**Бахмутська загальноосвітня школа І-ІІ ступенів №7**

**Бахмутської міської ради Донецької області**

Teксти для аудіювання та читання

з англійської мови

 для 5,6 та 8 класів

загальноосвітніх шкіл

(за новим Державним стандартом)

**Розробила**

 **учитель англійської мови**

 **І кваліфікаційної категорії**

 **Косяк Наталя Миколаївна**

**2017 рік**

**Усі завдання до текстів оцінюються в 1 бал.**

1. **My Penfriend**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

I`ve got a pen friend Suzan. She lives in Manchester in England. Suzan is twelve years old and she goes to school for girls. Her family is not very big. Her father is a serious and good-looking man. He is tall and thin with short dark hair and he wears glasses. Her father is a dentist. In his free time he likes playing football. Suzan`s mother is very beautiful. She isn`t tall, she`s got long blond curly hair and big eyes. She is a musician and plays the piano very well. She likes cooking and playing tennis. Suzan has got an elder brother Nick. He will finish school in a year. Nick is tall with short straight hair and big eyes.

1. Put the sentences into the correct order:
* A) Her mother is a beautiful woman and she is a musician.
* B) My pen friend lives in England.
* C) Her brother will soon leave school.
* D) Her father is a serious man and works as a dentist.
1. Are these sentences true or false:
2. Suzan`s father is short.
3. Suzan is from Manchester.
4. She is twelve.
5. Her father is a musician.
6. Her mother likes cooking.
7. Suzan`s mother wears glasses.
8. Nick`s hair is straight.
9. He`ll finish school in two years.
10. **The New Year**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

 I like Christmas, Mother`s Day and St Valentine`s Day but my favourite holiday is the New Year. Usually my parents and I celebrate the New Year at home or at the cottage of my parents` friend. But this year we celebrated at my grandparents` house in the village. We had a lot of fun! We didn`t want to decorate the New Year tree in the house because we saw a nice fir-tree in the yard. My father and I decorated it with my old toys and garlands. At night my aunt, uncle and cousins came and we sang and danced around the New Year tree. Most of all everybody enjoyed playing snowballs. Then we gave presents to each other. My cousins got new bikes and I got a new mobile phone.

1. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentences:
2. The holiday I like most of all is…
3. the New Year b) Christmas c) St Valentine`s Day
4. This New Year we celebrated…
5. at home b) in the village c) at my aunt`s place
6. Most of all we liked …
7. singing songs b) dancing c) playing snowballs
8. My cousins got …. as presents.
9. bikes b) mobile phones c) toys

II) Are these sentences true or false:

1. My father and my mother decorated the New Year tree in the garden.
2. As a present I got a toy mobile phone.
3. This New Year we celebrated in the village.
4. My favourite holiday is the New Year.
5. At night we decorated a fir-tree in the house.
6. We gave presents to each other.
7. My brothers got new bikes.
8. My present was a new mobile phone.
9. **Mike`s Illness**

 **Listen to the text and do the tasks**

 Last Sunday Mike went to the park to play football with his friends. But the boys couldn`t play because it started to rain heavily. The boys went to the café to hide from the rain but Mike ran home. On his way home he got wet. The next morning Mike felt bad. He had a terrible headache and a sore throat. Mike`s mother took his temperature. It was high and she decided to call a doctor. The doctor came and examined the boy`s throat. He also listened to Mike`s heart and lungs and said it wasn`t flu but a bad cold. The doctor gave Mike some medicine. He said that Mike had to stay in bed and take the medicine three times a day. The doctor also told him to drink hot tea with lemon. In a week Mike felt well and went to school.

1. Put the sentences into the correct order:
* A) It started to rain and Mike got wet
* B) Last Sunday Mike and his friends went to play football.
* C) The doctor examined the boy`s throat.
* D) Mike`s mother called a doctor.
* E) In the morning Mike had a headache and a high temperature.
1. Are these sentences true or false:
2. Last Monday Mike and his friends went to the park.
3. The boys went the restaurant to hide from the rain.
4. Mike fell ill because he was wet.
5. Mike felt bad on Monday morning.
6. Mike`s father called a doctor.
7. He told to drink hot tea and stay in bed.
8. Mike went to school in a week.

1. **My Friend**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

My friend`s name is Den. We live in one house but we go to different schools. Den is two years older than me. He is tall and thin. He has got short blond curly hair and small eyes. He is a clever and hard-working boy. He does well at school and likes reading and doing sums. His favourite subjects are History, Literature and Maths, but he hates Music because he can`t sing. He also dislikes Nature Study. I like to spend my time with Den because he knows a lot of funny stories. He is also fond of sports. We often play tennis, table tennis and chess together. But Den can`t ski and play volleyball. My friend is a kind boy. He`s very friendly and he`s always ready to help other people.

1. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentences:

1. My friend and I study in …

1. The same school b) different schools c) the same class

2. Den`s hair is …

 a) not wavy b) wavy c) curly

3. Den doesn`t like …

 a) Music b) History c) Maths

4. My friend and I can`t play … together.

 a) chess b) volleyball c) tennis

5. My friend is a … boy.

 a) kind and clever b) kind and lazy c) sociable and kind

6. He knows ….stories.

 a) different b) a lot of funny c) interesting

II) Put the sentences into the correct order:

* A) He has got short blonde hair and small eyes.
* B) Den`s two years older than me.
* C) Den studies well at school and he likes sport.
* D) All the children like Den because he is very friendly.
* E) My friend lives in my house.
* F) He can`t ski and play volleyball.
1. **Linda**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

 Linda is short and fat. She has got small eyes, a small nose and long wavy hair. Linda usually doesn`t help about the house. She doesn`t like cooking, shopping and ironing. She thinks that playing computer games isn`t interesting. Her hobby is travelling and taking photos, and she has already visited some countries. Linda is a clever girl – she can speak English well and she understands French and Italian. She also wants to learn German. Linda has got many friends in different countries and she often gets e-mail letters from them. Linda enjoys writing stories about her friends. When she grows up, she wants to be a journalist. Then she can travel around the world, meet interesting people and write about them.

1. Put the sentences in the logical order:
* A) Linda doesn`t do the house chores.
* B) Linda wants to be a journalist and travel all over the world.
* C) She is short and fat girl with small eyes and long hair.
* D) Linda is fond of travelling and has got friends in other countries.
1. Are these sentences true or false:

1) Linda`s hair is wavy.

2) Linda loves cooking and ironing.

3) Linda doesn`t understand German and French.

4) In her free time she likes travelling.

5) Linda`s got a lot of friends in different countries.

6) She enjoys writing stories about her pets.

7) Linda wants to be a writer.

8) Her hobby is taking photos.

1. **Jane**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

My name is Jane and my hobby is painting. I like to paint animals and flowers, but I`m not god at painting people. Most of all I enjoy painting the places I visit. My parents and I often go for excursions to other towns and visit different famous places. My parents use a camera to take photos but I think that to have a picture which you have painted yourself is more interesting. When I come home after each excursion, I bring my pictures to school to show them to the classmates and the teachers. Everybody likes them and they say I`ll become a famous artist in the future. Last year I took part in the competition of young painters of our town and won it. My parents were proud of me and my teacher of Art presented me wonderful paints.

1. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentences:

1) Jane can`t paint … very well.

 a) animals b) flowers c) people

2) Jane and her parents often visit …

 a) the countryside b) other towns c) other countries

3) Teachers and classmates like Jane`s ….

 a) photos b) paints c) paintings

4) When Jane won the competition, she got a present from …

 a) her classmates b) her parents c) her teacher

5) They say that she`ll become a famous …

 a) artist b) writer c) singer

6) After each excursion she brings her …. to school.

 a) photos b) pictures c) paints

1. Put the sentences in the logical order:
* A) Last year she won the Art competition.
* B) When Jane returns home, she brings her pictures to school.
* C) Jane`s hobby is painting.
* D) She likes to paint the places she visits.
* E) Jane thinks that it`s more interesting to paint pictures.
* F) Her teacher presented her wonderful paints.
1. **My House Chores**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

 I have to help my parents because they are very busy at work. My mother is a doctor and she spends a lot of time in the hospital. Sometimes she even has to work on weekends. My father is a driver. He often goes to other towns on business. So I have to do a lot of house chores. I go shopping and do the washing up. But I`m not good at it. I often break plates and I always forget to buy something in the supermarket. And most of all I hate cleaning my room. When my room is tidy, I can`t find anything there. What I really like is growing flowers. I have a lot of flowers at home and in spring and summer I grow flowers in the garden. All my friends say that my flowers are very beautiful. I`m glad to see their happy faces when I give them flowers.

I) Put the sentences into the correct order:

* A) My hobby is growing flowers.
* B) I don`t like doing house chores.
* C) I enjoy giving flowers to my friends.
* D) My parents work a lot and don`t have time for house chores.

II) Are these sentences true or false:

1. My parents work hard.
2. My mother is a nurse and my father`s a driver.
3. My mother doesn`t spend much time at work.
4. Most of all I don`t like tidying my room.
5. I`m good at doing the house chores.
6. I like growing flowers very much.
7. During the year I grow flowers in my garden.
8. I feel pleased to give flowers to my friends.

**8. The Work for Boys**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

I don`t think that boys have to do any work about the house. They shouldn`t wash up or tidy their room. Boys should help their fathers. I am happy to spend my free time with my father. He`s clever and can do a lot of things. My father has taught me to fix a radio and a computer. We painted the windows and the door of our country house last summer. My father also wants to teach me to drive a car. And Alice, my younger sister, has to help our mother. She vacuums the carpets, waters the flowers and buys bread and milk in the shop. The only thing my father does in the kitchen is cooking. He likes to cook meat and I`m always glad to help him. My father says that a real man must cook tasty meat dishes.

1. Put the sentences into the correct order:
* A) I`m glad to spend my free time with father.
* B) My father cooks tasty meat dishes.
* C) Boys shouldn`t do any work about the house.
* D) My sister Alice helps our mother with some house chores.
* E) My father wants to teach his son to drive a car.
1. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentences:

 1. The boys shouldn`t … .

a) fix things b) cook c) drive d) wash up

2. I … to spend my free time with my father.

a) like b)dislike c) hate d) don`t want

3. My sister Alice has to … .

a) go shopping b) cook c) paint the windows d) drive a car

4. In the kitchen my father enjoys … .

a) eating b) washing up c) fixing things d) cooking

III. Write short answers to the questions:

1. Should the boys help their fathers?

2. Has my father taught me to fix a computer?

3. Did my sister paint the windows?

4. Must a real man cook everything?

1. **Christmas**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

My friend Molly lives in London. Last December she invited me to her country to celebrate Christmas. I was happy to go there because I didn`t know how the English celebrate this holiday. First of all I helped Molly to make Christmas cards and to decorate the Christmas tree. We prepared stockings for presents and put them near our beds. Molly`s mother cooked the traditional Christmas dinner. For Christmas dinner the English always have a roast turkey, some vegetables and a pudding. Molly`s mother showed me how to cook Christmas pudding. It was very tasty. I was happy to celebrate Christmas with my friend. Before dinner everybody opened the presents. I got a nice doll for my collection and Molly got a dress.

1. Put the sentences into the correct order:
* A) Molly`s mother taught me to cook Christmas pudding.
* B) I went to London to celebrate Christmas with my friend`s family.
* C) We opened the presents and then had dinner.
* D) Molly and I made Christmas cards and decorated the Christmas tree.

II) Are these sentences true or false:

1. I wanted to know how English people celebrate Christmas.

2. My friend Dolly lives in London.

3. I helped Molly to make Christmas presents.

4. We prepared stockings and put them near our beds.

5. Molly`s mother taught me to cook Christmas dinner.

6. I was happy to celebrate the holiday with my family.

7. Christmas pudding was very tasty.

8. I got a doll for my collection.

1. **Mother and Surprise**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

Rufty Tufty did his morning exercises, then he went to the bathroom. There he washed his hands and face and cleaned his teeth. Then he went to his bedroom again and put on his new red jacket. He liked it very much. He was the happiest doll! Mother asked him to come to the kitchen to have his breakfast. She gave him porridge and milk for breakfast and went to the garden to work. At that time somebody came into their garden. Rufty wanted to know who it was. He quickly jumped up and ran up to the window. All the hot porridge was on his new red jacket! He didn`t know what to do! Then he decided to wash his jacket. He ran to the bathroom and washed his jacket with hot water.

 His mother came into the bathroom and looked at Rufty. Rufty Tufty quickly put on the jacket. It was very wet! Then she asked him to take off his new red very wet jacket and washed it. She gave Rufty Tufty his very old brown jacket.

1. Are these sentences true or false:

 1) Rufty Tufty was a doll.

 2) He washed his face and hands in the bathroom.

 3) He liked his old red jacket.

 4) He didn`t want to know who came to them.

 5) The hot milk was on his new jacket.

 6) He tried to wash his jacket with hot water.

1. Put the sentences into the correct order:
* A) Mother went to the garden to work.
* B) The hot porridge was on his new red jacket.
* C) In the morning Rufty Tufty went to the bathroom to wash.
* D) She was surprised to see his wet jacket.
* E) She gave him his old brown jacket.
* F) He had his breakfast in the kitchen.
1. **Stone Soup**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

One day a tired and hungry traveller with just a cooking pot and no money arrived at a small village. He built a small cooking fire, placed his pot on it and poured in some water. When a few villagers asked what he was doing, he replied that he was making Stone Soup. Then he put a smooth, round stone he had in his pocket into the pot.

