области; закономерности, определяющие место соответствующей науки в общей картине мира; принципы проектирования и реализации общего и (или) дополнительного образования по предмету в соответствии с профилем обучения Знать грамматический строй и лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка	Аудирование Изложение Тест
Уметь применять базовые научно-теоретические знания по предмету и методы исследования в предметной области; осуществляет отбор содержания, методов и технологий обучения предмету (предметной области) в различных формах организации образовательного процесса Уметь использовать различные способы получения и обработки аудиоинформации на изучаемом иностранном языке	Аудирование Изложение Тест
Владеть практическими навыками в предметной области, методами базовых научно-теоретических представлений для решения профессиональных задач Владеть навыками понимания аутентичной речи в естественном темпе в различных речевых ситуациях	Аудирование Изложение Тест

Таблица 5 - Описание уровней и критериев оценивания компетенций, описание шкал оценивания

Код	Содержание компетенции			
Уровни освоения компетенции	Содержательное описание уровня	Основные признаки выделения уровня (критерии оценки сформированности)	Пятибалльная шкала (академическая оценка)	% освоения (рейтинговая оценка)
ПК-1	ПК-1 способен осваивать и использовать базовые научно-теоретические знания и практические умения по преподаваемому предмету в профессиональной деят...			
УК-4	УК-4 способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)			

Раздел 3. Типовые контрольные задания и (или) иные материалы, необходимые для оценки планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)

1. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля

Раздел: Семья. Квартира. Время. Мой день. Чтение книг. Праздники.

Задания для оценки знаний

1. Аудирование:

Family Life.

TEXT 1

You are going to hear the story of a famous musician's wife. Choose the correct letter.

- 1 Linda has ___ children.
a) three
b) four
c) five
- 2 Linda is usually woken up by
a) the milkman.
b) Paul's music.
c) her child.
- 3 Travelling abroad they rent a house because
a) their children travel with them.
b) Paul doesn't like small flats.
c) Linda needs much space for her work.
- 4 All Linda drives a small car because she thinks
a) English roads are too narrow for her.
b) big cars are too often stolen.
c) a big car is not suitable for a woman.
- 5 Buying clothes Linda pays attention to
a) brand labels.
b) prices.
c) the material they are made of.
- 6 Sometimes ___ helps Linda about the house.
a) Paul
b) her elder daughter
c) a woman
- 7 Their common interest is
a) horse riding.
b) football.
c) travelling.

My name is Linda. We live in a two-bedroom house. Around seven every morning James wakes everyone up. Being his mother, I like to be the first to greet him, so I get up. I take him downstairs and start getting breakfast ready. The other kids —Heather (almost 17), Mary (10) and Stella (8) — are down later. But if Paul isn't working, he gets up at the same time and joins the kids at breakfast. He's an excellent father, very involved and protective towards them. It seems mad to have moved from a large house in London to a small place on the South Coast but it's so much cosier. Paul and I are in the kind of business that needs much travelling. The kids travel everywhere with us. When touring abroad we usually rent a house and make it our base so we can return to the kids each night. Mary and Stella go to a local primary school and Heather attends a nearby art school. I drive a Mini because being American I'm used to wide roads, so with a small car I've no fear about scraping it. Quite often Paul comes with me when I drive the girls to school. I buy most of the kids' clothes at Mother care. I look at their catalogue or go into the shop and pick out things that are made from natural fibres. I myself feel most comfortable in jeans and T-shirt. I don't really spend that much — even though Paul pays all the bills! Because we have a big breakfast and a big dinner about six, we don't have lunch. So, about that time I'm doing jobs around the house. Paul never helps me. He likes tidiness but is not too tidy himself! If I'm working or going out, I have a woman in to do the cleaning. But I always do the cooking because I enjoy it. If I'm lucky during the day I go for a ride on my horse called Lucky Spot. He's got a lovely temperament. Horse riding is a marvelous form of exercise, both physically and spiritually. One interest we share closely is football. We rarely get to see matches but we always watch it on television. Paul is a great Liverpool fan. So, we support Liverpool.

TEXT 2

You will hear two friends, John and Angela, talking about their families. Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F) according to the information you hear.

- 1 John grew up in the same town as his parents.
- 2 Angels says john's family is a happy one.
- 3 Angela is looking forward to a big family party next month.
- 4 John hopes to work in his uncle's business in the future.
- 5 Angela's older sister has given her useful advice.
- 6 John's brother recently left University.

Angela I don't know your family very well, John. I guess I haven't been to your house that often.

John No – you must come round again soon and have dinner. My parents are quite fun. They come from up north, and then they moved down here when they decided that they wanted to start a family.

Angela My family have always lived round here. It's full of my cousins! So, do you get on well with your family? You don't talk about them as much as some people talk about their families.

John Oh yeah, they're fine. It's OK. They both work hard, so I don't see them so much.

Angela Sometimes I wish I saw a little less of mine! But in fact, I'm going to see everybody soon. I can't wait for this party we're having next month. Everyone's coming.

John That sounds like fun. I could do with some fun.

Angela Oh? Is something the matter?

John Well, it's just that I'm expected to follow tradition and join my uncle's firm when we finish school, but I think it's boring. OK for a holiday job, maybe, but that's enough...

Angela Hm - what can you do? In that kind of situation, I always ask my big sister. She's always helped me out by telling me what to do.

John Yeah, I would ask my older brother, but he's away at university.

Angela Better than being in your uncle's firm?

John He says you have to study hard, but he has a lot of fun too.

Angela I bet.

Flat.

TEXT 1

You will hear the description of a bedroom. Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F) according to the information you hear.

- 1 I have a red bedspread on my bed.
- 2 I also have some picture frames with pictures of my classmates on top of my dresser.
- 3 There is an alarm clock beside my bed so that I can wake up on time in the morning.
- 4 My bedroom window looks out over the street.
- 5 There are curtains on my bedroom window.
- 6 I set my alarm clock for eight o'clock.

My bed is nice and soft. I have a pretty bedspread on my bed. I have sheets and a blanket on my bed also. I use two feather pillows. My pillows have pillowcases on them. My dresser has a mirror on it. I have a lamp on top of my dresser. I also have some picture frames with pictures of my friends and family on top of my dresser. There is an alarm clock beside my bed so that I can wake up on time in the morning. I keep many clothes in my dresser drawers. The drawers are nice and deep. My closet is large. It is a walk-in closet. I have my clothes hanging in my closet. All of my clothes are hung on hangers. My shoes are all lined up on the floor of my closet. There are shelves at the top of my closet. I keep games up there. There is a rug on my bedroom floor. My bedroom window looks out over the back yard. There are curtains on my bedroom window. My bedroom is very cozy. At night, I turn off the lamp and get under the covers. I set my alarm clock for seven o'clock. I lay my head on the pillow, and I fall asleep.

TEXT 2

Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

Отвeтьте на вопросы.

1. What is Mr Palmer looking for?
2. Why does he want to live in a quiet village?.....
3. When was the roof put on?
4. What was the previous owner of the house?.....
5. Is there central heating in the house?.....
6. When was the house rewired and the garage built?
7. What is the house built of?.....
8. When is the post delivered?

9. What will be built in the neighbourhood next year?.....
10. Why is this house much cheaper than a lot of similar houses?.....

Mr. Palmer is looking for a new house. He's tired of living in the city and he wants to live in a quiet village. He's with the estate agent now.

Estate Agent: Well, Mr. Palmer. This is the semi-detached house that I told you about... Number 26, Richmond Road. The owners are away, but I've got a key.

Mr. Palmer: Hmm... when was it built?

A.: It was built in 1928.

P.: Who built it?

A.: I'm not really sure. Is it important?

P.: No, not really. Is that a new roof? It looks new.

A.: It's really new. It was put on last year. You can see that it's in very good condition. The previous owner was a builder.

P.: It's quite an old house. I'm worried about the electrical wiring. Has it been rewired?

A.: Yes, it has.

P.: Oh, when was it done?

A.: Five years ago. Also, it's been redecorated. Central heating has been put in, and a new garage has been built.

P.: Oh, when was it done?

A.: Last year... I think. It's a very solid house. It's built with a tiled roof...

P.: It's a long way from a big town. What are the services like?

A.: Hold on... I've got the details here. Yes...let me see...the dustbins are emptied every Thursday.

P.: It's important for me to see the post before I go to work. When is it delivered?

A.: It's usually delivered at about 7.30. The milk is delivered about six o'clock...so you'll have fresh milk for breakfast.

P.: It's certainly very cheap. I've seen a lot of similar houses... and there're more expensive.

A.: Ah, yes...it's a real bargain.

P.: Are there any plans for the area?

A.: Pardon? Plans...well, a new school is going to be built in the village next year...

P.: Anything else?

A.: ...and a new road, a motorway actually, will be built next year, too. You'll be able to get to London easily.

P.: Where exactly will the motorway be built?

A.: Well, actually, it'll be built behind the house. A bridge will be constructed over the house. It'll be very interesting. You'll be able to watch the traffic...

Time.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and answer the questions.

1. What is the origin of the English names of the months?
2. What is the origin of January? The rest of the months?
3. How did Julius Caesar arrange the year?
4. Who decided that the year should begin on January the first?
5. When was that decision taken?

The names of the months.

The English names of the months are of Latin origin. The ruler of Rome, Julius Caesar, arranged the year in six months of 31 days and six of 30 days. The first month of the year in those days was March. December was the tenth, January was the eleventh and February was the twelfth. It was King Charles IX of France who, in January 1563, decided that the year should begin on January 1st. January was named after Janus, the God of Time and War, February after Februs, in honour of whom, in ancient Rome, a great festival "Februa" was celebrated. March was called after Mars, the God of War. April got its name from the Latin word "aperire" which means "to open". It is the month when the earth opens itself and nature returns to life. May was named after the goddess Maia, the daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury. June takes its name from Juno, the wife of Jupiter. July was named after Julius Caesar. The month of August took its name from Augustus, the first Roman emperor. September, October, November and December are the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months in the Julian calendar and they were given their names by the number they represent.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

Days of the Week

There are seven days of the week. Sunday is _____ for some people, but many people still have to work. Quite a few people _____ on a Sunday. On Monday morning, we go back to school after the weekend. Many people say that they _____ because it is the beginning of the work week. Tuesday is _____ and a working day. I don't think that there is _____ about a Tuesday. Wednesday is _____ of the work week. On Thursday, many of the _____ stay open later. It gives you _____ some errands on a Thursday night. On Friday, you feel like the work week is _____. Some people say, "thank goodness it is Friday." They _____ the weekend. On Saturday, many people can sleep _____. People _____ on Saturday. You see a lot of people _____ on a Saturday. Most children look forward to Saturday so that they _____ with their friends. Then, Sunday comes again. The weeks turn into months, and the months turn into years. Time goes by _____.

Days of the Week

There are seven days of the week. Sunday is a day of rest for some people, but many people still have to work. Quite a few people go to church on a Sunday. On Monday morning, we go back to school after the weekend. Many people say that they don't like Monday because it is the beginning of the work week. Tuesday is a school day and a working day. I don't think that there is anything special about a Tuesday. Wednesday is the middle of the work week. On Thursday, many of the stores and malls stay open later. It gives you a chance to run some errands on a Thursday night.

On Friday, you feel like the work week is nearly over. Some people say, "thank goodness it is Friday." They look forward to the weekend. On Saturday, many people can sleep in late. People get errands done on Saturday. You see a lot of people in the grocery store on a Saturday. Most children look forward to Saturday so that they can play with their friends. Then, Sunday comes again. The weeks turn into months, and the months turn into years. Time goes by quite quickly.

My Day.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and correct the statements if it is necessary.

1. The wise saying advises to sleep late. 2. It takes her much time to do her homework. 3. It's not difficult to have time for everything during the day. 4. Once in bed she falls asleep at once. 5. She studies foreign languages. 6. Her roommates wake her up with noise and jokes at half past six. 7. After classes she goes shopping. 8. She turns on music when she does her morning exercises. 9. She thinks it's fun to jump on her bed. 10. She rests a little before doing her homework. 11. She has a busy and interesting life. 12. It takes her less than half an hour to get to the institute. 13. At nine o'clock the cloakroom is overcrowded. 14. Before going to bed she goes to the lab to work at her sounds and her speech. 15. In the evening she phones her parents to chat about the latest news. 16. Her life is rather hard. 17. She is disappointed in student life. 18. Her lifestyle makes a daily programme a very important thing. 19. They often open the window in the morning. 20. She usually dines at home. 21. She can watch TV all day long. 22. She knows that learning is not an easy thing. 23. Their classes begin at half past eight. 24. She usually reads her textbook before going to bed.

I've entered the Teachers 'Training Institute of Foreign Languages and so my dream has come true. Every day promises many interesting things to learn, new people to meet, concerts and films to enjoy. But it is no easy matter to cram everything into one day and the daily programme becomes a question of winning or losing. The wise saying advises to get up early "The more a man of wisdom grows, the less of morning sleep he knows."

So my day begins with the ringing of the alarm clock at my bedside which wakes me as well as my roommates up at half past six. Isn't it fun to jump out of bed with noise and jokes, to do morning exercises to music with the window open and after washing, cleaning our teeth, doing our hair, dressing and having breakfast to hurry to the institute? We go there by bus and it takes us forty minutes to get there. As our classes begin at eight o'clock, the cloakroom at that time is overcrowded with the students who try to arrive at the institute before the bell. After classes I go to the snack bar or canteen to have dinner and then to the library and reading room for books or to the language laboratory to work at my sounds and my speech.

In the evening after a short quiet rest I do my homework and it takes time, you know. Before I go to bed, I can watch a TV program, read a book for pleasure, have a walk with my friend, chatting about the latest news. Once in bed the events of the day pass in my mind 's eye and I see that it's been a day of hard work. But I don't feel sorry, because I know "There is no royal road to learning."

TEXT 2

Mark the sentences as true, false or not given.

1. Alan is a taxi driver.
2. He is in his mid twenties.
3. He doesn't work at weekends.
4. He hates to get up early on weekdays.
5. He doesn't eat much at breakfast.

6. He drinks a cup of coffee for breakfast.
7. He kisses his wife before having breakfast.
8. He has lunch in a transport café.
9. He comes home at five.
10. In the evening he goes to a club.
11. His wife would like to go out with him in the evenings.

Alan's a lorry driver. He's twenty-five years old. He works five days a week. He gets up at six o'clock every day. He eats an enormous breakfast. He drinks two cups of tea. Then he kisses his wife. He leaves for work at half past six. He has lunch in a transport cafe. He comes home at five o'clock. In the evening he goes to the pub. He goes to bed at ten o'clock.

Books and Libraries.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and correct mistakes.

1. One of my favorite places is the circus.
2. I often read mysteries for work.
3. In the summer, I have to read books for school.
4. I never use the dictionary and the atlas.
5. We can make a lot of noise in the library.
6. I always bring the newspapers back on time so I don't get a fine.
7. I don't have a library card so I can get books, videos or compact discs whenever I want to.

One of my favorite places is the library. I go there to get books for school, and I go there to get books for pleasure. I often read mysteries for fun. In the summer, I read lots of mysteries. I like to sit outside and read. In the winter, I have to read books for school. I go to the library to find out things for my projects. I often use the dictionary and the atlas. Some of my friends go with me, and we sit at the tables and do our homework. We can't make a lot of noise in the library. People have to be quiet when they are in a library. When I first went to the library, I was confused about how to find books. The librarian showed me how to use the computer to find books. Now I am able to do all my research myself. I have read some very interesting books. I have learned a lot from library books. I always bring the books back on time so I don't get a fine. I am collecting books at home. People often give me books for gifts. Soon I will have my own library. Reading is a good hobby. Everyone in my family likes to read. The library has other things besides books. There are videos at the library. There are also compact discs at the library. I have a library card so I can get books, videos or compact discs whenever I want to. My mother sometimes goes to the library to look at the magazines. She gets some good recipes from the magazines. My father looks for books on how to build things. He is building some bookshelves for me at the moment. He found the instructions in a book. My little brother reads children's books. He likes books about trains. I have liked books ever since I was very small. My mother says that reading is a good habit to get into.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

I often enjoy reading the newspaper. In my city, there are _____, and I look at different newspapers on different days. I find that _____ of a newspaper has some _____. Most newspapers contain several sections that _____ from the rest of the newspaper. The main section is found _____ of the newspaper. This section _____ the most important news from around the world, from around the nation, and _____. Sometimes the main section _____ some pages that contain opinions about the news. The _____ write an editorial opinion. Other writers _____ about current events. Also, some readers of the newspaper _____, in which they express their opinions. Another popular section of the newspaper is the _____. This section contains information about many different sports events. The sports section _____ from many games and competitions. Another section of the newspaper contains information about _____. The arts and entertainment section tells readers about new _____. It also describes new books, music concerts, and _____. Most newspapers also have a _____. This section provides information about new business deals, and about the stock market. Many people read the business section of the newspaper _____ and advice about investing their money. Finally, newspapers usually have a section for classified advertisements. This section _____ about things that they want to buy or sell. It also gives notices _____. Reading the newspaper is surely a good way to keep informed about many different events in the world around us.

I often enjoy reading the newspaper. In my city, there are three different newspapers, and I look at different newspapers on different days. I find that each section of a newspaper has some interesting information. Most newspapers contain several sections that can be easily removed from the rest of the newspaper. The main section is found at the front of the newspaper. This section usually contains the most important news from around the world, from around the nation,

and from the local area. Sometimes the main section also includes some pages that contain opinions about the news. The editors of the newspaper write an editorial opinion. Other writers provide many different opinions about current events. Also, some readers of the newspaper write letters to the editor, in which they express their opinions. Another popular section of the newspaper is the sports section. This section contains information about many different sports events. The sports section provides scores and results from many games and competitions. Another section of the newspaper contains information about entertainment and the arts. The arts and entertainment section tells readers about new movies and plays. It also describes new books, music concerts, and art exhibits. Most newspapers also have a business section. This section provides information about new business deals, and about the stock market. Many people read the business section of the newspaper to gain information and advice about investing their money. Finally, newspapers usually have a section for classified advertisements. This section allows people to advertise about things that they want to buy or sell. It also gives notices about job openings. Reading the newspaper is surely a good way to keep informed about many different events in the world around us.

Holidays.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

In most Western countries, Christmas is the of the year. People gather with their families to, which occurs on December 25th each year. The holiday of Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. In the Christian religion, Jesus Christ the Son of God. During the Christmas season, many people celebrate the events of the birth of Jesus Christ. For example,who visited Jesus Christ shortly after his birth. Also, they recall that Jesus Christ was born in a manger (a place where horses are kept), because his parents could not find a place to stay. In Western countries, Christmas is also celebrated by many..... People view Christmas as a time for being..... Children, parents, and grandparents gather to exchange presents and to eat special foods. The tradition of giving gifts at Christmas is unusual in one way. When children go to bed on the evening before Christmas, they(called stockings) in their house. When they wake up on Christmas morning, the stockings have been....., the presents have been given by a fat manand a red suit. This man, called Santa Claus, flies around the worldthat is pulled by reindeer. He stops at each house andto deliver his presents. In the weeks before Christmas, children are usually very..... Their parents tell them that Santa Claus will only give presents to children who are good! Another Christmas tradition is the Christmas tree. Peopleinside their house andvarious pretty objects. Nowadays, most people use aninstead of a real tree. The tradition of the Christmas tree is actually older than Christmas itself-the people of Europe celebrated the beginning of the winter season in this way even before Christianity reached Europe. Christmas is certainly one ofholidays in Western countries.

In most Western countries, Christmas is the biggest holiday of the year. People gather with their families to celebrate this day, which occurs on December 25th each year. The holiday of Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. In the Christian religion, Jesus Christ is recognized as the Son of God. During the Christmas season, many people celebrate the events of the birth of Jesus Christ. For example, they recall the three wise men who visited Jesus Christ shortly after his birth. Also, they recall that Jesus Christ was born in a manger (a place where horses are kept), because his parents could not find a place to stay. In Western countries, Christmas is also celebrated by many people who are not religious. People view Christmas as a time for being together with one's relatives. Children, parents, and grandparents gather to exchange presents and to eat special foods. The tradition of giving gifts at Christmas is unusual in one way. When children go to bed on the evening before Christmas, they hang large socks (called stockings) in their house. When they wake up on Christmas morning, the stockings have been filled with toys and candy. According to tradition, the presents have been given by a fat man who wears a white beard and a red suit. This man, called Santa Claus, flies around the world in a sled that is pulled by reindeer. He stops at each house and flies down the chimney to deliver his presents. In the weeks before Christmas, children are usually very well behaved. Their parents tell them that Santa Claus will only give presents to children who are good! Another Christmas tradition is the Christmas tree. People put a small tree inside their house and decorate it with various pretty objects. Nowadays, most people use an artificial tree instead of a real tree. The tradition of the Christmas tree is actually older than Christmas itself-the people of Europe celebrated the beginning of the winter season in this way even before Christianity reached Europe. Christmas is certainly one of the most important and most enjoyed holidays in Western countries.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and answer the questions.

1. What does the holiday of Christmas celebrate?
2. Who gathers to exchange presents and to eat special foods?
3. What do children do before they go to bed?
4. Who wears a white beard and a red suit?
5. What is another Christmas tradition?

6. What do most people use instead of a real tree?

In most Western countries, Christmas is the biggest holiday of the year. People gather with their families to celebrate this day, which occurs on December 25th each year. The holiday of Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. In the Christian religion, Jesus Christ is recognized as the Son of God. During the Christmas season, many people celebrate the events of the birth of Jesus Christ. For example, they recall the three wise men who visited Jesus Christ shortly after his birth. Also, they recall that Jesus Christ was born in a manger (a place where horses are kept), because his parents could not find a place to stay. In Western countries, Christmas is also celebrated by many people who are not religious. People view Christmas as a time for being together with one's relatives. Children, parents, and grandparents gather to exchange presents and to eat special foods. The tradition of giving gifts at Christmas is unusual in one way. When children go to bed on the evening before Christmas, they hang large socks (called stockings) in their house. When they wake up on Christmas morning, the stockings have been filled with toys and candy. According to tradition, the presents have been given by a fat man who wears a white beard and a red suit. This man, called Santa Claus, flies around the world in a sled that is pulled by reindeer. He stops at each house and flies down the chimney to deliver his presents. In the weeks before Christmas, children are usually very well behaved. Their parents tell them that Santa Claus will only give presents to children who are good! Another Christmas tradition is the Christmas tree. People put a small tree inside their house and decorate it with various pretty objects. Nowadays, most people use an artificial tree instead of a real tree. The tradition of the Christmas tree is actually older than Christmas itself-the people of Europe celebrated the beginning of the winter season in this way even before Christianity reached Europe. Christmas is certainly one of the most important and most enjoyed holidays in Western countries.

2. Изложение:

Listen to the text and put it in writing.

Family Life.

TEXT 1

What does the word "family" mean to you? The easiest way to define family is to talk about who you are related to. Usually, there is a mom and a dad and children who are brothers and sisters. This would be the "core" family. Then there is the "extended" family which would include grandparents, aunts and uncles, cousins, nieces and nephews and in-laws (people married to your brothers or sisters, husband or wife). However, I think the word "family" has a much deeper meaning. The word "family" brings words to my mind like love, support, help, kindness, fun, love, trips, closeness, love, forgiving, sharing, love, understanding, respect and love! You'll notice one word that is repeated over and over again. LOVE. I believe if a family has real love for one another, they will be able to overcome any problems they may have. Actually, they may not have too many problems if they all love and respect one another. However, there are things that cannot be helped; like death, sickness or accidents. It is during those hard times that a family's love helps them to go through those experiences. We had quite a few children in my family. There were brothers and sisters which included an adopted brother and a number of foster children, too. I was also very fortunate that I had both my mom and dad to live with and do things like vacations together. We had a lot of fun and there were some times of tears, too. Above all, we love one another! Family is a wonderful thing! I am so lucky!

TEXT 2

Mary's parents just got a divorce. Mary is very upset. She thinks that her parents don't love her anymore. She thinks that they got a divorce because of her. She is wrong. Her parents love her just as much as they always did. They aren't getting divorced because of Mary. Sometimes, marriages just don't work out. It isn't really anyone's fault. Marriage isn't easy. It is hard for two people to stay together for a lifetime. Sometimes, people change as they get older, and they move on. Some people have perfectly good marriages, and they stay together for their entire lives. Divorce doesn't happen because the parents don't love the children anymore. A lot of children feel that it is their fault, but it isn't their fault at all. Children neither cause the divorce, nor can they prevent it. It is up to the parents. Divorce isn't the end of the world. Children can still see both parents and stay with them. Life goes on. Sometimes children can get new stepmothers or stepfathers. That can be a good thing. You just have to be understanding and know that your parents still love you. Life doesn't always go the way that we planned it, but it has its twists and turns. Life is an adventure. If your parents get a divorce, just be understanding. Know that they love you and that this is a hard time for them. It is a hard time for you too, but these things have a way of working themselves out in the end.

Flat.

TEXT 1

My bed is nice and soft. I have a pretty bedspread on my bed. I have sheets and a blanket on my bed also. I use two feather pillows. My pillows have pillowcases on them. My dresser has a mirror on it. I have a lamp on top of my dresser. I also have some picture frames with pictures of my friends and family on top of my dresser. There is an alarm clock beside my bed so that I can wake up on time in the morning. I keep many clothes in my dresser drawers. The drawers are nice and deep. My closet is large. It is a walk-in closet. I have my clothes hanging in my closet. All of my clothes are hung on hangers. My shoes are all lined up on the floor of my closet. There are shelves at the top of my closet. I keep games up there. There is a rug on my bedroom floor. My bedroom window looks out over the back yard. There are curtains on my bedroom window. My bedroom is very cozy. At night, I turn off the lamp and get under the covers. I set my alarm clock for seven o'clock. I lay my head on the pillow, and I fall asleep.

TEXT 2

There is a bathtub in my bathroom. On the wall over the bathtub there is a shower head. We have a shower curtain hanging on the rod over the bathtub. If we want to take a shower, we close the curtain. There is soap and shampoo in the bathroom. The soap is used for washing yourself, and the shampoo is used to wash your hair. Towels are hanging on racks. There are washcloths or face cloths to wash yourself with. The sink has hot and cold taps. There is a plug for the drain. When you pull the plug, the water runs out of the sink. There is a toilet in the bathroom. When you flush the toilet, the water swooshes out of it. There is toilet tissue hanging beside the toilet. We keep other things in the bathroom too. There is a medicine cabinet which holds pain killers, toothpaste and makeup. My mother likes to wear a lot of makeup on her face. There is also hair spray and gel. There are brushes and combs for our hair. There are toothbrushes and dental floss for our teeth. We only have one bathroom, so we line up to use it. It is good to have more than one bathroom in a house.

Time.

TEXT 1

I sometimes wonder what life will be like in the future. Life has changed so much in just the past few years. I'm sure that there are still big changes that are coming. Do you think we'll still drive cars? Maybe we'll get into computerized vehicles that we won't have to drive. We'll just push a few buttons, and the vehicles will take us to wherever we have to go. Maybe there won't be roads. We might just fly through space to get where we want to go. Instead of telephones, we'll just use our computers. We'll be able to see each other when we talk. That type of thing is already happening. Maybe we won't have to cook our meals. We might be able to push buttons to order whatever we want. A nice roast beef dinner, or an ice cream sundae, might just pop out of a machine. It would be nice to have a robot to clean the house for you. In the past few years, computers have been extremely important. People used to write to each other through the mail.

Now, people communicate so much more frequently through E-mail. Most of my friends own computers. If we had all of these things to do the work for us, what would we do? We would still need people to program the computers. We could spend more time being creative, rather than doing everyday chores. The future holds many surprises. I'm sure that technology will become even more and more amazing. When my parents were young, they had never even seen a color television. Nobody owned a computer. It doesn't take long for things to change a lot. Who knows what amazing things are in store for us?

TEXT 2

I am almost nine years old and my bedtime is 8:30 p.m. I think that is so unfair! I think I am old enough to stay up until at least 9:00 p.m. My parents say that I have to go to bed early because I have school the next day. I can't wait until I am grown up and can stay awake as long as I want. Even though I think I should be able to go to bed later, I do like our nighttime routine. At about 8:15 p.m., my Mom sends us up to put on our pajamas. When we come back downstairs, we read together. Sometimes Mom will read to us, and sometimes we will read to her. If Dad is not working, he will sometimes read, too. Mostly it is Mom we read with though. When we read, Mom helps us with words we cannot read. We have to try and sound the word out, but if we are really stuck, she will help us. If we come to a place in our reading where we do not understand the meaning of what was written, we stop reading and look at Mom. She will tell us what it means or help us figure it out on our own. After we are finished reading, we say goodnight to everyone in our house. First, we say goodnight to Mom and give her a hug and a kiss. Then we do the same for Dad, then our little sister, and then our dog! Afterwards, we go upstairs and brush our teeth. I have to do special stretching exercises for the muscles in my chest and legs, or I get pains when I run and play. I do my stretching before I get into bed. After my exercises, either my brother or I turn off the lights. We share a bedroom, so we take turns turning the light off. Before we get into bed, we say our prayers. After we get into our beds, my brother and I talk to each other for a long time. We tell each other about our day, about what we hope will happen in the future, about our friends and all sorts of other important things. After a while, we get so tired, we just fall asleep in the middle of talking! Even though we go to bed at 8:30 p.m., we talk so long we don't go to sleep until about 10:00 p.m. I still do not know why I have to go to bed so early when I am not even tired!

My Day.

TEXT 1

Yesterday I went to a birthday party. My friend Jane had her tenth birthday. Her house was decorated with balloons and streamers. Her mother had baked a big birthday cake. The cake had "Happy tenth birthday Jane" written on it. There were ten candles on the cake. Jane blew out the candles and made a wish. I wonder what she wished for. Your wish won't come true if you tell anyone what it was. We sang "Happy birthday to you." At the party we played some games. I won one of games, so I got a prize. We also swam in Jane's swimming pool. Jane opened her gifts. Her gifts were wrapped in bright paper and bows. She got lots of nice gifts. She got some compact discs, some clothes and some computer games. Jane thanked everyone. We ate a lot of food at Jane's party. We had hot dogs. I put mustard and ketchup on my hot dog. Then we ate cake and ice cream. We had pop to drink. I think I had too much cake and ice cream. I was very full by the time the party was over. We thanked Jane and her mother before we all went home. It was a very good party. Everyone had a good time. I hope Jane had a happy tenth birthday.

TEXT 2

I wake up every morning at seven o'clock. I take a shower. I eat my breakfast. I usually have toast or cereal. I brush my teeth. I put on my clothes. I catch the school bus. I ride to school. In my class, we have math and English before recess. At recess time, the girls skip, or walk around and talk. The boys play in the playground or play baseball. After recess, we have physical education and geography. We eat lunch, and then we play outside. When the bell rings, we line up to go back into the classroom. After lunch, we have history and science. At recess, we play ball again. Some of girls play ball too. In the winter, we build snowmen. If it is too cold, we stay indoors and talk to each other. After recess, we have music and health. We get out of school at three thirty. I sometimes walk home with my friends, or I take the bus. I have a snack and change my clothes when I get home. I change into my pajamas. If it is raining, I watch television. If it is nice outside, I play with my friends. I have supper at five thirty. On some nights, I help my mother to do the dishes. After supper, I do my homework. I wash my face and hands and brush my teeth.

Books and Libraries.

TEXT 1

I often enjoy reading the newspaper. In my city, there are three different newspapers, and I look at different newspapers on different days. I find that each section of a newspaper has some interesting information. Most newspapers contain several sections that can be easily removed from the rest of the newspaper. The main section is found at the front of the newspaper. This section usually contains the most important news from around the world, from around the nation, and from the local area. Sometimes the main section also includes some pages that contain opinions about the news. The editors of the newspaper write an editorial opinion. Other writers provide many different opinions about current events. Also, some readers of the newspaper write letters to the editor, in which they express their opinions. Another popular section of the newspaper is the sports section. This section contains information about many different sports events. The sports section provides scores and results from many games and competitions. Another section of the newspaper contains information about entertainment and the arts. The arts and entertainment section tell readers about new movies and plays. It also describes new books, music concerts, and art exhibits. Most newspapers also have a business section. This section provides information about new business deals, and about the stock market. Many people read the business section of the newspaper to gain information and advice about investing their money. Finally, newspapers usually have a section for classified advertisements. This section allows people to advertise about things that they want to buy or sell. It also gives notices about job openings. Reading the newspaper is surely a good way to keep informed about many different events in the world around us.

