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Тестові завдання з англійської мови

(у 2-х частинах)

для учнів 11-х класів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів,
спеціалізованих шкіл, гімназій, ліцеїв

ЧАСТИНА II

АУДІЮВАННЯ ТА ГОВОРІННЯ

Схвалено для використання у навчально-виховному процесі



ПЕРЕДМОВА

PAPER III LISTENING	5
TEST 1	5
TEST 2	9
TEST 3	13
TEST 4	17
TEST 5	21
TEST 6	25
TEST 7	29
TEST 8	33

PAPER IV SPEAKING

TAPESCRIPTS	51
KEYS	73
EVALUATION CRITERIA	74
USEFUL LANGUAGE	75
ANSWER SHEET	78

PAPER IV. SPEAKING

A Personality.....	37
The House/Flat We Live in	38
The Description of the Place.....	39
Daily Life	39
A Person in a Society. Building Relationships with Others	40
Life at Home and at School	41
Leisure Time, Hobbies and Interests	42
Travelling	43
At Your Service.....	44
Learning a Foreign Language.....	44
Literature	45
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	46
Environment and Greener Living	47
Science and Technology	48
The World of Modern Professions	49
The Mass Media and Information Technologies	50
 TAPESCRIPTS	 51
 KEYS	 73
 EVALUATION CRITERIA.....	 74
 USEFUL LANGUAGE	 75
 ANSWER SHEET	 78

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Схвалено для використання у навчально-виховному процесі
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Н55 Тестові завдання з англійської мови (у 2-х частинах).

Частина II : Аудіювання та говоріння. 11 клас

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Пропонований навчальний посібник тренувальних тестів допоможе визначити рівень навчальних досягнень учнів з аудіювання та говоріння, а також підготуватися до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання з англійської мови. Видання знайомить учнів з форматом сучасних тестових завдань.

Матеріали посібника призначені як для самостійного опрацювання учнями, так і для роботи під керівництвом учителя.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Збірник тестових завдань з англійської мови для учнів 11-х класів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів, спеціалізованих шкіл, гімназій, ліцеїв укладено відповідно до чинної програми з англійської мови. Завдання посібника відповідають вимогам до формату сучасних тестових завдань з аудіювання і говоріння та програмі зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання, затвердженої Міністерством освіти і науки України.

Видання містить 8 тестів та зразки комунікативних ситуацій для усного мовлення. Виконуючи завдання з аудіювання, вчителі та учні мають можливість перевірити навички розуміння коротких діалогів, зв'язних текстів різних стилів, інформаційних повідомлень, інтерв'ю.

При підготовці збірника використано автентичні джерела.

Завдання 1 з аудіювання передбачає виконання тесту множинного вибору після прослуховування невеликих діалогів.

Завдання 2 та 3 виконуються на основі одного і того ж тексту. Після першого прослуховування тексту учні виконують завдання типу правильні-неправильні твердження. Після повторного слухання тексту учні виконують тест множинного вибору.

Завдання 4 виконується після прослуховування інформації всіх осіб, які спілкуються. Учням необхідно вказати, хто саме висловив зазначену думку.

Тексти звучать двічі в аудіозапису або з голосу вчителя.

Перед початком виконання тестів з аудіювання учні повинні ознайомитися із змістом запропонованих завдань. Робити нотатки під час слухання тексту не дозволяється. Користуватися словниками та довідковою літературою при виконанні завдань не дозволяється.

Всі відповіді необхідно перенести у бланк для відповідей.

Зразок бланка наведено у кінці збірника (стор. 78).

Програма зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання, затверджена Міністерством освіти і науки, не передбачає перевірку умінь говоріння, проте вважаємо за необхідне представити зазначену в ній орієнтовну тематику завдань у вигляді комунікативних ситуацій. Вони можуть бути використані вчителями як для контролю усного мовлення, так і для написання творчих письмових робіт. При оцінюванні даного виду завдань враховується фонетична та граматична правильність мови, лексичне насичення, вживання граматичних структур відповідно до рівня володіння мовою, вміння логічно та у відповідності до завдання побудувати висловлювання, організувати свої ідеї / думки у зв'язний текст.