As the soup warmed, the traveller told the villagers stories of his travels. He tasted his soup and said it was coming along nicely, but a bit of salt would bring out the flavour. One villager gave the traveller some salt. The traveller told more stories and said that a couple of carrots would be a nice addition to the soup. So, another villager said he could give a few carrots for the soup. This continued on with the traveller asking for onions, a bit of meat, potatoes to bring out the full potential of the soup. Finally, the soup was ready and everyone enjoyed the tasty meal.

1. Put the sentences into the correct order:
* A) The traveller came to a small village.
* B) The traveller was indifferently asking for some other ingredients for his soup.
* C) Everyone enjoyed the tasty meal.
* D) The traveller started cooking the soup of stone.
* E) The traveller started telling the villagers stories of his travels.
1. Are these sentences true or false:
2. The text is a newspaper article.
3. The traveller in the story was an excellent storyteller.
4. The villagers didn`t give him any food.
5. First he asked a bit of sugar.
6. The traveller had no money when he came to the village.
7. The traveller asked for a couple of carrots.
8. Everybody liked the soup.

1. **A Letter to a Friend**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

Dear Friends,

Thank you for your letter. It was interesting to know about your trips last summer.

I also like travelling to different cities (once or twice a month). Sometimes I go to other countries too. I travel by see, by tram or fly. I like voyages very much and often take pictures on board the ship.

I would like to tell you some things which happened to me when I was travelling to London. It was not a lucky trip. I nearly missed my train because I arrived late at the railway station. In the train somebody stole my photo camera. There was no taxi or bus to take me to the hotel and I had to go on foot.

When I came up to the hotel, it was midnight. I was very tired but the lift did not work. So I was very unhappy and slept badly. In the morning the sun began to shine again and the life seemed brighter. Then I heard my favourite song “My Bonnie” over the radio and felt better. “There is nothing like travelling”, I said. “Only look at the bright side”.

 Lots of love, Alice

1. Are these sentences true or false:

1. She had to return home.

2. Alice likes travelling to different cities.

3. In the train somebody stole her passport.

4. She doesn`t like to take pictures on board the ship.

5. Her favourite song made her feel better.

6. She told about travelling to New York.

II. Give short answers to the questions:

1) Does Alice like travelling?

2) How often does she go to different cities?

3) What does she do on board the ship?

4) Why did Alice nearly miss the train?

5) What happened to her in the train?

6) Why did Alice feel well next morning?

**13. My summer holidays**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

I spent my summer holidays at the seaside. It was great. Every day we swam in the sea, sunbathed on the beach, played sport games, mostly badminton and volleyball, collected shells and felt quite far from our problems and from civilization as a whole.

 Every day we went to the local bar to drink coffee and juices and eat something tasty. In the evening there was a disco party at the nearest sanatorium where we danced and had a lot of fun. Once a week we went on excursions on board the ship and visited the famous Crimean health resorts. We went sightseeing in Yalta and Alupka and we enjoyed every minute of our staying in the Crimea. We spent 12 days in the Crimea and didn`t want to leave. We said goodbye to the sea, our new friends and left for Kharkiv.

1. Are these sentences true or false:
2. They spent twelve days in the Crimea.
3. They didn`t play any sports games.
4. They went to the bar to drink coffee with milk.
5. Disco parties were at the nearest sanatorium.
6. Their friends were from Kharkiv.
7. They went on excursions by bus.
8. At last they were tired of their rest.
9. Those were great holidays.
10. Put the sentences into the correct order:
* A) They went to the local bar to eat.
* B) They spent twelve days there.
* C) They swam and sunbathed daily.
* D) They left for Kharkiv.

**14. Shopping for Watermelons**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

One day a boy of about thirteen came to the gardener`s place as he wanted to buy one of the large ripe watermelons growing in the gardener`s watermelon plot. The problem was that the boy had only got a twenty-five cent coin.

“I`ll give you my twenty-five cents for that watermelon”, said the boy pointing to a beautiful, large, ripe fruit in the middle of the plot.

“No”, said the gardener, I get 2 dollars for a watermelon like that one”. Then the boy pointed to a tiny watermelon just beginning to grow nearby, “Will you take twenty-five cents for that one?”

“Sure”, replied the gardener, “I`ll give you that one for twenty-five cents”.

“OK”, said the little kid, putting the coin in the gardener`s hand, “I`ll pick it up in about two weeks”.

I. Put the sentences into the correct order:

* + A) The boy offered twenty-five cents for a beautiful, large, ripe

 watermelon.

* + B) The boy promised to be back for the watermelon in about two

 weeks.

* + C) The boy came to the gardener`s place to buy a watermelon.
	+ D) The gardener refused to sell it for that price.
	+ E) The gardener agreed to sell that tiny watermelon for twenty-five

 cents.

II. Are these sentences true or false:

1. The problem was that the watermelons were too expensive for the boy.
2. The boy came for watermelons to a market.
3. The price of the gardener`s watermelons depended on the size and

 ripeness of a watermelon.

1. The boy decided to come with 2 dollars in two weeks.
2. The boy was thirteen.
3. The boy could afford only a tiny watermelon just beginning to grow.
4. The boy had a quarrel with a gardener.

**15. Life Story**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

Babe Didrikson was one of the most extraordinary athletes of all the time. She was a champion in basketball, track and field, and golf. She also swam, boxed, played baseball, and many other sports. In 1950, she was named the greatest woman athlete of the first half of the 20th century.

This story happened to Babe when she was a child. She liked to play ball very much. One day, when she was in elementary school, her mother sent her to the shops to buy meat for dinner. On the way home, Babe met some boys playing baseball. She put her bag with meat under the tree and joined the game. An hour later, her angry mother came up, looking for the meat. Babe pointed to the place where she`d left it. A dog was heavily eating up the last of the meat! The mother was very angry – she didn`t know yet that her daughter was a future champion.

1. Put the sentences into the correct order:
* A) Babe was sent to buy some meat for dinner.
* B) Babe started playing baseball with the boys.
* C) The mother came up to find the meat to be eaten by the dog.
* D) She put her bag with meat under a tree.
* E) She was going home when Babe met some boys playing baseball.
* F) She was a champion in many kinds of sport.
1. Are these sentences true or false:
2. This text is a novel.
3. It`s an episode from the life of a champion.
4. Babe was not a champion in track and field.
5. She was named the greatest woman athlete of the first half of the 20th century.
6. Babe put her bag with meat under a bench.
7. Babe`s mother was angry because Babe didn`t buy meat.

**16. Alex**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

My name is Alex. I`m twelve years old. I`m not good at studying or house chores, but I`m fond of sports. I go to the gym to play basketball, volleyball and tennis. I visit the gym on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays. I also go to the swimming pool two times a week. My parents like my hobby because they are good sportsmen, too. My father enjoys playing football and my mother is fond of swimming and skiing. But some weeks ago I was playing basketball with my friends and hurt my hand. It ached badly and I went to the doctor. The doctor examined my hand and said that the problem wasn`t serious. First I was very upset to know that I couldn`t play basketball for two weeks. But in ten days my hand was fine and I played basketball again.

1. Put the sentences into the correct order:
* A) Alex likes to do sports.
* B) Alex hurt his hand when he was playing basketball.
* C) His parents also go in for sport.
* D) In ten days his hand didn`t hurt any more.
* E) Alex is twelve.
1. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentences:
2. Alex is good at … .

a) studying b) house chores c) sports

2) Alex goes to the gym … times a week.

a) two b) three c) four

3) Alex`s father likes … .

a) tennis b) swimming c) football

4) Alex couldn`t play basketball for … days.

a) seven b) ten c) twelve

1. Write short answers to the questions:

1. Does Alex do to the swimming pool two times a week?

 2. Is Alex`s mother fond of swimming?

 3. Did the father examine Alex`s hand?

**17. Greeting Cards**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

It was two weeks before Christmas, and Mrs. Brown was very busy. She bought a lot of Christmas cards to send to her friends, and put them on the table in the living room. Then, when her husband came home from work, she said to him, “Here are the Christmas cards for our friends, and here are some stamps, a pen and our book of addresses. Will you write the cards while I am cooking the dinner?”

Mr. Brown did not say anything, but walked out of the living room and went to his study. Mrs. Brown was very angry with him, but did not say anything either.

Then a minute later he came back with a box full of Christmas cards. All of them had addresses and stamps on them.

“These are from last year”, he said. “I forgot to post them”.

 I. Put the phrases from the text in the logical order:

* + A) “These are from last year”.
	+ B) Mr. Brown walked out of the room.
	+ C) Here are some Christmas cards for our friends.
	+ D) She bought a lot of Christmas cards.
	+ E) It was two weeks before Christmas.
	+ F) Husband came home from work.

 II. Choose the right answer:

1) When was Mrs. Brown very busy?

a) Mrs. Brown was very busy a week before Christmas.

b) Mrs. Brown was very busy three weeks before Christmas.

c) Mrs. Brown was very busy two weeks before Christmas.

2) What did she do?

a) She cleaned the house, bought presents.

b) She bought a lot of greeting cards.

c) She cooked, cleaned the house.

3) Why did she buy the cards?

a) She bought cards and showed them to her husband.

b) She bought cards to collect them.

c) She bought cards to greet their friends.

4) Where did she put them?

a) She put them on the table in the living-room.

b) She put them in the box.

c) She put them on the table in the kitchen.

5) What did she say to her husband?

a) “Will you, please, look at them?”

b) “Will you, please, send the cards?”

c) “Will you, please, write the cards while I am cooking dinner?”

6) What did Mr. Brown say when he was leaving the room?

a) Mr. Brown laughed.

b) Mr. Brown did not say anything.

c) Mr. Brown said, “Yes!”

**18. A Visit to the Dentist**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks**

Bob was nine years old, one day one of his teeth began hurting. He cried in his class at school, and his teacher said kindly. “Why are you crying, Bob?”

“Because one of my teeth hurts”, answered Bob.

“Speak to your mother about it”, said the teacher, “and then go and see the dentist”

That afternoon Bob spoke to his mother about his tooth, and his mother took him to the dentist a few days later. The dentist looked at the tooth and then he said to Bob, “It`s very bad. I`m going to take it out, and then you`re going to get a nice next year”. He pulled the tooth out.

The next day Bob`s teacher asked him about the tooth. She said to him, “Does it hurt?”

“I don`t know”, Bob answered.

“Why don`t you know?” the teacher said.

“Because the dentist `s got it”, Bob answered.

1. Choose the right answer:

1. What did the dentist do to Bob?

 a) The dentist helped him. b) The dentist didn`t want to help him.

 c) The dentist pulled Bob`s tooth out.

2. What did Bob`s teacher ask the next day?

 a) Are you hungry? b) Does it hurt? c) How is your mother?

3) What did Bob answer?

 a) I don`t know. b) I am fine. c) I am tired.

4. What did the teacher ask him?

 a) “Are you fine?” b) “Why don`t you know?” c) “How is your mother?”

5. What did Bob answer?

 a) “I drank medicine”. b) “The dentist has got it”. c) “The dentist helped me”.

6. Did Bob`s teacher want to help a little boy?

 a) No, she didn`t. b) Yes, she did. c) I don`t know.

II. Are these sentences true or false:

# 1. One day Bob`s tooth began hurting.

# 2. The teacher said Bob to speak to his father.

# 3. The mother didn`t take Bob to the dentist.

# 4. The doctor pulled the tooth out.

# 5. Bob`s tooth was very bad.

# 6. Bob didn`t know about his tooth because the doctor had got it.

**Тексти із завданнями**

**З АУДІЮВАННЯ**

**з англійської мови**

**для учнів 6 класів**

 **Підготувала**

 **учитель англійської мови**

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**1 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

**A London Fog**

It was a very foggy day in London. The fog was so thick that it was impossible to see more than a foot or so. Buses, cars and taxis were not able to run and were standing by the side of the road. People were trying to find their way on foot but were losing their way in the fog. Mr. Smith had a very important meeting at the House of Commons and had to get there but no one could take him. He tried to walk there but got lost. Suddenly he bumped into a stranger. The stranger asked if he could help him. Mr. Smith said he wanted to get to the Houses of Parliament. The stranger told him he would take him there. Mr. Smith thanked him and they started to walk there. The fog was getting thicker every minute but the stranger had no difficulty in finding the way. He went along one street, turned into another, crossed a square and at last after about half an hour’s walk they arrived at the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Smith couldn’t understand how the stranger found his way. “Is it wonderful”? he said. “How do you find the way in this fog?”

“It is no trouble at all to me,” said the stranger. “I am blind.”

**Task** Decide if the sentences are true (+) or false (-):

* 1. It was a very foggy day in Paris.
* 2. People were trying to find their way on foot.
* 3. The fog was very thick and people could see far.
* 4. Buses, cars and taxis were standing in the middle of the road.
* 5. Buses, cars and taxis were not able to run in such weather.
* 6. Mrs. Smith bumped into a stranger.
* 7. The stranger was a very tall man.
* 8. Mr. Smith had an appointment of great importance at the House of Commons.
* 9. Mr. Smith knew the man who helped him to get to the Houses of Parliament.
* 10. The stranger had no difficulty in finding the way.
* 11. They were walking along the streets for more than an hour.
* 12. The man who helped Mr. Smith couldn’t see.