TEXT 2

There have been many great writers in the history of English literature, but there is no doubt about which writer was the greatest. Many people consider William Shakespeare to have been the best writer who ever lived. William Shakespeare was born in the town of Stratford, England, in the year 1564. When he was a young man, Shakespeare moved to the city of London, where he began writing plays. His plays were soon very successful and were enjoyed both by the common people of London and also by the rich and famous. In addition to his plays, Shakespeare wrote many short poems and a few longer poems. Like his plays, these poems are still famous today. Shakespeare's most famous plays include *Romeo and Juliet*, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Othello*, and *Julius Caesar*. Usually, Shakespeare did not invent the stories that he told in his plays. Instead, he wrote his plays using stories that already existed. However, Shakespeare's plays told these stories in a more interesting way than ever before. Some of the stories were tragedies, some were comedies, and some described historical events. In his plays, Shakespeare revealed a very wide knowledge of many areas of life. The characters in his plays discuss many different topics, often with the knowledge of experts. But what is even more impressive about these plays is Shakespeare's use of the English language. His vocabulary was very large, and Shakespeare seems to have introduced many words to the language! Also, many of the phrases that are said by Shakespeare's characters are now used in everyday conversation. Today, writers often use quotations from Shakespeare's plays in their own works. But perhaps even the most impressive features of Shakespeare's plays are the characters within them. The many characters in his plays seem very different from each other, but they seem very realistic. The emotions they feel, the words they say, and the actions they perform are all easily understood. Many people who watch one of Shakespeare's plays will find that they know people who remind them somewhat of the characters in those plays. Shakespeare died in the year 1619, but his writings are still popular today, 400 years after they were written. The poems and plays are greatly admired by experts in literature, but also by people in general. Each year, hundreds of thousands of people enjoy attending performances of Shakespeare's plays. No other writer in the English language has remained so popular for such a long time.

Holidays.

TEXT 1

Traditionally, Easter has been one of the most important holidays of the Christian religion. For Christians, the Easter holiday celebrates the death of Jesus Christ, who died for the benefit of all people. The exact date when Easter is celebrated is different each year, but it is always held in early spring, during March or April. There are two very important days that make up the Easter holiday, which occurs during the spring season. The first of these days is called Good Friday. Christians recognize Good Friday as the day when Jesus suffered and died on behalf of humanity. The second of these days is called Easter Sunday. Easter Sunday occurs two days after Good Friday. Christians celebrate Easter Sunday as the day when Jesus rose from the dead and went to Heaven. For Christians, Easter is the most solemn holiday of the year. Many people attend church services on Good Friday and on Easter Sunday. Easter is also a time for celebration. Some Easter traditions come from old springtime festivals that existed even before Christianity. One of the traditions associated with Easter is the painting of Easter eggs. People take chickens' eggs, make them hollow, and then paint them with beautiful colours. Some people paint very beautiful and complex designs on the Easter eggs. Another Easter tradition is the Easter Bunny. According to tradition, the Easter Bunny is a magical rabbit that visits the homes of children on the night before Easter Sunday. The Easter Bunny hides chocolate candies, shaped like eggs, throughout the child's house. On the morning of Easter Sunday, the children must search throughout the house, to find these many hidden treats! The Easter holiday is an important time, both as a religious holiday and as a celebration of springtime.

TEXT 2

An important holiday in North America is held during the fall, or autumn, season of the year. This holiday is called Thanksgiving. At this time of year, people join with their relatives to reflect upon their good fortune. Thanksgiving is a holiday that has a long history in North America. It was first celebrated when English settlers arrived in the eastern part of what is now the United States, during the seventeenth century. When they survived the first hard year, they celebrated and gave thanks to God. They invited some of the Native people to their Thanksgiving celebration, because the Native people had helped them to survive during the hard winter. The tradition of celebrating Thanksgiving continued and spread throughout North America. Each fall, during the time of the autumn harvest, people celebrated Thanksgiving. They gave thanks for the food of the harvest, and for all the good things in their lives. Today, the tradition of Thanksgiving celebration continues. Families gather to eat a large bird called a turkey. They also eat pumpkin pie. This is a sweet dessert that is made from a large orange vegetable that grows on the ground. In the United States, Thanksgiving is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. But the following day, Friday, is also a holiday, and then comes the weekend. In Canada, Thanksgiving is celebrated on the second Monday of October. The reason for the earlier celebration in Canada is that the weather is colder than in the United States. This means that the harvest happens earlier in Canada, so Thanksgiving is held at an earlier date. But in both countries, Thanksgiving is a very pleasant time of year.

3. Контрольная работа по разделу/теме:

TEST 1

Match the statements as true, false or not stated.

1. Fifty per cent of people would like to emigrate.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. More than half of young people would prefer to live in another country.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. A few people would prefer to move to the Continent.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. Older people are less enthusiastic about emigrating.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. The most popular place for holiday is a desert island.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. British people prefer to stay in Britain because of the weather.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. Some people can't go abroad because this way they save money.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A new survey shows that two-thirds of British people are 'reasonably happy' with their lives at the same time, an astonishing number of people would rather live in another country. Thirty per cent would emigrate if they were free and had the chance to settle somewhere else in the world. In more adventurous about 20 age group more than 50 percent would like to emigrate. The majority say they would prefer to go somewhere warmer than Britain. Among younger people the most popular destination would be continental Europe, particularly Spain and France. Outside Europe, other destinations would be Australia, the USA and Canada. Most British people over 40 would rather stay where they are. In the older group nobody showed any interest in leaving the country. However, this age group also thinks that foreign holidays are 'essential'. Most of them said that three weeks in another country was 'as much as I can take'. The majority of British people want to spend their holidays in the sun ... and on a beach where they can sunbathe, swim and play beach games. The minority prefer to stay in Britain for their holidays — although the weather is not always reliable. They would rather not have to bother with foreign currencies, frights, passports and different food. Britain has a long coastline so there are lots of places to go for seaside holidays and some people save money by doing self-catering, renting a holiday home or camping.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Many young people prefer _____.
1) to take A-level exams.
2) to have a break in studying.
3) to combine work and education.
2. Rosie wants to work in a department store because _____.
1) she needs money.
2) it's her dream.
3) she has skills in this profession _____
3. Helen hopes to.
1) earn a lot of money.
2) know new people.
3) study her profession.
4. Helen will be given _____.
1) a place for living.
2) all the equipment.
3) large salary.
5. Why does Rosie want to go to Europe?
1) because she wants to see famous sights.
2) because she wants to change something in her life.
3) because she wants to live there.
6. Helen is going to join _____.
1) a group of students.
2) a group of her friends.
3) a group of scientists.
7. Helen _____ how to spend her money.
1) knows
2) hasn't decided yet
3) doesn't think about

DJ: Hello. A lot of you have probably just got your a-levels and you're looking forward to going to university. But more and more young people are deciding to take a year out before they start their degrees. Today I'm talking to a group of young people who've all decided to spend a year at the university of life. What are they going to do? What are your plans?

Rosie: I'm going to work in a department store.

Dj: Why do you want to do that?

Rosie: Two reasons really. I'm going to study Management at university and this will give me the chance to find out what it's like to work in a big organization. And I'll also be able to earn some money.

Dj: What about you, Helen?

Helen: I'm going to community work with a conservation group. I think it will be good to do something really useful. And I'll meet a lot of interesting people I'm sure.

Dj: Will you get paid for it?

Helen: Well, we won't get rich doing it but we'll be all right. We'll get about £20 a week plus food and accommodation.

Dj: How are you going to spend saving money?

Rosie: I'm going to travel around Europe. Well, mainly because it will be a change. After all, I've been at school for 13 years. I just want to do something different. It will give me new experiences and I'll need to be more independent.

Dj: Are you going to travel, too, Helen?

Helen: Yes. I'm going to join an expedition to Alaska.

Dj: That sounds exciting.

Helen: Yes, I'm really looking forward to it. It'll be a real challenge. But we aren't leaving till next January, so I'll have to get a job first to pay for it. It's going to cost about £3 000.

Dj: Well, good luck to all of you and I hope you enjoy your year out.

TEST 2

Match the statements as true, false or not stated.

1. When we are telling a lie, it's normal.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

2. Lying is a way to persuade the other people.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3. Lying is an essential part of many kinds of sport.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

4. Actors should be good at lying.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

5. Film makers try to deceive the audience.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

6. Sometimes it's better to keep silence.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

7. Our life is possible without telling a lie.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Why do we tell a lie? Wouldn't life be easier if everyone told the truth all the time? It may sound strange but lying, or rather the ability to deceive other people, is an essential part of life. When we tell, we are trying to deceive someone. We are trying to make someone think or feel something that they would not otherwise think or feel. In other words, lying is about manipulating someone else's thoughts or feelings. However, so are many other parts of life? If we couldn't manipulate other people's thoughts and feelings, life as we know it would be impossible. Most sport, for example, is based on deception. The footballer who is taking a penalty kick wants to make the goalkeeper think that he's going to shoot into the right-hand side of the net, when in fact he intends to put it into the left hand corner. Entertainment, too, depends on deception. We know that the people on the stage aren't really Julius Caesar and Cleopatra. We know that vampires don't really exist. We let ourselves be deceived. Indeed, in many cases we want to be deceived. The conjuror's tricks, the comedian's jokes, the film-maker's special effects are all forms of deception. Think about everyday life. What would it really be like, if we had to tell the absolute truth every time? What would that do to courtship, family life and advertising? Could we still tell children about Father Christmas? If your partner cooked an awful dinner, would it really be best to actually say that it was awful? Deception is a natural part of life. We need to get other people to do things all the time, and so we naturally manipulate their thoughts and feelings by not telling the truth or by telling only part of the truth. The question is, when does not telling the whole truth become a lie?

Choose the correct answer.

1. Alan has chosen his job because of _____

1) his ability to play the guitar.

2) his ability to sing.

3) his passion to rock-and-roll.

2. A lot of people at the end of 50-s thought that _____

1) rock-and-roll died.

2) rock-and-roll survived.

3) rock-and-roll prospered.

3. They talked about _____

1) the famous politics.

2) the famous actors.

3) the famous singers.

4. All The situation in pop music was improved by_____
 - 1) American singers.
 - 2) British singers.
 - 3) German singers.
5. Pop music is based on _____ now.
 - 1) rock-and-roll
 - 2) heavy metal
 - 3) different kinds
6. Alan thinks he won't _____ in future.
 - 1) feel the same impression
 - 2) find something boring in music
 - 3) listen to rather simple music
7. The interviewer thinks _____
 - 1) the same as Alan.
 - 2) Alan is wrong.
 - 3) it's the theme for discussion.

Interviewer: Alan, you've been involved in pop music for a long time now. How did you first get interested in it?

Alan: Well, like a lot of teenagers in the fifties I wanted to be like Elvis Presley. The trouble was I couldn't sing or play a guitar but I loved rock-and-roll, so I got a job with a record company and eventually became a record producer.

Interviewer: Now when rock-and-roll first came out people said it wouldn't last, didn't?

Alan: Oh, yes. And by 1961 it looked as if they were right. All the heroes had disappeared. Elvis was in the army, Buddy Holly had been killed in a plane crash, Chuck Berry was in jail, Little Richard had decided to become a preacher and nobody wanted to know Jerry Lee Lewis after they found out he had married his fourteen-year-old cousin.

Interviewer: So how did rock-and-roll survive?

Alan: The funny thing was it was rescued on this side of the Atlantic by British groups like the Beatles and the Rolling Stones. They brought rock-and-roll back from dead and gave it new life. They opened up all sorts of new possibilities for it. Before the Beatles and the Stones only teenagers had really listened to rock-and-roll but afterwards it became everybody's music.

Interviewer: So do you think pop music hasn't changed much since then?

Alan: Oh no, far from it, there have been some great bands and singers, like ABBA, for example. They were great. Queen, Michael Jackson, Madonna... They have all added something new to pop music. In fact, it's very difficult to talk about pop music now, because there are so many different types. There is mainstream pop, soul, heavy metal and so on.

Interviewer: And what about the future?

Alan: Well, there are new young bands coming along all the time, of course but personally I don't think we'll ever see anything really new. I don't know but the modern songs don't seem as fresh and exciting as they did in the sixties and seventies.

Interviewer: Maybe, it's a controversial issue...

Задания для оценки умений

1. Аудирование:

Family Life.

TEXT 1

You are going to hear the story of a famous musician's wife. Choose the correct letter.

- 1 Linda has ___ children.
 - a) three
 - b) four
 - c) five
- 2 Linda is usually woken up by
 - a) the milkman.
 - b) Paul's music.
 - c) her child.
- 3 Travelling abroad they rent a house because
 - a) their children travel with them.
 - b) Paul doesn't like small flats.
 - c) Linda needs much space for her work.
- 4 All Linda drives a small car because she thinks
 - a) English roads are too narrow for her.

- b) big cars are too often stolen.
 - c) a big car is not suitable for a woman.
- 5 Buying clothes Linda pays attention to
- a) brand labels.
 - b) prices.
 - c) the material they are made of.
- 6 Sometimes ___ helps Linda about the house.
- a) Paul
 - b) her elder daughter
 - c) a woman
- 7 Their common interest is
- a) horse riding.
 - b) football.
 - c) travelling.

My name is Linda. We live in a two-bedroom house. Around seven every morning James wakes everyone up. Being his mother, I like to be the first to greet him, so I get up. I take him downstairs and start getting breakfast ready. The other kids —Heather (almost 17), Mary (10) and Stella (8) — are down later. But if Paul isn't working, he gets up at the same time and joins the kids at breakfast. He's an excellent father, very involved and protective towards them. It seems mad to have moved from a large house in London to a small place on the South Coast but it's so much cosier. Paul and I are in the kind of business that needs much travelling. The kids travel everywhere with us. When touring abroad we usually rent a house and make it our base so we can return to the kids each night. Mary and Stella go to a local primary school and Heather attends a nearby art school. I drive a Mini because being American I'm used to wide roads, so with a small car I've no fear about scraping it. Quite often Paul comes with me when I drive the girls to school. I buy most of the kids' clothes at Mother care. I look at their catalogue or go into the shop and pick out things that are made from natural fibres. I myself feel most comfortable in jeans and T-shirt. I don't really spend that much — even though Paul pays all the bills! Because we have a big breakfast and a big dinner about six, we don't have lunch. So, about that time I'm doing jobs around the house. Paul never helps me. He likes tidiness but is not too tidy himself! If I'm working or going out, I have a woman in to do the cleaning. But I always do the cooking because I enjoy it. If I'm lucky during the day I go for a ride on my horse called Lucky Spot. He's got a lovely temperament. Horse riding is a marvelous form of exercise, both physically and spiritually. One interest we share closely is football. We rarely get to see matches but we always watch it on television. Paul is a great Liverpool fan. So, we support Liverpool.

TEXT 2

You will hear two friends, John and Angela, talking about their families. Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F) according to the information you hear.

- 1 John grew up in the same town as his parents.
- 2 Angels says john's family is a happy one.
- 3 Angela is looking forward to a big family party next month.
- 4 John hopes to work in his uncle's business in the future.
- 5 Angela's older sister has given her useful advice.
- 6 John's brother recently left University.

Angela I don't know your family very well, John. I guess I haven't been to your house that often.

John No – you must come round again soon and have dinner. My parents are quite fun. They come from up north, and then they moved down here when they decided that they wanted to start a family.

Angela My family have always lived round here. It's full of my cousins! So, do you get on well with your family? You don't talk about them as much as some people talk about their families.

John Oh yeah, they're fine. It's OK. They both work hard, so I don't see them so much.

Angela Sometimes I wish I saw a little less of mine! But in fact, I'm going to see everybody soon. I can't wait for this party we're having next month. Everyone's coming.

John That sounds like fun. I could do with some fun.

Angela Oh? Is something the matter?

John Well, it's just that I'm expected to follow tradition and join my uncle's firm when we finish school, but I think it's boring. OK for a holiday job, maybe, but that's enough...

Angela Hm - what can you do? In that kind of situation, I always ask my big sister. She's always helped me out by telling me what to do.

John Yeah, I would ask my older brother, but he's away at university.

Angela Better than being in your uncle's firm?

John He says you have to study hard, but he has a lot of fun too.

Angela I bet.

Flat.

TEXT 1

You will hear the description of a bedroom. Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F) according to the information you hear.

- 1 I have a red bedspread on my bed.
- 2 I also have some picture frames with pictures of my classmates on top of my dresser.
- 3 There is an alarm clock beside my bed so that I can wake up on time in the morning.
- 4 My bedroom window looks out over the street.
- 5 There are curtains on my bedroom window.
- 6 I set my alarm clock for eight o'clock.

My bed is nice and soft. I have a pretty bedspread on my bed. I have sheets and a blanket on my bed also. I use two feather pillows. My pillows have pillowcases on them. My dresser has a mirror on it. I have a lamp on top of my dresser. I also have some picture frames with pictures of my friends and family on top of my dresser. There is an alarm clock beside my bed so that I can wake up on time in the morning. I keep many clothes in my dresser drawers. The drawers are nice and deep. My closet is large. It is a walk-in closet. I have my clothes hanging in my closet. All of my clothes are hung on hangers. My shoes are all lined up on the floor of my closet. There are shelves at the top of my closet. I keep games up there. There is a rug on my bedroom floor. My bedroom window looks out over the back yard. There are curtains on my bedroom window. My bedroom is very cozy. At night, I turn off the lamp and get under the covers. I set my alarm clock for seven o'clock. I lay my head on the pillow, and I fall asleep.

TEXT 2

Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

Отвeтьте на вопросы.

1. What is Mr Palmer looking for?
2. Why does he want to live in a quiet village?.....
3. When was the roof put on?
4. What was the previous owner of the house?.....
5. Is there central heating in the house?.....
6. When was the house rewired and the garage built?
7. What is the house built of?.....
8. When is the post delivered?
9. What will be built in the neighbourhood next year?.....
10. Why is this house much cheaper than a lot of similar houses?.....

Mr. Palmer is looking for a new house. He's tired of living in the city and he wants to live in a quiet village. He's with the estate agent now.

Estate Agent: Well, Mr. Palmer. This is the semi-detached house that I told you about... Number 26, Richmond Road. The owners are away, but I've got a key.

Mr. Palmer: Hmm... when was it built?

A.: It was built in 1928.

P.: Who built it?

A.: I'm not really sure. Is it important?

P.: No, not really. Is that a new roof? It looks new.

A.: It's really new. It was put on last year. You can see that it's in very good condition. The previous owner was a builder.

P.: It's quite an old house. I'm worried about the electrical wiring. Has it been rewired?

A.: Yes, it has.

P.: Oh, when was it done?

A.: Five years ago. Also, it's been redecorated. Central heating has been put in, and a new garage has been built.

P.: Oh, when was it done?

A.: Last year... I think. It's a very solid house. It's built with a tiled roof...

P.: It's a long way from a big town. What are the services like?

A.: Hold on... I've got the details here. Yes...let me see...the dustbins are emptied every Thursday.

P.: It's important for me to see the post before I go to work. When is it delivered?

A.: It's usually delivered at about 7.30. The milk is delivered about six o'clock...so you'll have fresh milk for breakfast.

P.: It's certainly very cheap. I've seen a lot of similar houses... and there're more expensive.

A.: Ah, yes...it's a real bargain.

P.: Are there any plans for the area?

A.: Pardon? Plans...well, a new school is going to be built in the village next year...

P.: Anything else?

A.: ...and a new road, a motorway actually, will be built next year, too. You'll be able to get to London easily.

P.: Where exactly will the motorway be built?

A.: Well, actually, it'll be built behind the house. A bridge will be constructed over the house. It'll be very interesting. You'll be able to watch the traffic...

Time.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and answer the questions.

1. What is the origin of the English names of the months?
2. What is the origin of January? The rest of the months?
3. How did Julius Caesar arrange the year?
4. Who decided that the year should begin on January the first?
5. When was that decision taken?

The names of the months.

The English names of the months are of Latin origin. The ruler of Rome, Julius Caesar, arranged the year in six months of 31 days and six of 30 days. The first month of the year in those days was March. December was the tenth, January was the eleventh and February was the twelfth. It was King Charles IX of France who, in January 1563, decided that the year should begin on January 1st. January was named after Janus, the God of Time and War, February after Februs, in honour of whom, in ancient Rome, a great festival "Februa" was celebrated. March was called after Mars, the God of War. April got its name from the Latin word "aperire" which means "to open". It is the month when the earth opens itself and nature returns to life. May was named after the goddess Maia, the daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury. June takes its name from Juno, the wife of Jupiter. July was named after Julius Caesar. The month of August took its name from Augustus, the first Roman emperor. September, October, November and December are the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months in the Julian calendar and they were given their names by the number they represent.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

Days of the Week

There are seven days of the week. Sunday is _____ for some people, but many people still have to work. Quite a few people _____ on a Sunday. On Monday morning, we go back to school after the weekend. Many people say that they _____ because it is the beginning of the work week. Tuesday is _____ and a working day. I don't think that there is _____ about a Tuesday. Wednesday is _____ of the work week. On Thursday, many of the _____ stay open later. It gives you _____ some errands on a Thursday night.

On Friday, you feel like the work week is _____. Some people say, "thank goodness it is Friday." They _____ the weekend. On Saturday, many people can sleep _____. People _____ on Saturday. You see a lot of people _____ on a Saturday. Most children look forward to Saturday so that they _____ with their friends. Then, Sunday comes again. The weeks turn into months, and the months turn into years. Time goes by _____.

Days of the Week

There are seven days of the week. Sunday is a day of rest for some people, but many people still have to work. Quite a few people go to church on a Sunday. On Monday morning, we go back to school after the weekend. Many people say that they don't like Monday because it is the beginning of the work week. Tuesday is a school day and a working day. I don't think that there is anything special about a Tuesday. Wednesday is the middle of the work week. On Thursday, many of the stores and malls stay open later. It gives you a chance to run some errands on a Thursday night.

On Friday, you feel like the work week is nearly over. Some people say, "thank goodness it is Friday." They look forward to the weekend. On Saturday, many people can sleep in late. People get errands done on Saturday. You see a lot of people in the grocery store on a Saturday. Most children look forward to Saturday so that they can play with their friends. Then, Sunday comes again. The weeks turn into months, and the months turn into years. Time goes by quite quickly.

My Day.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and correct the statements if it is necessary.

1. The wise saying advises to sleep late.
2. It takes her much time to do her homework.
3. It's not

difficult to have time for everything during the day. 4. Once in bed she falls asleep at once. 5. She studies foreign languages. 6. Her roommates wake her up with noise and jokes at half past six. 7. After classes she goes shopping. 8. She turns on music when she does her morning exercises. 9. She thinks it's fun to jump on her bed. 10. She rests a little before doing her homework. 11. She has a busy and interesting life. 12. It takes her less than half an hour to get to the institute. 13. At nine o'clock the cloakroom is overcrowded. 14. Before going to bed she goes to the lab to work at her sounds and her speech. 15. In the evening she phones her parents to chat about the latest news. 16. Her life is rather hard. 17. She is disappointed in student life. 18. Her lifestyle makes a daily programme a very important thing. 19. They often open the window in the morning. 20. She usually dines at home. 21. She can watch TV all day long. 22. She knows that learning is not an easy thing. 23. Their classes begin at half past eight. 24. She usually reads her textbook before going to bed.

I've entered the Teachers 'Training Institute of Foreign Languages and so my dream has come true. Every day promises many interesting things to learn, new people to meet, concerts and films to enjoy. But it is no easy matter to cram everything into one day and the daily programme becomes a question of winning or losing. The wise saying advises to get up early "The more a man of wisdom grows, the less of morning sleep he knows."

So my day begins with the ringing of the alarm clock at my bedside which wakes me as well as my roommates up at half past six. Isn't it fun to jump out of bed with noise and jokes, to do morning exercises to music with the window open and after washing, cleaning our teeth, doing our hair, dressing and having breakfast to hurry to the institute? We go there by bus and it takes us forty minutes to get there. As our classes begin at eight o'clock, the cloakroom at that time is overcrowded with the students who try to arrive at the institute before the bell. After classes I go to the snack bar or canteen to have dinner and then to the library and reading room for books or to the language laboratory to work at my sounds and my speech.

In the evening after a short quiet rest I do my homework and it takes time, you know. Before I go to bed, I can watch a TV program, read a book for pleasure, have a walk with my friend, chatting about the latest news. Once in bed the events of the day pass in my mind 's eye and I see that it's been a day of hard work. But I don't feel sorry, because I know "There is no royal road to learning."

TEXT 2

Mark the sentences as true, false or not given.

1. Alan is a taxi driver.
2. He is in his mid twenties.
3. He doesn't work at weekends.
4. He hates to get up early on weekdays.
5. He doesn't eat much at breakfast.
6. He drinks a cup of coffee for breakfast.
7. He kisses his wife before having breakfast.
8. He has lunch in a transport café.
9. He comes home at five.
10. In the evening he goes to a club.
11. His wife would like to go out with him in the evenings.

Alan's a lorry driver. He's twenty-five years old. He works five days a week. He gets up at six o'clock every day. He eats an enormous breakfast. He drinks two cups of tea. Then he kisses his wife. He leaves for work at half past six. He has lunch in a transport cafe. He comes home at five o'clock. In the evening he goes to the pub. He goes to bed at ten o'clock.

Books and Libraries.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and correct mistakes.

1. One of my favorite places is the circus.
2. I often read mysteries for work.
3. In the summer, I have to read books for school.
4. I never use the dictionary and the atlas.
5. We can make a lot of noise in the library.
6. I always bring the newspapers back on time so I don't get a fine.
7. I don't have a library card so I can get books, videos or compact discs whenever I want to.

One of my favorite places is the library. I go there to get books for school, and I go there to get books for pleasure. I often read mysteries for fun. In the summer, I read lots of mysteries. I like to sit outside and read. In the winter, I have to read books for school. I go to the library to find out things for my projects. I often use the dictionary and the atlas. Some of my friends go with me, and we sit at the tables and do our homework. We can't make a lot of noise in the library. People have to be quiet when they are in a library. When I first went to the library, I was confused about how to find books. The librarian showed me how to use the computer to find books. Now I am able to do all my research myself. I have read some very interesting books. I have learned a lot from library books. I always bring the books back on time so I don't get a fine. I am collecting books at home. People often give me books for gifts. Soon I will have my own library. Reading is a good hobby. Everyone in my family likes to read. The library has other things besides books. There are videos at the library. There are also compact discs at the library. I have a library card so I can get books, videos or compact discs whenever I want to. My mother sometimes goes to the library to look at the magazines. She gets some good recipes from the magazines. My father looks for books on how to build things. He is building some bookshelves for me at the moment. He found the instructions in a book. My little brother reads children's books. He likes books about trains. I have liked books ever since I was very small. My mother says that reading is a good habit to get into.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

I often enjoy reading the newspaper. In my city, there are _____, and I look at different newspapers on different days. I find that _____ of a newspaper has some _____. Most newspapers contain several sections that _____ from the rest of the newspaper. The main section is found _____ of the newspaper. This section _____ the most important news from around the world, from around the nation, and _____. Sometimes the main section _____ some pages that contain opinions about the news. The _____ write an editorial opinion. Other writers _____ about current events. Also, some readers of the newspaper _____, in which they express their opinions. Another popular section of the newspaper is the _____. This section contains information about many different sports events. The sports section _____ from many games and competitions. Another section of the newspaper contains information about _____. The arts and entertainment section tells readers about new _____. It also describes new books, music concerts, and _____. Most newspapers also have a _____. This section provides information about new business deals, and about the stock market. Many people read the business section of the newspaper _____ and advice about investing their money. Finally, newspapers usually have a section for classified advertisements. This section _____ about things that they want to buy or sell. It also gives notices _____. Reading the newspaper is surely a good way to keep informed about many different events in the world around us.

I often enjoy reading the newspaper. In my city, there are three different newspapers, and I look at different newspapers on different days. I find that each section of a newspaper has some interesting information. Most newspapers contain several sections that can be easily removed from the rest of the newspaper. The main section is found at the front of the newspaper. This section usually contains the most important news from around the world, from around the nation, and from the local area. Sometimes the main section also includes some pages that contain opinions about the news. The editors of the newspaper write an editorial opinion. Other writers provide many different opinions about current events. Also, some readers of the newspaper write letters to the editor, in which they express their opinions. Another popular section of the newspaper is the sports section. This section contains information about many different sports events. The sports section provides scores and results from many games and competitions. Another section of the newspaper contains information about entertainment and the arts. The arts and entertainment section tells readers about new movies and plays. It also describes new books, music concerts, and art exhibits. Most newspapers also have a business section. This section provides information about new business deals, and about the stock market. Many people read the business section of the newspaper to gain information and advice about investing their money. Finally, newspapers usually have a section for classified advertisements. This section allows people to advertise about things that they want to buy or sell. It also gives notices about job openings. Reading the newspaper is surely a good way to keep informed about many different events in the world around us.

Holidays.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

In most Western countries, Christmas is the of the year. People gather with their families to, which occurs on December 25th each year. The holiday of Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. In the Christian religion, Jesus Christ the Son of God. During the Christmas season, many people celebrate the events of the birth of Jesus Christ. For example,who visited Jesus Christ shortly after his birth. Also, they recall that Jesus Christ was born in a manger (a place where horses are kept), because his parents could not find a place to stay. In Western countries, Christmas is also celebrated by many..... People view Christmas as a time for being..... Children, parents, and grandparents gather to exchange presents and to eat special foods. The tradition of giving gifts at Christmas is unusual in one way. When children go to bed on the evening before Christmas, they(called stockings) in their house. When they wake up on Christmas morning, the stockings have been....., the presents have been given by a fat manand a red suit. This man, called Santa Claus, flies around the worldthat is pulled by reindeer. He stops at each house andto deliver his presents. In the weeks before Christmas, children are usually very..... Their parents tell them that Santa Claus will only give presents to children who are good! Another Christmas tradition is the Christmas tree. Peopleinside their house andvarious pretty objects. Nowadays, most people use aninstead of a real tree. The tradition of the Christmas tree is actually older than Christmas itself-the people of Europe celebrated the beginning of the winter season in this way even before Christianity reached Europe. Christmas is certainly one ofholidays in Western countries.

In most Western countries, Christmas is the biggest holiday of the year. People gather with their families to celebrate this day, which occurs on December 25th each year. The holiday of Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. In the Christian religion, Jesus Christ is recognized as the Son of God. During the Christmas season, many people celebrate the events of the birth of Jesus Christ. For example, they recall the three wise men who visited Jesus Christ shortly after his birth. Also, they recall that Jesus Christ was born in a manger (a place where horses are kept), because his parents could not find a place to stay. In Western countries, Christmas is also celebrated by many people who are not religious. People view Christmas as a time for being together with one's relatives. Children, parents, and grandparents gather to exchange presents and to eat special foods. The tradition of giving gifts at Christmas is unusual in one way. When children go to bed on the evening before Christmas, they hang large socks (called stockings) in their house. When they wake up on Christmas morning, the stockings have been filled with toys and candy. According to tradition, the presents have been given by a fat man who wears a white beard and a red suit. This man, called Santa Claus, flies around the world in a sled that is pulled by reindeer. He stops at each house and flies down the chimney to deliver his presents. In the weeks before Christmas, children are usually very well behaved. Their parents tell them that Santa Claus will only give presents to children who are good! Another Christmas tradition is the Christmas tree. People put a small tree inside their house and decorate it with various pretty objects. Nowadays, most people use an artificial tree instead of a real tree. The tradition of the Christmas tree is actually older than Christmas itself-the people of Europe celebrated the beginning of the winter season in this way even before Christianity reached Europe. Christmas is certainly one of the most important and most enjoyed holidays in Western countries.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and answer the questions.

1. What does the holiday of Christmas celebrate?
2. Who gathers to exchange presents and to eat special foods?
3. What do children do before they go to bed?
4. Who wears a white beard and a red suit?
5. What is another Christmas tradition?
6. What do most people use instead of a real tree?