**2 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

**The moving stones**

The famous moving stones are in Death Valley, the USA. Many of the stones are small but a few of them are very big. Some of the big stones are as big as a man. The biggest stones weigh 350 kilogrammes. They are heavier than four men!

The stones only move at night and only once every year or two. Nobody has ever seen them moving, but now scientists know the answer to the question.

The answer is the wind. When the wind comes from the west, the stones move to the east. When the wind is from the south, they always move to the north. But how can the wind move a stone that weighs 350 kilogrammes?

This answer is more complicated. Death Valley is one of the hottest places in the world, but it can be very cold at night. Sometimes there are bad storms in the night. Rain falls, and the hard ground becomes soft and wet. The wind is very strong and cold. The water on the ground changes to very thin ice. Then the strong wind can move flat stones along the flat ground. In the morning, the sun comes up and dries the ground.

**Task 1**: Questions (choose the correct answer a, b or c):

1. .…..of the moving stones are very heavy.

a) All b) Some c) None

1. They …….move the same way as the wind.

a) always b) sometimes c)never

1. The …… longer and more difficult.

a) second answer is b) first question is c) bigger stones are

1. The nights are ……..

a) never stormy b) hot in the day time c) sometimes very cold and wet

1. The wind can move stones because the ground is…..

a) soft and wet b) flat and icy c) hot and dry

**Task 2**: Decide if the sentences are true (+) or false (-):

* 6. The famous moving stones are in Death Valley, the UK.
* 7. The biggest stones weigh 350 kilogrammes.
* 8. The stones not only move at night and only once every two or three years.
* 9. Nobody has ever seen them moving.
* 10. Death Valley is one of the hottest places in the country.
* 11. The stones can also be small.
* 12. The strong wind can move flat stones along the flat icy ground.

**3 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

a roadrunner – каліфорнійська земляна зозуля (птах)

**How Can Animals Live in a Desert?**

There is almost no water in a desert, but many animals can live in deserts. How do these animals get water and stay alive?

Everything is hot and dry in the daytime, but the nights are cold. Plants often have dew on them in the early morning. This is because cold air can’t hold as much water as hot air. Small insects can drink the dew, and bigger animals eat the plants with the dew on them.

Small birds and animals get water from the bodies of insects. Bigger birds and animals get water from the bodies of small animals. There is a North American bird which is called a roadrunner. It runs fast and catches small snakes, lizards and scorpions.

Most big animals can’t live in the desert because they need a few liters of water every day. They can’t keep water in their bodies for a long time. But camels are different. They can drink 90 liters of water in ten minutes, and then drink nothing for a week.

**Task**  **1**: Questions (choose the correct letter a, b or c):

* 1. Deserts are places with…….

 a) no animals b) a lot of plants c) not much water

**2.** It is …… in the desert.

 a) always hot b) cold at night c) usually wet in the daytime

**3**. Insects can drink when…….

 a) there is dew b) the sun goes down c) bigger animals eat

**4.** Roadrunners get water when they ……..

 a) eat small animals b) catch insects c) find plants

**5**. Most big animals ………water every day.

 a) do not drink b) need some c) drink 90 liters of

**Task 2**: Decide if the sentences are true (+) or false (-):

* 6. Everything is hot and dry in the deserts.
* 7. Camels can drink 90 liters of water in a minute.
* 8. Birds and animals get water from the bodies of insects and small animals.
* 9. Camels can drink nothing for a week.
* 10. Plants often have dew on them in the early night.
* 11. Animals can`t live in deserts at all.
* 12. Roadrunners can run fast and catch small snakes, lizards and scorpions.

**4 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

**A True Story**

King Louis the Eleventh was the King of France about 500 years ago. One day a young man said to the king, “I can see the future”. This was not true, but the king believed him. The young man was pleased and he hoped to get an important job. But King Louis thought, “This man knows the future, so he knows more than I know. He is dangerous and I must kill him.”

The king said to his servants, “I’m going to invite that man to have dinner with me. When he comes, watch my hand. When I lift up my hand, throw him out of the window.”

That evening the young man came to the king’s private room. The king had a smile on his face, but it was not a friendly smile. He said to the man, “You know the future, so tell me your future. When are you going to die?”

Then the young man understood his mistake. He thought quickly before he answered the king’s question. “I am going to die three days before you,” he said.

The king stopped smiling. The servants watched the king’s hand, but it did not move. The young man was safe; but he never told another lie after that.

**Task** : Decide if the statements are true (+) or false(-).

* + 1. King Louis the Eleventh was the King of France about five centuries ago.
	+ 2. One day a young man said that he could see the future.
	+ 3. The king was happy to have a servant who knew more than the king.
	+ 4. The king invited the young man to have breakfast with him.
	+ 5. During their meeting the king changed his mind.
	+ 6. The young man hoped to get an important job.
	+ 7. In the evening the young man came to the king’s kitchen.
	+ 8. The king said to the servants to throw him out of the window.
	+ 9. The king had always a friendly smile on his face.
	+ 10. The young man said that he was going to die three days before the king.
	+ 11. The king could not smile any more after that.
	+ 12. The young man was safe; but he always told lies after that.

**5 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

**A Sad Story**

Three men came to New York for a holiday. They came to a very large hotel and took a room there. Their room was on the forty-fifth floor.

In the evening the three men went to the theatre and came back to the hotel very late.

‘I am very sorry,’ said the hotel clerk, ‘but our lifts are not working. If you do not want to walk up to your room, you will have to sleep in the hall.’

‘No, no,’ said one of the three men, ‘no, thank you. We do not want to sleep in the hall. We shall walk up to our room.’

Then he turned to his two friends and said: ‘It is not easy to walk up to the forty-fifth floor, but I think I know how to make it easier. I shall tell you some jokes. Then you, Andy, will sing us some songs. Then you, Peter, will tell us some interesting stories. That will pass the time.’

So they began to walk up to their room. Tom told them many jokes. Andy sang some songs. At last they came to the thirty-fourth floor. They were very tired.

‘Well,’ said Tom, ‘now it is your turn, Peter. Tell us a long and interesting story with a sad ending.’

‘I shall tell you a story’, said Peter. ‘It is not long, but it is sad enough: we left the key to our room in the hall.’

**Task** Questions (choose the correct letter A, B, C or D)

 **1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ men came to New York.

A. 2 B. 3 C. 4

D. 5

2. Their room was on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ floor.

A. 54th B. 45th C.55th

D. 15th

**3**. The three men enjoyed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the evening.

A. piece of art work B.performance

C. match D. race

**4**. When they came back \_\_\_\_.

A. the hotel door was locked

B. the hotel door was broken

C. they found out they had left the key

D. they found out that the lifts were not working

**5**. The men decided to\_\_\_\_.

A. go back to the theatre C. walk up to their room

B. sleep in the hall D. return home

**6.** On the way to their room one of them \_\_.

A. told stories B. fell down C. cried D. fell asleep

**7**. Another man \_\_\_\_.

A. danced B. laughed C. sang D. played a ball

**8**. It was a(n) \_\_\_\_ walk up.

A. hard B. simple C. easy D. effortless

**9**. Tom asked to tell them a story with a \_\_\_\_\_ ending.

A. cheerless B. positive C. cheery D. sad

**10**. The main idea of Peter’s story was:

A. ‘I don’t want to go with you’ C. ‘The lifts are not working’

B. ‘My story is not very long’ D. ‘We left the key to our room’

**11**. The story is \_\_\_\_.

A. happy B. sad C. funny D. long

**12**. The men were very \_\_\_\_.

A. tired B. happy C. clever D. shocked

**6 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

**Swift and His Servant**

Jonathan Swift, a famous English writer, was one day travelling on horseback with a servant. The weather was bad; it was raining and the roads were muddy. In the evening the two men came to an inn. Before going to bed, Swift told his servant to clean his boots as they were dirty. But the servant was very lazy and did not do what his master had said.

The next morning when Swift saw the dirty boots, he asked the servant why he had not executed the order. ”The roads are muddy. What is the use of cleaning the boots now? They will soon be dirty again,” the servant answered.

Swift didn’t say anything and soon told the servant to get ready because they would start at once. But the servant looked very displeased and said that he had not eaten his breakfast yet.

Swift answered that they would go without any breakfast.

”What is the use of eating now? You will be hungry again”, he said.

 **Task 1**: Decide if the statements are true (+) or false(-)

* 1. Jonathan Swift is a famous English writer.
* 2. He had a lot of servants.
* 3. They were travelling on a donkey back.
* 4. They stopped in the inn.
* 5. The servant was rather hardworking.
* 6. The servant always executed the master`s orders.

 **Task 2** Questions (choose the correct letter A, B, C or D)

 **7.** The writer and his servant were most likely travelling somewhere ....

A. in the wood B. in the countryside

C. in the city D. in the space

**8.** The servant seemed to dislike ...

A. his master C. work

B. cleaning shoes D. bad weather

**9.** Swift seemed to ...

A. be very angry

B. be quite indifferent

C. be pleased

D. be relaxed

**10.** The travel was to start again ...

A. shortly

B. after breakfast

C. after the rain stopped

D. after the shoes had been polished

**11**. The servant was very ...

A. happy

B. quiet

C. hungry

D. cheerful

**12.** Swift was not going to \_\_\_\_\_.

1. have his shoes cleaned C. keep the servant any longer

B. have any meal D. leave the inn that day

**7 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

When I was born, my parents were living in a house in a small village about 20 kilometres from the capital. I was three years old when my brother was born and my parents decided that we needed a larger home. We first moved into a rented flat for three years. I don’t think my parents liked the rented flat because it was smaller than our old house.

I started school the following September, and my brother went to kindergarten. I still remember my first day at school. It was new and modern with a big stadium near it. We often played football after the classes. I even remember that there were 38 students in my class.

We finally moved into the capital at the beginning of 1988. The new block of flats we were going to move to was built. Our flat wasn’t really large, only 68 square metres, but there was enough room for two adults and two small boys. There were two bedrooms, a cosy living-room with a balcony, a small bathroom and a kitchen, where we used to have the family meals, as well.

 **Task**: Decide if the statements are true (+) or false(-)

* 1. I was born in a small village.
* 2. I had two brothers.
* 3. At first the family lived in a house.
* 4. The rented flat was smaller than the old house.
* 5. They moved to the capital in 1988.
* 6. The school was not new.
* 7. There were many students in his class.
* 8. I liked to go to the pool at school.
* 9. His sister went to kindergarten.
* 10. They liked to play basketball after school.
* 11. Their new flat was big enough.
* 12. The family used to have the family meals in the living-room.

**8 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

**Was it Nessie?**

My name is Alan Cockrell. I`m a waiter. I work at a hotel near Loch Ness. I live in a cottage near the hotel. I finish work in the morning. Then I walk home with two friends. They work at the hotel, too.

One night in 1988 I worked late. I finished work at two o`clock. I walked home alone, because my friends were already at home. It was a clear night and there was a full moon. The weather was warm and I decided to walk a bit.

While I was on my way to my cottage, something happened. There were a lot of stars in the sky so it was clearly seen. Something appeared in the lake. It was large and black. I stopped and looked at it. The thing moved along the lake. I watched it for a minute. Then I hurried to my cottage and grabbed my camera. But when I returned to the lake, there was nothing there.

I`m sure it was the Loch Ness monster. It was Nessie. I know it was.

 **Task**: Decide if the statements are true (+) or false(-)

* 1. The story teller is a writer.
* 2. He works at a hotel till the morning.
* 3. One day he finished work at two o`clock.
* 4. His three friends live and work together with him.
* 5. Something happened when he was going to the cottage after his work.
* 6. The night was dark and cloudy.
* 7. He saw something black in the lake
* 8. He decided to bring his camera.
* 9. When he returned to the hotel the monster had already gone.
* 10. He wasn`t sure what it was.
* 11. The action took place in 1998.
* 12. He told about the incident to his friends.

**9 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

**An Unforgettable Voyage**

One day Jane decided to go to Italy. At first she wanted to visit Rome. She liked to travel by car and by plane. Rome is far from London and she decided to go by plane to Rome. She went to the airport of London. At first she must buy tickets:

* Please, one single ticket to Rome.
* Oh, sorry, madam, but we have no tickets to Rome this week. But we have one ticket to Florence. From this city you can get to Florence.
* OK, I`ll take it.
* Here you are, madam. Thank you.
* On the plane she met her new boy friend.
* Hello!
* Hello!
* Let me introduce myself. My name is Giovanni. I`m from Italy.
* My name is Jane. I`m from London.
* Are you flying to Florence?
* Yes, but I want to visit Rome.
* Oh, it`s fine. I`m from Rome and go there too. Why are you going to Rome?
* I want to visit churches, old historical buildings and museums of Rome.
* I`ll help you. I`ll be your guide.
* Thank you.
* With pleasure.
* They had two weeks in Rome. It was enjoyable and unforgettable voyage.