In most Western countries, Christmas is the biggest holiday of the year. People gather with their families to celebrate this day, which occurs on December 25th each year. The holiday of Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. In the Christian religion, Jesus Christ is recognized as the Son of God. During the Christmas season, many people celebrate the events of the birth of Jesus Christ. For example, they recall the three wise men who visited Jesus Christ shortly after his birth. Also, they recall that Jesus Christ was born in a manger (a place where horses are kept), because his parents could not find a place to stay. In Western countries, Christmas is also celebrated by many people who are not religious. People view Christmas as a time for being together with one's relatives. Children, parents, and grandparents gather to exchange presents and to eat special foods. The tradition of giving gifts at Christmas is unusual in one way. When children go to bed on the evening before Christmas, they hang large socks (called stockings) in their house. When they wake up on Christmas morning, the stockings have been filled with toys and candy. According to tradition, the presents have been given by a fat man who wears a white beard and a red suit. This man, called Santa Claus, flies around the world in a sled that is pulled by reindeer. He stops at each house and flies down the chimney to deliver his presents. In the weeks before Christmas, children are usually very well behaved. Their

parents tell them that Santa Claus will only give presents to children who are good! Another Christmas tradition is the Christmas tree. People put a small tree inside their house and decorate it with various pretty objects. Nowadays, most people use an artificial tree instead of a real tree. The tradition of the Christmas tree is actually older than Christmas itself-the people of Europe celebrated the beginning of the winter season in this way even before Christianity reached Europe. Christmas is certainly one of the most important and most enjoyed holidays in Western countries.

2. Изложение:

Listen to the text and put it in writing.

Family Life.

TEXT 1

What does the word "family" mean to you? The easiest way to define family is to talk about who you are related to. Usually, there is a mom and a dad and children who are brothers and sisters. This would be the "core" family. Then there is the "extended" family which would include grandparents, aunts and uncles, cousins, nieces and nephews and in-laws (people married to your brothers or sisters, husband or wife). However, I think the word "family" has a much deeper meaning. The word "family" brings words to my mind like love, support, help, kindness, fun, love, trips, closeness, love, forgiving, sharing, love, understanding, respect and love! You'll notice one word that is repeated over and over again. LOVE. I believe if a family has real love for one another, they will be able to overcome any problems they may have. Actually, they may not have too many problems if they all love and respect one another. However, there are things that cannot be helped; like death, sickness or accidents. It is during those hard times that a family's love helps them to go through those experiences. We had quite a few children in my family. There were brothers and sisters which included an adopted brother and a number of foster children, too. I was also very fortunate that I had both my mom and dad to live with and do things like vacations together. We had a lot of fun and there were some times of tears, too. Above all, we love one another! Family is a wonderful thing! I am so lucky!

TEXT 2

Mary's parents just got a divorce. Mary is very upset. She thinks that her parents don't love her anymore. She thinks that they got a divorce because of her. She is wrong. Her parents love her just as much as they always did. They aren't getting divorced because of Mary. Sometimes, marriages just don't work out. It isn't really anyone's fault. Marriage isn't easy. It is hard for two people to stay together for a lifetime. Sometimes, people change as they get older, and they move on. Some people have perfectly good marriages, and they stay together for their entire lives. Divorce doesn't happen because the parents don't love the children anymore. A lot of children feel that it is their fault, but it isn't their fault at all. Children neither cause the divorce, nor can they prevent it. It is up to the parents. Divorce isn't the end of the world. Children can still see both parents and stay with them. Life goes on. Sometimes children can get new stepmothers or stepfathers. That can be a good thing. You just have to be understanding and know that your parents still love you. Life doesn't always go the way that we planned it, but it has its twists and turns. Life is an adventure. If your parents get a divorce, just be understanding. Know that they love you and that this is a hard time for them. It is a hard time for you too, but these things have a way of working themselves out in the end.

Flat.

TEXT 1

My bed is nice and soft. I have a pretty bedspread on my bed. I have sheets and a blanket on my bed also. I use two feather pillows. My pillows have pillowcases on them. My dresser has a mirror on it. I have a lamp on top of my dresser. I also have some picture frames with pictures of my friends and family on top of my dresser. There is an alarm clock beside my bed so that I can wake up on time in the morning. I keep many clothes in my dresser drawers. The drawers are nice and deep. My closet is large. It is a walk-in closet. I have my clothes hanging in my closet. All of my clothes are hung on hangers. My shoes are all lined up on the floor of my closet. There are shelves at the top of my closet. I keep games up there. There is a rug on my bedroom floor. My bedroom window looks out over the back yard. There are curtains on my bedroom window. My bedroom is very cozy. At night, I turn off the lamp and get under the covers. I set my alarm clock for seven o'clock. I lay my head on the pillow, and I fall asleep.

TEXT 2

There is a bathtub in my bathroom. On the wall over the bathtub there is a shower head. We have a shower curtain hanging on the rod over the bathtub. If we want to take a shower, we close the curtain. There is soap and shampoo in the bathroom. The soap is used for washing yourself, and the shampoo is used to wash your hair. Towels are hanging on racks. There are washcloths or face cloths to wash yourself with. The sink has hot and cold taps. There is a plug for the drain. When you pull the plug, the water runs out of the sink. There is a toilet in the bathroom. When you flush the toilet, the water swooshes out of it. There is toilet tissue hanging beside the toilet. We keep other things in the bathroom too. There is a medicine cabinet which holds pain killers, toothpaste and makeup. My mother likes to wear a lot of makeup on her face. There is also hair spray and gel. There are brushes and combs for our hair. There are toothbrushes and dental floss for our teeth. We only have one bathroom, so we line up to use it. It is good to have more than one bathroom in a house.

Time.

TEXT 1

I sometimes wonder what life will be like in the future. Life has changed so much in just the past few years. I'm sure that there are still big changes that are coming. Do you think we'll still drive cars? Maybe we'll get into computerized vehicles that we won't have to drive. We'll just push a few buttons, and the vehicles will take us to wherever we have to go. Maybe there won't be roads. We might just fly through space to get where we want to go. Instead of telephones, we'll just use our computers. We'll be able to see each other when we talk. That type of thing is already happening. Maybe we won't have to cook our meals. We might be able to push buttons to order whatever we want. A nice roast beef dinner, or an ice cream sundae, might just pop out of a machine. It would be nice to have a robot to clean the house for you. In the past few years, computers have been extremely important. People used to write to each other through the mail.

Now, people communicate so much more frequently through E-mail. Most of my friends own computers. If we had all of these things to do the work for us, what would we do? We would still need people to program the computers. We could spend more time being creative, rather than doing everyday chores. The future holds many surprises. I'm sure that technology will become even more and more amazing. When my parents were young, they had never even seen a color television. Nobody owned a computer. It doesn't take long for things to change a lot. Who knows what amazing things are in store for us?

TEXT 2

I am almost nine years old and my bedtime is 8:30 p.m. I think that is so unfair! I think I am old enough to stay up until at least 9:00 p.m. My parents say that I have to go to bed early because I have school the next day. I can't wait until I am grown up and can stay awake as long as I want. Even though I think I should be able to go to bed later, I do like our nighttime routine. At about 8:15 p.m., my Mom sends us up to put on our pajamas. When we come back downstairs, we read together. Sometimes Mom will read to us, and sometimes we will read to her. If Dad is not working, he will sometimes read, too. Mostly it is Mom we read with though. When we read, Mom helps us with words we cannot read. We have to try and sound the word out, but if we are really stuck, she will help us. If we come to a place in our reading where we do not understand the meaning of what was written, we stop reading and look at Mom. She will tell us what it means or help us figure it out on our own. After we are finished reading, we say goodnight to everyone in our house. First, we say goodnight to Mom and give her a hug and a kiss. Then we do the same for Dad, then our little sister, and then our dog! Afterwards, we go upstairs and brush our teeth. I have to do special stretching exercises for the muscles in my chest and legs, or I get pains when I run and play. I do my stretching before I get into bed. After my exercises, either my brother or I turn off the lights. We share a bedroom, so we take turns turning the light off. Before we get into bed, we say our prayers. After we get into our beds, my brother and I talk to each other for a long time. We tell each other about our day, about what we hope will happen in the future, about our friends and all sorts of other important things. After a while, we get so tired, we just fall asleep in the middle of talking! Even though we go to bed at 8:30 p.m., we talk so long we don't go to sleep until about 10:00 p.m. I still do not know why I have to go to bed so early when I am not even tired!

My Day.

TEXT 1

Yesterday I went to a birthday party. My friend Jane had her tenth birthday. Her house was decorated with balloons and streamers. Her mother had baked a big birthday cake. The cake had "Happy tenth birthday Jane" written on it. There were ten candles on the cake. Jane blew out the candles and made a wish. I wonder what she wished for. Your wish won't come true if you tell anyone what it was. We sang "Happy birthday to you." At the party we played some games. I won one of games, so I got a prize. We also swam in Jane's swimming pool. Jane opened her gifts. Her gifts were wrapped in bright paper and bows. She got lots of nice gifts. She got some compact discs, some clothes and some computer games. Jane thanked everyone. We ate a lot of food at Jane's party. We had hot dogs. I put mustard and ketchup on my hot dog. Then we ate cake and ice cream. We had pop to drink. I think I had too much cake and ice cream. I was very full by the time the party was over. We thanked Jane and her mother before we all went home. It was a very good party. Everyone had a good time. I hope Jane had a happy tenth birthday.

TEXT 2

I wake up every morning at seven o'clock. I take a shower. I eat my breakfast. I usually have toast or cereal. I brush my teeth. I put on my clothes. I catch the school bus. I ride to school. In my class, we have math and English before recess. At recess time, the girls skip, or walk around and talk. The boys play in the playground or play baseball. After recess, we have physical education and geography. We eat lunch, and then we play outside. When the bell rings, we line up to go back into the classroom. After lunch, we have history and science. At recess, we play ball again. Some of girls play ball too. In the winter, we build snowmen. If it is too cold, we stay indoors and talk to each other. After recess, we have music and health. We get out of school at three thirty. I sometimes walk home with my friends, or I take the bus. I have a snack and change my clothes when I get home. I change into my pajamas. If it is raining, I watch television. If it is nice outside, I play with my friends. I have supper at five thirty. On some nights, I help my mother to do the dishes. After supper, I do my homework. I wash my face and hands and brush my teeth.

Books and Libraries.

TEXT 1

I often enjoy reading the newspaper. In my city, there are three different newspapers, and I look at different newspapers on different days. I find that each section of a newspaper has some interesting information. Most newspapers contain several sections that can be easily removed from the rest of the newspaper. The main section is found at the front of the newspaper. This section usually contains the most important news from around the world, from around the nation, and from the local area. Sometimes the main section also includes some pages that contain opinions about the news. The editors of the newspaper write an editorial opinion. Other writers provide many different opinions about current events. Also, some readers of the newspaper write letters to the editor, in which they express their opinions. Another popular section of the newspaper is the sports section. This section contains information about many different sports events. The sports section provides scores and results from many games and competitions. Another section of the newspaper contains information about entertainment and the arts. The arts and entertainment section tell readers about new movies and plays. It also describes new books, music concerts, and art exhibits. Most newspapers also have a business section. This section provides information about new business deals, and about the stock market. Many people read the business section of the newspaper to gain information and advice about investing their money. Finally, newspapers usually have a section for classified advertisements. This section allows people to advertise about things that they want to buy or sell. It also gives notices about job openings. Reading the newspaper is surely a good way to keep informed about many different events in the world around us.

TEXT 2

There have been many great writers in the history of English literature, but there is no doubt about which writer was the greatest. Many people consider William Shakespeare to have been the best writer who ever lived. William Shakespeare was born in the town of Stratford, England, in the year 1564. When he was a young man, Shakespeare moved to the city of London, where he began writing plays. His plays were soon very successful and were enjoyed both by the common people of London and also by the rich and famous. In addition to his plays, Shakespeare wrote many short poems and a few longer poems. Like his plays, these poems are still famous today. Shakespeare's most famous plays include Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth, Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, and Julius Caesar. Usually, Shakespeare did not invent the stories that he told in his plays. Instead, he wrote his plays using stories that already existed. However, Shakespeare's plays told these stories in a more interesting way than ever before. Some of the stories were tragedies, some were comedies, and some described historical events. In his plays, Shakespeare revealed a very wide knowledge of many areas of life. The characters in his plays discuss many different topics, often with the knowledge of experts. But what is even more impressive about these plays is Shakespeare's use of the English language. His vocabulary was very large, and Shakespeare seems to have introduced many words to the language! Also, many of the phrases that are said by Shakespeare's characters are now used in everyday conversation. Today, writers often use quotations from Shakespeare's plays in their own works. But perhaps even the most impressive features of Shakespeare's plays are the characters within them. The many characters in his plays seem very different from each other, but they seem very realistic. The emotions they feel, the words they say, and the actions they perform are all easily understood. Many people who watch one of Shakespeare's plays will find that they know people who remind them somewhat of the characters in those plays. Shakespeare died in the year 1619, but his writings are still popular today, 400 years after they were written. The poems and plays are greatly admired by experts in literature, but also by people in general. Each year, hundreds of thousands of people enjoy attending performances of Shakespeare's plays. No other writer in the English language has remained so popular for such a long time.

Holidays.

TEXT 1

Traditionally, Easter has been one of the most important holidays of the Christian religion. For Christians, the Easter holiday celebrates the death of Jesus Christ, who died for the benefit of all people. The exact date when Easter is celebrated is different each year, but it is always held in early spring, during March or April. There are two very important days that make up the Easter holiday, which occurs during the spring season. The first of these days is called Good Friday. Christians recognize Good Friday as the day when Jesus suffered and died on behalf of humanity. The second of these days is called Easter Sunday. Easter Sunday occurs two days after Good Friday. Christians celebrate Easter Sunday as the day when Jesus rose from the dead and went to Heaven. For Christians, Easter is the most solemn holiday of the year. Many people attend church services on Good Friday and on Easter Sunday. Easter is also a time for celebration. Some Easter traditions come from old springtime festivals that existed even before Christianity. One of the traditions associated with Easter is the painting of Easter eggs. People take chickens' eggs, make them hollow, and then paint them with beautiful colours. Some people paint very beautiful and complex designs on the Easter eggs. Another Easter tradition is the Easter Bunny. According to tradition, the Easter Bunny is a magical rabbit that visits the homes of children on the night before Easter Sunday. The Easter Bunny hides chocolate candies, shaped like eggs, throughout the child's house. On the morning of Easter Sunday, the children must search throughout the house, to find these many hidden treats! The Easter holiday is an important time, both as a religious holiday and as a celebration of springtime.

TEXT 2

An important holiday in North America is held during the fall, or autumn, season of the year. This holiday is called Thanksgiving. At this time of year, people join with their relatives to reflect upon their good fortune. Thanksgiving is a holiday that has a long history in North America. It was first celebrated when English settlers arrived in the eastern part of what is now the United States, during the seventeenth century. When they survived the first hard year, they celebrated and gave thanks to God. They invited some of the Native people to their Thanksgiving celebration, because the Native people had helped them to survive during the hard winter. The tradition of celebrating Thanksgiving continued and spread throughout North America. Each fall, during the time of the autumn harvest, people celebrated Thanksgiving. They gave thanks for the food of the harvest, and for all the good things in their lives. Today, the tradition of Thanksgiving celebration continues. Families gather to eat a large bird called a turkey. They also eat pumpkin pie. This is a sweet dessert that is made from a large orange vegetable that grows on the ground. In the United States, Thanksgiving is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. But the following day, Friday, is also a holiday, and then comes the weekend. In Canada, Thanksgiving is celebrated on the second Monday of October. The reason for the earlier celebration in Canada is that the weather is colder than in the United States. This means that the harvest happens earlier in Canada, so Thanksgiving is held at an earlier date. But in both countries, Thanksgiving is a very pleasant time of year.

3. Контрольная работа по разделу/теме:

TEST 1

Match the statements as true, false or not stated.

1. Fifty per cent of people would like to emigrate.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. More than half of young people would prefer to live in another country.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. A few people would prefer to move to the Continent.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. Older people are less enthusiastic about emigrating.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. The most popular place for holiday is a desert island.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. British people prefer to stay in Britain because of the weather.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. Some people can't go abroad because this way they save money.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A new survey shows that two-thirds of British people are 'reasonably happy' with their lives at the same time, an astonishing number of people would rather live in another country. Thirty per cent would emigrate if they were free and had the chance to settle somewhere else in the world. In more adventurous about 20 age group more than 50 percent would like to emigrate. The majority say they would prefer to go somewhere warmer than Britain. Among younger people the most popular destination would be continental Europe, particularly Spain and France. Outside Europe, other destinations would be Australia, the USA and Canada. Most British people over 40 would rather stay where they are. In the older group nobody showed any interest in leaving the country. However, this age group also thinks that foreign holidays are 'essential'. Most of them said that three weeks in another country was 'as much as I can take'. The majority of British people want to spend their holidays in the sun ... and on a beach where they can sunbathe, swim and play beach games. The minority prefer to stay in Britain for their holidays — although the weather is not always reliable. They would rather not have to bother with foreign currencies, flights, passports and different food. Britain has a long coastline so there are lots of places to go for seaside holidays and some people save money by doing self-catering, renting a holiday home or camping.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Many young people prefer _____.
 - 1) to take A-level exams.
 - 2) to have a break in studying.
 - 3) to combine work and education.
2. Rosie wants to work in a department store because _____.
 - 1) she needs money.
 - 2) it's her dream.
 - 3) she has skills in this profession _____
3. Helen hopes to.
 - 1) earn a lot of money.
 - 2) know new people.
 - 3) study her profession.
4. Helen will be given _____.
 - 1) a place for living.
 - 2) all the equipment.
 - 3) large salary.
5. Why does Rosie want to go to Europe?
 - 1) because she wants to see famous sights.
 - 2) because she wants to change something in her life.
 - 3) because she wants to live there.
6. Helen is going to join _____.
 - 1) a group of students.
 - 2) a group of her friends.
 - 3) a group of scientists.
7. Helen _____ how to spend her money.
 - 1) knows
 - 2) hasn't decided yet
 - 3) doesn't think about

DJ: Hello. A lot of you have probably just got your a-levels and you're looking forward to going to university. But more and more young people are deciding to take a year out before they start their degrees. Today I'm talking to a group of young people who've all decided to spend a year at the university of life. What are they going to do? What are your plans?

Rosie: I'm going to work in a department store.

Dj: Why do you want to do that?

Rosie: Two reasons really. I'm going to study Management at university and this will give me the chance to find out what it's like to work in a big organization. And I'll also be able to earn some money.

Dj: What about you, Helen?

Helen: I'm going to community work with a conservation group. I think it will be good to do something really useful. And I'll meet a lot of interesting people I'm sure.

Dj: Will you get paid for it?

Helen: Well, we won't get rich doing it but we'll be all right. We'll get about £20 a week plus food and accommodation.

Dj: How are you going to spend saving money?

Rosie: I'm going to travel around Europe. Well, mainly because it will be a change. After all, I've been at school for 13 years. I just want to do something different. It will give me new experiences and I'll need to be more independent.

Dj: Are you going to travel, too, Helen?

Helen: Yes. I'm going to join an expedition to Alaska.

Dj: That sounds exciting.

Helen: Yes, I'm really looking forward to it. It'll be a real challenge. But we aren't leaving till next January, so I'll have to get a job first to pay for it. It's going to cost about £3 000.

Dj: Well, good luck to all of you and I hope you enjoy your year out.

TEST 2

Match the statements as true, false or not stated.

1. When we are telling a lie, it's normal.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

2. Lying is a way to persuade the other people.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3. Lying is an essential part of many kinds of sport.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

4. Actors should be good at lying.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

5. Film makers try to deceive the audience.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

6. Sometimes it's better to keep silence.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

7. Our life is possible without telling a lie.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Why do we tell a lie? Wouldn't life be easier if everyone told the truth all the time? It may sound strange but lying, or rather the ability to deceive other people, is an essential part of life. When we tell, we are trying to deceive someone. We are trying to make someone think or feel something that they would not otherwise think or feel. In other words, lying is about manipulating someone else's thoughts or feelings. However, so are many other parts of life? If we couldn't manipulate other people's thoughts and feelings, life as we know it would be impossible. Most sport, for example, is based on deception. The footballer who is taking a penalty kick wants to make the goalkeeper think that he's going to shoot into the right-hand side of the net, when in fact he intends to put it into the left hand corner. Entertainment, too, depends on deception. We know that the people on the stage aren't really Julius Caesar and Cleopatra. We know that vampires don't really exist. We let ourselves be deceived. Indeed, in many cases we want to be deceived. The conjuror's tricks, the comedian's jokes, the film-maker's special effects are all forms of deception. Think about everyday life. What would it really be like, if we had to tell the absolute truth every time? What would that do to courtship, family life and advertising? Could we still tell children about Father Christmas? If your partner cooked an awful dinner, would it really be best to actually say that it was awful? Deception is a natural part of life. We need to get other people to do things all the time, and so we naturally manipulate their thoughts and feelings by not telling the truth or by telling only part of the truth. The question is, when does not telling the whole truth become a lie?

Choose the correct answer.

1. Alan has chosen his job because of _____

1) his ability to play the guitar.

2) his ability to sing.

3) his passion to rock-and-roll.

2. A lot of people at the end of 50-s thought that _____

1) rock-and-roll died.

2) rock-and-roll survived.

3) rock-and-roll prospered.

3. They talked about _____

1) the famous politics.

2) the famous actors.

3) the famous singers.

4. All The situation in pop music was improved by _____

1) American singers.

2) British singers.

3) German singers.

5. Pop music is based on _____ now.

1) rock-and-roll

2) heavy metal

3) different kinds

6. Alan thinks he won't _____ in future.

1) feel the same impression

2) find something boring in music

3) listen to rather simple music

7. The interviewer thinks _____

1) the same as Alan.

- 2) Alan is wrong.
- 3) it's the theme for discussion.

Interviewer: Alan, you've been involved in pop music for a long time now. How did you first get interested in it?

Alan: Well, like a lot of teenagers in the fifties I wanted to be like Elvis Presley. The trouble was I couldn't sing or play a guitar but I loved rock-and-roll, so I got a job with a record company and eventually became a record producer.

Interviewer: Now when rock-and-roll first came out people said it wouldn't last, didn't?

Alan: Oh, yes. And by 1961 it looked as if they were right. All the heroes had disappeared. Elvis was in the army, Buddy Holly had been killed in a plane crash, Chuck Berry was in jail, Little Richard had decided to become a preacher and nobody wanted to know Jerry Lee Lewis after they found out he had married his fourteen-year-old cousin.

Interviewer: So how did rock-and-roll survive?

Alan: The funny thing was it was rescued on this side of the Atlantic by British groups like the Beatles and the Rolling Stones. They brought rock-and-roll back from dead and gave it new life. They opened up all sorts of new possibilities for it. Before the Beatles and the Stones only teenagers had really listened to rock-and-roll but afterwards it became everybody's music.

Interviewer: So do you think pop music hasn't changed much since then?

Alan: Oh no, far from it, there have been some great bands and singers, like ABBA, for example. They were great. Queen, Michael Jackson, Madonna... They have all added something new to pop music. In fact, it's very difficult to talk about pop music now, because there are so many different types. There is mainstream pop, soul, heavy metal and so on.

Interviewer: And what about the future?

Alan: Well, there are new young bands coming along all the time, of course but personally I don't think we'll ever see anything really new. I don't know but the modern songs don't seem as fresh and exciting as they did in the sixties and seventies.

Interviewer: Maybe, it's a controversial issue...

Задания для оценки владений

1. Аудирование:

Family Life.

TEXT 1

You are going to hear the story of a famous musician's wife. Choose the correct letter.

1 Linda has __ children.

- a) three
- b) four
- c) five

2 Linda is usually woken up by

- a) the milkman.
- b) Paul's music.
- c) her child.

3 Travelling abroad they rent a house because

- a) their children travel with them.
- b) Paul doesn't like small flats.
- c) Linda needs much space for her work.

4 All Linda drives a small car because she thinks

- a) English roads are too narrow for her.
- b) big cars are too often stolen.
- c) a big car is not suitable for a woman.

5 Buying clothes Linda pays attention to

- a) brand labels.
- b) prices.
- c) the material they are made of.

6 Sometimes __ helps Linda about the house.

- a) Paul
- b) her elder daughter
- c) a woman

7 Their common interest is

- a) horse riding.
- b) football.
- c) travelling.

My name is Linda. We live in a two-bedroom house. Around seven every morning James wakes everyone up. Being his mother, I like to be the first to greet him, so I get up. I take him downstairs and start getting breakfast ready. The other kids —Heather (almost 17), Mary (10) and Stella (8) — are down later. But if Paul isn't working, he gets up at the same time and joins the kids at breakfast. He's an excellent father, very involved and protective towards them. It seems mad to have moved from a large house in London to a small place on the South Coast but it's so much cosier. Paul and I are in the kind of business that needs much travelling. The kids travel everywhere with us. When touring abroad we usually rent a house and make it our base so we can return to the kids each night. Mary and Stella go to a local primary school and Heather attends a nearby art school. I drive a Mini because being American I'm used to wide roads, so with a small car I've no fear about scraping it. Quite often Paul comes with me when I drive the girls to school. I buy most of the kids' clothes at Mother care. I look at their catalogue or go into the shop and pick out things that are made from natural fibres. I myself feel most comfortable in jeans and T-shirt. I don't really spend that much — even though Paul pays all the bills! Because we have a big breakfast and a big dinner about six, we don't have lunch. So, about that time I'm doing jobs around the house. Paul never helps me. He likes tidiness but is not too tidy himself! If I'm working or going out, I have a woman in to do the cleaning. But I always do the cooking because I enjoy it. If I'm lucky during the day I go for a ride on my horse called Lucky Spot. He's got a lovely temperament. Horse riding is a marvelous form of exercise, both physically and spiritually. One interest we share closely is football. We rarely get to see matches but we always watch it on television. Paul is a great Liverpool fan. So, we support Liverpool.

TEXT 2

You will hear two friends, John and Angela, talking about their families. Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F) according to the information you hear.

- 1 John grew up in the same town as his parents.
- 2 Angels says john's family is a happy one.
- 3 Angela is looking forward to a big family party next month.
- 4 John hopes to work in his uncle's business in the future.
- 5 Angela's older sister has given her useful advice.
- 6 John's brother recently left University.

Angela I don't know your family very well, John. I guess I haven't been to your house that often.

John No – you must come round again soon and have dinner. My parents are quite fun. They come from up north, and then they moved down here when they decided that they wanted to start a family.

Angela My family have always lived round here. It's full of my cousins! So, do you get on well with your family? You don't talk about them as much as some people talk about their families.

John Oh yeah, they're fine. It's OK. They both work hard, so I don't see them so much.

Angela Sometimes I wish I saw a little less of mine! But in fact, I'm going to see everybody soon. I can't wait for this party we're having next month. Everyone's coming.

John That sounds like fun. I could do with some fun.

Angela Oh? Is something the matter?

John Well, it's just that I'm expected to follow tradition and join my uncle's firm when we finish school, but I think it's boring. OK for a holiday job, maybe, but that's enough...

Angela Hm - what can you do? In that kind of situation, I always ask my big sister. She's always helped me out by telling me what to do.

John Yeah, I would ask my older brother, but he's away at university.

Angela Better than being in your uncle's firm?

John He says you have to study hard, but he has a lot of fun too.

Angela I bet.

Flat.

TEXT 1

You will hear the description of a bedroom. Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F) according to the information you hear.

- 1 I have a red bedspread on my bed.
- 2 I also have some picture frames with pictures of my classmates on top of my dresser.
- 3 There is an alarm clock beside my bed so that I can wake up on time in the morning.
- 4 My bedroom window looks out over the street.
- 5 There are curtains on my bedroom window.
- 6 I set my alarm clock for eight o'clock.

My bed is nice and soft. I have a pretty bedspread on my bed. I have sheets and a blanket on my bed also. I use two feather pillows. My pillows have pillowcases on them. My dresser has a mirror on it. I have a lamp on top of my dresser. I also have some picture frames with pictures of my friends and family on top of my dresser. There is an alarm clock beside my bed so that I can wake up on time in the morning. I keep many clothes in my dresser drawers. The drawers are nice and deep. My closet is large. It is a walk-in closet. I have my clothes hanging in my closet. All of my clothes are hung on hangers. My shoes are all lined up on the floor of my closet. There are shelves at the top of my closet. I keep games up there. There is a rug on my bedroom floor. My bedroom window looks out over the back yard. There are curtains on my bedroom window. My bedroom is very cozy. At night, I turn off the lamp and get under the covers. I set my alarm clock for seven o'clock. I lay my head on the pillow, and I fall asleep.

TEXT 2

Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

Отвeтьте на вопросы.

1. What is Mr Palmer looking for?
2. Why does he want to live in a quiet village?.....
3. When was the roof put on?
4. What was the previous owner of the house?.....
5. Is there central heating in the house?.....
6. When was the house rewired and the garage built?
7. What is the house built of?.....
8. When is the post delivered?
9. What will be built in the neighbourhood next year?.....
10. Why is this house much cheaper than a lot of similar houses?.....

Mr. Palmer is looking for a new house. He's tired of living in the city and he wants to live in a quiet village. He's with the estate agent now.

Estate Agent: Well, Mr. Palmer. This is the semi-detached house that I told you about... Number 26, Richmond Road. The owners are away, but I've got a key.

Mr. Palmer: Hmm... when was it built?

A.: It was built in 1928.

P.: Who built it?

A.: I'm not really sure. Is it important?

P.: No, not really. Is that a new roof? It looks new.

A.: It's really new. It was put on last year. You can see that it's in very good condition. The previous owner was a builder.

P.: It's quite an old house. I'm worried about the electrical wiring. Has it been rewired?

A.: Yes, it has.

P.: Oh, when was it done?

A.: Five years ago. Also, it's been redecorated. Central heating has been put in, and a new garage has been built.

P.: Oh, when was it done?

A.: Last year... I think. It's a very solid house. It's built with a tiled roof...

P.: It's a long way from a big town. What are the services like?

A.: Hold on... I've got the details here. Yes...let me see...the dustbins are emptied every Thursday.

P.: It's important for me to see the post before I go to work. When is it delivered?

A.: It's usually delivered at about 7.30. The milk is delivered about six o'clock...so you'll have fresh milk for breakfast.

P.: It's certainly very cheap. I've seen a lot of similar houses... and there're more expensive.

A.: Ah, yes...it's a real bargain.

P.: Are there any plans for the area?

A.: Pardon? Plans...well, a new school is going to be built in the village next year...

P.: Anything else?

A.: ...and a new road, a motorway actually, will be built next year, too. You'll be able to get to London easily.

P.: Where exactly will the motorway be built?

A.: Well, actually, it'll be built behind the house. A bridge will be constructed over the house. It'll be very interesting. You'll be able to watch the traffic...

Time.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and answer the questions.

1. What is the origin of the English names of the months?
2. What is the origin of January? The rest of the months?

3. How did Julius Caesar arrange the year?
4. Who decided that the year should begin on January the first?
5. When was that decision taken?

The names of the months.

The English names of the months are of Latin origin. The ruler of Rome, Julius Caesar, arranged the year in six months of 31 days and six of 30 days. The first month of the year in those days was March. December was the tenth, January was the eleventh and February was the twelfth. It was King Charles IX of France who, in January 1563, decided that the year should begin on January 1st. January was named after Janus, the God of Time and War, February after Februs, in honour of whom, in ancient Rome, a great festival "Februa" was celebrated. March was called after Mars, the God of War. April got its name from the Latin word "aperire" which means "to open". It is the month when the earth opens itself and nature returns to life. May was named after the goddess Maia, the daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury. June takes its name from Juno, the wife of Jupiter. July was named after Julius Caesar. The month of August took its name from Augustus, the first Roman emperor. September, October, November and December are the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months in the Julian calendar and they were given their names by the number they represent.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

Days of the Week

There are seven days of the week. Sunday is _____ for some people, but many people still have to work. Quite a few people _____ on a Sunday. On Monday morning, we go back to school after the weekend. Many people say that they _____ because it is the beginning of the work week. Tuesday is _____ and a working day. I don't think that there is _____ about a Tuesday. Wednesday is _____ of the work week. On Thursday, many of the _____ stay open later. It gives you _____ some errands on a Thursday night. On Friday, you feel like the work week is _____. Some people say, "thank goodness it is Friday." They _____ the weekend. On Saturday, many people can sleep _____. People _____ on Saturday. You see a lot of people _____ on a Saturday. Most children look forward to Saturday so that they _____ with their friends. Then, Sunday comes again. The weeks turn into months, and the months turn into years. Time goes by _____.

Days of the Week

There are seven days of the week. Sunday is a day of rest for some people, but many people still have to work. Quite a few people go to church on a Sunday. On Monday morning, we go back to school after the weekend. Many people say that they don't like Monday because it is the beginning of the work week. Tuesday is a school day and a working day. I don't think that there is anything special about a Tuesday. Wednesday is the middle of the work week. On Thursday, many of the stores and malls stay open later. It gives you a chance to run some errands on a Thursday night.