 **Task**  Questions (choose the correct letter A, B, C)

**1)** Jane decided to go to:

a) France b) Italy c) Russia

**2)** She decided to go to Rome by:

a) car b) train c) plane

**3)** Jane bought one ticket to:

a) Rome b) Paris c) Florence

**4)** She wanted to buy:

a) one single ticket b) two single tickets c) one single and one return ticket

**5)** On the plane she met:

a) her boy-friend b) her mother c) her girl-friend

**6)** The name of Italian boy was:

a) Pietro b) Giovanni c) Giuzeppe

**7)** Jane wants to visit in Rome:

a) shops and markets b) museums and churches c) plants and factories

**8)** He wanted to be her guide about Rome:

a) with pleasure b) no, he didn`t c) he must do it

**9)** This voyage lasted:

a) 2 days b) 2 months c) 2 weeks

**10)** This voyage was:

a) enjoyable and funny b) enjoyable and unforgettable c) unforgettable and interesting

**10 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

 **An English Schoolboy**

David Smyth is an English schoolboy. He is eleven and he is a pupil of St. Patrick School in London. David lives with his father and mother in a little town of Greenwich not far from London. His address is 21, Green Street.

David`s school is far from his house, so he goes to school by a school bus. He is a first year pupil of a secondary school. His lessons begin at nine o`clock in the morning. He usually has seven lessons a day: four lessons before dinner and three lessons in the afternoon, after dinner. David always has dinner at school, but some pupils of his form go home to have dinner during a big break.

At five o`clock David comes back from school and he has a rest. He plays with his friends, reads books or plays computer games. David has his supper with the family at 6 or 7 o`clock in the evening. He goes to bed at 10 o`clock. Before going to bed he usually has some tea with a piece of cake.

**Task 1**. Choose the right answer

**1.** David is a pupil of:

a) St. George School; b) St. Patrick School; c) St. Robert School

**2**. His school is in:

a) Greenwich; b) London; c) Oxford

**3.** His school is …. his house.

a) far from b) near c) opposite

**4.** David lives with his family in:

a) London; b) Greenwich; c) Oxford

**5.** David goes to school by:

a) taxi; b) trolley-bus; c) bus.

**6.** David is a …. pupil of a secondary school.

a) sixth year; b) second year; c) first year

**7.** His lessons begin at … in the morning.

a) 9 o`clock b) 8 o`clock c) half past 8

**8.** David has…lessons every day.

a) 7; b) 6; c) 6 or 7

**9.** He usually has his dinner at:

a) school; b) home; c) classroom

**10.** He usually comes back home from school at:

a) five o`clock; b) six o`clock; c) four o`clock

**11.** After school David usually:

a) helps his parents about the house; b) plays with his friends; c) writes the letters

**12.** David goes to bed at… o`clock.

a) 9; b) 10; c) 11

**11 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

**Blue Jeans**

Levi Strauss came to America from Germany. In 1850 he arrived in San Francisco. San Francisco is a large city in the United States of America. It is situated in California. There were many people in California in those days because they wanted to find gold and become rich. They worked a lot looking for gold and spent much time in the water of the rivers. They needed strong trousers.

 Levi Strauss had a lot of strong material. He hoped people could build tents with it. So he decided to make special trousers of this material. They were strong and people liked them. In one day Strauss sold all the trousers he had. But they had no colour and became dirty very easily. So Strauss decided to colour them blue. Now people all over the world wear blue jeans. They think they are good for work and travel, they are practical.

 Strauss continued to improve his jeans. Today, the company he started is known around the world. And jeans are considered not just practical but very fashionable as well.

**Task 1.** Decide if the statements are true (+) or false(-)

* 1. Levi Strauss came to America from Germany.
* 2. He arrived in New York.
* 3. He had a lot of material to make tents of.
* 4. People looking for gold wanted to have light, beautiful jeans.
* 5. Levi Strauss coloured his jeans because he was fond of the blue colour.
* 6. People all over the world usually wear blue jeans.

**Task 2.** Choose the correct answer:

**7.** San Francisco is a large city in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. the United Kingdom;
2. the United States of America;
3. Australia,
4. Canada.
5. There were many people in California in those days because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. wanted to find gold and become rich,
7. arrived in San Francisco,
8. spent much time in the water of the rivers,
9. needed strong trousers.
10. Levi Strauss had a lot of strong material \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. To build houses,
12. to build tents with it,
13. to make special jackets of this material,
14. to sell.
15. So he decided to make special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. jackets,
17. dinner,
18. boots,
19. trousers.
20. But the trousers became dirty very easily and Strauss decided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. to find gold,
22. to return to Germany,
23. to colour them blue,
24. they are practical.
25. Now people all over the world wear blue jeans because they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
26. good for sport,
27. good for nothing,
28. good for your health,
29. good for work and travel.

**12 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

**William Caxton**

William Caxton is the first English printer. He was born in Kent in 1422. His father was a farmer. William did not want to become a farmer like his father. So his father sent him to London. He worked in an office which traded with different countries. William liked to read new books which were printed in Europe.

When William Caxton was thirty, after his master's death he started his own business in Belgium. In 1471 he left his business and began to translate French books into English. He became interested in printing and at last he learnt it. William wanted to have his own press one day and he did.

In 1476 he brought his printing-press to London. Printing was something new at that time and most people thought that it was the work of the devil. Some of the people wanted to break his press. Caxton printed his first book in 1477. It was the first book printed in the English language. The book was Caxton's translation of the French 'Tales of Troy'.

William Caxton printed about eighty books. He translated thirty-one books from French, Caxton died in 1491.

***Task 1.*** Complete the sentences.

**1.** Caxton was ...

 a) a well-known writer b) the first English printer c) a famous English poet

**2.** His father was ...

 a) a farmer b) a lawyer c) a merchant

**3**. Caxton's father sent him to ...

 a) Paris b) Moscow c) London

**4.** Caxton worked at ...

 a) a hospital b) an office c) a book-shop

**5.** Caxton started his own business ...

 a) before his master's death b) after his master's death c) together with his master

**6.** Caxton translated French books into ...

 a) German b) Russian c) English

***Task 2.*** Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

* 7. William Caxton was born in Kent in 1422.
* 8. Caxton printed his first book in 1577.
* 9. The first printed book in the English language was "Jane Eyre ".
* 10. Caxton printed more than a hundred books.
* 11. He translated thirty-one books from French.
* 12. Caxton died in 1498.

**13 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

**Different Kinds of Bread**

All bread starts from a simple recipe: you mix flour and water and cook it. From this simple beginning come hundreds of different kinds of bread. There are flat breads from the Middle East and Asia and small thin sticks from Italy. The typical French loaf is long, thin, soft and white inside; German loaf is dark and heavy and square.

Bread can be cooked in several ways: often it is baked in an oven, but in India and South Africa bread is fried, and there’s at least one bread that’s boiled before it’s baked.

Bread can also include things other than flour, for instance, onions, sausages, potatoes or fruit.

In some countries bread is an important part of everyday food. When people sit down for a meal, there is always bread on the table. They say that if there is no bread, there is no food. In countries where people eat a lot of bread words like “bread” and “dough” are sometimes used to talk about other important things. In English-speaking countries, for instance, “bread” and “dough” are both used to mean “money”. Some people talk about their jobs as their “bread and butter”, and the person in a family who brings home the money is called the “breadwinner”. If you’re very poor, you might say that you’re on the “bread-line” – a memory of the days when poor people waited in a line to be given bread.

***Task 1.***Read and choose the correct answer.

**1**. All bread starts from a simple recipe:

 a) mix sugar and butter b) mix flour and sugar

 c) mix flour and water d) mix butter and water

**2.** … loaf is dark and heavy and square.

 a) English b) French c) Indian d) German

**3**. In India and South Africa bread is…

 a) fried b) boiled c) baked d) stewed

**4**. In some countries … is an important part of everyday food.

 a) flour b) bread c) onions d) salt.

***Task 2.*** Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

* 5. The typical French loaf is long, thin, soft and black inside.
* 6. Bread can be cooked in several ways: often it is baked in an oven.
* 7. Bread cannot also include things other than flour, for instance, onions, sausages, potatoes or fruit.
* 8. They say that if there is bread, there is no food.
* 9. In English-speaking countries, for instance, “bread” and “dough” are both used to mean “money”.
* 10. The person in a family who brings home the money is called the “breadwinner”.
* 11. Nowadays poor people waited in a line to be given bread.

**14 Listening Comprehension**

**Listen to the text and do the tasks.**

**One Dark Night**

Mr. Brown, who lived in a very quiet place, was on his way home from the railway station. It was very late, and he was alone on the road. Suddenly he heard somebody behind him, and he had an unpleasant feeling that the man was following him. He began to walk faster. The man behind him walked faster too. He walked slower, and the man moved slower too. He began to run, but the man ran after him. Now he was sure the man was following him and he was really frightened. There was a wall on one side of the road, and he quickly climbed up on it and jumped down on the other side. “If he passes and doesn’t stop,” Mr. Brown thought, “everything will be all right”. But the man didn’t pass. He climbed up on the wall and jumped down, just as Mr. Brown had done. Now Mr. Brown’s only thought was: “I’m in danger!” Then he thought: “If he thinks that I am a coward, I’ll soon show him that he is making a mistake!”

And he stood up and shouted, “What do you want? Why are you following me?”

The other man was so tired that at first it was difficult for him to speak. “I didn’t know that you are such an athlete,” he said at last. “I have to go to Mr. White’s house, but I don’t know the way. A man at the station told me that you live across the street from Mr. White, and he told me to follow you. Please tell me, how long will it take us to go there? I don’t think I can go much farther!”

**Task 1** Mark + if the statement is true, - if it is false.

* 1. Mr. Brown went home when it was very late.
* 2. Mr. Brown lived in a very noisy place.
* 3. He was alone on the road and he heard somebody behind him.
* 4. One woman was following him.
* 5. Mr. Brown began to walk quicker.
* 6. He was sure the man was following him.

**Task 2** Circle the correct letter A, B or C.

**7.** When Mr. Brown was sure that he was following him…

 A. he was really glad B. he was really sad C. he was really frightened

**8.** When Mr. Brown walked slower …

 A. the man moved slower too B. the man moved faster C. the man run after him

**9.** Mr. Brown climbed up on the wall and jumped down…

 A. the man passed B. the man had done the same C. the man ran away

 **10.** Mr. Brown’s only thought was…

 A. “I am a coward” B. “I’m an athlete” C. “I’m in danger!”

 **11**. Mr. Brown wanted to show the other man that …

 A. he wasn’t a coward B. he was a kind man C. he was afraid

 **12.** The other man said that he was following Mr. Brown because … who lived across the street from him.

A. he wanted to speak with Mr. Brown B. he wanted to go to Mr. White house C. he wanted to ask Mr. Brown a way

**Keys (6 клас) Text 1**

1-f, 2-t, 3-f, 4-f, 5-t, 6-f, 7-f, 8-t, 9-f, 10-t, 11-f, 12-t

**Text 2**

1-b,2-b, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b, 6-f, 7-t, 8-f, 9-t, 10-f, 11-t, 12-t

**Text 3**

1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-a, 5-b, 6-t, 7-f, 8-t, 9-t, 10-f, 11-f, 12-t

**Text 4**

1-t, 2-t, 3-f, 4-f, 5-f, 6-t, 7-f, 8-f, 9-f, 10-t, 11-t, 12- f

**Text 5**

1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-d, 5-c, 6-a, 7-c, 8-c, 9-d, 10-d, 11-b, 12-a

**Text 6**

1-t, 2-f, 3-f, 4-t, 5-f, 6-f, 7-b, 8-c, 9-b, 10-a, 11-c, 12-b

**Text 7**

1-t, 2-f, 3-t, 4-t, 5-t, 6-f, 7-t, 8-f, 9-f, 10-f, 11-t, 12-f

**Text 8**

1-f, 2-t, 3-t, 4-f, 5-t, 6-f, 7-t, 8-t, 9-f, 10-f, 11-t, 12-f

**Text 9**

 1-b, 2-c, 3-c, 4-a, 5-a, 6-b, 7-b, 8-a, 9-c, 10-b

**Text 10**

1-b, 2-b, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c, 6-c , 7-a, 8-a, 9-a, 10-a, 11- b, 12-b

**Text 11**

1-t,2-f, 3-t, 4-f, 5-f, 6-t, 7-b, 8-a, 9-b, 10-d, 11-c, 12-d

**Text 12**

1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b, 5-b, 6-c, 7-t, 8-f, 9-f, 10-f, 11-t, 12-f

**Text 13**

1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-f, 6-t, 7-f, 8-f, 9-t, 10-t, 11-t

**Text 14**

1-t, 2-f, 3-t, 4-f, 5-t, 6-t, 7-c, 8-a, 9-b, 10-c, 11-a, 12-b

**Бахмутська загальноосвітня школа І-ІІ ступенів №7**

**Бахмутської міської ради Донецької області**

**Тексти з англійської мови**

**з читання, аудіювання та письма із завданнями**

**для 8 класу**

**(за новим Державним стандартом)**

 **Підготувала**

 **вчитель англійської**

 **І категорії**

 **Косяк Наталя Миколаївна**

**2017 р.1. Listening Comprehension**

From the article **“Some Like it Hot” by Terry McCarthy,**

**Time Magazine for Kids**

Glossary:

bobcat - рись руда

to slither - линути

barren - безплідний

survey - опитування

decline - зниження

to run out of - вичерпати

 A bobcat regularly leaps onto the flat roof of Paul and Carolyn Zeiger's house in Pima County, Arizona. Sometimes, a rattlesnake slithers onto the porch. As long as their pet terrier, Stella, is inside, the Zeigers don't worry much. They enjoy living in the desert.

 The Zeigers are not alone. Between 1990 and 2003, Arizona's population increased 53%, making it the second-fastest-growing state in the nation. Only Nevada, another desert state, had a bigger increase. Its population grew by 87%.

 Builders in these hot spots can't put up houses fast enough. People are drawn to the desert's clean air, warm weather and open spaces. But are they harming the very environment they love?

 Deserts may look barren, but they are home to a wide variety of species. Each species has adapted to life in a desert ecosystem. These creatures can take the heat, but they are surprisingly sensitive to disturbances. Humans and their pets can cause desert species great harm.

 In 1997, a survey found just 12 pygmy owls left in Arizona. One of the main reasons for the bird's alarming decline was hunting by house cats.

 The overuse of groundwater means slow death for desert plants. When plants die, animals run out of food and shelter. "Deserts have fragile ecosystems," says William Presch, the director of the desert-studies program at California State University at Fullerton.

 Once a desert landscape has been harmed, it recovers slowly, if at all. With so little rain, "it takes centuries," says Pima County Administrator Chuck Huckleberry.

 Folks in Pima County are working together to save the desert. Last year, voters approved a $174 million plan to conserve open land. The county has also adopted rules governing the amount of water that can be used for gardening.

 Carolyn Zeiger grows only native plants. "I start them with a little water, but soon they will survive on their own," she says. With a little respect from humans, the desert can survive on its own too.

**Directions:** In this test you will carefully listen to a text read aloud twice. The text is followed by 20 tasks. You should do tasks 1 through 10 following the first reading of the text on the basis of what is stated or implied in the text. The text will be read a second time and you should do tasks 11 through 20 following the second reading of the text on the basis of what is stated or implied in the text. For each task you will choose from four possible answers (a, b, c, or d), or two symbols (+ or -) as specified prior to each task. Choose the best answer and mark the letter or symbol of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

Text: From the article “Some Like it Hot” by Terry McCarthy, Time Magazine for Kids

Glossary:

bobcat - рись руда

to slither - линути

barren - безплідний

survey - опитування

decline - зниження

to run out of - вичерпати

**Section 1. True or False Statements** (+/-).

Listen to the story and decide which of these statements are true and which of them are false.

1. Arizona's population increased by 87% between 1990 and 2003.
2. Nevada's population increased more than Arizona's.
3. Nevada has desert land also.
4. There are not many species in the desert.
5. Humans and their pets can harm deserts.
6. Only 12 pygmy owls were left in Arizona in 1997.
7. All the plants in Arizona have died.
8. Desert animals use plants only for food.
9. California State University offers a desert-studies program.
10. Desert climates are very slow to recover.

**Section 2**. Multiple choice. For each question, listen to the story and decide which of the statements is the best answer.

1. Who is Stella?
	* 1. Paul and Carolyn Zeiger's daughter
		2. an expert on desert climates
		3. a dog
		4. a Pima County Administrator
2. Builders in Nevada and Arizona:
	* 1. are very busy.
		2. can't build environmentally-friendly houses.
		3. are very fast workers.
		4. don't like the heat of the desert.
3. People come to Arizona for many reasons, but NOT because of:
	* 1. the clean air.
		2. the open spaces.
		3. the warm weather.
		4. the sandy beaches.
4. Desert species have adapted to many things EXCEPT:
	* 1. high temperatures.
		2. disturbances.
		3. long periods of no rain.
		4. a fragile ecosystem.
5. One of the reasons the pygmy owls have been disappearing from Arizona is:
	* 1. people are illegally hunting them.
		2. cats are eating them.
		3. not enough water is available to them.
		4. increasingly high temperatures made them leave.
6. Plants are slowly dying in Arizona is because:
	* 1. there is not enough groundwater.
		2. the animals are eating them too fast.
		3. there is not enough rain.
		4. the plants are not native.
7. According to Chuck Huckleberry, how long does a harmed desert need to recover?
	* 1. months
		2. years
		3. centuries
		4. It would never recover.
8. All of the following actions have been used to save the desert EXCEPT:
	* 1. People are beginning to leave Arizona.
		2. Some people are growing only native plants.
		3. Some of the land is being protected.
		4. The use of water for gardens is being limited.
9. The Zeigers do NOT:
	* 1. like living in the desert.
		2. have a house in Arizona.
		3. care what plants they have.
		4. have a cat.
10. Some animals were mentioned in the reading, but NOT :
	* 1. cats
		2. rattlesnakes
		3. owls
		4. eagles

**Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** In this Test you will read five texts. Each text is followed by 6 tasks. You should do the tasks following a text on the basis of what is stated or implied in that text. For each task you will choose the best possible answer from four possible answers (A, B, C, or D), or two symbols (+ or -) as specified prior to each task. Some sections ask you to write the number of a blank place in the text. Choose the best answer and mark the letter, symbol, or number of your choice.

Text 1: From The Age of Invention, a Chronicle of Mechanical Conquest by Holland Thompson

Glossary:

**to baptize – хрестити**

**luxury – розкіш**

 On Milk Street, in Boston, opposite the Old South Church, lived Josiah Franklin, a maker of soap and candles. He had come to Boston with his wife about the year 1682 from the community of Ecton, Northamptonshire, England, where his family had lived on a small piece of land for about three hundred years. His English wife had died, leaving him seven children, and he had married a colonial girl, Abiah Folger, whose father, Peter Folger, was well-known in early Massachusetts.

 Josiah Franklin was fifty-one and his wife Abiah thirty-nine, when the first famous American inventor was born in their house on Milk Street, January 17, 1706. He was their eighth child and Josiah’s tenth son and was baptized Benjamin. What little we know of Benjamin's childhood is contained in his “Autobiography”, which the world has accepted as one of its best books and which was the first American book to be so accepted. In the crowded household, where thirteen children grew to manhood and womanhood, there were no luxuries. Benjamin’s period of formal schooling was less than two years, though he could never remember the time when he could not read, and at the age of ten he was put to work in his father's shop.

**Section 1. Questions 1-6 refer to Text 1. Circle A, B, C, or D.**

1. What did Benjamin Franklin’s father do for a living?

1. He was an inventor.
2. He was a teacher.
3. He made candles and soap.
4. He was a farmer.

2.Where was Benjamin’s father born?

1. on Milk street
2. in England
3. in Massachusetts
4. in Boston

3.Benjamin Franklin was born in:

1. the winter.
2. the spring.
3. the summer.
4. the fall.

4.The Franklin family can best be described as:

1. small and rich
2. big and rich
3. small and poor
4. big and poor

5. From whom do we know about Benjamin Franklin’s early life?

1. from Benjamin Franklin’s book about his life
2. from Benjamin’s teachers
3. from Benjamin’s children
4. from Benjamin’s brother’s and sisters

6. Complete the sentence: Benjamin Franklin went to school

1. for a long time.
2. for only two years.
3. in a cold building.
4. in England.

Text 2: From Lavender and Old Lace by Myrtle Reed

Glossary:

**vague – невиразний, туманний**

**topsy-turvy – догори дригом**

 The maid sat in the kitchen, wondering why Miss Thorne did not come down. It was almost seven o'clock, and Miss Hathaway's breakfast hour was half past six. Hepsey was not sure, but she had a vague impression that the guest was lazy.

 Yet she was grateful for the new interest which had come into her monotonous life. Affairs moved like clock work at Miss Hathaway's – breakfast at half past six, dinner at one, and supper at half past five. Each day was also divided by its regular duties, from the washing on Monday to the baking on Saturday.

 Now it was possible that there might be a change. Miss Thorne seemed fully able to set the house topsy-turvy – and Miss Hathaway's last instruction had been: "Now, Hepsey, you listen to Miss Thorne. If I hear that you don't, you'll lose your place."

 The young woman who slept peacefully upstairs, while the rest of the world was awake, had, from the beginning, caused feelings of admiration in Hepsey's breast. It was a hesitant, rebellious feeling, mixed with an indefinite fear, but it was admiration none the less.

**Section 2: Questions 7 through 12 refer to text 2.**

Circle + if the statement is true, - if it is false.

1. This is Miss Thorne's house.
2. Hepsey is the maid.
3. Miss Hathaway is a strict woman.
4. Hepsey likes that Miss Thorne is in the house.
5. Hepsey is not used to a regular schedule.
6. If Hepsey does not listen to Miss Thorne she will lose her job.

**Text 3: “Something Was Wrong”**

by Elizabeth Watson from TEFL Lesson Plans

 One morning John Sullivan found himself walking along a street downtown. He could not explain what he was doing there, how he got there, or where he had been earlier. He didn’t even know what time it was. He saw a woman walking towards him and stopped her. “I’m afraid I have forgotten my watch” he said, and smiled. “Can you please tell me the time?” When she saw him, she screamed and ran.

 Then John noticed that other people were afraid of him. When they saw him coming, they flattened themselves against a building, or ran across the street to stay out of his way. “There must be something wrong with me,” John Sullivan thought. “I’d better go home.” He waved down a taxi, but the driver took one look at him and sped away.

 John Sullivan did not understand what was going on, and it scared him. “Maybe somebody at home can come and get me,” he said to himself. He found a public telephone and called home for his wife, but a voice he did not recognize answered the phone.

 “Is Mrs. Sullivan there?” he asked.

 “No,” the female voice replied.

 “Well, where is she then and what are you doing at my house?” John retorted.

 The voice indignantly responded, “She is at her husband’s funeral. Mr. Sullivan was killed yesterday in an auto accident downtown; I’m looking after the house until she returns. And who, may I ask, are you?”

Section 3: Questions 13 through 18 refer to Text 3. On your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D.

1. John knew…
	1. the time.
	2. how he ended up where he was.
	3. where he lived.
	4. where he had been.
2. Nobody downtown responded to John by…
	1. running away.
	2. standing very close to buildings.
	3. avoiding him.
	4. yelling for him to go away.
3. People could…
	1. hear John but not see him.
	2. see John but not hear him.
	3. both see and hear John.
	4. neither see nor hear John.
4. What was wrong with John that scared people?
	1. He had been in a horrible disfiguring accident that made him look very ugly.
	2. He was carrying deadly weapons with him used to kill Mrs. Sullivan’s husband.
	3. He had died and was now walking the streets as a ghost.
	4. He spoke very strangely and people did not understand.
5. Including himself, how many people did John speak to during the story?
	1. one
	2. two
	3. three
	4. four
6. The word ***retorted*** probably means
	1. cried sadly.
	2. whispered quietly.
	3. answered angrily.
	4. screamed loudly.

Text 4: The Ant and the Grasshopper from Aesop’s Fables

 While a grasshopper was resting in the shade of a willow tree one hot summer’s day, an ant struggled in the sun with a grain of rice that he was carrying out to his nest. “Hey, Mister Ant,” the grasshopper said. “Why don’t you take it easy, like me? You can work tomorrow.”

 The ant paused. “I’m saving up food now for the cold winter ahead, and if you know what’s good for you, you’ll do the same,” he said.

 The grasshopper looked at the ant and laughed. “Cold winter? But Mr. Ant, it is sunny and hot right now. It won’t be winter for a long time. There is always time to gather food, there’s no need to spend your time in this beautiful weather doing work. Come sit down with me and have some lemonade.” But the ant refused and spent the rest of the day gathering food and storing it in his nest.

 As the days went by the ant continued to collect food, while the grasshopper continued to rest underneath the shade of the willow tree. Three or four months later, winter came and it was very cold. While the ant was snug and warm in his nest, the starving grasshopper shivered under a pile of dead leaves and wished that he’d paid attention to the ant’s advice.

**Section 4. Questions 19 through 24 refer to Text 4. Mark (+) if the answer is true or (-) if the answer if false.**

1. The ant gathered food all summer.
2. The ant invited the grasshopper to come live with him during the winter.
3. The grasshopper was a hard worker.
4. The ant took a rest with the grasshopper underneath the willow tree.
5. The ant was comfortable during the winter.
6. It was easy for the ant to carry food back to his nest.

**Text 5:** adapted from ***The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe***by C.S. Lewis

### Glossary

**air raids: повітряний наліт**

**shaggy: кошлатий, ворсистий, шершавий**

Once there were four children whose names were Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy. This story is about something that happened to them when they were sent away from London during the war because of the air raids. They were sent to the house of an old Professor who lived in the heart of the country, ten miles from the nearest railway station and two miles from the nearest post office. He had no wife and he lived in a very large house with a housekeeper called Mrs. Macready and three servants. He himself was a very old man with shaggy white hair which grew over most of his face as well as on his head, and they liked him almost at once; but on the first evening when he came out to meet them at the front door he was so odd-looking that Lucy (who was the youngest) was a little afraid of him, and Edmund (who was the next youngest) wanted to laugh and had to keep on pretending he was blowing his nose to hide it.

**Section 5. Questions 25 through 30 refer to Text 5. Mark (+) if the answer is true or (-) if the answer if false.**

25. The children left London to live with the Professor because of the air raids.

26. The Professor’s house was in the center of Cambridge.

27. The Professor lived two miles away from the nearest post office.

28. Lucy laughed at the old man.

29. The children dislike the old man.

30. The Professor’s wife was named Mrs. Macready.

**Writing**

Music is very important to any society. Makers of music can be considered a culture’s most important attribute.

 What does music mean to you?

 Do you make music? If so, what music do you make?

 What instruments do you play?

 What instrument would you like to play?

**2. Listening Comprehension**

**A Conversation With My Father (by Grace Paley)**

*Glossary:* potassium — калій; despise — зневажати; junkie —наркоман.