On Friday, you feel like the work week is nearly over. Some people say, "thank goodness it is Friday." They look forward to the weekend. On Saturday, many people can sleep in late. People get errands done on Saturday. You see a lot of people in the grocery store on a Saturday. Most children look forward to Saturday so that they can play with their friends. Then, Sunday comes again. The weeks turn into months, and the months turn into years. Time goes by quite quickly.

My Day.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and correct the statements if it is necessary.

1. The wise saying advises to sleep late. 2. It takes her much time to do her homework. 3. It's not difficult to have time for everything during the day. 4. Once in bed she falls asleep at once. 5. She studies foreign languages. 6. Her roommates wake her up with noise and jokes at half past six. 7. After classes she goes shopping. 8. She turns on music when she does her morning exercises. 9. She thinks it's fun to jump on her bed. 10. She rests a little before doing her homework. 11. She has a busy and interesting life. 12. It takes her less than half an hour to get to the institute. 13. At nine o'clock the cloakroom is overcrowded. 14. Before going to bed she goes to the lab to work at her sounds and her speech. 15. In the evening she phones her parents to chat about the latest news. 16. Her life is rather hard. 17. She is disappointed in student life. 18. Her lifestyle makes a daily programme a very important thing. 19. They often open the window in the morning. 20. She usually dines at home. 21. She can watch TV all day long. 22. She knows that learning is not an easy thing. 23. Their classes begin at half past eight. 24. She usually reads her textbook before going to bed.

I've entered the Teachers 'Training Institute of Foreign Languages and so my dream has come true. Every day promises many interesting things to learn, new people to meet, concerts and films to enjoy. But it is no easy matter to cram everything into one day and the daily programme becomes a question of winning or losing. The wise saying advises to get up early "The more a man of wisdom grows, the less of morning sleep he knows."

So my day begins with the ringing of the alarm clock at my bedside which wakes me as well as my roommates up at half past six. Isn't it fun to jump out of bed with noise and jokes, to do morning exercises to music with the window open and after washing, cleaning our teeth, doing our hair, dressing and having breakfast to hurry to the institute? We go there by bus and it takes us forty minutes to get there. As our classes begin at eight o'clock, the cloakroom at that time is overcrowded with the students who try to arrive at the institute before the bell. After classes I go to the snack bar or canteen to have dinner and then to the library and reading room for books or to the language laboratory to work at my sounds and my speech.

In the evening after a short quiet rest I do my homework and it takes time, you know. Before I go to bed, I can watch a TV program, read a book for pleasure, have a walk with my friend, chatting about the latest news. Once in bed the events of the day pass in my mind 's eye and I see that it's been a day of hard work. But I don't feel sorry, because I know "There is no royal road to learning."

TEXT 2

Mark the sentences as true, false or not given.

1. Alan is a taxi driver.
2. He is in his mid twenties.
3. He doesn't work at weekends.
4. He hates to get up early on weekdays.
5. He doesn't eat much at breakfast.
6. He drinks a cup of coffee for breakfast.
7. He kisses his wife before having breakfast.
8. He has lunch in a transport café.
9. He comes home at five.
10. In the evening he goes to a club.
11. His wife would like to go out with him in the evenings.

Alan's a lorry driver. He's twenty-five years old. He works five days a week. He gets up at six o'clock every day. He eats an enormous breakfast. He drinks two cups of tea. Then he kisses his wife. He leaves for work at half past six. He has lunch in a transport cafe. He comes home at five o'clock. In the evening he goes to the pub. He goes to bed at ten o'clock.

Books and Libraries.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and correct mistakes.

1. One of my favorite places is the circus.
2. I often read mysteries for work.
3. In the summer, I have to read books for school.
4. I never use the dictionary and the atlas.
5. We can make a lot of noise in the library.
6. I always bring the newspapers back on time so I don't get a fine.
7. I don't have a library card so I can get books, videos or compact discs whenever I want to.

One of my favorite places is the library. I go there to get books for school, and I go there to get books for pleasure. I often read mysteries for fun. In the summer, I read lots of mysteries. I like to sit outside and read. In the winter, I have to read books for school. I go to the library to find out things for my projects. I often use the dictionary and the atlas. Some of my friends go with me, and we sit at the tables and do our homework. We can't make a lot of noise in the library. People have to be quiet when they are in a library. When I first went to the library, I was confused about how to find books. The librarian showed me how to use the computer to find books. Now I am able to do all my research myself. I have read some very interesting books. I have learned a lot from library books. I always bring the books back on time so I don't get a fine. I am collecting books at home. People often give me books for gifts. Soon I will have my own library. Reading is a good hobby. Everyone in my family likes to read. The library has other things besides books. There are videos at the library. There are also compact discs at the library. I have a library card so I can get books, videos or compact discs whenever I want to. My mother sometimes goes to the library to look at the magazines. She gets some good recipes from the magazines. My father looks for books on how to build things. He is building some bookshelves for me at the moment. He found the instructions in a book. My little brother reads children's books. He likes books about trains. I have liked books ever since I was very small. My mother says that reading is a good habit to get into.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

I often enjoy reading the newspaper. In my city, there are _____, and I look at different newspapers on different days. I find that _____ of a newspaper has some _____. Most newspapers contain several sections that _____ from the rest of the newspaper. The main section is found _____ of the newspaper. This section _____ the most important news from around the world, from around the nation, and _____. Sometimes the main section _____ some pages that contain opinions about the news. The _____ write an editorial opinion. Other writers _____ about current events. Also, some readers of the newspaper _____, in which they express their opinions. Another popular section of the newspaper is the _____. This section contains information about many different sports events. The sports section _____ from many games and competitions. Another section of the newspaper contains information about _____. The arts and entertainment section tells readers about new _____. It also describes new books, music concerts, and _____. Most newspapers also have a _____. This section provides information about new business deals, and about the stock market. Many people read the business section of the newspaper _____ and advice about investing their money. Finally, newspapers usually have a section for classified advertisements. This section _____ about things that they want to buy or sell. It also gives notices _____. Reading the newspaper is surely a good way to keep informed about many different events in the world around us.

I often enjoy reading the newspaper. In my city, there are three different newspapers, and I look at different newspapers on different days. I find that each section of a newspaper has some interesting information. Most newspapers contain several sections that can be easily removed from the rest of the newspaper. The main section is found at the front of the newspaper. This section usually contains the most important news from around the world, from around the nation, and from the local area. Sometimes the main section also includes some pages that contain opinions about the news. The editors of the newspaper write an editorial opinion. Other writers provide many different opinions about current events. Also, some readers of the newspaper write letters to the editor, in which they express their opinions. Another popular section of the newspaper is the sports section. This section contains information about many different sports events. The sports section provides scores and results from many games and competitions. Another section of the newspaper contains information about entertainment and the arts. The arts and entertainment section tells readers about new movies and plays. It also describes new books, music concerts, and art exhibits. Most newspapers also have a business section. This section provides information about new business deals, and about the stock market. Many people read the business section of the newspaper to gain information and advice about investing their money. Finally, newspapers usually have a section for classified advertisements. This section allows people to advertise about things that they want to buy or sell. It also gives notices about job openings. Reading the newspaper is surely a good way to keep informed about many different events in the world around us.

Holidays.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

In most Western countries, Christmas is the of the year. People gather with their families to, which occurs on December 25th each year. The holiday of Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. In the Christian religion, Jesus Christ the Son of God. During the Christmas season, many people celebrate the events of the birth of Jesus Christ. For example,who visited Jesus Christ shortly after his birth. Also, they recall that Jesus Christ was born in a manger (a place where horses are kept), because his parents could not find a place to stay. In Western countries, Christmas is also celebrated by many..... People view Christmas as a time for being..... Children, parents, and grandparents gather to exchange presents and to eat special foods. The tradition of giving gifts at Christmas is unusual in one way. When children go to bed on the evening before Christmas, they(called stockings) in their house. When they wake up on Christmas morning, the stockings have been....., the presents have been given by a fat manand a red suit. This man, called Santa Claus, flies around the worldthat is pulled by reindeer. He stops at each house andto deliver his presents. In the weeks before Christmas, children are usually very..... Their parents tell them that Santa Claus will only give presents to children who are good! Another Christmas tradition is the Christmas tree. Peopleinside their house andvarious pretty objects. Nowadays, most people use aninstead of a real tree. The tradition of the Christmas tree is actually older than Christmas itself-the people of Europe celebrated the beginning of the winter season in this way even before Christianity reached Europe. Christmas is certainly one ofholidays in Western countries.

In most Western countries, Christmas is the biggest holiday of the year. People gather with their families to celebrate this day, which occurs on December 25th each year. The holiday of Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. In the Christian religion, Jesus Christ is recognized as the Son of God. During the Christmas season, many people celebrate the events of the birth of Jesus Christ. For example, they recall the three wise men who visited Jesus Christ shortly after his birth. Also, they recall that Jesus Christ was born in a manger (a place where horses are kept), because his parents could not find a place to stay. In Western countries, Christmas is also celebrated by many people who are not religious. People view Christmas as a time for being together with one's relatives. Children, parents, and grandparents gather to exchange presents and to eat special foods. The tradition of giving gifts at Christmas is unusual in one way. When children go to bed on the evening before Christmas, they hang large socks (called stockings) in their house. When they wake up on Christmas morning, the stockings have been filled with toys and candy. According to tradition, the presents have been given by a fat man who wears a white beard and a red suit. This man, called Santa Claus, flies around the world in a sled that is pulled by reindeer. He stops at each house and flies down the chimney to deliver his presents. In the weeks before Christmas, children are usually very well behaved. Their parents tell them that Santa Claus will only give presents to children who are good! Another Christmas tradition is the Christmas tree. People put a small tree inside their house and decorate it with various pretty objects. Nowadays, most people use an artificial tree instead of a real tree. The tradition of the Christmas tree is actually older than Christmas itself-the people of Europe celebrated the beginning of the winter season in this way even before Christianity reached Europe. Christmas is certainly one of the most important and most enjoyed holidays in Western countries.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and answer the questions.

1. What does the holiday of Christmas celebrate?
2. Who gathers to exchange presents and to eat special foods?
3. What do children do before they go to bed?
4. Who wears a white beard and a red suit?
5. What is another Christmas tradition?
6. What do most people use instead of a real tree?

In most Western countries, Christmas is the biggest holiday of the year. People gather with their families to celebrate this day, which occurs on December 25th each year. The holiday of Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. In the Christian religion, Jesus Christ is recognized as the Son of God. During the Christmas season, many people celebrate the events of the birth of Jesus Christ. For example, they recall the three wise men who visited Jesus Christ shortly after his birth. Also, they recall that Jesus Christ was born in a manger (a place where horses are kept), because his parents could not find a place to stay. In Western countries, Christmas is also celebrated by many people who are not religious. People view Christmas as a time for being together with one's relatives. Children, parents, and grandparents gather to exchange presents and to eat special foods. The tradition of giving gifts at Christmas is unusual in one way. When children go to bed on the evening before Christmas, they hang large socks (called stockings) in their house. When they wake up on Christmas morning, the stockings have been filled with toys and candy. According to tradition, the presents have been given by a fat man who wears a white beard and a red suit. This man, called Santa Claus, flies around the world in a sled that is pulled by reindeer. He stops at each house and flies down the chimney to deliver his presents. In the weeks before Christmas, children are usually very well behaved. Their parents tell them that Santa Claus will only give presents to children who are good! Another Christmas tradition is the Christmas tree. People put a small tree inside their house and decorate it with various pretty objects. Nowadays, most people use an artificial tree instead of a real tree. The tradition of the Christmas tree is actually older than Christmas itself-the people of Europe celebrated the beginning of the winter season in this way even before Christianity reached Europe. Christmas is certainly one of the most important and most enjoyed holidays in Western countries.

2. Изложение:

Listen to the text and put it in writing.

Family Life.

TEXT 1

What does the word "family" mean to you? The easiest way to define family is to talk about who you are related to. Usually, there is a mom and a dad and children who are brothers and sisters. This would be the "core" family. Then there is the "extended" family which would include grandparents, aunts and uncles, cousins, nieces and nephews and in-laws (people married to your brothers or sisters, husband or wife). However, I think the word "family" has a much deeper meaning. The word "family" brings words to my mind like love, support, help, kindness, fun, love, trips, closeness, love, forgiving, sharing, love, understanding, respect and love! You'll notice one word that is repeated over and over again. LOVE. I believe if a family has real love for one another, they will be able to overcome any problems they may have. Actually, they may not have too many problems if they all love and respect one another. However, there are things that cannot be helped; like death, sickness or accidents. It is during those hard times that a family's love helps them to go through those experiences. We had quite a few children in my family. There were brothers and sisters which included an adopted brother and a number of foster children, too. I was also very fortunate that I had both my mom and dad to live with and do things like vacations together. We had a lot of fun and there were some times of tears, too. Above all, we love one another! Family is a wonderful thing! I am so lucky!

TEXT 2

Mary's parents just got a divorce. Mary is very upset. She thinks that her parents don't love her anymore. She thinks that they got a divorce because of her. She is wrong. Her parents love her just as much as they always did. They aren't getting divorced because of Mary. Sometimes, marriages just don't work out. It isn't really anyone's fault. Marriage isn't easy. It is hard for two people to stay together for a lifetime. Sometimes, people change as they get older, and they move on. Some people have perfectly good marriages, and they stay together for their entire lives. Divorce doesn't happen because the parents don't love the children anymore. A lot of children feel that it is their fault, but it isn't their fault at all. Children neither cause the divorce, nor can they prevent it. It is up to the parents. Divorce isn't the end of the world. Children can still see both parents and stay with them. Life goes on. Sometimes children can get new stepmothers or stepfathers. That can be a good thing. You just have to be understanding and know that your parents still love you. Life doesn't always go the way that we planned it, but it has its twists and turns. Life is an adventure. If your parents get a divorce, just be understanding. Know that they love you and that this is a hard time for them. It is a hard time for you too, but these things have a way of working themselves out in the end.

Flat.

TEXT 1

My bed is nice and soft. I have a pretty bedspread on my bed. I have sheets and a blanket on my bed also. I use two feather pillows. My pillows have pillowcases on them. My dresser has a mirror on it. I have a lamp on top of my dresser. I also have some picture frames with pictures of my friends and family on top of my dresser. There is an alarm clock beside my bed so that I can wake up on time in the morning. I keep many clothes in my dresser drawers. The drawers are nice and deep. My closet is large. It is a walk-in closet. I have my clothes hanging in my closet. All of my clothes are hung on hangers. My shoes are all lined up on the floor of my closet. There are shelves at the top of my closet. I keep games up there. There is a rug on my bedroom floor. My bedroom window looks out over the back yard. There are curtains on my bedroom window. My bedroom is very cozy. At night, I turn off the lamp and get under the covers. I set my alarm clock for seven o'clock. I lay my head on the pillow, and I fall asleep.

TEXT 2

There is a bathtub in my bathroom. On the wall over the bathtub there is a shower head. We have a shower curtain hanging on the rod over the bathtub. If we want to take a shower, we close the curtain. There is soap and shampoo in the bathroom. The soap is used for washing yourself, and the shampoo is used to wash your hair. Towels are hanging on racks. There are washcloths or face cloths to wash yourself with. The sink has hot and cold taps. There is a plug for the drain. When you pull the plug, the water runs out of the sink. There is a toilet in the bathroom. When you flush the toilet, the water swooshes out of it. There is toilet tissue hanging beside the toilet. We keep other things in the bathroom too. There is a medicine cabinet which holds pain killers, toothpaste and makeup. My mother likes to wear a lot of makeup on her face. There is also hair spray and gel. There are brushes and combs for our hair. There are toothbrushes and dental floss for our teeth. We only have one bathroom, so we line up to use it. It is good to have more than one bathroom in a house.

Time.

TEXT 1

I sometimes wonder what life will be like in the future. Life has changed so much in just the past few years. I'm sure that there are still big changes that are coming. Do you think we'll still drive cars? Maybe we'll get into computerized vehicles that we won't have to drive. We'll just push a few buttons, and the vehicles will take us to wherever we have to go. Maybe there won't be roads. We might just fly through space to get where we want to go. Instead of telephones, we'll just use our computers. We'll be able to see each other when we talk. That type of thing is already happening. Maybe we won't have to cook our meals. We might be able to push buttons to order whatever we want. A nice roast beef dinner, or an ice cream sundae, might just pop out of a machine. It would be nice to have a robot to clean the house for you. In the past few years, computers have been extremely important. People used to write to each other through the mail.

Now, people communicate so much more frequently through E-mail. Most of my friends own computers. If we had all of these things to do the work for us, what would we do? We would still need people to program the computers. We could spend more time being creative, rather than doing everyday chores. The future holds many surprises. I'm sure that technology will become even more and more amazing. When my parents were young, they had never even seen a color television. Nobody owned a computer. It doesn't take long for things to change a lot. Who knows what amazing things are in store for us?

TEXT 2

I am almost nine years old and my bedtime is 8:30 p.m. I think that is so unfair! I think I am old enough to stay up until at least 9:00 p.m. My parents say that I have to go to bed early because I have school the next day. I can't wait until I am grown up and can stay awake as long as I want. Even though I think I should be able to go to bed later, I do like our nighttime routine. At about 8:15 p.m., my Mom sends us up to put on our pajamas. When we come back downstairs, we read together. Sometimes Mom will read to us, and sometimes we will read to her. If Dad is not working, he will sometimes read, too. Mostly it is Mom we read with though. When we read, Mom helps us with words we cannot read. We have to try and sound the word out, but if we are really stuck, she will help us. If we come to a place in our reading where we do not understand the meaning of what was written, we stop reading and look at Mom. She will tell us what it means or help us figure it out on our own. After we are finished reading, we say goodnight to everyone in our house. First, we say goodnight to Mom and give her a hug and a kiss. Then we do the same for Dad, then our little sister, and then our dog! Afterwards, we go upstairs and brush our teeth. I have to do special stretching exercises for the muscles in my chest and legs, or I get pains when I run and play. I do my stretching before I get into bed. After my exercises, either my brother or I turn off the lights. We share a bedroom, so we take turns turning the light off. Before we get into bed, we say our prayers. After we get into our beds, my brother and I talk to each other for a long time. We tell each other about our day, about what we hope will happen in the future, about our friends and all sorts of other important things. After a while, we get so tired, we just fall asleep in the middle of talking! Even though we go to bed at 8:30 p.m., we talk so long we don't go to sleep until about 10:00 p.m. I still do not know why I have to go to bed so early when I am not even tired!

My Day.

TEXT 1

Yesterday I went to a birthday party. My friend Jane had her tenth birthday. Her house was decorated with balloons and streamers. Her mother had baked a big birthday cake. The cake had "Happy tenth birthday Jane" written on it. There were ten candles on the cake. Jane blew out the candles and made a wish. I wonder what she wished for. Your wish won't come true if you tell anyone what it was. We sang "Happy birthday to you." At the party we played some games. I won one of games, so I got a prize. We also swam in Jane's swimming pool. Jane opened her gifts. Her gifts were wrapped in bright paper and bows. She got lots of nice gifts. She got some compact discs, some clothes and some computer games. Jane thanked everyone. We ate a lot of food at Jane's party. We had hot dogs. I put mustard and ketchup on my hot dog. Then we ate cake and ice cream. We had pop to drink. I think I had too much cake and ice cream. I was very full by the time the party was over. We thanked Jane and her mother before we all went home. It was a very good party. Everyone had a good time. I hope Jane had a happy tenth birthday.

TEXT 2

I wake up every morning at seven o'clock. I take a shower. I eat my breakfast. I usually have toast or cereal. I brush my teeth. I put on my clothes. I catch the school bus. I ride to school. In my class, we have math and English before recess. At recess time, the girls skip, or walk around and talk. The boys play in the playground or play baseball. After recess, we have physical education and geography. We eat lunch, and then we play outside. When the bell rings, we line up to go back into the classroom. After lunch, we have history and science. At recess, we play ball again. Some of girls play ball too. In the winter, we build snowmen. If it is too cold, we stay indoors and talk to each other. After recess, we have music and health. We get out of school at three thirty. I sometimes walk home with my friends, or I take the bus. I have a snack and change my clothes when I get home. I change into my pajamas. If it is raining, I watch television. If it is nice outside, I play with my friends. I have supper at five thirty. On some nights, I help my mother to do the dishes. After supper, I do my homework. I wash my face and hands and brush my teeth.

Books and Libraries.

TEXT 1

I often enjoy reading the newspaper. In my city, there are three different newspapers, and I look at different newspapers on different days. I find that each section of a newspaper has some interesting information. Most newspapers contain several sections that can be easily removed from the rest of the newspaper. The main section is found at the front of the newspaper. This section usually contains the most important news from around the world, from around the nation, and from the local area. Sometimes the main section also includes some pages that contain opinions about the news. The editors of the newspaper write an editorial opinion. Other writers provide many different opinions about current events. Also, some readers of the newspaper write letters to the editor, in which they express their opinions. Another popular section of the newspaper is the sports section. This section contains information about many different sports events. The sports section provides scores and results from many games and competitions. Another section of the newspaper contains information about entertainment and the arts. The arts and entertainment section tell readers about new movies and plays. It also describes new books, music concerts, and art exhibits. Most newspapers also have a business section. This section provides information about new business deals, and about the stock market. Many people read the business section of the newspaper to gain information and advice about investing their money. Finally, newspapers usually have a section for classified advertisements. This section allows people to advertise about things that they want to buy or sell. It also gives notices about job openings. Reading the newspaper is surely a good way to keep informed about many different events in the world around us.

TEXT 2

There have been many great writers in the history of English literature, but there is no doubt about which writer was the greatest. Many people consider William Shakespeare to have been the best writer who ever lived. William Shakespeare was born in the town of Stratford, England, in the year 1564. When he was a young man, Shakespeare moved to the city of London, where he began writing plays. His plays were soon very successful and were enjoyed both by the common people of London and also by the rich and famous. In addition to his plays, Shakespeare wrote many short poems and a few longer poems. Like his plays, these poems are still famous today. Shakespeare's most famous plays include Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth, Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, and Julius Caesar. Usually, Shakespeare did not invent the stories that he told in his plays. Instead, he wrote his plays using stories that already existed. However, Shakespeare's plays told these stories in a more interesting way than ever before. Some of the stories were tragedies, some were comedies, and some described historical events. In his plays, Shakespeare revealed a very wide knowledge of many areas of life. The characters in his plays discuss many different topics, often with the knowledge of experts. But what is even more impressive about these plays is Shakespeare's use of the English language. His vocabulary was very large, and Shakespeare seems to have introduced many words to the language! Also, many of the phrases that are said by Shakespeare's characters are now used in everyday conversation. Today, writers often use quotations from Shakespeare's plays in their own works. But perhaps even the most impressive features of Shakespeare's plays are the characters within them. The many characters in his plays seem very different from each other, but they seem very realistic. The emotions they feel, the words they say, and the actions they perform are all easily understood. Many people who watch one of Shakespeare's plays will find that they know people who remind them somewhat of the characters in those plays. Shakespeare died in the year 1619, but his writings are still popular today, 400 years after they were written. The poems and plays are greatly admired by experts in literature, but also by people in general. Each year, hundreds of thousands of people enjoy attending performances of Shakespeare's plays. No other writer in the English language has remained so popular for such a long time.

Holidays.

TEXT 1

Traditionally, Easter has been one of the most important holidays of the Christian religion. For Christians, the Easter holiday celebrates the death of Jesus Christ, who died for the benefit of all people. The exact date when Easter is celebrated is different each year, but it is always held in early spring, during March or April. There are two very important days that make up the Easter holiday, which occurs during the spring season. The first of these days is called Good Friday. Christians recognize Good Friday as the day when Jesus suffered and died on behalf of humanity. The second of these days is called Easter Sunday. Easter Sunday occurs two days after Good Friday. Christians celebrate Easter Sunday as the day when Jesus rose from the dead and went to Heaven. For Christians, Easter is the most solemn holiday of the year. Many people attend church services on Good Friday and on Easter Sunday. Easter is also a time for celebration. Some Easter traditions come from old springtime festivals that existed even before Christianity. One of the traditions associated with Easter is the painting of Easter eggs. People take chickens' eggs, make them hollow, and then paint them with beautiful colours. Some people paint very beautiful and complex designs on the Easter eggs. Another Easter tradition is the Easter Bunny. According to tradition, the Easter Bunny is a magical rabbit that visits the homes of children on the night before Easter Sunday. The Easter Bunny hides chocolate candies, shaped like eggs, throughout the child's house. On the morning of Easter Sunday, the children must search throughout the house, to find these many hidden treats! The Easter holiday is an important time, both as a religious holiday and as a celebration of springtime.

TEXT 2

An important holiday in North America is held during the fall, or autumn, season of the year. This holiday is called Thanksgiving. At this time of year, people join with their relatives to reflect upon their good fortune. Thanksgiving is a holiday that has a long history in North America. It was first celebrated when English settlers arrived in the eastern part of what is now the United States, during the seventeenth century. When they survived the first hard year, they celebrated and gave thanks to God. They invited some of the Native people to their Thanksgiving celebration, because the Native people had helped them to survive during the hard winter. The tradition of celebrating Thanksgiving continued and spread throughout North America. Each fall, during the time of the autumn harvest, people celebrated Thanksgiving. They gave thanks for the food of the harvest, and for all the good things in their lives. Today, the tradition of Thanksgiving celebration continues. Families gather to eat a large bird called a turkey. They also eat pumpkin pie. This is a sweet dessert that is made from a large orange vegetable that grows on the ground. In the United States, Thanksgiving is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. But the following day, Friday, is also a holiday, and then comes the weekend. In Canada, Thanksgiving is celebrated on the second Monday of October. The reason for the earlier celebration in Canada is that the weather is colder than in the United States. This means that the harvest happens earlier in Canada, so Thanksgiving is held at an earlier date. But in both countries, Thanksgiving is a very pleasant time of year.

3. Контрольная работа по разделу/теме:

TEST 1

Match the statements as true, false or not stated.

1. Fifty per cent of people would like to emigrate.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. More than half of young people would prefer to live in another country.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. A few people would prefer to move to the Continent.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. Older people are less enthusiastic about emigrating.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. The most popular place for holiday is a desert island.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. British people prefer to stay in Britain because of the weather.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. Some people can't go abroad because this way they save money.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A new survey shows that two-thirds of British people are 'reasonably happy' with their lives at the same time, an astonishing number of people would rather live in another country. Thirty per cent would emigrate if they were free and had the chance to settle somewhere else in the world. In more adventurous about 20 age group more than 50 percent would like to emigrate. The majority say they would prefer to go somewhere warmer than Britain. Among younger people the most popular destination would be continental Europe, particularly Spain and France. Outside Europe, other destinations would be Australia, the USA and Canada. Most British people over 40 would rather stay where they are. In the older group nobody showed any interest in leaving the country. However, this age group also thinks that foreign holidays are 'essential'. Most of them said that three weeks in another country was 'as much as I can take'. The majority of British people want to spend their holidays in the sun ... and on a beach where they can sunbathe, swim and play beach games. The minority prefer to stay in Britain for their holidays — although the weather is not always reliable. They would rather not have to bother with foreign currencies, frights, passports and different food. Britain has a long coastline so there are lots of places to go for seaside holidays and some people save money by doing self-catering, renting a holiday home or camping.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Many young people prefer _____.
1) to take A-level exams.
2) to have a break in studying.
3) to combine work and education.
2. Rosie wants to work in a department store because _____.
1) she needs money.
2) it's her dream.
3) she has skills in this profession _____
3. Helen hopes to.
1) earn a lot of money.
2) know new people.
3) study her profession.
4. Helen will be given _____.
1) a place for living.

- 2) all the equipment.
- 3) large salary.
5. Why does Rosie want to go to Europe?
 - 1) because she wants to see famous sights.
 - 2) because she wants to change something in her life.
 - 3) because she wants to live there.
6. Helen is going to join _____.
 - 1) a group of students.
 - 2) a group of her friends.
 - 3) a group of scientists.
7. Helen _____ how to spend her money.
 - 1) knows
 - 2) hasn't decided yet
 - 3) doesn't think about

DJ: Hello. A lot of you have probably just got your A-levels and you're looking forward to going to university. But more and more young people are deciding to take a year out before they start their degrees. Today I'm talking to a group of young people who've all decided to spend a year at the university of life. What are they going to do? What are your plans?

Rosie: I'm going to work in a department store.

DJ: Why do you want to do that?

Rosie: Two reasons really. I'm going to study Management at university and this will give me the chance to find out what it's like to work in a big organization. And I'll also be able to earn some money.

DJ: What about you, Helen?

Helen: I'm going to community work with a conservation group. I think it will be good to do something really useful. And I'll meet a lot of interesting people I'm sure.

DJ: Will you get paid for it?

Helen: Well, we won't get rich doing it but we'll be all right. We'll get about £20 a week plus food and accommodation.

DJ: How are you going to spend saving money?

Rosie: I'm going to travel around Europe. Well, mainly because it will be a change. After all, I've been at school for 13 years. I just want to do something different. It will give me new experiences and I'll need to be more independent.

DJ: Are you going to travel, too, Helen?

Helen: Yes. I'm going to join an expedition to Alaska.

DJ: That sounds exciting.

Helen: Yes, I'm really looking forward to it. It'll be a real challenge. But we aren't leaving till next January, so I'll have to get a job first to pay for it. It's going to cost about £3 000.

DJ: Well, good luck to all of you and I hope you enjoy your year out.

TEST 2

Match the statements as true, false or not stated.

1. When we are telling a lie, it's normal.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. Lying is a way to persuade the other people.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. Lying is an essential part of many kinds of sport.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. Actors should be good at lying.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. Film makers try to deceive the audience.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. Sometimes it's better to keep silence.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. Our life is possible without telling a lie.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Why do we tell a lie? Wouldn't life be easier if everyone told the truth all the time? It may sound strange but lying, or rather the ability to deceive other people, is an essential part of life. When we tell, we are trying to deceive someone. We are trying to make someone think or feel something that they would not otherwise think or feel. In other words, lying is about manipulating someone else's thoughts or feelings. However, so are many other parts of life? If we couldn't manipulate other people's thoughts and feelings, life as we know it would be impossible. Most sport, for example, is based on deception. The footballer who is taking a penalty kick wants to make the goalkeeper think that he's going to shoot into the right-hand side of the net, when in fact he intends to put it into the left hand corner. Entertainment, too, depends on deception. We know that the people on the stage aren't really Julius Caesar and Cleopatra. We know that vampires don't really exist. We let ourselves be deceived. Indeed, in many cases we want to be deceived. The conjuror's tricks, the comedian's jokes, the film-maker's special effects are all forms of deception. Think about everyday life. What would it really be like, if we had to tell the absolute truth every time? What would that do to courtship, family life and advertising? Could we still tell children about Father Christmas? If your partner cooked an awful dinner, would it really be best to actually say that it was awful? Deception is a natural part of life. We need to get other people to do things all the time, and so we naturally manipulate their thoughts and feelings by not telling the truth or by telling only part of the truth. The question is, when does not telling the whole truth become a lie?

Choose the correct answer.

1. Alan has chosen his job because of _____.
 - 1) his ability to play the guitar.
 - 2) his ability to sing.
 - 3) his passion to rock-and-roll.
2. A lot of people at the end of 50-s thought that _____.
 - 1) rock-and-roll died.
 - 2) rock-and-roll survived.
 - 3) rock-and-roll prospered.
3. They talked about _____.
 - 1) the famous politics.
 - 2) the famous actors.
 - 3) the famous singers.
4. All The situation in pop music was improved by _____.
 - 1) American singers.
 - 2) British singers.
 - 3) German singers.
5. Pop music is based on _____ now.
 - 1) rock-and-roll
 - 2) heavy metal
 - 3) different kinds
6. Alan thinks he won't _____ in future.
 - 1) feel the same impression
 - 2) find something boring in music
 - 3) listen to rather simple music
7. The interviewer thinks _____.
 - 1) the same as Alan.
 - 2) Alan is wrong.
 - 3) it's the theme for discussion.

Interviewer: Alan, you've been involved in pop music for a long time now. How did you first get interested in it?

Alan: Well, like a lot of teenagers in the fifties I wanted to be like Elvis Presley. The trouble was I couldn't sing or play a guitar but I loved rock-and-roll, so I got a job with a record company and eventually became a record producer.