My father is eighty-six years old and in bed. His heart, that blood motor, is equally old and will not do certain jobs any more. It still floods his head with brainy light. But it won't let his legs carry the weight of his body around the house. Despite my metaphors, this muscle failure is not due to his old heart, he says, but to a potassium shortage. Sitting on one pillow, leaning on three, he offers last-minute advice and makes a request.

"I would like you to write a simple story just once more", he says, "the kind de Maupassant wrote, or Chekhov, the kind you used to write. Just recognizable people and then write down what happened to them next".

I say, "Yes, why not? That's possible". I want to please him, though I don't remember writing that way. 1 would like to try to tell such story, if he means the kind that begins: "There was a woman..".followed by plot, absolute line between two points which I've always despised. Not for literary reasons, but because it takes all hope away. Everyone, real or invented, deserves the open destiny of life.

Finally I thought of a story that had been happening for a couple of years right across the street. I wrote it down, then read it aloud. "Pa", I said, "how about this? Do you mean something like this?"

Once in my time there was a woman and she had a son. They lived nicely in a small apartment in Manhattan. This boy at about fifteen became a junkie, which is not unusual in our neighborhood.

In order to maintain her close friendship with him, she became a junkie too. She said it was part of the youth culture, with which she felt very much at home. After a while, for a number of reasons, the boy gave it all up and left the city and his mother in disgust. Hopeless and alone, she grieved. We all visit her.

**Section 1. True or False Statements** (+/-). Listen to the story and decide which of these statements are true and which of them are false.

1. My father is an energetic 68-year-old man.
2. He has a weak heart and a potassium shortage.
3. He wants his daughter to write a complex epic novel.
4. He likes complex characters and mysterious plots.
5. I will write him a simple story.
6. I prefer to write stories that leave room for hope.
7. I wrote of a recent event.

**Section 2. Multiple choice.** Listen to the story and decide which of these statements are true and which of them are false.

8. My father spends his time in:

 a) bed; b) church;

 c) cafes; d) pain and suffering.

9. His heart is weak but has not reduced the flow of blood:

 a) to his legs; b) to his strong arms and shoulders;

 c) to his head; d) to his liver.

10. His heart is weakened due to:

 a) lack of exercise; b) excessive smoking;

 c) failure to rest; d) a potassium shortage.

11. He thinks I write simple stories like:

 a) Shultz and Dilbert; b) Bulgakov and Shevchenko;

 c) Chekov or de Maupassant; d) Chekov and Marquis de Sade.

12. I don't write simple stories because:

 a) they take away all hope; b) are boring;

 c) dislike easy work; d) they are too hard to compose.

 13. I … simple stories.

 a) always write; b) cherish;

 c) despise; d) find it difficult to write.

**Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:**

In this Test you will read four texts. Each text is followed by 5-10 tasks. You should do the tasks following a text on the basis of what is stated or implied in that text. For each task you will choose the best possible answer from four possible answers (A, B, C, or D), or two symbols (+ or -) as specified prior to each task. Choose the best answer and mark the letter or symbol of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

**Questions 1 through 5 refer to Text 1.**

**Text 1: (From:** "Free At Last!" by Michael Stutz)

**Glossary**

Caveat: клопотання, застереження, попередження.

Move over Coke (and Pepsi), there's a new player in the cola wars. Meet OpenCola. Okay, that may be a bit of an overstatement, but the new soft drink is different from others in one key respect: It's the world's first "open-source" consumer product, writes Graham Lawton in the British magazine *New Scientist* (Feb. 2, 2002). While Coca-Cola and Pepsi guard their secret formulas, the makers of OpenCola give their recipe away on their Web site, [www.opencola.org](http://www.opencola.org). Not only that, they encourage people to make the stuff at home, and to modify and improve the recipe at will. There's one caveat: The modified formulas must also be freely available to the public. Why? Because as the open-source argument goes, if you let your customer play with the formula for your product, whether it's software code or a soft drink recipe, they'll find and fix flaws. And they will do it quicker and cheaper, and think up more creative improvements, than you ever could on your own, even with a huge R&D (Research and Development) budget and a team of engineers. In the end, everybody benefits from better software or better cola, as the case may be.

**Questions (on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D)**

1. OpenCola is a kind of:

* 1. soft drink.
	2. software.
	3. fruit juice.
	4. soft ice cream.

2. The list of ingredients for OpenCola is:

* 1. available to people who pay for it.
	2. a heavily guarded secret.
	3. free to anyone who wants it.
	4. all natural.

3. The recipe for Open Cola is found on:

* 1. the bottom of all their bottles.
	2. billboards across Europe.
	3. the Internet.
	4. packages of sugar.

4. The creators of Open Cola:

* 1. encourage people to make it by themselves.
	2. discourage people from making it at home.
	3. do not want people to change anything about their product.
	4. live in fear of people discovering their recipe.

5. If you let people play with the formula of your product:

* 1. they will steal money from you.
	2. they will find and correct imperfections.
	3. they will think of uncreative changes.
	4. they will put you out of business

**Questions 6 through 10 refer to Text 2.**

**Text 2:** (from *A Farewell to Arms* by Ernest Hemingway)

**Glossary**

pebbles: галька, камінь boulders: валун, брила

In the late summer of that year we lived in a house in a village that looked across the river and the plain to the mountains. In the bed of the river there were pebbles and boulders, dry and white in the sun, and the water was clear and swiftly moving and blue in the channels. Troops went by the house and down the road and the dust they raised powdered the leaves of the trees. The trunks of the trees too were dusty and the leaves fell early that year. We saw the troops marching along the road and the dust rising and leaves, stirred by the breeze, falling and the soldiers marching and afterward the road bare and white except for the leaves.

The plain was rich with crops; there were many orchards of fruit trees and beyond the plain the mountains were brown and bare. There was fighting in the mountains and at night we could see the flashes from the artillery. In the dark it was like summer lightning, but the nights were cool and there was not the feeling of a storm coming.

 **Questions (on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D)**

 6. The pebbles and boulders in the river were:

* 1. green and smelly.
	2. grey and dry.
	3. white and dry.
	4. brown and muddy.

 7. After the troops left, the road was:

* + 1. bare and white with the exception of falling leaves.
		2. brown and damp because of the leaves.
		3. beautiful and magnificent.
		4. blue beside the river.

 8. The house on the river was within sight of:

* + 1. a dry valley.
		2. a lake and a large forest.
		3. a market and a hotel.
		4. the mountains.

9. The fighting on summer nights:

1. was confusing in the rain.
2. was scary in the fog.
3. was entertaining beside the hotel.
4. looked like lightning.

10. In the plains there were many:

* + 1. old farmers.
		2. crops and orchards.
		3. lakes.
		4. rivers.

**Questions 11 through 20 refer to Text 3.**

**Text 3:** (**"The Ant and the Grasshopper" from Aesop's Fables**)

While a grasshopper was taking it easy in the shade of a willow tree one ho summer's day, an ant struggled in the sun with a grain of rice that he was carrying out to his nest. "Hey, Mister Ant", the grasshopper said. "Why don't you take iteasy, like me? You can work tomorrow".

The ant paused. "I'm saving up food now for the cold winter ahead, and **i** you know what's good for you, you'll do the same", he said.

The grasshopper looked at the ant and laughed. "Cold winter? But Mr. Ant, **i** is sunny and hot right now. It won't be winter for a long time. There is always tint, to gather food, there's no need to spend your time in this beautiful weather doing work. Come sit down with me and have some lemonade". But the ant refused an spent the rest of the day gathering food and storing it in his nest.

As the days went by the ant continued to collect food, while the grasshopper continued to rest underneath the shade of the willow tree. Three or four months later, winter came and it was very cold. While the ant was snug in his nest, the starving grasshopper shivered under a pile of dead leaves and wished that he' paid attention to the ant's advice.

**Questions (on your answer sheet circle + if the statement is true, — if it is false)**

11.The grasshopper wasn't working because he had hurt his back.

12. The ant gathered food all summer.

13. The ant invited the grasshopper to come live with him during the winter.

14. The grasshopper was a hard worker.

15. The ant took a rest with the grasshopper underneath the willow tree.

16. The ant was comfortable during the winter.

17. It was easy for the ant to carry food back to his nest.

18. The moral of the story is working hard will benefit you more than being lazy.

19. The grasshopper was drinking lemonade underneath the willow tree.

 20. The grasshopper had plenty of food to eat during the winter.

**Questions 21 through 30 refer to Text 4.**

**Text 4:** (Taken from the European Central Bank Advertisement)

 Onthe Istof January 2002, 300 million Europeans in twelve countries woke up to a new currency: the euro. The euro is not new: it had been used in electronic transfers and by banks in international businesses since January 1999. But with the launch of euro banknotes and coins, anyone who lives, does business or travels in any of the twelve countries will benefit from deal­ing in just one currency.

There are seven euro banknotes denominations, which can be recognized easily by their look and feel: the larger banknote the higher the value. There are also 8 denominations of euro coins, each having a common side a national side. The common side always shows the value of the coin. The national side differs from country to country.

Euro banknotes and coins may be used in each of the participating countries. For the first time in the history of Europe twelve currencies have been traded in for just one.

**Questions (on your answer sheet circle + if the statement is true, — if it is false)**

21. The Euro was first used on January 1, 2002.

22. Twelve countries use the euro as their only currency.

23. The euro will be convenient only for travellers and businessmen.

24. A five hundred euro banknote will be larger than a two hundred euro banknote.

25. Each country has different euro coins, which can only be used in that country.

26. There are seven different euro banknotes and seven different coins.

27. The national side of each coin shows how much it is worth.

28. Thirty million people have used the euro since January 1, 2002.

29. Banknotes are easily recognized by their look and colour.

30. The Euro is the first currency in history to be used by twelve countries in Europe.

**Writing**

Each person is gifted in his or her own way. Some of us are excellent musicians while others are superior mathematicians or gifted communicators.

If you could choose a special talent for yourself, what would you choose?

Why would you choose this talent?

How would you use this talent?

How would it change your life or the lives of others?

**3. Listening Comprehension**

**Are You Aware of all these Tricks?**

 Shopping is not as simple as you may think! There are all sorts of psychological and eye-deceiving tricks at play each time we reach out for that particular brand of product on the shelf.

 Coloring, for example, varies according to what the manufacturers are trying to sell. Most cosmetics are packaged in delicate pastel colors such as pink. Health food come in greens, yellows or browns because we think of these as healthy colors. Ice cream packets are often blue because we identify that as a cool color; and luxury goods, like expensive chocolates, are invariably gold or silver.

 When a brand of pain killer was brought out recently, researchers found out that pastel colors turned the customer off because they made the product look weak and ineffective. Eventually, it came on the market in a dark blue and white package – blue because we associate it with safety, and white for calmness.

 The size of a product can attract a shopper. But quite often a jar or bottle doesn’t contain as much as it appears to. Recently a cosmetics company was successfully prosecuted for marketing a jar of make-up which gave the impression it contained far more than it actually did.

All the research behind the wording and presentation of packaging is obviously expensive, and there are no prizes for guessing that it is the customer who foots the bill. However, there are signs of revolution against fancy packaging: The Body Shop, for instance, sells its products in containers with handwritten labels. These bottles are practical as well as cost-effective and can be used again.

 It is estimated that the more established cosmetics companies spend, on average, 70 per cent of the total cost of the product itself on packaging!

 The most successful manufacturers know that it’s not enough to have a good product. The founder of Pears soap, who for 25 years has used enchanting little girls to promote their goods, summed it up. “Any fool can make soap, but it takes a genius to sell it,” he said.

**Listening Comprehension**

**1. True / False**

1. Shopping is not as plain as some people may think.

2. Coloring changes according to what manufacturers are trying to sell.

3. Ice cream packets are often green because we identify that as a cool color.

4. Researchers found out that pastel colors of painkillers turn the customer off.

5. We associate white color with calmness.

6. Sometimes a jar of make-up gives the impression it contains far more than it actually does.

7. The size of a product can attract a customer.

8. There are no signs of revolution against fancy packaging.

9. The Body Shop sells its products in containers with handwritten labels.

10. The founders of Pears soap have used enchanting little girls to promote their goods.

**2. Multiple choice**

1. There are all sorts of … and eye-deceiving tricks at play each time we reach out for that particular brand of a product on the shelf.

 **A** psychological **B** educational **C** intellectual **D** cheap

2. Most … are packaged in delicate pastel colors.

 **A** cookies **B** cosmetics **C** dishes **D** books

3. Eventually … came on the market in a dark blue and white package.

 **A** a brand of soap **B** a brand of painkiller **C** a brand of cigarettes **D** a brand of cosmetics

4. A type of a product made by a particular company is..

 **A** a label; **B**  a trend; **C** a brand; **D**  a branch;

5. A person who buys things is called …

 **A**  a visitor; **B** a customer; **C**  a shop assistant; **D** a producer;

6. “Recently a cosmetics company was successfully prosecuted” means:

 **A** it was taken to the court **B** it was awarded a prize; **C**  it was sold; **D**  it was robbed;

7. “To foot the bill” means:

 **A**  to order goods or services; **B**  to offer a product for sale;

 **C**  to form the idea of the price; **D** to pay for goods and services;

8. There are signs of revolution against … packaging.

 **A** fancy; **B** cheap packaging; **C** colorful packaging; **D** simple packaging

9. According to the text a customer is usually attracted by … of the product.

 **A** the color and size; **B** the price and the size; **C** the size and the brand;

 **D** the brand and the color;

10. The text is about …

 **A** different kinds of shops; **B**  shopping tricks; **C** various brands and painkillers;

 **D**  handwritten labels

**Reading Comprehension**

**PEOPLE WHO MADE THE BREAK**

When I arrived, Jim was instructing a group of teenagers who were preparing for a round-Britain voyage. He left his crew and greeted me warmly. He was lean, fit, and suntanned and had the relaxed and confident manner of a man who is doing exactly the job he wants to do.