Interviewer: Now when rock-and-roll first came out people said it wouldn't last, didn't it?

Alan: Oh, yes. And by 1961 it looked as if they were right. All the heroes had disappeared. Elvis was in the army, Buddy Holly had been killed in a plane crash, Chuck Berry was in jail, Little Richard had decided to become a preacher and nobody wanted to know Jerry Lee Lewis after they found out he had married his fourteen-year-old cousin.

Interviewer: So how did rock-and-roll survive?

Alan: The funny thing was it was rescued on this side of the Atlantic by British groups like the Beatles and the Rolling Stones. They brought rock-and-roll back from dead and gave it new life. They opened up all sorts of new possibilities for it. Before the Beatles and the Stones only teenagers had really listened to rock-and-roll but afterwards it became everybody's music.

Interviewer: So do you think pop music hasn't changed much since then?

Alan: Oh no, far from it, there have been some great bands and singers, like ABBA, for example. They were great. Queen, Michael Jackson, Madonna... They have all added something new to pop music. In fact, it's very difficult to talk about pop music now, because there are so many different types. There is mainstream pop, soul, heavy metal and so on.

Interviewer: And what about the future?

Alan: Well, there are new young bands coming along all the time, of course but personally I don't think we'll ever see anything really new. I don't know but the modern songs don't seem as fresh and exciting as they did in the sixties and seventies.

Interviewer: Maybe, it's controversial issue...

Раздел: Здоровье. Еда. Погода. Спорт. Развлечения.

Задания для оценки знаний

1. Аудирование:

Health.

TEXT 1

You will hear the conversation of Maggie and Jim. Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F) according to the information you hear.

A1 Jim hasn't had a cold for a long time.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 The last time Jim had a cold was when they were to visit aunt Emily.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Maggie bought the grapes for Jim at the nearest shop.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Being ill Jim hasn't lost his appetite.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 Jim tried to convince Maggie that his medicine was quite useless.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Jim preferred to read a newspaper because he doesn't like detective stories.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Jim is fond of fishing.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Maggie: How are you feeling, Jim? Any better?

Jim: No, I'm afraid the cold's getting worse, Maggie. I think you'd better ring aunt Emily and tell her we won't be able to visit them tomorrow.

Maggie: It's interesting how you always manage to be ill when it comes to visiting relatives.

Jim: That's quite unfair, Maggie. I haven't had a cold for ages.

Maggie: I remember quite well. The last time you had one was when we were invited to Uncle Gilbert's.

Jim: I am really feeling bad. Have you bought me any lemons?

Maggie: No, I couldn't get any. But I bought you some grapes instead. Here you are, try some.

Jim: Mm... The ones you bought last week were much sweeter. They were purple. You know I like those better.

Maggie: Well, I'll buy you some purple ones this afternoon. In the meantime, you'll have to make do with those green ones. Perhaps you'd like an orange instead.

Jim: I ate the last one while you were out.

Maggie: You don't mean to have lost your appetite, Jim. Oh, but look here. You haven't had any of your medicine today. You'd better take some right away.

Jim: I had a spoonful this morning and it doesn't seem to have done me any good.

Maggie: Well, you'd better have another one now. It says one spoonful every three hours. Here you are.

Jim: Did you bring any books from the library?

Maggie: Just some detective stories for myself. Here they are.

Jim: Oh, I've read that one and that one as well. You'd better just give me the newspaper.

Maggie: Well, I'll be getting back to the kitchen then.

Jim: (calls out again) Maggie, Maggie!

Maggie: What is it this time?

Jim: Can you get me some more pillows from the bedroom? (Telephone rings). Well, go and answer it and see who it is... Who is it, Maggie? If it's Dickson, ask him to come around for a game of chess.

Maggie: No, it wasn't Dickson. It was Aunt Emily. Garry had bought a new spinning rod and they were going fishing tomorrow afternoon. Of course, I said you had a bad cold and that you should really stay in bed...

Jim: What! Ring her up again right away and tell her I'm much better. I'm sure I'll be quite all right by tomorrow.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

My dentist called my house _____. He told me I needed my teeth cleaned. I _____ to see him on Saturday, June 10th. When I got to my dentist's office, I had to sit _____. There were other people ahead of me. They finally _____. I went into his room and sat down _____. They leaned it back. A bright light was _____. It hurt my eyes, so I closed them. My dentist asked me to open my mouth. I did. I thought my mouth was very big, but he told me _____. Soon he began poking around to see _____. He _____ and put fluoride around my teeth too. The fluoride tasted like _____. I had to spit _____. It squirted out water. My dentist kept asking me questions. I couldn't answer because there were _____. When I tried answering back, he seemed to understand though. His helper came into the room. She asked me to open my mouth again. I had _____ on something that felt like rubber. She put a big _____ right next to my cheek. She did this on the other side of my face as well. They took two pictures of my teeth. It was _____. The dentist told me my teeth were perfect! I didn't have any problems. I could go home. "See you next year," he said.

My dentist called my house the other day. He told me I needed my teeth cleaned. I set up an appointment to see him on Saturday, June 10th. When I got to my dentist's office, I had to sit in the waiting room. There were other people ahead of me. They finally called my name. I went into his room and sat down on a big blue chair. They leaned it back. A bright light was turned on. It hurt my eyes, so I closed them. My dentist asked me to open my mouth. I did. I thought my mouth was very big, but he told me to open it even wider! Soon he began poking around to see if I had any cavities. He flossed my teeth and put fluoride around my teeth too. The fluoride tasted like bubble gum. I had to spit into a dish-like bowl. It squirted out water. My dentist kept asking me questions. I couldn't answer because there were weird tools in my mouth! When I tried answering back, he seemed to understand though. His helper came into the room. She asked me to open my mouth again. I had to clamp down on something that felt like rubber. She put a big camera-type machine right next to my cheek. She did this on the other side of my face as well. They took two pictures of my teeth. It was really cool. The dentist told me my teeth were perfect! I didn't have any problems. I could go home. "See you next year," he said.

Meals.

TEXT 1

You will hear a description of English cuisine. Choose the correct letter.

1 Criticizing English food foreigners often say that vegetables

- a) are cooked too long.
- b) are served mostly raw.
- c) are the only thing that tastes delicious.

2 The speaker is surprised because most critics have experienced English cooking.

- a) at very expensive restaurants.
- b) at fast food restaurants.
- c) abroad.

3 The British don't invent complex sauces and recipes because.

- a) they don't want to spoil the natural taste of fresh ingredients.
- b) they use recipes of other nations.
- c) they don't like cooking.

4 The speaker says that fresh peas or new potatoes.

- a) shouldn't be cooked with yoghurt and spices.
- b) shouldn't be served with butter.
- c) shouldn't be overboiled.

5 The speaker considers that British wet and changeable weather.

- a) has some advantages.
- b) is famous all over the world.
- c) makes a lot of troubles.

6 Usually foreigners name typical English dish(es).

- a) two or three
- b) not more than one
- c) a lot of

7 In most cities in Britain one can find

- a) good restaurants with reasonable prices.
- b) a great diversity of dishes from all over the world.
- c) spring lamb in wine or cream or yoghurt and spices.

I am always both amused and annoyed when I hear foreign people criticize English food. 'It's unimaginative,' they say. 'It's boring, it's tasteless, it's chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables.' 'It's unambitious,' say the French, 'all you do is roasts with jam.' When I ask these people where they have experienced English cooking, I am astonished by their reply. 'In Wimpy Bars and MacDonald's Hamburger restaurants,' they often say. I have won my case. Their conclusions are inexcusable. I have a theory about English cooking, and I was interested to read that several famous cookery writers agree with me. My theory is this. Our basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavour that we haven't had to invent sauces and complex recipes to disguise their natural taste. What can compare with fresh peas or new potatoes just boiled (not overboiled) and served with butter? Why drown spring lamb in wine or cream or yoghurt and spices, when with just one or two herbs it is absolutely delicious? It is interesting to speculate what part factors such as geography and climate play in the creation of a country's food. We complain about our wet and changeable weather, but it is the rain which gives us our rich soil and green grass. Abroad poor soils meant more searching for food, more discovery, more invention, whereas our ancestors sat down to plenty without having to take trouble. If you ask foreigners to name some typically English dishes, they will probably say 'Fish and chips' and then stop. It is disappointing but true that there is no tradition in England of eating in restaurants because our food doesn't lend itself to such preparation. English cooking is found in the home, where it is possible to time the dishes to perfection. So, it is difficult to find a good English restaurant with reasonable prices. It is for these reasons that we haven't exported our dishes, but we have imported a surprising number from all over the world. In most cities in Britain you'll find Indian, Chinese, French and Italian restaurants. In London you'll also find Indonesian, Lebanese, Iranian, German, Spanish, Mexican, Greek ... Cynics will say that this is because we have no 'cuisine' ourselves, but, well, you know what I think!

TEXT 2

Listen to the dialogue and complete the gaps.

Frances: Would you like anything else? You haven't eaten very much.

Grace: _____

Frances: Oh, come on. Have some more.

Grace: _____

Frances: Have some coffee then.

Grace: _____

Frances: How do you take it?

Grace: _____

Frances: Here you are.

Grace: _____

Frances: Would you like anything else? You haven't eaten very much.

Grace: No, thanks. I'm already full.

Frances: Oh, come on. Have some more.

Grace: No, I really can't. I've never been much of an eater.

Frances: Have some coffee then.

Grace: That would be nice.

Frances: How do you take it?

Grace: With sugar please, no cream.

Frances: Here you are.

Grace: Thank you.

Weather.

TEXT 1

Listen to the dialogue and complete the gaps.

Eddie: What a beautiful day!

Rita: _____

Eddie: What's the temperature?

Rita: _____

Eddie: I love October.

Rita: _____

Eddie: Fall is my favourite season.

Rita: _____

Eddie: The weather is almost perfect.

Rita: _____

Eddie: What a beautiful day!

Rita: Yes, there's not a cloud in the sky.

Eddie: What's the temperature?
 Rita: It's seventy degrees.
 Eddie: I love October.
 Rita: Me too. It's not too hot and not too cold.
 Eddie: Fall is my favourite season.
 Rita: Mine, too.
 Eddie: The weather is almost perfect.
 Rita: And the leaves are very pretty when they change colours.

TEXT 2

Listen to the dialogue and complete the gaps.

Mel: This heat is killing me!
 Matthew: _____
 Mel: I would like a cold drink.
 Matthew: _____
 Mel: Thanks. Mmm. This tastes good!
 Matthew: _____
 Mel: Me too, get me another drink?
 Matthew: _____
 Mel: He he he, thanks for understanding!

Mel: This heat is killing me!
 Matthew: Me too! It must be ninety-five degrees.
 Mel: I would like a cold drink.
 Matthew: I'll get you one.
 Mel: Thanks. Mmm. This tastes good!
 Matthew: It does, jeez, this hot weather makes me lazy.
 Mel: Me too, get me another drink?
 Matthew: I guess if you're lazy no one else is allowed to be!
 Mel: He he he, thanks for understanding!

Sports.

TEXT 1

You will hear an interview. Choose the correct letter.

- 1 Children give their sport the whole of their life because.
 - a) they are eager to win.
 - b) they are highly motivated.
 - c) they don't have social problems.
- 2 Tennis is the sport where.
 - a) most money can be earned.
 - b) youngsters can play against elders quite successfully.
 - c) you need to be quite developed emotionally.
- 3 In America you can start tennis career at the age of
 - a) seven.
 - b) eight.
 - c) nine.
- 4 The coach thinks Wimbledon is a good thing
 - a) to motivate young sportsmen.
 - b) to spoil childhood of young sportsmen.
 - c) to earn a lot of money.
- 5 According to the coach it's mostly that is responsible for the pressures on young players
 - a) money.
 - b) parents.
 - c) children themselves.
- 6 Robert gave the coach
 - a) his own system of training.
 - b) a good example.
 - c) a piece of advice.
- 7 If you start getting upset every time you lose it's time
 - a) to stop.

- b) to intensify your training.
- c) to change your coach.

Interviewer: Hello! On today's programme we look at children who are trying to be champions in the world of sport, and the pressures they can be under to win, win, win. Now I spoke to Allan Baker, the former British Athletics coach, and he had this to say.

Alan: Well the problem is that you want to find these children at quite a young age, to train them and motivate them as early as possible. Umm ... at that age they don't have social problems, you know they don't have boyfriends or girlfriends, so they give their sport the whole of their life. Umm but they're so young that they can lose their childhood, and they're adults before they're 16. But, of course, they're not adults at all. Physically they can be quite developed but emotionally they're still children. Everybody's looking for the new young star of the future because there's a lot of money to be earned. For example, tennis is one of the sports where youngsters can play against their elders with more than a chance of success. In America there are tennis schools which accept children from as young as 9. So, from the age of 9 a boy or girl is playing tennis for four or five hours every day, and doing ordinary school work around that.

Interviewer: We've already seen two 14-year-old American girls playing at Wimbledon, they are now already showing the pressures on their bodies and their minds, and people are beginning to question whether this is a good thing for children.

Alan: I think a 14-year-old just can't cope with the pressures of Wimbledon, the tournament, the Wimbledon crowds and the press reporters. Well, I say to my girls, 'Stay at home, stay at school, do the things that teenagers like doing. If you like swimming, well swim; if you like going to dances, just go!' And if when they're older they'd really like to be a professional tennis player, well, they'll be a little older than the Americans, but they'll be better people for it, of that I'm perfectly sure.

Interviewer: What was responsible for the pressures on the young players — was it the money that can be earned, the parents or perhaps the children themselves?

Alan: It's the parents, without a shadow of a doubt. They want to push their children. I get letters from parents saying, 'My little Johnny enjoys playing tennis all day, and he'd like to learn only that and be trained by a professional coach', and quite frankly I just don't believe it.

Interviewer: But what about the youngsters themselves?

Alan: Oh, they can be quite wise sometimes. Robert, a 100-metre and 200-metre runner, gave me an idea of his training programme and his own very simple way of avoiding trouble. He trains under a coach for three days a week, and uhm ..., and ... then decides how much running to do. If he's trained hard, well then maybe he runs five miles, you know, if not so much, then eight miles. Well, of course, he'd like to go to the next Olympics and represent Great Britain, and, of course, he'd like to win a gold but there are lots of other things he likes doing with his life, too. He plays in a rock group and he's also a keen photographer. Well, I suppose for him the most important thing is enjoyment. I'm sure if you win, you're happy, and if you lose, it's the same. I mean if you start getting upset every time you lose; I think it's time to stop.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

In modern society, many people find that they do not get _____. They travel by bus, train, or car, and they _____ in elevators. They have machines that do _____ that was once done by people. However, exercise is important for _____. A person who exercises _____ will be "physically fit." There are different _____. One important element of being physically fit is called _____. The word "cardio-vascular" _____. If one's heart and lungs are _____, then one can exercise at a steady pace _____. To develop cardio-vascular fitness, it is important _____ that makes one's heart beat quickly. For example, a person _____ by riding a bicycle, by running, by swimming, by rowing, or even _____. Some people go to special places, called "health clubs" or "gyms," where they _____ to develop their cardio-vascular fitness. But many people _____ by playing recreational sports, such as tennis or soccer, or _____. By having good cardio-vascular fitness, one is less likely to _____. Of course, there is one way to improve cardio-vascular fitness that _____.: stop smoking! Another important aspect of physical fitness _____. Flexibility refers to one's ability _____. For example, a healthy person should be able to touch his or her toes _____. People can perform various stretching exercises to improve flexibility. _____, a person can avoid injuries that might otherwise affect their body.

In modern society, many people find that they do not get very much exercise. They travel by bus, train, or car, and they can move up or down in elevators. They have machines that do most of the heavy work that was once done by people. However, exercise is important for staying healthy. A person who exercises frequently will be "physically fit." There are different aspects of physical fitness. One important element of being physically fit is called cardio-vascular fitness. The word "cardio-vascular" refers to the heart and lungs. If one's heart and lungs are in good condition, then one can exercise at a steady pace without soon getting tired. To develop cardio-vascular fitness, it is important to perform some exercise that makes one's heart beat quickly. For example, a person can improve cardio-vascular fitness by riding a bicycle, by running, by swimming, by rowing, or even by walking quickly. Some people go to special places, called "health clubs" or "gyms," where they can use different exercise machines to develop their cardio-vascular fitness. But many people improve their cardio-vascular fitness by playing recreational sports, such as tennis or soccer, or by dancing vigorously. By having good cardio-vascular fitness, one is less likely to suffer from heart disease. Of course, there is one way to improve cardio-vascular fitness that does not involve exercise: stop smoking! Another important aspect of physical fitness is called flexibility. Flexibility refers to one's ability to stretch comfortably. For example, a healthy person should be able to touch his or her toes without bending the legs. People can perform various stretching exercises to improve flexibility. By being flexible, a person can avoid injuries that might otherwise affect their body.

Entertainment.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and correct the statements.

1. I make and collect books.
2. To make my bookmarks, I use stickers, and special art brushes to draw.
3. I buy the stickers at a supermarket, usually in a card store.
4. I like to draw pictures and flowers on my bookmarks.
5. Sometimes, I even sell my bookmarks to children.

Let's see. Today I might go fly a kite, or maybe go for a swim. It is hot outside, and I don't know what to do. My mom tells me that I should do something that I like doing on hot days. Since our house is nice and cool, I guess I'll stay inside and work on my hobby. My hobby is something that not a lot of people do. I make and collect bookmarks. To make my bookmarks, I use stickers, and special art pencils to draw. I buy the stickers at a mall, usually in a card store. The art pencils are bought in an art store. To make the bookmarks, I start with a piece of paper. I measure out how big I want the bookmark to be with a ruler. I once made a bookmark so big, that it couldn't even be used in a very big book! After I measure it, I draw lines so that I can cut it straight. Sometimes, I use fancy scissors that cut zig-zags or frills. Then I start to decorate them. I like to draw cartoons and flowers on my bookmarks. Sometimes, I even put real flowers on them. A lot of the time I write little sayings on the bookmarks. I like to give my bookmarks to friends and family. Sometimes, I even sell my bookmarks to people. I like my hobby. I can draw whatever I want on the bookmarks. Maybe sometime in the future I will be a famous bookmark maker and even have my own store!

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

What a great day for a picnic! We're not only having a picnic; we're having a _____, too. We did this last year with a lot of friends also. It was _____. We meet quite early in the morning in a _____. The town is where the Niagara River flows into Lake Ontario in Canada. The town's name is Niagara-on-the-Lake. Then all of the people, _____, get on their bikes or roller blades. We _____ beside the river. The path we take is about _____. There are a lot of other people using the path, too. We usually _____ near the end or where we turn around to go back to our cars. It is just before the park where we will have our picnic, _____. Many of the men and boys go up the hill. Most of the women and children _____. The ride takes about two hours plus whatever time we take at the ice cream store. After the ride is finished, _____. We have a delicious "pot-luck" lunch. Pot luck means _____ to share with the others. We eat, rest, _____. After we've cleaned up, some of us _____ that is there remembering a war at that place and its general. _____, over 100 steps. We usually end the day with _____. Finally, we pack up our stuff. Tired and dirty, we head for home with good memories swimming in our heads.

What a great day for a picnic! We're not only having a picnic; we're having a big bike ride, too. We did this last year with a lot of friends also. It was really fun. We meet quite early in the morning in a pretty little town. The town is where the Niagara River flows into Lake Ontario in Canada. The town's name is Niagara-on-the-Lake. Then all of the people, fifty or more, get on their bikes or roller blades. We go on a bike path beside the river. The path we take is about 11 km or 6 miles long. There are a lot of other people using the path, too. We usually stop for an ice cream treat near the end or where we turn around to go back to our cars. It is just before the park where we will have our picnic, and a steep hill. Many of the men and boys go up the hill. Most of the women and children go back to their cars. The ride takes about two hours plus whatever time we take at the ice cream store. After the ride is finished, we go to the park. We have a delicious "pot-luck" lunch. Pot luck means everyone brings some food to share with the others. We eat, rest, talk and laugh. After we've cleaned up, some of us climb the tower that is there remembering a war at that place and its general. It is a steep climb, over 100 steps. We usually end the day with a fun game of baseball or soccer. Finally, we pack up our stuff. Tired and dirty, we head for home with good memories swimming in our heads.

2. Изложение:

Listen to the text and put it in writing.

Health.

TEXT 1

My dentist called my house the other day. He told me I needed my teeth cleaned. I set up an appointment to see him on Saturday, June 10th. When I got to my dentist's office, I had to sit in the waiting room. There were other people ahead of me. They finally called my name. I went into his room and sat down on a big blue chair. They leaned it back. A bright light was turned on. It hurt my eyes, so I closed them. My dentist asked me to open my mouth. I did. I thought my mouth was very big, but he told me to open it even wider! Soon he began poking around to see if I had any cavities. He flossed my teeth and put fluoride around my teeth too. The fluoride tasted like bubble gum. I had to spit into a dish-like bowl. It squirted out water. My dentist kept asking me questions. I couldn't answer because there were weird tools in my mouth! When I tried answering back, he seemed to understand though. His helper came into the room. She asked me to open my mouth again. I had to clamp down on something that felt like rubber. She put a big camera-type machine right next to my cheek. She did this on the other side of my face as well. They took two pictures of my teeth. It was really cool. The dentist told me my teeth were perfect! I didn't have any problems. I could go home. "See you next year," he said.

TEXT 2

Our health is very important to us. People can have good jobs, money or good looks. However, if they become sick, those things don't mean a thing. It is wonderful to feel good. Feeling good isn't just about our body. It is also about our mind and spirit. We need to feel good in every area of our life. One of the things we can do to be healthy is to get enough sleep. If we don't sleep well, or enough, it hurts our body. It is during sleep that our body restores itself. Everybody knows we should also eat good foods. We need milk products, meats, fruits and vegetables and breads and cereals. We shouldn't eat too much fat or sugar things either. Of course, we just shouldn't eat too much at all! Another thing that is very important is water. Most people know our bodies are mainly water, and we need to keep that replaced with good water--often! Exercise is very good for both our body and mind. It is good for our heart, lungs, muscles and bones. It gets oxygen to our brain to help us think better. It can help us be smarter! Doing things that we believe are right and good gives us peace inside. It makes us be nicer people and is good for our spirit. When we do what we know is right, it helps to reduce stress, which isn't good for any part of us. When we take care of our body, mind, and spirit, we feel good all over and inside, too! What a beautiful world this would be if we could all work at doing these things for ourselves and also trying to be a help to others!

Meals.

TEXT 1

Ummmm. Something smells good! My friend's mom is making cookies. They are chocolate chip, my favourite! I think I'll go home and ask my mom if we can make cookies, too. I run all the way home and rush through the door. I yell, "Mom, Mom!" She comes out from her bedroom, her eyes wide. "What?" she answers, a little worried. I breathlessly ask if we can please, pretty please, make cookies. She smiles and says, "I guess so." "YES!" I reply. First mom tells me to get out the cooking stuff; so, I get out the mixer and bowl, the measuring cups and spoons and the cookie sheets. Then she tells me to get out the recipe book. I remind her that the recipe is on the chocolate chip package. "Right," she says. Then she asks me to look at the recipe and get out the things we need: like flour, sugar and butter. We set the oven temperature to 350 degrees F. Then, we mix all of the flour and other stuff (ingredients) together. Last, we add the chocolate chips. We drop the batter by big teaspoons full onto the cookie sheets. We set the timer for 12 minutes and just sit back and enjoy the good smell! The buzzer rings. We take the cookies out. Oh, do they look good! We don't even wait for them to cool down. Both Mom and I get a big glass of cold milk and two big warm cookies each. Yum! Yum! Want to join us?!

TEXT 2

Breakfast is very rushed at our house. My brothers and sisters and I have toast or cereal. We also have orange juice. On weekends my mother makes bacon and eggs for us. My father just has a cup of coffee for breakfast. My mother packs a lunch for all of us. We usually have a sandwich, a piece of fruit and a drink of juice or milk. My favorite sandwiches are egg salad, tuna, roast beef and ham. My brother always wants peanut butter and jam sandwiches. My mother sometimes packs a treat for us. Today we had cookies with our lunch. At supper time, the family sits around the table and talks about what they did all day. My mother makes good suppers. We sometimes have spaghetti. My mother makes a roast of beef with potatoes and vegetables quite often. She makes many different dishes out of chicken. She makes soups or stews. She also makes casseroles. My brothers and sisters and I have milk with our dinner. My parents sometimes have wine with their dinner. Sometimes we have salad before our dinner. I set the table for my mother. I put out the forks, the knives and spoons. I also put out glasses and fill them full of milk or water. For dessert, we sometimes have ice cream, cake or pie. My mother said that it is better to have fruit because it is better for you. Tonight, I ate a peach for dessert. My favorite fruits are apples, peaches, plums and bananas. After supper, my mother always has a cup of tea with sugar and cream in it. After dinner, I help my mother with the dishes. Usually she washes the dishes, and I will dry them.

Weather.

TEXT 1

Sometimes, I watch the weatherman on television. It is fascinating to watch him point to different areas of the country on the map. He tells us where the weather will be nice and where it will be bad. The weatherman is not always right. Weather reporting is not an exact science. Nothing is very exact when it comes to the weather. The weather department does a lot of research, but they can never be sure of exactly what will happen. Sometimes, it looks like it will be clear, but the wind changes direction and clouds move in. The weatherman can warn people if there is a chance of a hurricane or tornado. The weatherman can also warn people of floods. Sometimes, entire towns have to be evacuated because of bad weather. It is important to be aware of the weather. For example, it is not good to be caught in the middle of a field when there is going to be a thunderstorm. You might want to take extra precautions if there is going to be a heavy snowstorm. You would need to be in a secure place if a hurricane or tornado was predicted. You might want to cancel a picnic if you knew that it would rain that day. The weather affects us in so many ways. Some people are really affected by dull, cloudy days. If there are no sunny days, they become very depressed. Heavy air pressure can cause some people to have headaches. Weather affects all of us in one way or another. It is always a topic of conversation. People often say things like "hello, it's a beautiful day today." Often we plan our lives and activities around the weather. So, if you are planning on walking home tonight, keep an eye on the sky. Are those rain clouds up there? You might need an umbrella.

TEXT 2

Snow is the white substance that falls to the ground during cold weather conditions. Each tiny piece of snow, called a snowflake, is a very small amount of water that has frozen into an unusual shape. During the winter months, huge numbers of snowflakes fall to the ground, covering the land in a white blanket of snow. In many parts of the world, people never see any snow. Snow only falls when there is moisture in the air, and when the temperature falls below the freezing point of water, which is zero degrees Celsius. During the winter, snow falls instead of rain. One advantage of snow is that it allows many fun outdoor activities. Children like to play in the snow. For example, they may make a "snowman" by rolling snow into a large ball, and then placing these balls of snow on top of each other, in the shape of a person. Another fun activity in the snow is skiing. Skis are very long, thin, flat pieces of hard material that one wears on one's feet. Wearing skis allows a person to slide along the surface of the snow. People can ski down the side of a hill, travelling at great speeds. Many people find the sport of downhill skiing to be very exciting. Some people like to ski along flat ground, often travelling great distances. This sport, called cross-country skiing, is an excellent way to develop physical fitness. Of course, snow also causes some problems. Snow can make driving dangerous because falling snow makes roads slippery, and on a windy day, blowing snow can make it difficult to see very far. It can also be a lot of work to remove snow from the roads and sidewalks. Snow is a heavy substance, and it must be cleared away using a shovel or a large machine. Many people love the beauty of the land when it is covered by snow. The white covering of snow over the fields and trees can give a feeling of peace and calm. If you have never seen snow before, you should someday experience this strange and wonderful substance!

Sports.

TEXT 1

One of the most popular sports in northern countries is the game of ice hockey. Each winter, this sport is played by hundreds of thousands of children and adults in North America and in Europe. Ice hockey is a fast and exciting game that can make winter much more enjoyable. The game of ice hockey is played on a flat surface of ice called a rink. The rink is about 60 metres long, and about 25 or 30 metres wide. At any time, each team has six players on the ice. On their feet the players wear skates, whose thin metal blades allow fast movement along the ice surface. Learning to skate requires time and practice, but many people can skate very quickly and smoothly. In many ways, ice hockey is similar to soccer. However, unlike soccer, there is no large ball used in hockey. Instead, the players use a hard, black, rubber disk, which is called a puck. The players skate around the ice, trying to get the puck. They do not use their hands or their feet to control the puck. Instead, they carry long wooden sticks, which are shaped in such a way that it is easy to push the puck along the ice. The players can pass the puck to each other by sliding it across the ice. To score a goal, a hockey player must shoot the puck into the net of the opposing team, but this is a difficult task. The net is less than two metres wide, and it is protected by a player called the goaltender. However, some players can shoot the puck very suddenly and with great power. Sometimes, the sport of ice hockey can be quite rough. Players try to take the puck from their opponents by bumping into them at a high speed. This is called a "body check." Players are not allowed to hit each other with their sticks. If a player does this, then that player may be given a penalty by the referee, who enforces the rules of the game. Naturally, the sport of ice hockey is most popular in countries that have cold winters. The sport was first played in Canada, but it is also very popular in many countries of Europe, including Russia, Sweden, Finland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, and Germany. In addition, many people play hockey in the United States. In previous generations, ice hockey was considered a sport for men and boys only. However, in recent years, women and girls have been playing hockey much more frequently than in the past. Not only do many girls enjoy playing hockey for fun, but now women's hockey is officially a sport at the winter Olympics.

TEXT 2

Soccer is the most popular sport in the world. The basic rules of the sport are simple: two teams of eleven players try to kick the soccer ball into the opposing team's goal. Only one player on each team, the goalkeeper, is allowed to touch the ball with hands or arms. Perhaps part of the reason for the popularity of soccer is its simplicity. The game requires no expensive equipment, merely a ball and a playing surface, preferably a large grassy area. For children in most parts of the world, soccer is the sport that is played most widely. Soccer is also known as football, especially in England. However, soccer should not be confused with American Football, Australian Rules Football, and Rugby Football, which are very different sports. Although the basic rules of soccer are easy to learn, it is very difficult to master the skills of the game. The best soccer players have developed, through natural talent and hard work, a remarkable ability to control the soccer ball with their feet, knees, torso, and head. They can pass the ball very accurately or shoot the ball very hard. The most famous soccer tournament is the World Cup. Every four years, teams representing countries from around the world play in a tournament to decide which country has the best soccer team in the world. Because soccer is such a popular sport, it is not possible for every country in the world to be represented at the World Cup tournament. To decide which countries may participate in the World Cup, it is necessary to have tournaments within various regions of the world. The countries that perform well within their parts of the world can then proceed to the World Cup. In the past, most of the available places at the World Cup have been reserved for teams from Europe and from South America. The reason for this is that soccer has been extremely popular in these continents, which have produced the winning teams in previous World Cup tournaments. Recently, however, several African and Asian countries have played quite well at the World Cup, so there are now additional places provided for teams from Africa and Asia. Someday, teams from these areas will win the World Cup. However, there will no doubt be strong competition from countries that have traditionally had very strong teams, such as Argentina, England, Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. In many parts of the world, soccer has been an increasingly popular sport for women. There are now many soccer leagues and tournaments available for women athletes, and it seems likely that the number of women who play soccer will someday equal the number of men who play soccer. Among children in many parts of the world, soccer is equally popular for boys and girls.

Entertainment.

TEXT 1

The Shakespearean festival in Stratford, Ontario, is one of the greatest theatrical festivals in the world. This is the story how this small town, which was far from any theatrical centers, became so important for drama. For most of its history, Stratford was the county town for the local farming region. It was also a railway center. But it was hardly known for the arts. An Irishman who opened an inn there founded Stratford in 1832. He called his roadhouse "Shakespeare's Inn," after England's great dramatist. Soon the little town became known as Stratford, after the town in England where Shakespeare was born. The local river was likewise called the Avon after the English river. The little town grew gradually and became the local center for government and law. Stratford people seemed to enjoy the association with Shakespeare. Many streets were given Shakespearean names such as Arden Park, Portia Boulevard, Romeo Street and Viola Court. Local schools received names such as Hamlet Public School or Falstaff School. Still, there was no attempt at Shakespearean theatre in Stratford, Ontario. In 1913, the Canadian Pacific Railway threatened to take over the town. They proposed a railway line running through the center of Stratford, which would have taken over much of the town's parkland. The townspeople voted down this proposal. Instead, they expanded the parkland along the Avon River. These parks were enhanced with gardens and, in 1918, a pair of swans was added. These swans were an imitation of the swans on English rivers. In 1950, it appeared that the railway would be closing some of its workshops in Stratford. The town was looking for ideas that might lead to new employment opportunities. This was when one citizen, Tom Patterson, suggested that the town sponsor a drama festival. Patterson was able to get Irish director, Tyrone Guthrie, to come to Stratford in 1952. Guthrie agreed to head up the 1953 season. Everyone in Stratford pitched in to raise the necessary money and prepare the stage. Since there was no time to put up a building, the plays were staged under a huge tent. Two plays were put on during a six-week season, and with great success. In 1957, a permanent theatre was built. The Stratford season in 2001 runs for more than six months, from late April to early November. There are fourteen plays in production at three different theatres. Altogether there are 668 performances, with a total attendance of 580,000 people. About 40% of the audience comes from the United States. Tom Patterson's plan to ease unemployment in Stratford has worked well. The festival has helped to create nearly 6,000 jobs and generate wages and salaries of \$110 million annually. In total, the festival brings about \$170 million of revenue into the Stratford area. Of course, to the audiences who come back every year, the main attraction is seeing some of the best Shakespearean theatre in the world. The Stratford Festival Company is Canada's leading acting company, and many of its actors have become internationally known.

TEXT 2

Many governments have turned to legalized gambling as a way to increase revenues. Raising taxes has become very unpopular, and gambling can be seen as a "cash cow." Large casinos are often considered good for areas with high unemployment. Most new casinos include a variety of slot machines, table games, such as blackjack, and roulette wheels. Opponents of gambling point to problems associated with it. Crime rates go up, especially with respect to theft and prostitution. People become addicted to gambling and play until they are broke. Stress is put on families when one member gambles, and the grocery and rent money are spent. On the other hand, many people view gambling as an exciting form of entertainment. They look forward to the opportunity to play the lottery or go to the casino. Often they feel that they are getting good value, in terms of entertainment, for what they spend. The truth is probably that some people can control the urge to gamble, while some cannot. People who find gambling really exciting feel that they have to go back for that "high," even if it means spending all their money. Many people doubt that governments should promote gambling, since it is certain to produce addicts. There has also been some question whether gambling is good for the local economy. If a casino is built in an area of high unemployment, will local people really benefit? The answer seems to be both yes and no. People may benefit if the gamblers come in large numbers from outside the area and spend their money there. That is, if the casino is a notable tourist attraction. On the other hand, if not many people come from outside the area, there are few benefits. In this case, most of the gamblers are local people who are spending the little money they have. Gambling is especially attractive to older and retired people. Since older people don't have much chance of making a lot of new money, the thought of winning the jackpot is very attractive to them. Casinos regularly run buses from retirement homes so that seniors can come and gamble. Some would see this as taking advantage of lonely people. There are stories in the newspaper about couples leaving their children locked in the car for six or eight hours while they gamble. One man hoped to improve his finances by gambling, but he lost heavily. His wife found out and went gambling herself, hoping to win some of the money back. Before long, they had to sell their house to pay their gambling debts. Gambling has usually been associated with organized crime. Even today, when government agencies supervise gambling, it would appear that there is still a crime connection. This may be because many of the best gamblers and gambling administrators learned their trade outside of the law. Besides this, gambling establishments attract various forms of crime to the area. Since law and government have an important educational function, one doesn't like to see them involved in gambling. Governments should be more than profit-maximizers. They should be concerned chiefly with the public good.

3. Text:

TEST 1

You are going to hear a psychologist giving advice to parents. Decide which five out of the ten pieces of advice are given in the recording.

1. Your decision should not only be based on your children's age.
2. Tell your children not to answer telephone calls.
3. Instruct your children to open the door only to people they know well.
4. Don't leave your children alone for more than three hours.
5. Teach your children to keep the house key in their schoolbag.
6. Don't allow your children to use the cooker.
7. Teach your children what to do in case of fire.
8. Ask a neighbour to keep an eye on what's going on.
9. Keep alcohol out of the reach of your children.
10. Don't stress your children by talking about possible dangers.

It is generally accepted that kids between ten and thirteen are capable of taking care of themselves and their siblings, but what you really need to assess is their maturity. If you are confident they can follow instructions and handle emergencies, the next step is to establish some rules. First, have a plan of action for them to check in with you when they get home - it's important they ring you as soon as they get in. Then you should give them a call when you leave work to go home. You should agree what to do when the phone rings or if someone comes to the house. It is best to teach them never to open the door to anyone, regardless of whether they know them or not. Then, little by little, get your children used to a new situation where they are left alone - initially for a very short time, say, 20 minutes. Make sure that you have a trial period in which your kids can familiarise themselves with using the house key. Instruct them to always keep it in their schoolbag and attach a long key chain that will help them to find the key easily. Make emergency numbers available by leaving them near the phone. Leave snacks that they can eat straightaway without having to cook - using the cooker is the leading cause of accidents. Show your children where the medical kit and fire extinguishers are and teach your children how to use them. Lock away medicines and alcoholic drinks. And don't forget to talk frequently to your children about all sorts of situations that might happen. You could even use role play as a technique for showing them how to deal with such situations.

You are going to hear a sports trainer, talking to a group of cyclists about different aspects of training. Complete the gaps.

Cycle training. Choice of bike is the first thing.

1. having the right _____ protects you
2. need to develop a suitable _____
3. must have _____ to develop performance
4. learn how to _____ when not training
5. if you don't _____ well, performance will decrease
6. try to stay _____ at all times.

Good evening everyone. Now, we'll be going through to the gym in a minute, but I'll just say a few words about training and race preparation first. There are many factors to consider. The first thing of all is your machine. Choosing the right bike for you is where it all kicks off from. But no less important than that is making sure you're wearing the proper clothes. You need them to protect you from the elements and also in the event of falling off your bike. OK, but it's not all visible things that count. You can have the best bike in the world, but you won't win anything unless you build up the right attitude. If you don't expect to win, don't believe you are going to, then you won't. An integral part of this is wanting to get better - you need ambition if you are going to get better and stronger and faster. And you also need a bit of intelligence to go with it. So educate yourself, learn about the technical side of racing - study a bit of physics, check the details of the race course, what gear to use where, and so on. Right, well, the rest of my advice concerns what you do off the bike - which is very important too. Tension can be a real enemy. Make sure you know how to relax in the time when you're not on your bike. Then you re-charge your batteries. Stressed out riders don't win - they just get to the doctors quicker/ Related to this is diet. You must eat properly, all the right foods and none of the wrong foods. Without the right stuff going in, your body won't give off its best. Your body is as much of a machine as your bike, so look after it. Don't smoke, drink, stay up late - always keep healthy.

TEST 2

You are going to hear a radio report on advertising. Listen and tick the five sentences which have the same meaning as statements in the report.

- 1 ☐ Some people wrongly believe they are not influenced by advertising.
- 2 ☐ Most of us like taking part in opinion surveys.
- 3 ☐ There's too much advertising on TV.
- 4 ☐ Most customers know popular advertising slogans.
- 5 ☐ The music played in supermarkets has a marketing role.
- 6 ☐ The smell of fresh bread makes people buy more food.
- 7 ☐ Supermarket customers usually buy more than they need.
- 8 ☐ Very few people make shopping lists.
- 9 ☐ If you go shopping when hungry, you'll buy too much food.
- 10 ☐ Children prefer going shopping to going on a picnic.

If you think you are not one of those people whose buying habits are influenced by advertisements, you are most probably mistaken. The latest survey made by the Consumers' Federation shows what effect modern advertising techniques have on the decisions of supermarket customers. 150 people were asked to fill in a short questionnaire just as they were leaving a Tesco supermarket after finishing their shopping. Only 15% of the people admit they buy things because they have seen them advertised. The great majority insist they do not even watch commercials on television. However, over three quarters had no problems matching the most popular detergent brands with their advertising slogans. And over 60% of the washing powder in their shopping trolleys belonged to one of the three most widely advertised brands. Most people do not realise that advertising aims not only at persuading them to buy a certain brand. It's also all the techniques supermarkets use to make customers buy more than they have actually planned. The music, the smells, the arrangement of products, the reductions, all have one goal - to get as much money as possible out of our pockets. 94% of the people taking part in the survey admitted they buy between one and five things more than is really necessary, each time they visit a supermarket. How to avoid spending too much? Here are a few tips. First of all, always make a shopping list and stick to it, no matter what special offers you come across. Secondly, never go shopping on an empty stomach - you'll buy tons of unnecessary food. If you really have to take children with you, agree in advance what one thing you will buy them and don't change your mind later, when they get tired or excited.

You are going to hear four people talking about wearing school uniforms. Read statements 1-5 and match each statement to one of the speakers A-D. There is one question that you can match to two speakers.

1. I never had to wear a uniform _____
2. I can see some advantages of school uniforms _____
3. I used to wear a uniform without protest _____
4. Wearing uniforms has a psychological effect _____
5. I don't believe uniforms make students look equal _____

Speaker A

Thank goodness, we don't have to wear uniforms at my school now, but when I was at elementary school, I had to wear an awful navy blue jacket; I hated it more than anything else. I don't think I'd like it if they made us wear uniforms now, but I can see some good points, too. They would be far less showing off, and the girls who can't afford fancy clothes would feel much better.

Speaker B

We had to wear uniforms until last year. It was horrible. You should be able to wear things you feel comfortable in. And all this talk about covering up the financial differences is rubbish. If you have a lot of money, it shows whatever you are wearing.

Speaker C

I really don't know... When I was Sandra's age, I never complained about my uniform, I just took it for granted I had to wear one. Now it's completely different. Sandra spends hours on end choosing her clothes she leaves in the morning. I sometimes think it would be easier and definitely much cheaper if she had just one skirt and cardigan for school use.

Speaker D

The school where I work is uniform-free. I am sure that the freedom to choose their own clothes allows young people to express their personality more fully. I'm happy I had the same chance when I was a student. I went to a small village school, and we had no uniforms there.

Задания для оценки умений

1. Аудирование:

Health.

TEXT 1

You will hear the conversation of Maggie and Jim. Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F) according to the information you hear.

A1 Jim hasn't had a cold for a long time.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 The last time Jim had a cold was when they were to visit aunt Emily.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Maggie bought the grapes for Jim at the nearest shop.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Being ill Jim hasn't lost his appetite.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 Jim tried to convince Maggie that his medicine was quite useless.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Jim preferred to read a newspaper because he doesn't like detective stories.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Jim is fond of fishing.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Maggie: How are you feeling, Jim? Any better?

Jim: No, I'm afraid the cold's getting worse, Maggie. I think you'd better ring aunt Emily and tell her we won't be able to visit them tomorrow.

Maggie: It's interesting how you always manage to be ill when it comes to visiting relatives.

Jim: That's quite unfair, Maggie. I haven't had a cold for ages.

Maggie: I remember quite well. The last time you had one was when we were invited to Uncle Gilbert's.

Jim: I am really feeling bad. Have you bought me any lemons?

Maggie: No, I couldn't get any. But I bought you some grapes instead. Here you are, try some.

Jim: Mm... The ones you bought last week were much sweeter. They were purple. You know I like those better.

Maggie: Well, I'll buy you some purple ones this afternoon. In the meantime, you'll have to make do with those green ones. Perhaps you'd like an orange instead.

Jim: I ate the last one while you were out.

Maggie: You don't mean to have lost your appetite, Jim. Oh, but look here. You haven't had any of your medicine today. You'd better take some right away.

Jim: I had a spoonful this morning and it doesn't seem to have done me any good.

Maggie: Well, you'd better have another one now. It says one spoonful every three hours. Here you are.

Jim: Did you bring any books from the library?

Maggie: Just some detective stories for myself. Here they are.

Jim: Oh, I've read that one and that one as well. You'd better just give me the newspaper.

Maggie: Well, I'll be getting back to the kitchen then.

Jim: (calls out again) Maggie, Maggie!

Maggie: What is it this time?

Jim: Can you get me some more pillows from the bedroom? (Telephone rings). Well, go and answer it and see who it is... Who is it, Maggie? If it's Dickson, ask him to come around for a game of chess.

Maggie: No, it wasn't Dickson. It was Aunt Emily. Garry had bought a new spinning rod and they were going fishing tomorrow afternoon. Of course, I said you had a bad cold and that you should really stay in bed...

Jim: What! Ring her up again right away and tell her I'm much better. I'm sure I'll be quite all right by tomorrow.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

My dentist called my house _____. He told me I needed my teeth cleaned. I _____ to see him on Saturday, June 10th. When I got to my dentist's office, I had to sit _____. There were other people ahead of me. They finally _____. I went into his room and sat down _____. They leaned it back. A bright light was _____. It hurt my eyes, so I closed them. My dentist asked me to open my mouth. I did. I thought my mouth was very big, but he told me _____. Soon he began poking around to see _____. He _____ and put fluoride around my teeth too. The fluoride tasted like _____. I had to spit _____. It squirted out water. My dentist kept asking me questions. I couldn't answer because there were _____. When I tried answering back, he seemed to understand though. His helper came into the room. She asked me to open my mouth again. I had _____ on something that felt like rubber. She put a big _____ right next to my cheek. She did this on the other side of my face as well. They took two pictures of my teeth. It was _____. The dentist told me my teeth were perfect! I didn't have any problems. I could go home. "See you next year," he said.

My dentist called my house the other day. He told me I needed my teeth cleaned. I set up an appointment to see him on Saturday, June 10th. When I got to my dentist's office, I had to sit in the waiting room. There were other people ahead of me. They finally called my name. I went into his room and sat down on a big blue chair. They leaned it back. A bright light was turned on. It hurt my eyes, so I closed them. My dentist asked me to open my mouth. I did. I thought my mouth was very big, but he told me to open it even wider! Soon he began poking around to see if I had any cavities. He flossed my teeth and put fluoride around my teeth too. The fluoride tasted like bubble gum. I had to spit into a dish-like bowl. It squirted out water. My dentist kept asking me questions. I couldn't answer because there were weird tools in my mouth! When I tried answering back, he seemed to understand though. His helper came into the room. She asked me to open my mouth again. I had to clamp down on something that felt like rubber. She put a big camera-type machine right next to my cheek. She did this on the other side of my face as well. They took two pictures of my teeth. It was really cool. The dentist told me my teeth were perfect! I didn't have any problems. I could go home. "See you next year," he said.

Meals.

TEXT 1

You will hear a description of English cuisine. Choose the correct letter.

1 Criticizing English food foreigners often say that vegetables

- a) are cooked too long.
- b) are served mostly raw.
- c) are the only thing that tastes delicious.

2 The speaker is surprised because most critics have experienced English cooking.

- a) at very expensive restaurants.
- b) at fast food restaurants.
- c) abroad.

3 The British don't invent complex sauces and recipes because.

- a) they don't want to spoil the natural taste of fresh ingredients.
- b) they use recipes of other nations.
- c) they don't like cooking.

4 The speaker says that fresh peas or new potatoes.

- a) shouldn't be cooked with yoghurt and spices.
- b) shouldn't be served with butter.
- c) shouldn't be overboiled.

5 The speaker considers that British wet and changeable weather.

- a) has some advantages.
- b) is famous all over the world.
- c) makes a lot of troubles.

6 Usually foreigners name typical English dish(es).

- a) two or three
- b) not more than one

- c) a lot of
- 7 In most cities in Britain one can find
- a) good restaurants with reasonable prices.
- b) a great diversity of dishes from all over the world.
- c) spring lamb in wine or cream or yoghurt and spices.

I am always both amused and annoyed when I hear foreign people criticize English food. 'It's unimaginative,' they say. 'It's boring, it's tasteless, it's chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables.' 'It's unambitious,' say the French, 'all you do is roasts with jam.' When I ask these people where they have experienced English cooking, I am astonished by their reply. 'In Wimpy Bars and MacDonald's Hamburger restaurants,' they often say. I have won my case. Their conclusions are inexcusable. I have a theory about English cooking, and I was interested to read that several famous cookery writers agree with me. My theory is this. Our basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavour that we haven't had to invent sauces and complex recipes to disguise their natural taste. What can compare with fresh peas or new potatoes just boiled (not overboiled) and served with butter? Why drown spring lamb in wine or cream or yoghurt and spices, when with just one or two herbs it is absolutely delicious? It is interesting to speculate what part factors such as geography and climate play in the creation of a country's food. We complain about our wet and changeable weather, but it is the rain which gives us our rich soil and green grass. Abroad poor soils meant more searching for food, more discovery, more invention, whereas our ancestors sat down to plenty without having to take trouble. If you ask foreigners to name some typically English dishes, they will probably say 'Fish and chips' and then stop. It is disappointing but true that there is no tradition in England of eating in restaurants because our food doesn't lend itself to such preparation. English cooking is found in the home, where it is possible to time the dishes to perfection. So, it is difficult to find a good English restaurant with reasonable prices. It is for these reasons that we haven't exported our dishes, but we have imported a surprising number from all over the world. In most cities in Britain you'll find Indian, Chinese, French and Italian restaurants. In London you'll also find Indonesian, Lebanese, Iranian, German, Spanish, Mexican, Greek ... Cynics will say that this is because we have no 'cuisine' ourselves, but, well, you know what I think!

TEXT 2

Listen to the dialogue and complete the gaps.

Frances: Would you like anything else? You haven't eaten very much.

Grace: _____

Frances: Oh, come on. Have some more.

Grace: _____

Frances: Have some coffee then.

Grace: _____

Frances: How do you take it?

Grace: _____

Frances: Here you are.

Grace: _____

Frances: Would you like anything else? You haven't eaten very much.

Grace: No, thanks. I'm already full.

Frances: Oh, come on. Have some more.

Grace: No, I really can't. I've never been much of an eater.

Frances: Have some coffee then.

Grace: That would be nice.

Frances: How do you take it?

Grace: With sugar please, no cream.

Frances: Here you are.

Grace: Thank you.

Weather.

TEXT 1

Listen to the dialogue and complete the gaps.

Eddie: What a beautiful day!

Rita: _____

Eddie: What's the temperature?

Rita: _____

Eddie: I love October.

Rita: _____

Eddie: Fall is my favourite season.

Rita: _____

Eddie: The weather is almost perfect.

Rita: _____

Eddie: What a beautiful day!

Rita: Yes, there's not a cloud in the sky.

Eddie: What's the temperature?

Rita: It's seventy degrees.

Eddie: I love October.

Rita: Me too. It's not too hot and not too cold.

Eddie: Fall is my favourite season.

Rita: Mine, too.

Eddie: The weather is almost perfect.

Rita: And the leaves are very pretty when they change colours.

TEXT 2

Listen to the dialogue and complete the gaps.

Mel: This heat is killing me!

Matthew: _____

Mel: I would like a cold drink.

Matthew: _____

Mel: Thanks. Mmm. This tastes good!

Matthew: _____

Mel: Me too, get me another drink?

Matthew: _____

Mel: He he he, thanks for understanding!

Mel: This heat is killing me!

Matthew: Me too! It must be ninety-five degrees.

Mel: I would like a cold drink.

Matthew: I'll get you one.

Mel: Thanks. Mmm. This tastes good!

Matthew: It does, jeez, this hot weather makes me lazy.

Mel: Me too, get me another drink?

Matthew: I guess if you're lazy no one else is allowed to be!

Mel: He he he, thanks for understanding!

Sports.

TEXT 1

You will hear an interview. Choose the correct letter.

1 Children give their sport the whole of their life because.

- a) they are eager to win.
- b) they are highly motivated.
- c) they don't have social problems.

2 Tennis is the sport where.

- a) most money can be earned.
- b) youngsters can play against elders quite successfully.
- c) you need to be quite developed emotionally.

3 In America you can start tennis career at the age of

- a) seven.
- b) eight.
- c) nine.

4 The coach thinks Wimbledon is a good thing

- a) to motivate young sportsmen.
- b) to spoil childhood of young sportsmen.
- c) to earn a lot of money.

5 According to the coach it's mostly that is responsible for the pressures on young players

- a) money.
- b) parents.
- c) children themselves.

- 6 Robert gave the coach
a) his own system of training.
b) a good example.
c) a piece of advice.

- 7 If you start getting upset every time you lose it's time
a) to stop.
b) to intensify your training.
c) to change your coach.

Interviewer: Hello! On today's programme we look at children who are trying to be champions in the world of sport, and the pressures they can be under to win, win, win. Now I spoke to Allan Baker, the former British Athletics coach, and he had this to say.

Alan: Well the problem is that you want to find these children at quite a young age, to train them and motivate them as early as possible. Umm ... at that age they don't have social problems, you know they don't have boyfriends or girlfriends, so they give their sport the whole of their life. Umm but they're so young that they can lose their childhood, and they're adults before they're 16. But, of course, they're not adults at all. Physically they can be quite developed but emotionally they're still children. Everybody's looking for the new young star of the future because there's a lot of money to be earned. For example, tennis is one of the sports where youngsters can play against their elders with more than a chance of success. In America there are tennis schools which accept children from as young as 9. So, from the age of 9 a boy or girl is playing tennis for four or five hours every day, and doing ordinary school work around that.

Interviewer: We've already seen two 14-year-old American girls playing at Wimbledon, they are now already showing the pressures on their bodies and their minds, and people are beginning to question whether this is a good thing for children.

Alan: I think a 14-year-old just can't cope with the pressures of Wimbledon, the tournament, the Wimbledon crowds and the press reporters. Well, I say to my girls, 'Stay at home, stay at school, do the things that teenagers like doing. If you like swimming, well swim; if you like going to dances, just go!' And if when they're older they'd really like to be a professional tennis player, well, they'll be a little older than the Americans, but they'll be better people for it, of that I'm perfectly sure.

Interviewer: What was responsible for the pressures on the young players — was it the money that can be earned, the parents or perhaps the children themselves?

Alan: It's the parents, without a shadow of a doubt. They want to push their children. I get letters from parents saying, 'My little Johnny enjoys playing tennis all day, and he'd like to learn only that and be trained by a professional coach', and quite frankly I just don't believe it.

Interviewer: But what about the youngsters themselves?

Alan: Oh, they can be quite wise sometimes. Robert, a 100-metre and 200-metre runner, gave me an idea of his training programme and his own very simple way of avoiding trouble. He trains under a coach for three days a week, and umh ..., and ... then decides how much running to do. If he's trained hard, well then maybe he runs five miles, you know, if not so much, then eight miles. Well, of course, he'd like to go to the next Olympics and represent Great Britain, and, of course, he'd like to win a gold but there are lots of other things he likes doing with his life, too. He plays in a rock group and he's also a keen photographer. Well, I suppose for him the most important thing is enjoyment. I'm sure if you win, you're happy, and if you lose, it's the same. I mean if you start getting upset every time you lose; I think it's time to stop.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

In modern society, many people find that they do not get _____. They travel by bus, train, or car, and they _____ in elevators. They have machines that do _____ that was once done by people. However, exercise is important for _____. A person who exercises _____ will be "physically fit." There are different _____. One important element of being physically fit is called _____. The word "cardio-vascular" _____. If one's heart and lungs are _____, then one can exercise at a steady pace _____. To develop cardio-vascular fitness, it is important _____ that makes one's heart beat quickly. For example, a person _____ by riding a bicycle, by running, by swimming, by rowing, or even _____. Some people go to special places, called "health clubs" or "gyms," where they _____ to develop their cardio-vascular fitness. But many people _____ by playing recreational sports, such as tennis or soccer, or _____. By having good cardio-vascular fitness, one is less likely to _____. Of course, there is one way to improve cardio-vascular fitness that _____: stop smoking! Another important aspect of physical fitness _____. Flexibility refers to one's ability _____. For example, a healthy person should be able to touch his or her toes _____. People can perform various stretching exercises to improve flexibility. _____, a person can avoid injuries that might otherwise affect their body.

In modern society, many people find that they do not get very much exercise. They travel by bus, train, or car, and they can move up or down in elevators. They have machines that do most of the heavy work that was once done by people. However, exercise is important for staying healthy. A person who exercises frequently will be "physically fit." There are different aspects of physical fitness. One important element of being physically fit is called cardio-vascular fitness. The word "cardio-vascular" refers to the heart and lungs. If one's heart and lungs are in good condition, then one can exercise at a steady pace without soon getting tired. To develop cardio-vascular fitness, it is important to perform some exercise that makes one's heart beat quickly. For example, a person can improve cardio-vascular fitness by riding a bicycle, by running, by swimming, by rowing, or even by walking quickly. Some people go to special places, called "health clubs" or "gyms," where they can use different exercise machines to develop their cardio-vascular fitness. But many people improve their cardio-vascular fitness by playing recreational sports, such as tennis or soccer, or by dancing vigorously. By having good cardio-vascular fitness, one is less likely to suffer from heart disease. Of course, there is one way to improve cardio-vascular fitness that does not involve exercise: stop smoking! Another important aspect of physical fitness is called flexibility. Flexibility refers to one's ability to stretch comfortably. For example, a healthy person should be able to touch his or her toes without bending the legs. People can perform various stretching exercises to improve flexibility. By being flexible, a person can avoid injuries that might otherwise affect their body.

Entertainment.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and correct the statements.

1. I make and collect books.
2. To make my bookmarks, I use stickers, and special art brushes to draw.
3. I buy the stickers at a supermarket, usually in a card store.
4. I like to draw pictures and flowers on my bookmarks.
5. Sometimes, I even sell my bookmarks to children.

Let's see. Today I might go fly a kite, or maybe go for a swim. It is hot outside, and I don't know what to do. My mom tells me that I should do something that I like doing on hot days. Since our house is nice and cool, I guess I'll stay inside and work on my hobby. My hobby is something that not a lot of people do. I make and collect bookmarks. To make my bookmarks, I use stickers, and special art pencils to draw. I buy the stickers at a mall, usually in a card store. The art pencils are bought in an art store. To make the bookmarks, I start with a piece of paper. I measure out how big I want the bookmark to be with a ruler. I once made a bookmark so big, that it couldn't even be used in a very big book! After I measure it, I draw lines so that I can cut it straight. Sometimes, I use fancy scissors that cut zig-zags or frills. Then I start to decorate them. I like to draw cartoons and flowers on my bookmarks. Sometimes, I even put real flowers on them. A lot of the time I write little sayings on the bookmarks. I like to give my bookmarks to friends and family. Sometimes, I even sell my bookmarks to people. I like my hobby. I can draw whatever I want on the bookmarks. Maybe sometime in the future I will be a famous bookmark maker and even have my own store!

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

What a great day for a picnic! We're not only having a picnic; we're having a _____, too. We did this last year with a lot of friends also. It was _____. We meet quite early in the morning in a _____. The town is where the Niagara River flows into Lake Ontario in Canada. The town's name is Niagara-on-the-Lake. Then all of the people, _____, get on their bikes or roller blades. We _____ beside the river. The path we take is about _____. There are a lot of other people using the path, too. We usually _____ near the end or where we turn around to go back to our cars. It is just before the park where we will have our picnic, _____. Many of the men and boys go up the hill. Most of the women and children _____. The ride takes about two hours plus whatever time we take at the ice cream store. After the ride is finished, _____. We have a delicious "pot-luck" lunch. Pot luck means _____ to share with the others. We eat, rest, _____. After we've cleaned up, some of us _____ that is there remembering a war at that place and its general. _____, over 100 steps. We usually end the day with _____. Finally, we pack up our stuff. Tired and dirty, we head for home with good memories swimming in our heads.

What a great day for a picnic! We're not only having a picnic; we're having a big bike ride, too. We did this last year with a lot of friends also. It was really fun. We meet quite early in the morning in a pretty little town. The town is where the Niagara River flows into Lake Ontario in Canada. The town's name is Niagara-on-the-Lake. Then all of the people, fifty or more, get on their bikes or roller blades. We go on a bike path beside the river. The path we take is about 11 km or 6 miles long. There are a lot of other people using the path, too. We usually stop for an ice cream treat near the end or where we turn around to go back to our cars. It is just before the park where we will have our picnic, and a steep hill. Many of the men and boys go up the hill. Most of the women and children go back to their cars. The ride takes about two hours plus whatever time we take at the ice cream store. After the ride is finished, we go to the park. We have a delicious "pot-luck" lunch. Pot luck means everyone brings some food to share with the others. We eat, rest, talk and laugh. After we've cleaned up, some of us climb the tower that is there remembering a war at that place and its general. It is a steep climb, over 100 steps. We usually end the day with a fun game of baseball or soccer. Finally, we pack up our stuff. Tired and dirty, we head for home with good memories swimming in our heads.

2. Изложение:

Listen to the text and put it in writing.

Health.

TEXT 1

My dentist called my house the other day. He told me I needed my teeth cleaned. I set up an appointment to see him on Saturday, June 10th. When I got to my dentist's office, I had to sit in the waiting room. There were other people ahead of me. They finally called my name. I went into his room and sat down on a big blue chair. They leaned it back. A bright light was turned on. It hurt my eyes, so I closed them. My dentist asked me to open my mouth. I did. I thought my mouth was very big, but he told me to open it even wider! Soon he began poking around to see if I had any cavities. He flossed my teeth and put fluoride around my teeth too. The fluoride tasted like bubble gum. I had to spit into a dish-like bowl. It squirted out water. My dentist kept asking me questions. I couldn't answer because there were weird tools in my mouth! When I tried answering back, he seemed to understand though. His helper came into the room. She asked me to open my mouth again. I had to clamp down on something that felt like rubber. She put a big camera-type machine right next to my cheek. She did this on the other side of my face as well. They took two pictures of my teeth. It was really cool. The dentist told me my teeth were perfect! I didn't have any problems. I could go home. "See you next year," he said.

TEXT 2

Our health is very important to us. People can have good jobs, money or good looks. However, if they become sick, those things don't mean a thing. It is wonderful to feel good. Feeling good isn't just about our body. It is also about our mind and spirit. We need to feel good in every area of our life. One of the things we can do to be healthy is to get enough sleep. If we don't sleep well, or enough, it hurts our body. It is during sleep that our body restores itself. Everybody knows we should also eat good foods. We need milk products, meats, fruits and vegetables and breads and cereals. We shouldn't eat too much fat or sugar things either. Of course, we just shouldn't eat too much at all! Another thing that is very important is water. Most people know our bodies are mainly water, and we need to keep that replaced with good water--often! Exercise is very good for both our body and mind. It is good for our heart, lungs, muscles and bones. It gets oxygen to our brain to help us think better. It can help us be smarter! Doing things that we believe are right and good gives us peace inside. It makes us be nicer people and is good for our spirit. When we do what we know is right, it helps to reduce stress, which isn't good for any part of us. When we take care of our body, mind, and spirit, we feel good all over and inside, too! What a beautiful world this would be if we could all work at doing these things for ourselves and also trying to be a help to others!

Meals.

TEXT 1

Ummmm. Something smells good! My friend's mom is making cookies. They are chocolate chip, my favourite! I think I'll go home and ask my mom if we can make cookies, too. I run all the way home and rush through the door. I yell, "Mom, Mom!" She comes out from her bedroom, her eyes wide. "What?" she answers, a little worried. I breathlessly ask if we can please, pretty please, make cookies. She smiles and says, "I guess so." "YES!" I reply. First mom tells me to get out the cooking stuff; so, I get out the mixer and bowl, the measuring cups and spoons and the cookie sheets. Then she tells me to get out the recipe book. I remind her that the recipe is on the chocolate chip package. "Right," she says. Then she asks me to look at the recipe and get out the things we need: like flour, sugar and butter. We set the oven temperature to 350 degrees F. Then, we mix all of the flour and other stuff (ingredients) together. Last, we add the chocolate chips. We drop the batter by big teaspoons full onto the cookie sheets. We set the timer for 12 minutes and just sit back and enjoy the good smell! The buzzer rings. We take the cookies out. Oh, do they look good! We don't even wait for them to cool down. Both Mom and I get a big glass of cold milk and two big warm cookies each. Yum! Yum! Want to join us?!