 But it wasn’t always like this. Jim told me of a decision he made five years ago which transformed his life. He used to work as a civil servant and one cold, wet, November evening he left his office, where he had been sitting at a desk all day, and walked, tired and bored, through the bleak streets of South London to the small flat where he had lived alone since his divorce two years previously. A sudden heavy shower caused him to dart into a café to seek shelter. Sitting morosely in the corner, sipping his coffee, he picked up, just to while away the time, a newspaper that another customer had left behind. An advertisement in that newspaper would change his life forever. Crew wanted for three-year round the world voyage. No experience necessary. Sense of humor and £ 50, 000 essential.

 “When I look back,” said Jim. “I realize it was a pure chance that I saw the advertisement. I might never have known about it. But I knew I had to go – I just had to. My friends told me I was being rash. I had to sell my flat to raise the money and everybody said, “When you come back in three years – if you come back – you’ll have no money, no job and nowhere to live.” But I wanted to do something with my life.

 Jim applied and was selected as a crew member. Before the voyage began, he had to undergo an intensive training programme in which he learned how to sail, how to navigate, how to give first aid, how to operate a radio and many other skills. “I was able to improve all these skills during the voyage and learn some new ones. I learned a lot of things that might not seem very important but I’m glad I know them. For example, I can identify all the constellations in both hemispheres which I certainly couldn’t do before.” Jim also got married again after the voyage – to Sarah, another member of the crew.

 What advice does Jim have for people who might be considering doing something similar? “I’d advise people to seize the opportunity to do something adventurous. It isn’t always a good idea to play safe and choose a comfortable life. It was very uncomfortable dangerous – a couple of times we were in extreme danger – but I wouldn’t have missed it for the world. In fact, in a few years’ time, when we’ve got our own boat, we’ve going to do it again. It isn’t just a matter of learning new skills, it’s gaining a sense of fulfillment, a feeling that you’ve made the most of yourself, that you’ve stretched yourself and lived life to the full.”

**Reading Comprehension**

**I.** **Write (true) or – (false) for each of the statements below:**

1. A group of teenagers were arranging for a round –America voyage.

2. Jim made a decision four years ago which changed his life.

3. He lived in a small flat in South London.

4. While drinking tea in a café, Jim read an advertisement.

5. Jim was absolutely sure he had to go on the voyage.

6. Jim was eager to change his life.

7. Jim had a great previous experience of sailing.

8. Jim thought that a simple life was not a good idea.

9. Their voyage was very risky.

10. These adventures were just a matter of obtaining new skills for Jim.

**II. Answer the questions.**

1. What was Jim doing when the narrator arrived?

2. What kind of a boy was Jim?

3. What was Jim’s job before the voyage?

4. What caused him to enter a café?

5. What were the requirements for the voyage?

6. What did Jim think about the advertisement?

7. What did Jim’s friends tell him?

8. What did Jim have to do before the voyage?

9. What changes took place in his private life?

10. What did Jim advise other people?

**Writing**

1- Explain the different aspects of food. Healthy food, Junk food, Traditional foods, Snack food, etc.

2- When and where is it appropriate to chew gum, smoke, talk on a cell phone. Explain your reasons why.

3 - Even though tragedies, like the Titanic for example, are very sad, what can people learn from them?

4. **Listening Comprehension**

**Musical cheers**

We met first in a wine bar off Oxford Street. I'd just been to a disastrous concert at the Wigmore Hall – a little-known Korean soprano in a Hugo Wolf song cycle. You can imagine! He came up to me, pointing to my concert programme.

'Oh well, my dear. Some you win, some you lose, I suppose! Have a nice cool drink and forget all about it.'

He ordered two glasses of Sancerre and we took them to a corner table. I don't usually accept drinks from total strangers but there was something disarming about him. He wore a bizarre assortment of clothes – a striped cricket blazer worn over a slightly grubby T-shirt, brown corduroy trousers and a pair of dirty, battered trainers. He was perhaps fifty, maybe older. He had short grey hair and a small moustache. The most attractive thing about him was his voice. It was warm and lilting. It had the sort of musical quality I associate with Ireland.

'Things aren't what they were,' he sighed, sipping his wine, 'I remember the greats you know – Beecham, Sir Malcolm Sargent, von Karajan – you name them, I knew them. Anyway, cheers.'

He raised his glass and we drank. I went to replenish our glasses.

'So you're in the music business?' I inquired.

'Me? Music is in my veins. It's the air in my lungs. It's the food in my stomach. Music?Me and music are like that.' And he interlaced his fingers to show me how close he and music were.

'But do you play yourself?' I asked.

'Not exactly play. I'm more in the broadcasting and recording area,' he confided, 'but I have an essential role in every performance,' he replied evasively. 'I've worked with them all – Zubin Mehta, Bernstein (now he was a lad, I can tell you), Arthur Rubenstein (a real ladies' man too), Pavarotti, Solti. There are plenty of stories I could tell you.'

When we left to make our way to our separate homes, we agreed to meet again the following week. From then on, we met occasionally for about six months. But, despite our common interest in music, we never went to a concert together. I suggested it once, but he refused so violently that I never suggested it again.

Yet, every time we met he would boast about his musical contacts.

'I was on with Sir Neville Marriner last week,' he said, with a modest smile, 'and next week it's the Juillard. I'm busy every night. But they're all such lovely people; lovely…' His voice trailed off nostalgically.

Now, I am not an especially curious person, but I have to admit that I was intrigued by Cheers. (When I had asked his name, he had told me, 'Just call me Cheers.') How did he come to know all these musicians so well? What did he do for a living? Who was he?

Inevitably, one evening we did find ourselves at the same concert. It was at the Royal Festival Hall. I spotted him down in the front row, dressed in his inimitable style. He seemed very agitated. As the orchestra came to the end of the first half of the concert, I saw him leap up, clapping and cheering loudly, as close as possible to the BBC radio microphones recording the concert. I suddenly realized what his 'role' was.

So, whenever you hear a live broadcast of a concert – think of 'Cheers'!

* + 1. ***Choose the most accurate answer.***
			1. Where did the author and Cheers first meet?
	1. at the Concert Hall
	2. in a bar
	3. in the street

2. What was the most remarkable thing about Cheers?

1. his moustache
2. his voice
3. his grey hair

3. What did the author think about Cheers’ profession?

1. he was a musician
2. he had some business in music
3. he was a composer

4. Why did Cheers attend the greatest musicians’ concerts?

1. he was their admirer
2. he did it just for entertainment
3. it was necessary for his job

5. How did the author learn about Cheers’ real role in the performance?

1. he saw it with his own eyes
2. he learned about it from the advertisement
3. he read it in the poster
	* 1. ***True or false?***
			1. The stranger was dressed in an unusual style.
			2. The author was greatly interested in the stranger and he offered him a drink.
			3. Cheers knew a lot about famous musicians.
			4. They were both interested in music and always went to concerts together.
			5. Both the author and Cheers liked to boast about their musical contacts.

**Reading Comprehension**

Many people who are looking to get a pet dog get a puppy. There are many reasons why people get puppies. After all, puppies are cute, friendly, and playful. But even though puppies make good pets, there are good reasons why you should consider getting an adult dog instead.

When you get a puppy, you have to teach it how to behave. You have to make sure that the puppy is housebroken so that it does not go to the bathroom inside the house. You have to teach the puppy not to jump up on your guests or chew on your shoes. You have to train the puppy to walk on a leash. This is a lot of work.

On the other hand, when you get an adult dog, there is a good chance that it will already know how to do all of the previously mentioned things. Many adult dogs have already been housebroken. Many adult dogs will not jump on or chew things that you do not want them to jump on or chew. Many adult dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of the street.

Puppies also have a lot of energy and want to play all of the time. This can be fun, but you might not want to play as much as your puppy does. Puppies will not always sleep through the night or let you relax as you watch television.

On the other hand, most adult dogs will wait on you to play. What is more, they will sleep when you are sleeping and are happy to watch television on the couch right beside you.

There is one last reason why you should get an adult dog instead of a puppy. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they get a puppy. This means that many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes. So if you are looking to get a dog for a pet, you should think about getting an adult dog. They are good pets who need good homes.

**1. Choose the correct variant.**

**1)** The author apparently thinks that puppies are

A. bad pets because they take too much work to own

B. friendly, playful, and a lot of work

C. not as cute as adult dogs

D. not as playful as adult dogs

**2)** As used in paragraph 2, which is the best synonym for **behave**?

A. listen

B. understand

C. train

D. act

**3)** The main purpose of paragraph 2 is to explain how puppies

A. are very immature

B. do not make good pets

C. can be very destructive

D. are a lot of work

**4)** As used in paragraph 3, which is the best example of a dog that is **housebroken**?

A. Spot goes outside to use the bathroom.

B. Rex always breaks things inside of the house.

C. Rover never jumps on guests.

D. Muffin chews on people’s shoes.

**5)** According to the passage, why are adult dogs easier to take care of than puppies?

I. Puppies need to learn how to walk nicely on a leash.

II. Adult dogs have less energy than puppies do.

III. It is harder for adult dogs to find a home than it is for puppies.

A. l only

B. I and II only

C. II and III only

D. I, II, and III

**6)** Based on information in the passage, which of the following statements is false?

A. Puppies have a lot of energy.

B. Puppies need a lot of attention.

C. Adult dogs do not like to play.

D. Adult dogs do not need eat very much.

**7)** As used in paragraph 4, which is the best synonym for **relax**?

A. work

B. leave

C. play

D. rest

**8)** The author begins paragraphs 3 and 5 with the phrase, "On the other hand." This phrase is used to

A. highlight an example

B. contrast previous information

C. contradict a later statement

D. support the upcoming paragraph

**9)** In the final paragraph, the author says, "many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes." Based on what you have read in the passage, why is this most likely the case?

A. People see adult dogs as unhappy and dangerous, while they see puppies as cute and friendly.

B. People understand that most adult dogs still need a lot of training before they understand how to behave properly.

C. People think that puppies are cute and playful and do not always think about how much work it will take to train them.

D. People do not want to get a dog that does not have much time left to live.

**10)** Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that someone who owns a puppy must be

A. strict

B. serious

C. careful

D. responsible

**Writing**

1. People attend colleges or universities for many different reasons (for example, new experiences, career preparation, increased knowledge).

Why do you think people attend schools?

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

2. Some people choose friends who are different from themselves. Others choose friends who are similar to themselves. Compare the advantages of having friends who are different from you with the advantages of having friends who are similar to you. Which kind of friend do you prefer for yourself? Why?

3. Imagine you are given a chance to be a character from your favourite film.

 Which character would you like to be and why?

 How does this character advance the plot of the film?

 How would you change the plot of the film story if you were this character?

5. **Listening Comprehension**

**A Fragile Sanctuary**

 Nobody visited the Seychelles much until 1971 when Male airport was opened and the world could flood in. Now more than half the country’s foreign exchange earnings come from tourism. This is an industry which could, if not manage properly, destroy the environment.

 Coming fairly late into the tourism business means that the painful lessons of the older world have been well studied in the Seychelles. The beauty and unspoilt nature of the islands are carefully protected. No Seychelles hotel is allowed to rise above the surrounding palm trees and none may get rid of waste into the sea. Petrols clean the beaches daily and the sea is constantly monitored for signs of pollution which, when detected, are quickly deal with.

 After a brief period of package holidays and mass tourism, the current policy is to attract the ‘quality visitor’. Because the amount of visitors must be limited to protect the environment, the quality of the tourist matters a great deal. Lindsay Chong Seng, a highly committed conservationist in the Ministry of Tourist, considers the economics extremely important: you have to earn as much as you can from each tourist if numbers are to be kept down. ‘A perfect tourist is active, hires a car, flies to other islands, takes boat trips, eats out, goes diving spends money. We don’t just want to be a beach resort. When you get mass tourists without a lot of spending money, all you find is that the shops do no business and the local bus service is overcrowded. This has been the fate of all too many tourist resorts in the Mediterranean, with disastrous consequences.’

Quality visitors are also those who come mainly to appreciate and enjoy the Seychelles’ natural beauty. This can sometimes mean discomfort. Atterville Ceydras, the nature warden on one of the islands, says that tourists have got to accept nature. ‘If it rains, that’s nature, that’s good. If the wind blows seaweed up on the beaches, that’s nature. They say they come to see nature, they’ve got to put up with it.’

 Not all do so. The international travel business has over the last twenty years, made the mistake of letting the Seychelles be sold in Europe as a ‘holiday paradise’ and, in so doing, they miss the point.