TEXT 2

Breakfast is very rushed at our house. My brothers and sisters and I have toast or cereal. We also have orange juice. On weekends my mother makes bacon and eggs for us. My father just has a cup of coffee for breakfast. My mother packs a lunch for all of us. We usually have a sandwich, a piece of fruit and a drink of juice or milk. My favorite sandwiches are egg salad, tuna, roast beef and ham. My brother always wants peanut butter and jam sandwiches. My mother sometimes packs a treat for us. Today we had cookies with our lunch. At supper time, the family sits around the table and talks about what they did all day. My mother makes good suppers. We sometimes have spaghetti. My mother makes a roast of beef with potatoes and vegetables quite often. She makes many different dishes out of chicken. She makes soups or stews. She also makes casseroles. My brothers and sisters and I have milk with our dinner. My parents sometimes have wine with their dinner. Sometimes we have salad before our dinner. I set the table for my mother. I put out the forks, the knives and spoons. I also put out glasses and fill them full of milk or water. For dessert, we sometimes have ice cream, cake or pie. My mother said that it is better to have fruit because it is better for you. Tonight, I ate a peach for dessert. My favorite fruits are apples, peaches, plums and bananas. After supper, my mother always has a cup of tea with sugar and cream in it. After dinner, I help my mother with the dishes. Usually she washes the dishes, and I will dry them.

Weather.

TEXT 1

Sometimes, I watch the weatherman on television. It is fascinating to watch him point to different areas of the country on the map. He tells us where the weather will be nice and where it will be bad. The weatherman is not always right. Weather reporting is not an exact science. Nothing is very exact when it comes to the weather. The weather department does a lot of research, but they can never be sure of exactly what will happen. Sometimes, it looks like it will be clear, but the wind changes direction and clouds move in. The weatherman can warn people if there is a chance of a hurricane or tornado. The weatherman can also warn people of floods. Sometimes, entire towns have to be evacuated because of bad weather. It is important to be aware of the weather. For example, it is not good to be caught in the middle of a field when there is going to be a thunderstorm. You might want to take extra precautions if there is going to be a heavy snowstorm. You would need to be in a secure place if a hurricane or tornado was predicted. You might want to cancel a picnic if you knew that it would rain that day. The weather affects us in so many ways. Some people are really affected by dull, cloudy days. If there are no sunny days, they become very depressed. Heavy air pressure can cause some people to have headaches. Weather affects all of us in one way or another. It is always a topic of conversation. People often say things like "hello, it's a beautiful day today." Often we plan our lives and activities around the weather. So, if you are planning on walking home tonight, keep an eye on the sky. Are those rain clouds up there? You might need an umbrella.

TEXT 2

Snow is the white substance that falls to the ground during cold weather conditions. Each tiny piece of snow, called a snowflake, is a very small amount of water that has frozen into an unusual shape. During the winter months, huge numbers of snowflakes fall to the ground, covering the land in a white blanket of snow. In many parts of the world, people never see any snow. Snow only falls when there is moisture in the air, and when the temperature falls below the freezing point of water, which is zero degrees Celsius. During the winter, snow falls instead of rain. One advantage of snow is that it allows many fun outdoor activities. Children like to play in the snow. For example, they may make a "snowman" by rolling snow into a large ball, and then placing these balls of snow on top of each other, in the shape of a person. Another fun activity in the snow is skiing. Skis are very long, thin, flat pieces of hard material that one wears on one's feet. Wearing skis allows a person to slide along the surface of the snow. People can ski down the side of a hill, travelling at great speeds. Many people find the sport of downhill skiing to be very exciting. Some people like to ski along flat ground, often travelling great distances. This sport, called cross-country skiing, is an excellent way to develop physical fitness. Of course, snow also causes some problems. Snow can make driving dangerous because falling snow makes roads slippery, and on a windy day, blowing snow can make it difficult to see very far. It can also be a lot of work to remove snow from the roads and sidewalks. Snow is a heavy substance, and it must be cleared away using a shovel or a large machine. Many people love the beauty of the land when it is covered by snow. The white covering of snow over the fields and trees can give a feeling of peace and calm. If you have never seen snow before, you should someday experience this strange and wonderful substance!

Sports.

TEXT 1

One of the most popular sports in northern countries is the game of ice hockey. Each winter, this sport is played by hundreds of thousands of children and adults in North America and in Europe. Ice hockey is a fast and exciting game that can make winter much more enjoyable. The game of ice hockey is played on a flat surface of ice called a rink. The rink is about 60 metres long, and about 25 or 30 metres wide. At any time, each team has six players on the ice. On their feet the players wear skates, whose thin metal blades allow fast movement along the ice surface. Learning to skate requires time and practice, but many people can skate very quickly and smoothly. In many ways, ice hockey is similar to soccer. However, unlike soccer, there is no large ball used in hockey. Instead, the players use a hard, black, rubber disk, which is called a puck. The players skate around the ice, trying to get the puck. They do not use their hands or their feet to control the puck. Instead, they carry long wooden sticks, which are shaped in such a way that it is easy to push the puck along the ice. The players can pass the puck to each other by sliding it across the ice. To score a goal, a hockey player must shoot the puck into the net of the opposing team, but this is a difficult task. The net is less than two metres wide, and it is protected by a player called the goaltender. However, some players can shoot the puck very suddenly and with great power. Sometimes, the sport of ice hockey can be quite rough. Players try to take the puck from their opponents by bumping into them at a high speed. This is called a "body check." Players are not allowed to hit each other with their sticks. If a player does this, then that player may be given a penalty by the referee, who enforces the rules of the game. Naturally, the sport of ice hockey is most popular in countries that have cold winters. The sport was first played in Canada, but it is also very popular in many countries of Europe, including Russia, Sweden, Finland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, and Germany. In addition, many people play hockey in the United States. In previous generations, ice hockey was considered a sport for men and boys only. However, in recent years, women and girls have been playing hockey much more frequently than in the past. Not only do many girls enjoy playing hockey for fun, but now women's hockey is officially a sport at the winter Olympics.

TEXT 2

Soccer is the most popular sport in the world. The basic rules of the sport are simple: two teams of eleven players try to kick the soccer ball into the opposing team's goal. Only one player on each team, the goalkeeper, is allowed to touch the ball with hands or arms. Perhaps part of the reason for the popularity of soccer is its simplicity. The game requires no expensive equipment, merely a ball and a playing surface, preferably a large grassy area. For children in most parts of the world, soccer is the sport that is played most widely. Soccer is also known as football, especially in England. However, soccer should not be confused with American Football, Australian Rules Football, and Rugby Football, which are very different sports. Although the basic rules of soccer are easy to learn, it is very difficult to master the skills of the game. The best soccer players have developed, through natural talent and hard work, a remarkable ability to control the soccer ball with their feet, knees, torso, and head. They can pass the ball very accurately or shoot the ball very hard. The most famous soccer tournament is the World Cup. Every four years, teams representing countries from around the world play in a tournament to decide which country has the best soccer team in the world. Because soccer is such a popular sport, it is not possible for every country in the world to be represented at the World Cup tournament. To decide which countries may participate in the World Cup, it is necessary to have tournaments within various regions of the world. The countries that perform well within their parts of the world can then proceed to the World Cup. In the past, most of the available places at the World Cup have been reserved for teams from Europe and from South America. The reason for this is that soccer has been extremely popular in these continents, which have produced the winning teams in previous World Cup tournaments. Recently, however, several African and Asian countries have played quite well at the World Cup, so there are now additional places provided for teams from Africa and Asia. Someday, teams from these areas will win the World Cup. However, there will no doubt be strong competition from countries that have traditionally had very strong teams, such as Argentina, England, Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. In many parts of the world, soccer has been an increasingly popular sport for women. There are now many soccer leagues and tournaments available for women athletes, and it seems likely that the number of women who play soccer will someday equal the number of men who play soccer. Among children in many parts of the world, soccer is equally popular for boys and girls.

Entertainment.

TEXT 1

The Shakespearean festival in Stratford, Ontario, is one of the greatest theatrical festivals in the world. This is the story how this small town, which was far from any theatrical centers, became so important for drama. For most of its history, Stratford was the county town for the local farming region. It was also a railway center. But it was hardly known for the arts. An Irishman who opened an inn there founded Stratford in 1832. He called his roadhouse "Shakespeare's Inn," after England's great dramatist. Soon the little town became known as Stratford, after the town in England where Shakespeare was born. The local river was likewise called the Avon after the English river. The little town grew gradually and became the local center for government and law. Stratford people seemed to enjoy the association with Shakespeare. Many streets were given Shakespearean names such as Arden Park, Portia Boulevard, Romeo Street and Viola Court. Local schools received names such as Hamlet Public School or Falstaff School. Still, there was no attempt at Shakespearean theatre in Stratford, Ontario. In 1913, the Canadian Pacific Railway threatened to take over the town. They proposed a railway line running through the center of Stratford, which would have taken over much of the town's parkland. The townspeople voted down this proposal. Instead, they expanded the parkland along the Avon River. These parks were enhanced with gardens and, in 1918, a pair of swans was added. These swans were an imitation of the swans on English rivers. In 1950, it appeared that the railway would be closing some of its workshops in Stratford. The town was looking for ideas that might lead to new employment opportunities. This was when one citizen, Tom Patterson, suggested that the town sponsor a drama festival. Patterson was able to get Irish director, Tyrone Guthrie, to come to Stratford in 1952. Guthrie agreed to head up the 1953 season. Everyone in Stratford pitched in to raise the necessary money and prepare the stage. Since there was no time to put up a building, the plays were staged under a huge tent. Two plays were put on during a six-week season, and with great success. In 1957, a permanent theatre was built. The Stratford season in 2001 runs for more than six months, from late April to early November. There are fourteen plays in production at three different theatres. Altogether there are 668 performances, with a total attendance of 580,000 people. About 40% of the audience comes from the United States. Tom Patterson's plan to ease unemployment in Stratford has worked well. The festival has helped to create nearly 6,000 jobs and generate wages and salaries of \$110 million annually. In total, the festival brings about \$170 million of revenue into the Stratford area. Of course, to the audiences who come back every year, the main attraction is seeing some of the best Shakespearean theatre in the world. The Stratford Festival Company is Canada's leading acting company, and many of its actors have become internationally known.

TEXT 2

Many governments have turned to legalized gambling as a way to increase revenues. Raising taxes has become very unpopular, and gambling can be seen as a "cash cow." Large casinos are often considered good for areas with high unemployment. Most new casinos include a variety of slot machines, table games, such as blackjack, and roulette wheels. Opponents of gambling point to problems associated with it. Crime rates go up, especially with respect to theft and prostitution. People become addicted to gambling and play until they are broke. Stress is put on families when one member gambles, and the grocery and rent money are spent. On the other hand, many people view gambling as an exciting form of entertainment. They look forward to the opportunity to play the lottery or go to the casino. Often they feel that they are getting good value, in terms of entertainment, for what they spend. The truth is probably that some people can control the urge to gamble, while some cannot. People who find gambling really exciting feel that they have to go back for that "high," even if it means spending all their money. Many people doubt that governments should promote gambling, since it is certain to produce addicts. There has also been some question whether gambling is good for the local economy. If a casino is built in an area of high unemployment, will local people really benefit? The answer seems to be both yes and no. People may benefit if the gamblers come in large numbers from outside the area and spend their money there. That is, if the casino is a notable tourist attraction. On the other hand, if not many people come from outside the area, there are few benefits. In this case, most of the gamblers are local people who are spending the little money they have. Gambling is especially attractive to older and retired people. Since older people don't have much chance of making a lot of new money, the thought of winning the jackpot is very attractive to them. Casinos regularly run buses from retirement homes so that seniors can come and gamble. Some would see this as taking advantage of lonely people. There are stories in the newspaper about couples leaving their children locked in the car for six or eight hours while they gamble. One man hoped to improve his finances by gambling, but he lost heavily. His wife found out and went gambling herself, hoping to win some of the money back. Before long, they had to sell their house to pay their gambling debts. Gambling has usually been associated with organized crime. Even today, when government agencies supervise gambling, it would appear that there is still a crime connection. This may be because many of the best gamblers and gambling administrators learned their trade outside of the law. Besides this, gambling establishments attract various forms of crime to the area. Since law and government have an important educational function, one doesn't like to see them involved in gambling. Governments should be more than profit-maximizers. They should be concerned chiefly with the public good.

3. Text:

TEST 1

You are going to hear a psychologist giving advice to parents. Decide which five out of the ten pieces of advice are given in the recording.

1. Your decision should not only be based on your children's age.
2. Tell your children not to answer telephone calls.
3. Instruct your children to open the door only to people they know well.
4. Don't leave your children alone for more than three hours.
5. Teach your children to keep the house key in their schoolbag.
6. Don't allow your children to use the cooker.
7. Teach your children what to do in case of fire.
8. Ask a neighbour to keep an eye on what's going on.
9. Keep alcohol out of the reach of your children.
10. Don't stress your children by talking about possible dangers.

It is generally accepted that kids between ten and thirteen are capable of taking care of themselves and their siblings, but what you really need to assess is their maturity. If you are confident they can follow instructions and handle emergencies, the next step is to establish some rules. First, have a plan of action for them to check in with you when they get home - it's important they ring you as soon as they get in. Then you should give them a call when you leave work to go home. You should agree what to do when the phone rings or if someone comes to the house. It is best to teach them never to open the door to anyone, regardless of whether they know them or not. Then, little by little, get your children used to a new situation where they are left alone - initially for a very short time, say, 20 minutes. Make sure that you have a trial period in which your kids can familiarise themselves with using the house key. Instruct them to always keep it in their schoolbag and attach a long key chain that will help them to find the key easily. Make emergency numbers available by leaving them near the phone. Leave snacks that they can eat straightaway without having to cook - using the cooker is the leading cause of accidents. Show your children where the medical kit and fire extinguishers are and teach your children how to use them. Lock away medicines and alcoholic drinks. And don't forget to talk frequently to your children about all sorts of situations that might happen. You could even use role play as a technique for showing them how to deal with such situations.

You are going to hear a sports trainer, talking to a group of cyclists about different aspects of training. Complete the gaps.

Cycle training. Choice of bike is the first thing.

1. having the right _____ protects you
2. need to develop a suitable _____
3. must have _____ to develop performance
4. learn how to _____ when not training
5. if you don't _____ well, performance will decrease
6. try to stay _____ at all times.

Good evening everyone. Now, we'll be going through to the gym in a minute, but I'll just say a few words about training and race preparation first. There are many factors to consider. The first thing of all is your machine. Choosing the right bike for you is where it all kicks off from. But no less important than that is making sure you're wearing the proper clothes. You need them to protect you from the elements and also in the event of falling off your bike. OK, but it's not all visible things that count. You can have the best bike in the world, but you won't win anything unless you build up the right attitude. If you don't expect to win, don't believe you are going to, then you won't. An integral part of this is wanting to get better - you need ambition if you are going to get better and stronger and faster. And you also need a bit of intelligence to go with it. So educate yourself, learn about the technical side of racing - study a bit of physics, check the details of the race course, what gear to use where, and so on. Right, well, the rest of my advice concerns what you do off the bike - which is very important too. Tension can be a real enemy. Make sure you know how to relax in the time when you're not on your bike. Then you re-charge your batteries. Stressed out riders don't win - they just get to the doctors quicker/ Related to this is diet. You must eat properly, all the right foods and none of the wrong foods. Without the right stuff going in, your body won't give off its best. Your body is as much of a machine as your bike, so look after it. Don't smoke, drink, stay up late - always keep healthy.

TEST 2

You are going to hear a radio report on advertising. Listen and tick the five sentences which have the same meaning as statements in the report.

- 1 ☐ Some people wrongly believe they are not influenced by advertising.
- 2 ☐ Most of us like taking part in opinion surveys.
- 3 ☐ There's too much advertising on TV.
- 4 ☐ Most customers know popular advertising slogans.
- 5 ☐ The music played in supermarkets has a marketing role.
- 6 ☐ The smell of fresh bread makes people buy more food.
- 7 ☐ Supermarket customers usually buy more than they need.
- 8 ☐ Very few people make shopping lists.
- 9 ☐ If you go shopping when hungry, you'll buy too much food.
- 10 ☐ Children prefer going shopping to going on a picnic.

If you think you are not one of those people whose buying habits are influenced by advertisements, you are most probably mistaken. The latest survey made by the Consumers' Federation shows what effect modern advertising techniques have on the decisions of supermarket customers. 150 people were asked to fill in a short questionnaire just as they were leaving a Tesco supermarket after finishing their shopping. Only 15% of the people admit they buy things because they have seen them advertised. The great majority insist they do not even watch commercials on television. However, over three quarters had no problems matching the most popular detergent brands with their advertising slogans. And over 60% of the washing powder in their shopping trolleys belonged to one of the three most widely advertised brands. Most people do not realise that advertising aims not only at persuading them to buy a certain brand. It's also all the techniques supermarkets use to make customers buy more than they have actually planned. The music, the smells, the arrangement of products, the reductions, all have one goal - to get as much money as possible out of our pockets. 94% of the people taking part in the survey admitted they buy between one and five things more than is really necessary, each time they visit a supermarket. How to avoid spending too much? Here are a few tips. First of all, always make a shopping list and stick to it, no matter what special offers you come across. Secondly, never go shopping on an empty stomach - you'll buy tons of unnecessary food. If you really have to take children with you, agree in advance what one thing you will buy them and don't change your mind later, when they get tired or excited.

You are going to hear four people talking about wearing school uniforms. Read statements 1-5 and match each statement to one of the speakers A-D. There is one question that you can match to two speakers.

1. I never had to wear a uniform _____
2. I can see some advantages of school uniforms _____
3. I used to wear a uniform without protest _____
4. Wearing uniforms has a psychological effect _____
5. I don't believe uniforms make students look equal _____

Speaker A

Thank goodness, we don't have to wear uniforms at my school now, but when I was at elementary school, I had to wear an awful navy blue jacket; I hated it more than anything else. I don't think I'd like it if they made us wear uniforms now, but I can see some good points, too. They would be far less showing off, and the girls who can't afford fancy clothes would feel much better.

Speaker B

We had to wear uniforms until last year. It was horrible. You should be able to wear things you feel comfortable in. And all this talk about covering up the financial differences is rubbish. If you have a lot of money, it shows whatever you are wearing.

Speaker C

I really don't know... When I was Sandra's age, I never complained about my uniform, I just took it for granted I had to wear one. Now it's completely different. Sandra spends hours on end choosing her clothes she leaves in the morning. I sometimes think it would be easier and definitely much cheaper if she had just one skirt and cardigan for school use.

Speaker D

The school where I work is uniform-free. I am sure that the freedom to choose their own clothes allows young people to express their personality more fully. I'm happy I had the same chance when I was a student. I went to a small village school, and we had no uniforms there.

Задания для оценки владений

1. Аудирование:

Health.

TEXT 1

You will hear the conversation of Maggie and Jim. Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F) according to the information you hear.

A1 Jim hasn't had a cold for a long time.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 The last time Jim had a cold was when they were to visit aunt Emily.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Maggie bought the grapes for Jim at the nearest shop.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Being ill Jim hasn't lost his appetite.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 Jim tried to convince Maggie that his medicine was quite useless.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Jim preferred to read a newspaper because he doesn't like detective stories.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Jim is fond of fishing.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Maggie: How are you feeling, Jim? Any better?

Jim: No, I'm afraid the cold's getting worse, Maggie. I think you'd better ring aunt Emily and tell her we won't be able to visit them tomorrow.

Maggie: It's interesting how you always manage to be ill when it comes to visiting relatives.

Jim: That's quite unfair, Maggie. I haven't had a cold for ages.

Maggie: I remember quite well. The last time you had one was when we were invited to Uncle Gilbert's.

Jim: I am really feeling bad. Have you bought me any lemons?

Maggie: No, I couldn't get any. But I bought you some grapes instead. Here you are, try some.

Jim: Mm... The ones you bought last week were much sweeter. They were purple. You know I like those better.

Maggie: Well, I'll buy you some purple ones this afternoon. In the meantime, you'll have to make do with those green ones. Perhaps you'd like an orange instead.

Jim: I ate the last one while you were out.

Maggie: You don't mean to have lost your appetite, Jim. Oh, but look here. You haven't had any of your medicine today. You'd better take some right away.

Jim: I had a spoonful this morning and it doesn't seem to have done me any good.

Maggie: Well, you'd better have another one now. It says one spoonful every three hours. Here you are.

Jim: Did you bring any books from the library?

Maggie: Just some detective stories for myself. Here they are.

Jim: Oh, I've read that one and that one as well. You'd better just give me the newspaper.

Maggie: Well, I'll be getting back to the kitchen then.

Jim: (calls out again) Maggie, Maggie!

Maggie: What is it this time?

Jim: Can you get me some more pillows from the bedroom? (Telephone rings). Well, go and answer it and see who it is... Who is it, Maggie? If it's Dickson, ask him to come around for a game of chess.

Maggie: No, it wasn't Dickson. It was Aunt Emily. Garry had bought a new spinning rod and they were going fishing tomorrow afternoon. Of course, I said you had a bad cold and that you should really stay in bed...

Jim: What! Ring her up again right away and tell her I'm much better. I'm sure I'll be quite all right by tomorrow.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

My dentist called my house _____. He told me I needed my teeth cleaned. I _____ to see him on Saturday, June 10th. When I got to my dentist's office, I had to sit _____. There were other people ahead of me. They finally _____. I went into his room and sat down _____. They leaned it back. A bright light was _____. It hurt my eyes, so I closed them. My dentist asked me to open my mouth. I did. I thought my mouth was very big, but he told me _____. Soon he began poking around to see _____. He _____ and put fluoride around my teeth too. The fluoride tasted like _____. I had to spit _____. It squirted out water. My dentist kept asking me questions. I couldn't answer because there were _____. When I tried answering back, he seemed to understand though. His helper came into the room. She asked me to open my mouth again. I had _____ on something that felt like rubber. She put a big _____ right next to my cheek. She did this on the other side of my face as well. They took two pictures of my teeth. It was _____. The dentist told me my teeth were perfect! I didn't have any problems. I could go home. "See you next year," he said.

My dentist called my house the other day. He told me I needed my teeth cleaned. I set up an appointment to see him on Saturday, June 10th. When I got to my dentist's office, I had to sit in the waiting room. There were other people ahead of me. They finally called my name. I went into his room and sat down on a big blue chair. They leaned it back. A bright light was turned on. It hurt my eyes, so I closed them. My dentist asked me to open my mouth. I did. I thought my mouth was very big, but he told me to open it even wider! Soon he began poking around to see if I had any cavities. He flossed my teeth and put fluoride around my teeth too. The fluoride tasted like bubble gum. I had to spit into a dish-like bowl. It squirted out water. My dentist kept asking me questions. I couldn't answer because there were weird tools in my mouth! When I tried answering back, he seemed to understand though. His helper came into the room. She asked me to open my mouth again. I had to clamp down on something that felt like rubber. She put a big camera-type machine right next to my cheek. She did this on the other side of my face as well. They took two pictures of my teeth. It was really cool. The dentist told me my teeth were perfect! I didn't have any problems. I could go home. "See you next year," he said.

Meals.

TEXT 1

You will hear a description of English cuisine. Choose the correct letter.

1 Criticizing English food foreigners often say that vegetables

- a) are cooked too long.
- b) are served mostly raw.
- c) are the only thing that tastes delicious.

2 The speaker is surprised because most critics have experienced English cooking.

- a) at very expensive restaurants.
- b) at fast food restaurants.
- c) abroad.

3 The British don't invent complex sauces and recipes because.

- a) they don't want to spoil the natural taste of fresh ingredients.
- b) they use recipes of other nations.
- c) they don't like cooking.

4 The speaker says that fresh peas or new potatoes.

- a) shouldn't be cooked with yoghurt and spices.
- b) shouldn't be served with butter.
- c) shouldn't be overboiled.

5 The speaker considers that British wet and changeable weather.

- a) has some advantages.
- b) is famous all over the world.
- c) makes a lot of troubles.

6 Usually foreigners name typical English dish(es).

- a) two or three
- b) not more than one

- c) a lot of
- 7 In most cities in Britain one can find
- a) good restaurants with reasonable prices.
- b) a great diversity of dishes from all over the world.
- c) spring lamb in wine or cream or yoghurt and spices.

I am always both amused and annoyed when I hear foreign people criticize English food. 'It's unimaginative,' they say. 'It's boring, it's tasteless, it's chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables.' 'It's unambitious,' say the French, 'all you do is roasts with jam.' When I ask these people where they have experienced English cooking, I am astonished by their reply. 'In Wimpy Bars and MacDonald's Hamburger restaurants,' they often say. I have won my case. Their conclusions are inexcusable. I have a theory about English cooking, and I was interested to read that several famous cookery writers agree with me. My theory is this. Our basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavour that we haven't had to invent sauces and complex recipes to disguise their natural taste. What can compare with fresh peas or new potatoes just boiled (not overboiled) and served with butter? Why drown spring lamb in wine or cream or yoghurt and spices, when with just one or two herbs it is absolutely delicious? It is interesting to speculate what part factors such as geography and climate play in the creation of a country's food. We complain about our wet and changeable weather, but it is the rain which gives us our rich soil and green grass. Abroad poor soils meant more searching for food, more discovery, more invention, whereas our ancestors sat down to plenty without having to take trouble. If you ask foreigners to name some typically English dishes, they will probably say 'Fish and chips' and then stop. It is disappointing but true that there is no tradition in England of eating in restaurants because our food doesn't lend itself to such preparation. English cooking is found in the home, where it is possible to time the dishes to perfection. So, it is difficult to find a good English restaurant with reasonable prices. It is for these reasons that we haven't exported our dishes, but we have imported a surprising number from all over the world. In most cities in Britain you'll find Indian, Chinese, French and Italian restaurants. In London you'll also find Indonesian, Lebanese, Iranian, German, Spanish, Mexican, Greek ... Cynics will say that this is because we have no 'cuisine' ourselves, but, well, you know what I think!

TEXT 2

Listen to the dialogue and complete the gaps.

Frances: Would you like anything else? You haven't eaten very much.

Grace: _____

Frances: Oh, come on. Have some more.

Grace: _____

Frances: Have some coffee then.

Grace: _____

Frances: How do you take it?

Grace: _____

Frances: Here you are.

Grace: _____

Frances: Would you like anything else? You haven't eaten very much.

Grace: No, thanks. I'm already full.

Frances: Oh, come on. Have some more.

Grace: No, I really can't. I've never been much of an eater.

Frances: Have some coffee then.

Grace: That would be nice.

Frances: How do you take it?

Grace: With sugar please, no cream.

Frances: Here you are.

Grace: Thank you.

Weather.

TEXT 1

Listen to the dialogue and complete the gaps.

Eddie: What a beautiful day!

Rita: _____

Eddie: What's the temperature?

Rita: _____

Eddie: I love October.

Rita: _____

Eddie: Fall is my favourite season.

Rita: _____

Eddie: The weather is almost perfect.

Rita: _____

Eddie: What a beautiful day!

Rita: Yes, there's not a cloud in the sky.

Eddie: What's the temperature?

Rita: It's seventy degrees.

Eddie: I love October.

Rita: Me too. It's not too hot and not too cold.

Eddie: Fall is my favourite season.

Rita: Mine, too.

Eddie: The weather is almost perfect.

Rita: And the leaves are very pretty when they change colours.

TEXT 2

Listen to the dialogue and complete the gaps.

Mel: This heat is killing me!

Matthew: _____

Mel: I would like a cold drink.

Matthew: _____

Mel: Thanks. Mmm. This tastes good!

Matthew: _____

Mel: Me too, get me another drink?

Matthew: _____

Mel: He he he, thanks for understanding!

Mel: This heat is killing me!

Matthew: Me too! It must be ninety-five degrees.

Mel: I would like a cold drink.

Matthew: I'll get you one.

Mel: Thanks. Mmm. This tastes good!

Matthew: It does, jeez, this hot weather makes me lazy.

Mel: Me too, get me another drink?

Matthew: I guess if you're lazy no one else is allowed to be!

Mel: He he he, thanks for understanding!

Sports.

TEXT 1

You will hear an interview. Choose the correct letter.

1 Children give their sport the whole of their life because.

- a) they are eager to win.
- b) they are highly motivated.
- c) they don't have social problems.

2 Tennis is the sport where.

- a) most money can be earned.
- b) youngsters can play against elders quite successfully.
- c) you need to be quite developed emotionally.

3 In America you can start tennis career at the age of

- a) seven.
- b) eight.
- c) nine.

4 The coach thinks Wimbledon is a good thing

- a) to motivate young sportsmen.
- b) to spoil childhood of young sportsmen.
- c) to earn a lot of money.

5 According to the coach it's mostly that is responsible for the pressures on young players

- a) money.
- b) parents.
- c) children themselves.

- 6 Robert gave the coach
a) his own system of training.
b) a good example.
c) a piece of advice.

- 7 If you start getting upset every time you lose it's time
a) to stop.
b) to intensify your training.
c) to change your coach.

Interviewer: Hello! On today's programme we look at children who are trying to be champions in the world of sport, and the pressures they can be under to win, win, win. Now I spoke to Allan Baker, the former British Athletics coach, and he had this to say.

Alan: Well the problem is that you want to find these children at quite a young age, to train them and motivate them as early as possible. Umm ... at that age they don't have social problems, you know they don't have boyfriends or girlfriends, so they give their sport the whole of their life. Umm but they're so young that they can lose their childhood, and they're adults before they're 16. But, of course, they're not adults at all. Physically they can be quite developed but emotionally they're still children. Everybody's looking for the new young star of the future because there's a lot of money to be earned. For example, tennis is one of the sports where youngsters can play against their elders with more than a chance of success. In America there are tennis schools which accept children from as young as 9. So, from the age of 9 a boy or girl is playing tennis for four or five hours every day, and doing ordinary school work around that.

Interviewer: We've already seen two 14-year-old American girls playing at Wimbledon, they are now already showing the pressures on their bodies and their minds, and people are beginning to question whether this is a good thing for children.

Alan: I think a 14-year-old just can't cope with the pressures of Wimbledon, the tournament, the Wimbledon crowds and the press reporters. Well, I say to my girls, 'Stay at home, stay at school, do the things that teenagers like doing. If you like swimming, well swim; if you like going to dances, just go!' And if when they're older they'd really like to be a professional tennis player, well, they'll be a little older than the Americans, but they'll be better people for it, of that I'm perfectly sure.

Interviewer: What was responsible for the pressures on the young players — was it the money that can be earned, the parents or perhaps the children themselves?

Alan: It's the parents, without a shadow of a doubt. They want to push their children. I get letters from parents saying, 'My little Johnny enjoys playing tennis all day, and he'd like to learn only that and be trained by a professional coach', and quite frankly I just don't believe it.

Interviewer: But what about the youngsters themselves?

Alan: Oh, they can be quite wise sometimes. Robert, a 100-metre and 200-metre runner, gave me an idea of his training programme and his own very simple way of avoiding trouble. He trains under a coach for three days a week, and umh ..., and ... then decides how much running to do. If he's trained hard, well then maybe he runs five miles, you know, if not so much, then eight miles. Well, of course, he'd like to go to the next Olympics and represent Great Britain, and, of course, he'd like to win a gold but there are lots of other things he likes doing with his life, too. He plays in a rock group and he's also a keen photographer. Well, I suppose for him the most important thing is enjoyment. I'm sure if you win, you're happy, and if you lose, it's the same. I mean if you start getting upset every time you lose; I think it's time to stop.

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

In modern society, many people find that they do not get _____. They travel by bus, train, or car, and they _____ in elevators. They have machines that do _____ that was once done by people. However, exercise is important for _____. A person who exercises _____ will be "physically fit." There are different _____. One important element of being physically fit is called _____. The word "cardio-vascular" _____. If one's heart and lungs are _____, then one can exercise at a steady pace _____. To develop cardio-vascular fitness, it is important _____ that makes one's heart beat quickly. For example, a person _____ by riding a bicycle, by running, by swimming, by rowing, or even _____. Some people go to special places, called "health clubs" or "gyms," where they _____ to develop their cardio-vascular fitness. But many people _____ by playing recreational sports, such as tennis or soccer, or _____. By having good cardio-vascular fitness, one is less likely to _____. Of course, there is one way to improve cardio-vascular fitness that _____: stop smoking! Another important aspect of physical fitness _____. Flexibility refers to one's ability _____. For example, a healthy person should be able to touch his or her toes _____. People can perform various stretching exercises to improve flexibility. _____, a person can avoid injuries that might otherwise affect their body.

In modern society, many people find that they do not get very much exercise. They travel by bus, train, or car, and they can move up or down in elevators. They have machines that do most of the heavy work that was once done by people. However, exercise is important for staying healthy. A person who exercises frequently will be "physically fit." There are different aspects of physical fitness. One important element of being physically fit is called cardio-vascular fitness. The word "cardio-vascular" refers to the heart and lungs. If one's heart and lungs are in good condition, then one can exercise at a steady pace without soon getting tired. To develop cardio-vascular fitness, it is important to perform some exercise that makes one's heart beat quickly. For example, a person can improve cardio-vascular fitness by riding a bicycle, by running, by swimming, by rowing, or even by walking quickly. Some people go to special places, called "health clubs" or "gyms," where they can use different exercise machines to develop their cardio-vascular fitness. But many people improve their cardio-vascular fitness by playing recreational sports, such as tennis or soccer, or by dancing vigorously. By having good cardio-vascular fitness, one is less likely to suffer from heart disease. Of course, there is one way to improve cardio-vascular fitness that does not involve exercise: stop smoking! Another important aspect of physical fitness is called flexibility. Flexibility refers to one's ability to stretch comfortably. For example, a healthy person should be able to touch his or her toes without bending the legs. People can perform various stretching exercises to improve flexibility. By being flexible, a person can avoid injuries that might otherwise affect their body.

Entertainment.

TEXT 1

Listen to the text and correct the statements.

1. I make and collect books.
2. To make my bookmarks, I use stickers, and special art brushes to draw.
3. I buy the stickers at a supermarket, usually in a card store.
4. I like to draw pictures and flowers on my bookmarks.
5. Sometimes, I even sell my bookmarks to children.

Let's see. Today I might go fly a kite, or maybe go for a swim. It is hot outside, and I don't know what to do. My mom tells me that I should do something that I like doing on hot days. Since our house is nice and cool, I guess I'll stay inside and work on my hobby. My hobby is something that not a lot of people do. I make and collect bookmarks. To make my bookmarks, I use stickers, and special art pencils to draw. I buy the stickers at a mall, usually in a card store. The art pencils are bought in an art store. To make the bookmarks, I start with a piece of paper. I measure out how big I want the bookmark to be with a ruler. I once made a bookmark so big, that it couldn't even be used in a very big book! After I measure it, I draw lines so that I can cut it straight. Sometimes, I use fancy scissors that cut zig-zags or frills. Then I start to decorate them. I like to draw cartoons and flowers on my bookmarks. Sometimes, I even put real flowers on them. A lot of the time I write little sayings on the bookmarks. I like to give my bookmarks to friends and family. Sometimes, I even sell my bookmarks to people. I like my hobby. I can draw whatever I want on the bookmarks. Maybe sometime in the future I will be a famous bookmark maker and even have my own store!

TEXT 2

Listen to the text and complete the gaps.

What a great day for a picnic! We're not only having a picnic; we're having a _____, too. We did this last year with a lot of friends also. It was _____. We meet quite early in the morning in a _____. The town is where the Niagara River flows into Lake Ontario in Canada. The town's name is Niagara-on-the-Lake. Then all of the people, _____, get on their bikes or roller blades. We _____ beside the river. The path we take is about _____. There are a lot of other people using the path, too. We usually _____ near the end or where we turn around to go back to our cars. It is just before the park where we will have our picnic, _____. Many of the men and boys go up the hill. Most of the women and children _____. The ride takes about two hours plus whatever time we take at the ice cream store. After the ride is finished, _____. We have a delicious "pot-luck" lunch. Pot luck means _____ to share with the others. We eat, rest, _____. After we've cleaned up, some of us _____ that is there remembering a war at that place and its general. _____, over 100 steps. We usually end the day with _____. Finally, we pack up our stuff. Tired and dirty, we head for home with good memories swimming in our heads.

What a great day for a picnic! We're not only having a picnic; we're having a big bike ride, too. We did this last year with a lot of friends also. It was really fun. We meet quite early in the morning in a pretty little town. The town is where the Niagara River flows into Lake Ontario in Canada. The town's name is Niagara-on-the-Lake. Then all of the people, fifty or more, get on their bikes or roller blades. We go on a bike path beside the river. The path we take is about 11 km or 6 miles long. There are a lot of other people using the path, too. We usually stop for an ice cream treat near the end or where we turn around to go back to our cars. It is just before the park where we will have our picnic, and a steep hill. Many of the men and boys go up the hill. Most of the women and children go back to their cars. The ride takes about two hours plus whatever time we take at the ice cream store. After the ride is finished, we go to the park. We have a delicious "pot-luck" lunch. Pot luck means everyone brings some food to share with the others. We eat, rest, talk and laugh. After we've cleaned up, some of us climb the tower that is there remembering a war at that place and its general. It is a steep climb, over 100 steps. We usually end the day with a fun game of baseball or soccer. Finally, we pack up our stuff. Tired and dirty, we head for home with good memories swimming in our heads.

2. Изложение:

Listen to the text and put it in writing.

Health.

TEXT 1

My dentist called my house the other day. He told me I needed my teeth cleaned. I set up an appointment to see him on Saturday, June 10th. When I got to my dentist's office, I had to sit in the waiting room. There were other people ahead of me. They finally called my name. I went into his room and sat down on a big blue chair. They leaned it back. A bright light was turned on. It hurt my eyes, so I closed them. My dentist asked me to open my mouth. I did. I thought my mouth was very big, but he told me to open it even wider! Soon he began poking around to see if I had any cavities. He flossed my teeth and put fluoride around my teeth too. The fluoride tasted like bubble gum. I had to spit into a dish-like bowl. It squirted out water. My dentist kept asking me questions. I couldn't answer because there were weird tools in my mouth! When I tried answering back, he seemed to understand though. His helper came into the room. She asked me to open my mouth again. I had to clamp down on something that felt like rubber. She put a big camera-type machine right next to my cheek. She did this on the other side of my face as well. They took two pictures of my teeth. It was really cool. The dentist told me my teeth were perfect! I didn't have any problems. I could go home. "See you next year," he said.

TEXT 2

Our health is very important to us. People can have good jobs, money or good looks. However, if they become sick, those things don't mean a thing. It is wonderful to feel good. Feeling good isn't just about our body. It is also about our mind and spirit. We need to feel good in every area of our life. One of the things we can do to be healthy is to get enough sleep. If we don't sleep well, or enough, it hurts our body. It is during sleep that our body restores itself. Everybody knows we should also eat good foods. We need milk products, meats, fruits and vegetables and breads and cereals. We shouldn't eat too much fat or sugar things either. Of course, we just shouldn't eat too much at all! Another thing that is very important is water. Most people know our bodies are mainly water, and we need to keep that replaced with good water--often! Exercise is very good for both our body and mind. It is good for our heart, lungs, muscles and bones. It gets oxygen to our brain to help us think better. It can help us be smarter! Doing things that we believe are right and good gives us peace inside. It makes us be nicer people and is good for our spirit. When we do what we know is right, it helps to reduce stress, which isn't good for any part of us. When we take care of our body, mind, and spirit, we feel good all over and inside, too! What a beautiful world this would be if we could all work at doing these things for ourselves and also trying to be a help to others!

Meals.

TEXT 1

Ummmm. Something smells good! My friend's mom is making cookies. They are chocolate chip, my favourite! I think I'll go home and ask my mom if we can make cookies, too. I run all the way home and rush through the door. I yell, "Mom, Mom!" She comes out from her bedroom, her eyes wide. "What?" she answers, a little worried. I breathlessly ask if we can please, pretty please, make cookies. She smiles and says, "I guess so." "YES!" I reply. First mom tells me to get out the cooking stuff; so, I get out the mixer and bowl, the measuring cups and spoons and the cookie sheets. Then she tells me to get out the recipe book. I remind her that the recipe is on the chocolate chip package. "Right," she says. Then she asks me to look at the recipe and get out the things we need: like flour, sugar and butter. We set the oven temperature to 350 degrees F. Then, we mix all of the flour and other stuff (ingredients) together. Last, we add the chocolate chips. We drop the batter by big teaspoons full onto the cookie sheets. We set the timer for 12 minutes and just sit back and enjoy the good smell! The buzzer rings. We take the cookies out. Oh, do they look good! We don't even wait for them to cool down. Both Mom and I get a big glass of cold milk and two big warm cookies each. Yum! Yum! Want to join us?!

TEXT 2

Breakfast is very rushed at our house. My brothers and sisters and I have toast or cereal. We also have orange juice. On weekends my mother makes bacon and eggs for us. My father just has a cup of coffee for breakfast. My mother packs a lunch for all of us. We usually have a sandwich, a piece of fruit and a drink of juice or milk. My favorite sandwiches are egg salad, tuna, roast beef and ham. My brother always wants peanut butter and jam sandwiches. My mother sometimes packs a treat for us. Today we had cookies with our lunch. At supper time, the family sits around the table and talks about what they did all day. My mother makes good suppers. We sometimes have spaghetti. My mother makes a roast of beef with potatoes and vegetables quite often. She makes many different dishes out of chicken. She makes soups or stews. She also makes casseroles. My brothers and sisters and I have milk with our dinner. My parents sometimes have wine with their dinner. Sometimes we have salad before our dinner. I set the table for my mother. I put out the forks, the knives and spoons. I also put out glasses and fill them full of milk or water. For dessert, we sometimes have ice cream, cake or pie. My mother said that it is better to have fruit because it is better for you. Tonight, I ate a peach for dessert. My favorite fruits are apples, peaches, plums and bananas. After supper, my mother always has a cup of tea with sugar and cream in it. After dinner, I help my mother with the dishes. Usually she washes the dishes, and I will dry them.

Weather.

TEXT 1

Sometimes, I watch the weatherman on television. It is fascinating to watch him point to different areas of the country on the map. He tells us where the weather will be nice and where it will be bad. The weatherman is not always right. Weather reporting is not an exact science. Nothing is very exact when it comes to the weather. The weather department does a lot of research, but they can never be sure of exactly what will happen. Sometimes, it looks like it will be clear, but the wind changes direction and clouds move in. The weatherman can warn people if there is a chance of a hurricane or tornado. The weatherman can also warn people of floods. Sometimes, entire towns have to be evacuated because of bad weather. It is important to be aware of the weather. For example, it is not good to be caught in the middle of a field when there is going to be a thunderstorm. You might want to take extra precautions if there is going to be a heavy snowstorm. You would need to be in a secure place if a hurricane or tornado was predicted. You might want to cancel a picnic if you knew that it would rain that day. The weather affects us in so many ways. Some people are really affected by dull, cloudy days. If there are no sunny days, they become very depressed. Heavy air pressure can cause some people to have headaches. Weather affects all of us in one way or another. It is always a topic of conversation. People often say things like "hello, it's a beautiful day today." Often we plan our lives and activities around the weather. So, if you are planning on walking home tonight, keep an eye on the sky. Are those rain clouds up there? You might need an umbrella.

TEXT 2

Snow is the white substance that falls to the ground during cold weather conditions. Each tiny piece of snow, called a snowflake, is a very small amount of water that has frozen into an unusual shape. During the winter months, huge numbers of snowflakes fall to the ground, covering the land in a white blanket of snow. In many parts of the world, people never see any snow. Snow only falls when there is moisture in the air, and when the temperature falls below the freezing point of water, which is zero degrees Celsius. During the winter, snow falls instead of rain. One advantage of snow is that it allows many fun outdoor activities. Children like to play in the snow. For example, they may make a "snowman" by rolling snow into a large ball, and then placing these balls of snow on top of each other, in the shape of a person. Another fun activity in the snow is skiing. Skis are very long, thin, flat pieces of hard material that one wears on one's feet. Wearing skis allows a person to slide along the surface of the snow. People can ski down the side of a hill, travelling at great speeds. Many people find the sport of downhill skiing to be very exciting. Some people like to ski along flat ground, often travelling great distances. This sport, called cross-country skiing, is an excellent way to develop physical fitness. Of course, snow also causes some problems. Snow can make driving dangerous because falling snow makes roads slippery, and on a windy day, blowing snow can make it difficult to see very far. It can also be a lot of work to remove snow from the roads and sidewalks. Snow is a heavy substance, and it must be cleared away using a shovel or a large machine. Many people love the beauty of the land when it is covered by snow. The white covering of snow over the fields and trees can give a feeling of peace and calm. If you have never seen snow before, you should someday experience this strange and wonderful substance!

Sports.

TEXT 1

One of the most popular sports in northern countries is the game of ice hockey. Each winter, this sport is played by hundreds of thousands of children and adults in North America and in Europe. Ice hockey is a fast and exciting game that can make winter much more enjoyable. The game of ice hockey is played on a flat surface of ice called a rink. The rink is about 60 metres long, and about 25 or 30 metres wide. At any time, each team has six players on the ice. On their feet the players wear skates, whose thin metal blades allow fast movement along the ice surface. Learning to skate requires time and practice, but many people can skate very quickly and smoothly. In many ways, ice hockey is similar to soccer. However, unlike soccer, there is no large ball used in hockey. Instead, the players use a hard, black, rubber disk, which is called a puck. The players skate around the ice, trying to get the puck. They do not use their hands or their feet to control the puck. Instead, they carry long wooden sticks, which are shaped in such a way that it is easy to push the puck along the ice. The players can pass the puck to each other by sliding it across the ice. To score a goal, a hockey player must shoot the puck into the net of the opposing team, but this is a difficult task. The net is less than two metres wide, and it is protected by a player called the goaltender. However, some players can shoot the puck very suddenly and with great power. Sometimes, the sport of ice hockey can be quite rough. Players try to take the puck from their opponents by bumping into them at a high speed. This is called a "body check." Players are not allowed to hit each other with their sticks. If a player does this, then that player may be given a penalty by the referee, who enforces the rules of the game. Naturally, the sport of ice hockey is most popular in countries that have cold winters. The sport was first played in Canada, but it is also very popular in many countries of Europe, including Russia, Sweden, Finland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, and Germany. In addition, many people play hockey in the United States. In previous generations, ice hockey was considered a sport for men and boys only. However, in recent years, women and girls have been playing hockey much more frequently than in the past. Not only do many girls enjoy playing hockey for fun, but now women's hockey is officially a sport at the winter Olympics.

TEXT 2

Soccer is the most popular sport in the world. The basic rules of the sport are simple: two teams of eleven players try to kick the soccer ball into the opposing team's goal. Only one player on each team, the goalkeeper, is allowed to touch the ball with hands or arms. Perhaps part of the reason for the popularity of soccer is its simplicity. The game requires no expensive equipment, merely a ball and a playing surface, preferably a large grassy area. For children in most parts of the world, soccer is the sport that is played most widely. Soccer is also known as football, especially in England. However, soccer should not be confused with American Football, Australian Rules Football, and Rugby Football, which are very different sports. Although the basic rules of soccer are easy to learn, it is very difficult to master the skills of the game. The best soccer players have developed, through natural talent and hard work, a remarkable ability to control the soccer ball with their feet, knees, torso, and head. They can pass the ball very accurately or shoot the ball very hard. The most famous soccer tournament is the World Cup. Every four years, teams representing countries from around the world play in a tournament to decide which country has the best soccer team in the world. Because soccer is such a popular sport, it is not possible for every country in the world to be represented at the World Cup tournament. To decide which countries may participate in the World Cup, it is necessary to have tournaments within various regions of the world. The countries that perform well within their parts of the world can then proceed to the World Cup. In the past, most of the available places at the World Cup have been reserved for teams from Europe and from South America. The reason for this is that soccer has been extremely popular in these continents, which have produced the winning teams in previous World Cup tournaments. Recently, however, several African and Asian countries have played quite well at the World Cup, so there are now additional places provided for teams from Africa and Asia. Someday, teams from these areas will win the World Cup. However, there will no doubt be strong competition from countries that have traditionally had very strong teams, such as Argentina, England, Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. In many parts of the world, soccer has been an increasingly popular sport for women. There are now many soccer leagues and tournaments available for women athletes, and it seems likely that the number of women who play soccer will someday equal the number of men who play soccer. Among children in many parts of the world, soccer is equally popular for boys and girls.

Entertainment.

TEXT 1

The Shakespearean festival in Stratford, Ontario, is one of the greatest theatrical festivals in the world. This is the story how this small town, which was far from any theatrical centers, became so important for drama. For most of its history, Stratford was the county town for the local farming region. It was also a railway center. But it was hardly known for the arts. An Irishman who opened an inn there founded Stratford in 1832. He called his roadhouse "Shakespeare's Inn," after England's great dramatist. Soon the little town became known as Stratford, after the town in England where Shakespeare was born. The local river was likewise called the Avon after the English river. The little town grew gradually and became the local center for government and law. Stratford people seemed to enjoy the association with Shakespeare. Many streets were given Shakespearean names such as Arden Park, Portia Boulevard, Romeo Street and Viola Court. Local schools received names such as Hamlet Public School or Falstaff School. Still, there was no attempt at Shakespearean theatre in Stratford, Ontario. In 1913, the Canadian Pacific Railway threatened to take over the town. They proposed a railway line running through the center of Stratford, which would have taken over much of the town's parkland. The townspeople voted down this proposal. Instead, they expanded the parkland along the Avon River. These parks were enhanced with gardens and, in 1918, a pair of swans was added. These swans were an imitation of the swans on English rivers. In 1950, it appeared that the railway would be closing some of its workshops in Stratford. The town was looking for ideas that might lead to new employment opportunities. This was when one citizen, Tom Patterson, suggested that the town sponsor a drama festival. Patterson was able to get Irish director, Tyrone Guthrie, to come to Stratford in 1952. Guthrie agreed to head up the 1953 season. Everyone in Stratford pitched in to raise the necessary money and prepare the stage. Since there was no time to put up a building, the plays were staged under a huge tent. Two plays were put on during a six-week season, and with great success. In 1957, a permanent theatre was built. The Stratford season in 2001 runs for more than six months, from late April to early November. There are fourteen plays in production at three different theatres. Altogether there are 668 performances, with a total attendance of 580,000 people. About 40% of the audience comes from the United States. Tom Patterson's plan to ease unemployment in Stratford has worked well. The festival has helped to create nearly 6,000 jobs and generate wages and salaries of \$110 million annually. In total, the festival brings about \$170 million of revenue into the Stratford area. Of course, to the audiences who come back every year, the main attraction is seeing some of the best Shakespearean theatre in the world. The Stratford Festival Company is Canada's leading acting company, and many of its actors have become internationally known.

TEXT 2

Many governments have turned to legalized gambling as a way to increase revenues. Raising taxes has become very unpopular, and gambling can be seen as a "cash cow." Large casinos are often considered good for areas with high unemployment. Most new casinos include a variety of slot machines, table games, such as blackjack, and roulette wheels. Opponents of gambling point to problems associated with it. Crime rates go up, especially with respect to theft and prostitution. People become addicted to gambling and play until they are broke. Stress is put on families when one member gambles, and the grocery and rent money are spent. On the other hand, many people view gambling as an exciting form of entertainment. They look forward to the opportunity to play the lottery or go to the casino. Often they feel that they are getting good value, in terms of entertainment, for what they spend. The truth is probably that some people can control the urge to gamble, while some cannot. People who find gambling really exciting feel that they have to go back for that "high," even if it means spending all their money. Many people doubt that governments should promote gambling, since it is certain to produce addicts. There has also been some question whether gambling is good for the local economy. If a casino is built in an area of high unemployment, will local people really benefit? The answer seems to be both yes and no. People may benefit if the gamblers come in large numbers from outside the area and spend their money there. That is, if the casino is a notable tourist attraction. On the other hand, if not many people come from outside the area, there are few benefits. In this case, most of the gamblers are local people who are spending the little money they have. Gambling is especially attractive to older and retired people. Since older people don't have much chance of making a lot of new money, the thought of winning the jackpot is very attractive to them. Casinos regularly run buses from retirement homes so that seniors can come and gamble. Some would see this as taking advantage of lonely people. There are stories in the newspaper about couples leaving their children locked in the car for six or eight hours while they gamble. One man hoped to improve his finances by gambling, but he lost heavily. His wife found out and went gambling herself, hoping to win some of the money back. Before long, they had to sell their house to pay their gambling debts. Gambling has usually been associated with organized crime. Even today, when government agencies supervise gambling, it would appear that there is still a crime connection. This may be because many of the best gamblers and gambling administrators learned their trade outside of the law. Besides this, gambling establishments attract various forms of crime to the area. Since law and government have an important educational function, one doesn't like to see them involved in gambling. Governments should be more than profit-maximizers. They should be concerned chiefly with the public good.

3. Text:

TEST 1

You are going to hear a psychologist giving advice to parents. Decide which five out of the ten pieces of advice are given in the recording.

1. Your decision should not only be based on your children's age.
2. Tell your children not to answer telephone calls.
3. Instruct your children to open the door only to people they know well.
4. Don't leave your children alone for more than three hours.
5. Teach your children to keep the house key in their schoolbag.
6. Don't allow your children to use the cooker.
7. Teach your children what to do in case of fire.
8. Ask a neighbour to keep an eye on what's going on.
9. Keep alcohol out of the reach of your children.
10. Don't stress your children by talking about possible dangers.

It is generally accepted that kids between ten and thirteen are capable of taking care of themselves and their siblings, but what you really need to assess is their maturity. If you are confident they can follow instructions and handle emergencies, the next step is to establish some rules. First, have a plan of action for them to check in with you when they get home - it's important they ring you as soon as they get in. Then you should give them a call when you leave work to go home. You should agree what to do when the phone rings or if someone comes to the house. It is best to teach them never to open the door to anyone, regardless of whether they know them or not. Then, little by little, get your children used to a new situation where they are left alone - initially for a very short time, say, 20 minutes. Make sure that you have a trial period in which your kids can familiarise themselves with using the house key. Instruct them to always keep it in their schoolbag and attach a long key chain that will help them to find the key easily. Make emergency numbers available by leaving them near the phone. Leave snacks that they can eat straightaway without having to cook - using the cooker is the leading cause of accidents. Show your children where the medical kit and fire extinguishers are and teach your children how to use them. Lock away medicines and alcoholic drinks. And don't forget to talk frequently to your children about all sorts of situations that might happen. You could even use role play as a technique for showing them how to deal with such situations.

You are going to hear a sports trainer, talking to a group of cyclists about different aspects of training. Complete the gaps.

Cycle training. Choice of bike is the first thing.

1. having the right _____ protects you
2. need to develop a suitable _____
3. must have _____ to develop performance
4. learn how to _____ when not training
5. if you don't _____ well, performance will decrease
6. try to stay _____ at all times.

Good evening everyone. Now, we'll be going through to the gym in a minute, but I'll just say a few words about training and race preparation first. There are many factors to consider. The first thing of all is your machine. Choosing the right bike for you is where it all kicks off from. But no less important than that is making sure you're wearing the proper clothes. You need them to protect you from the elements and also in the event of falling off your bike. OK, but it's not all visible things that count. You can have the best bike in the world, but you won't win anything unless you build up the right attitude. If you don't expect to win, don't believe you are going to, then you won't. An integral part of this is wanting to get better - you need ambition if you are going to get better and stronger and faster. And you also need a bit of intelligence to go with it. So educate yourself, learn about the technical side of racing - study a bit of physics, check the details of the race course, what gear to use where, and so on. Right, well, the rest of my advice concerns what you do off the bike - which is very important too. Tension can be a real enemy. Make sure you know how to relax in the time when you're not on your bike. Then you re-charge your batteries. Stressed out riders don't win - they just get to the doctors quicker/ Related to this is diet. You must eat properly, all the right foods and none of the wrong foods. Without the right stuff going in, your body won't give off its best. Your body is as much of a machine as your bike, so look after it. Don't smoke, drink, stay up late - always keep healthy.

TEST 2

You are going to hear a radio report on advertising. Listen and tick the five sentences which have the same meaning as statements in the report.

- 1 ☐ Some people wrongly believe they are not influenced by advertising.
- 2 ☐ Most of us like taking part in opinion surveys.
- 3 ☐ There's too much advertising on TV.
- 4 ☐ Most customers know popular advertising slogans.
- 5 ☐ The music played in supermarkets has a marketing role.
- 6 ☐ The smell of fresh bread makes people buy more food.
- 7 ☐ Supermarket customers usually buy more than they need.
- 8 ☐ Very few people make shopping lists.
- 9 ☐ If you go shopping when hungry, you'll buy too much food.
- 10 ☐ Children prefer going shopping to going on a picnic.

If you think you are not one of those people whose buying habits are influenced by advertisements, you are most probably mistaken. The latest survey made by the Consumers' Federation shows what effect modern advertising techniques have on the decisions of supermarket customers. 150 people were asked to fill in a short questionnaire just as they were leaving a Tesco supermarket after finishing their shopping. Only 15% of the people admit they buy things because they have seen them advertised. The great majority insist they do not even watch commercials on television. However, over three quarters had no problems matching the most popular detergent brands with their advertising slogans. And over 60% of the washing powder in their shopping trolleys belonged to one of the three most widely advertised brands. Most people do not realise that advertising aims not only at persuading them to buy a certain brand. It's also all the techniques supermarkets use to make customers buy more than they have actually planned. The music, the smells, the arrangement of products, the reductions, all have one goal - to get as much money as possible out of our pockets. 94% of the people taking part in the survey admitted they buy between one and five things more than is really necessary, each time they visit a supermarket. How to avoid spending too much? Here are a few tips. First of all, always make a shopping list and stick to it, no matter what special offers you come across. Secondly, never go shopping on an empty stomach - you'll buy tons of unnecessary food. If you really have to take children with you, agree in advance what one thing you will buy them and don't change your mind later, when they get tired or excited.

You are going to hear four people talking about wearing school uniforms. Read statements 1-5 and match each statement to one of the speakers A-D. There is one question that you can match to two speakers.

1. I never had to wear a uniform _____
2. I can see some advantages of school uniforms _____
3. I used to wear a uniform without protest _____
4. Wearing uniforms has a psychological effect _____
5. I don't believe uniforms make students look equal _____

Speaker A

Thank goodness, we don't have to wear uniforms at my school now, but when I was at elementary school, I had to wear an awful navy blue jacket; I hated it more than anything else. I don't think I'd like it if they made us wear uniforms now, but I can see some good points, too. They would be far less showing off, and the girls who can't afford fancy clothes would feel much better.

Speaker B

We had to wear uniforms until last year. It was horrible. You should be able to wear things you feel comfortable in. And all this talk about covering up the financial differences is rubbish. If you have a lot of money, it shows whatever you are wearing.

Speaker C

I really don't know... When I was Sandra's age, I never complained about my uniform, I just took it for granted I had to wear one. Now it's completely different. Sandra spends hours on end choosing her clothes she leaves in the morning. I sometimes think it would be easier and definitely much cheaper if she had just one skirt and cardigan for school use.

Speaker D

The school where I work is uniform-free. I am sure that the freedom to choose their own clothes allows young people to express their personality more fully. I'm happy I had the same chance when I was a student. I went to a small village school, and we had no uniforms there.

2. Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

1. Зачет по факультативу

Вопросы к зачету:

1. Семья. Родственники.
2. Квартира. Мебель.
3. Время. Даты.
4. Мой день. Распорядок.
5. Чтение книг.
6. Праздники.
7. Здоровье людей.
8. Еда. Рецепты.
9. Погода. Времена года.
10. Спорт. Игры.
11. Развлечения.

Практические задания:

1. Заполните пропуски в тексте.
2. Выполните задание на множественный выбор.
3. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию.
4. Отметьте, верны или нет данные утверждения.
5. Закончите предложения, используя информацию из текста.
6. Исправьте ошибки.

Раздел 4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций

1. Для текущего контроля используются следующие оценочные средства:

1. Аудирование

Аудирование используется для контроля понимания устной речи на слух.

Задания на аудирование включают в себя:

1. Задания, предшествующие прослушиванию (составление коллокаций из предложенного лексического материала; снятие сложностей путем перевода незнакомых лексических единиц; построение предположений о том, какова будет тема аудирования).
2. Задания, выполняемые во время прослушивания (поиск ответа на вопрос, заполнение пропусков, сопоставление говорящего с высказыванием; воссоздание правильного порядка предложений высказывания; определение истинности или ложности высказывания);
3. Задания, выполняемые после прослушивания (обсуждение ответов на вопросы; пересказ/ составление диалога по аналогии с предложенным фрагментом).

Перед аудированием необходимо сконцентрироваться на поставленных задачах. Вам помогут следующие вопросы: Что я знаю о содержании текста на основе сформулированных заданий? К каким аспектам мне необходимо делать записи? Какую информацию я ожидаю услышать в тексте? Во время прослушивания необходимо определить ситуацию и узнать кто говорит, где находятся говорящие и о чём идёт речь. После прослушивания важно закрепить результаты прослушивания и дополнить записи новыми деталями содержания, сформулировать ключевые слова и выражения в высказывания, которые соответствуют содержанию, дополнить информацию, которую не удалось понять с первого раза. Часто, зная тип текста, можно предположить, какие темы затрагиваются в нём. Об этом могут сообщить вам как тип текста, так и его название. Как и при чтении, ключевые слова важны для понимания содержания текста, поскольку именно они несут наибольшую смысловую нагрузку и чаще всего повторяются в тексте. Ключевые слова обычно:

- стоят в начале текста;
- находятся под смысловым ударением;
- повторяются многократно;
- могут заменяться синонимами.

При прослушивании сложных текстов часто происходит так, что вы не можете понять отдельные слова и выражения. Эти "пробелы" необходимо попытаться восполнить. Это удастся сделать, если вам знаком контекст и ситуация, в которой находятся говорящие.

2. Изложение

Изложение – это вид творческой работы студентов, в которой они должны пересказать прочитанный им текст подробно или сжато, с изменением или без изменения лица рассказчика.

Преподаватель дважды медленно зачитывает текст. Студентам предстоит передать содержание отрывка, по возможности близко к тексту, сохраняя его стилистические особенности, иногда требуется озаглавить получившуюся работу.

3. Контрольная работа по разделу/теме

Контрольная работа выполняется с целью проверки знаний и умений, полученных студентом в ходе лекционных и практических занятий и самостоятельного изучения дисциплины. Написание контрольной работы призвано установить степень усвоения студентами учебного материала раздела/темы и формирования соответствующих компетенций.

Подготовку к контрольной работе следует начинать с повторения соответствующего раздела учебника, учебных пособий по данному разделу/теме и конспектов лекций.

Контрольная работа выполняется студентом в срок, установленный преподавателем в письменном (печатном или рукописном) виде.

При оформлении контрольной работы следует придерживаться рекомендаций, представленных в документе «Регламент оформления письменных работ».

4. Тест

Тест это система стандартизированных вопросов (заданий), позволяющих автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающихся. Тесты могут быть аудиторными и внеаудиторными. Преподаватель доводит до сведения студентов информацию о проведении теста, его форме, а также о разделе (теме) дисциплины, выносимой на тестирование.

При самостоятельной подготовке к тестированию студенту необходимо:

- проработать информационный материал по дисциплине. Проконсультироваться с преподавателем по вопросу выбора учебной литературы;
- выяснить все условия тестирования заранее. Необходимо знать, сколько тестов вам будет предложено, сколько времени отводится на тестирование, какова система оценки результатов и т.д.
- работая с тестами, внимательно и до конца прочесть вопрос и предлагаемые варианты ответов; выбрать правильные (их может быть несколько); на отдельном листке ответов выписать цифру вопроса и буквы, соответствующие правильным ответам. В случае компьютерного тестирования указать ответ в соответствующем поле (полях);
- в процессе решения желательно применять несколько подходов в решении задания. Это позволяет максимально гибко оперировать методами решения, находя каждый раз оптимальный вариант.
- решить в первую очередь задания, не вызывающие трудностей, к трудному вопросу вернуться в конце.
- оставить время для проверки ответов, чтобы избежать механических ошибок.

2. Описание процедуры промежуточной аттестации

Оценка за зачет/экзамен может быть выставлена по результатам текущего рейтинга. Текущий рейтинг – это результаты выполнения практических работ в ходе обучения, контрольных работ, выполнения заданий к лекциям (при наличии) и др. видов заданий.

Результаты текущего рейтинга доводятся до студентов до начала экзаменационной сессии.

Цель зачета – проверка и оценка уровня полученных студентом специальных знаний по факультативу и соответствующих им умений и навыков, а также умения логически мыслить, аргументировать избранную научную позицию, реагировать на дополнительные вопросы, ориентироваться в массиве информации. Подготовка к зачету начинается с первого занятия по факультативу, на котором обучающиеся получают предварительный перечень вопросов к зачёту и список рекомендуемой литературы, их ставят в известность относительно критериев выставления зачёта и специфике текущей и итоговой аттестации. С самого начала желательно планомерно осваивать материал, руководствуясь перечнем вопросов к зачету и списком рекомендуемой литературы, а также путём самостоятельного конспектирования материалов занятий и результатов самостоятельного изучения учебных вопросов. По результатам сдачи зачета выставляется оценка «зачтено» или «не зачтено».