 Tourists are now going who should probably not bother - like ladies in elegant shoes who will not follow muddy walkways through wetland nature reserves; or the man in the glass-bottomed boat who, looking at the fish city beneath him, could only ask if the fish could be eaten or not. Many others, more inclined for adventure and safari and the wonders of the world do not go. There are plenty of other more exotic, more exciting destinations. Probably some rich, green-minded Westerners avoid Seychelles because of a guilty feeling that tourism spoils such places. But in this case tourism need not, and poverty surely would.

***Direction:*** in this part of the section you will listen to a text. After listening look at the questions (1-10) and decide, which of them are true (**T**) and which are false (**F**) according to the text you have heard and mark the letter you have chosen by encircling it.

1. The passage includes a quotation from a person who works to keep the natural beauty of the island unspoiled.
2. The passage criticizes a tourist who expected to be able to shop for inexpensive clothing.
3. Among the steps taken to keep Seychelles unspoilt are all these except hotels

cannot be taller than the palm trees.

1. Only a limited number of people are allowed to visit at one time .
2. ‘Mass tourists’ are probably tourists with little money.
3. According to the passage, you should go to Seychelles if you want to be treated like a king or a queen.
4. During their holidays ‘mass tourists’ should probably bother.
5. They say tourists come to see nature, they’ve got to put up with it.
6. Over the last twenty years, the international travel business has not spoilt ‘ a holiday paradise’.
7. When the government of these islands get ‘quality visitors’ all is that the shop do business.

***Direction:*** in this part of the section you will listen to the text for the second time. After listening look at the questions (**11**-**20**) decide, which of the given answers (**A,B,C** or **D**) best corresponds to what was started or implied in the text you have heard and mark your answer in the booklet by encircling the letter of your choice.

**Multiple choice**

11. According to this passage, the greatest threat to the Seychelles is

 a) Tourist

 b) Water pollution

 c) Lack of income

 d) Isolation from the modern world

12. Based on your reading, the words’ fragile sanctuary’ probably mean

 a) The Seychelles are remote

 b) It would be easy to destroy the beauty of Seychelles

 c) Wealthy tourists are reluctant to go there

 d) The people are very poor

 13. Based on this passage, the terms ’quality tourist’ mean

 a) Someone who appreciates nature

 b) Someone who enjoys beaches and eating at restaurants

 c) Someone who spends a lot of money

 d) Someone who returns to the islands many times.

 14. The tourists who are not wanted in Seychelles are those who

 a) Just want to lie on the beach

 b) Want adventurous, extreme experiences

 c) Don’t respect the local inhabitants

 d) Expect glamorous nightclubs and resorts

15. Among tourist experiences described in this passage are all of these except

 a) Sea diving to see underwater life

 b) Travel to other nearby islands

 c) Visiting wildlife sanctuaries

 d) Gambling at the casino.

16. Tourist became an important industry in Seychelles when

 a) Green tourism became a popular trend

 b) The islands were discovered by travel writers

 c) An airport opened

 d) Prince Charles brought his sons for a visit

17. If you went to Seychelles, you would expect

 a) To shop for elegant and expensive merchandise at discount prices

 b) To get a great tan from spending your time at the beach

 c) To be completely comfortable and cared for while seeing the sights

 d) To tramp through muddy spots and get sweaty and dusty

18. The government of Seychelles values which of these most highly?

 a) Attracting tourists with lots of money to spend

 b) Providing jobs and income for the people

 c) Protecting the natural beauty of the islands

 d) Remaining crime-free and safe for visitors.

19. Among the activities that generate income for the islands from tourism are all of these except

 a) Hiring a car

 b) Taking a package tour

 c) Visiting other islands

 d) Eating in a restaurant

20. Based on the passage you could state that

 a) Seychelles was able to avoid mistakes when planning for tourists

 b) Conservation is less important now than before

 c) Seychelles wants more tour groups to visit

 d) Green tourism is still too damaging to natural beauties.

**ANSWER KEY TO LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**Section 1.**

1. F, **2.T, 3. F, 4. T, 5. T, 6. F, 7. F, 8. T, 9. F, 10. T.**

**Section 2.**

**11. A, 12. B, 13. C, 14. A, 15. D, 16. C, 17 C, 18. A, 19. B, 20. A.**

**Reading Comprehension**

**Text 1. ( 1-5 )**

*Direction:* read the text, choose the be4st answers and mark your answer in the booklet by encircling the letter of your choice (**a, b, c** or **d**).

**Traffic In Britain.**

 Traffic in Britain is getting heavier all the time and the roads of most big cities are almost permanently blocked by a slow moving procession of metal cages. One-way streets and traffic lights have not settled the problem. The motorist driving in crowded towns gets very little pleasure of it.

 Some time ago , a friend of mine who works in a part of the city I don’t know very well, invited me to call on him, It took me hours to get there and I drove round and looking for a place to park my car. At last I parked it in a backstreet. As I was already three quarters of an hour late I hurried off on foot. Walking quickly along the street I couldn’t help thinking that it’s much easier to walk than to drive.

At noon, just as I was leaving my friend’s office, it suddenly struck me that I had no idea where I had parked my car. I’d hardly go up to a policeman and tell him that I had lost a small green car somewhere! I`d simply have to look for it myself. Walking down street after street. I looked over each car closely and was happy to see a small green car just behind an old cart. But how disappointed I was to discover that though the car was exactly like my own, it belonged to someone else! Feeling quite tired now, I decided to drop the search for a while and went off for lunch. Some time later, I left the restaurant and was walking down the street. Turning the corner I nearly jumped for joy: my car was right in front of me –and there was no mistake this time. I couldn’t help smiling as I approached it. Stuck on the windscreen was a little ticket which informed me that the car had been visited by a policeman in my absence. On top off all, I had broken the traffic regulations!

 **Multiple choice**

1. The author came to a part of the city which he didn’t know well as…
2. he wanted to make a telephone call
3. his friend invited him
4. he worked in that part of the city
5. he was looking for a job
6. He hurried to his friend’s office as…
7. he had no time
8. his friend had to leave
9. he was late
10. it was very late
11. It took him hours to park the car because…
12. the roads were blocked
13. there was no place to park the car
14. he didn’t know where the parking was
15. the district was newly built and there were no roads
16. The author happened to find his car…
17. occasionally
18. with a policeman’s help
19. with his friend’s help
20. as he remembered the place.
21. His spirits sank at the end of his trip because… .
22. he had lost a lot of time
23. he had broken the traffic regulations
24. he’d lost a lot of money
25. he was angry with his friend

**TEXT 2 . ( 6-15)**

**Parents And Friends.**

We can choose our friends, but we can’t choose our **6**… . That doesn’t mean , though, that members of our family can’t also be our friends. Many children have such a good relationship **7…** their parents that they see them as friends. Of course, when you’re a teenager, you’ll have **8...**with your parents. There will be times when you don’t **9…**on very well with them. That’s only natural. There will be times when you want to be **10…**and solve your problems **11…**yourself. You`ll also **12…** your parents down sometimes. After all, nobody’s perfect and we all make mistakes. But your parents understand that. And as you grow **13…**and become an adult, you’ll probably realize you have lots of things in **14…**with your mum and dad and become even **15…**to them.

*Direction:* Read the text, choose the best answers (**A, B, C** or **D**).

 6. A. couples B. guests C. strangers D. relations

 7. A. by B. for C. with D. from

 8. A. moods B. arguments C. lies D. dishonesty

 9. A. get B. take C. put D. set

 10. A.divorced B. single C. grateful D. independent

 11. A. on B. by C. for D. with

 12. A. let B. make C. take D. fall

 13. A. on B. over C. out D. up

 14. A. private B. common C. contact D. love

 15. A. fonder B. more proud C. closer D. more ordinary

**TEXT 3. (16-20)**

*Direction:* read the text and decide whether the statements below are true (**T**) or false (**F**).

**Vampires - Fact Or Fiction?**

 Everybody has heard stories about vampires. The word *vampire* is of Slavic origin, as the legend originated centuries ago in south-eastern Europe, in Transylvania and Serbia. In the Middle Ages, there were many folk legends about vampires, but places like Transylvania and Serbia seemed like the end of the world to the people of Western Europe at that time. Since the inhabitants of Germany , France and England did not know about these distant lands , they listened with fear and amazement to the strange tales told by merchants and travelers.

 With time, literature started to play an important role in popularizing vampires. Many romantic authors in the early nineteenth century wrote novels about foggy mountains, terrifying creatures, distant castles and their mysterious inhabitants. In 1897, Bram Stoker wrote a book about Dracula the most famous vampire of all time. He based his story on the life of a fifteenth- century Valachian ruler, Vlad IV Dracula, who was known for exceptional cruelty and criminal actions. Stoker’s tale was set in Transylvania, in Count Dracula’s castle, and in 19th- century London. However, Dracula was not a historical novel. It’s a romance, a story about an unhappy vampire who fell in love with Mina, a beautiful girl who reminded Dracula of the wife he had lost years ago. Later, vampires became part of mass culture. In the 20th century, Stoker’s book was the source of inspiration for film makers who started to make new versions of the story.

16. Merchants and travelers used to tell stories about vampires to inhabitants of Serbia and Transylvania.

17. The 19th-century novels about strange people and places made vampires very popular.

18. Bram Stoker based his book on the life of a real person.

19. Stoker’s book told a love story set in the 15th century

20. Mina was the name of Count Dracula’s civil wife.

**TEXT 4. ( 21-25)**

*Direction :* Read the text and match the paragraphs with the titles below. There are two extra titles that don’t fit anywhere.

**Olympic Flame.**

21……………………………

Every four years the world watches the Olympic Games, which start when somebody from the host country carries a torch into the stadium and lights the flame in the opening ceremony. The flame continues to burn throughout the games until it’s extinguished in the closing ceremony.

22. ……………………………

This is a tradition that started in ancient Greece, when a fire burnt throughout the ancient Olympics, but it wasn’t introduced to the modern games until 1928. The modern world welcomed the idea of an Olympic flame with enthusiasm. In 1936 Carl Diem, a German sport official, came up with the idea of an Olympic torch relay for the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin. Since then the torch relay has part of the Olympic Games.

23……………………………

The Olympic torch is lit many months before the opening ceremony at Olympia, the site of the ancient Olympics in Greece. Eleven women take part and one of them lights the torch from the sun using a special mirror. After this there is a ceremony in the Athenian Panathinaiko Stadium where the Athens city authorities deliver the torch to the officials of the host city.

24……………………………

The ceremony is then followed by the torch relay. Traditionally, runners, including athletes, celebrities and ordinary people carry the torch on a journey from Athens to the host city. The relay lasts for many months and goes through many countries. Sometimes the torch travels by boat, or by plane.

25…………………………..

The relay ends at the Olympic stadium where the games will take place. The final carrier of the torch is often kept secret, until it’s used to light the Olympic flame.

1. The end of the journey
2. The history of the flame
3. The beginning of the Olympics
4. The symbolic meaning of the flame
5. The end of the Olympics
6. Carrying the torch
7. Lighting the torch

**TEXT 5. (26-30)**

*Direction:* Read the text and find the correct sentences (**a-f**) for each gap (**26-30)** in the text below. There is one extra statement in it.

**Phones In Fashion.**

 The necessity for telephone is unquestionable; they have become since the 1950s, an essential tool in modern life. One may argue if a ‘real need’ exists for people to use their phones as often as they do, but can you imagine your life without one at home, or even in your car, or when on holiday in the mountains?

**26.-------------.** In recent years mobile phones have become fashionable. Technically called cellular phones, they’re one of the great contributions of technology to our lives.**27.--------------.** Calls can now be made from far away areas of the world thanks to a vast web of microwave transmission towers, antennas, and satellites in space that took years to develop and build. The most basic car phones in use today allow businesspeople to remain within their officers’ reach, and drivers to travel alone safely. Smaller and lighter models now allow users to take their telephones almost everywhere, including the beach, their weekend home, and even some aeroplanes.**28.--------------------.**

Nowadays, the cellular phone has become a status symbol, without which in some cultures it’s assumed you belong to a ‘lower class’ of ‘ less successful’ people.**29.---------------.** It’s simply a way of showing off and making oneself look important to others.

Obviously, mobile phones are convenient but this convenience also has its price. **30.--------------------- .** On average, cellular phone calls are about twice as expensive as those from regular phones and additionally, you have to pay a monthly fee to use your phone.

 (Adapted from *The World Of English*)

**a).** Even schoolchildren now have the opportunity to contact their parents or friends over their own mobile phones directly from the school premises.

**b).** Although today’s cellular telephones are much cheaper than the first model available, they still remain more expensive to buy and use than regular telephones.

**c).** Hardly anybody would give a positive answer to this question.

**d).** Although it’s taken a long time to make them available to everybody, it’s now clear that they enable us to communicate with the most distant places.

**e).** Yet, it’s often amusing to hear such ‘successful’ people using their phones to call friends from bars and restaurants when cheaper public payphones are nearby.

**f).** Still, mobile phones may not be long before the cellular phone is as basic as a calculator in the lives of many people around the world.

**Writing**

1. You have decided to spend some time working this summer. You have seen an advertisement in the paper for life-guards to work for a month in one of the most popular rest camp in Ukraine . Write a letter asking to be considered for one of the positions.

2. A weekly newspaper has asked its young readers to suggest ways to improve the kind of help they give to the population of Third World countries to solve their different social problems. Write an essay, giving your opinions on it.

3. You are working for a travel agency and have been asked to visit a man-made wonder in Uman district to decide if it is appropriate for tourist holidays. Write a report for the company.