Чітка структура збірника, різноманітність завдань дають можливість учням якісно підготуватися до складання зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання, а вчителю допоможуть підготувати випускників та об'єктивно оцінити рівень їх навчальних досягнень.

Посібник призначений для учнів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів, вчителів англійської мови та батьків.



TEST 1

TASK 1

In this section you are going to listen to six people talking in different situations. For questions (1 -6) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right. There is always ONE correct answer.

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 01

0. What does Martha think would be better to do in her house first?
- A She's got a big family so she thinks that she would repair her living room first.
 - B Her family often have meals at home so there is the need to repair a kitchen and a dining room first.
 - C She's got a big family so she thinks that another bathroom would be very useful.
 - D All the members in her family like swimming very much so she thinks that she should build a swimming pool next to her house first.
1. What does Mum think her daughter should do?
- A Leave the vase on the shelf.
 - B Put the vase on the windowsill.
 - C Put the vase by the flowerpot on the shelf.
 - D Put the vase into the flowerpot.
2. Why wasn't Dan at school?
- A His father had the flu.
 - B He was sick.
 - C He was in a bad mood.
 - D The doctor visited him.
3. What would June probably do on Sunday?
- A She will go to the cinema.
 - B She will study for a test.
 - C She will take an exam.
 - D She will get up early.
4. What problem does Tom have?
- A He didn't repair the roof.
 - B He broke his hammer.
 - C The window is broken.
 - D The window is painted.
5. What does Tony's explanation mean?
- A He saw sharks in the sea.
 - B He's never seen sharks in the sea.
 - C He's never seen sharks.
 - D He visited an aquarium once.
6. What does Tom's response imply?
- A He has no problems at the moment.
 - B He's got only one problem.
 - C He doesn't need a bike.
 - D He has other problems to think about as well.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C						

TASK 2

In this section you are going to listen to the text "Christmas Tree" after Betty Smith. Your TASK is to decide if the statements (7-12) below are TRUE or FALSE according to what the text says.

Mark your answers with an X in the table.

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 02

0. Christmas was not a wonderful time in Brooklyn.
7. The first sign of the coming Christmas season was Mr Morton teaching Christmas carols.
8. There was a funny custom in the neighbourhood.
9. The little children waited for small trees.
10. The man threw the large tree without hesitation.
11. Tree branches touched Francie's face.
12. The children were happy because they had won the biggest tree.

	TRUE	FALSE
0.		X
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

TASK 3

Listen to the text "Christmas Tree" after Betty Smith again.

For questions (13-17) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right.

There is always **ONE** correct answer.

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 02

0. What made people in Brooklyn realize Christmas was coming?

- A The air from outside was fresh.
- B Mr Morton was singing carols around the streets.
- C There were many children near the store windows.
- D Mr Morton showed children how to sing carols.

13. What custom was popular in the neighbourhood?

- A You had to buy a tree at midnight.
- B You had to wait until ten to buy a tree.
- C An unsold tree might be thrown at you.
- D You might ask for an unsold tree.

14. Why did little children gather where there were unsold trees?

- A To enjoy the custom.
- B To get a free tree.
- C To be hit by a big tree.
- D To throw away trees in turn.

15. Why did Francie have to stand near a tree all afternoon?

- A Her mother allowed her to go downtown.
- B She had to buy a very big tree.
- C She had to choose her first tree on her own.
- D She hoped nobody would buy the tree she liked.

16. Why did the tree man hesitate for a moment?

- A He didn't want to give the tree to the children.
- B The big tree might injure the two children.
- C The great tree was too heavy for him to throw.
- D He wanted to keep the tree till the next year.

17. What was the final result of the story?

- A The tree didn't hit the children.
- B The trunk hit Francie's brother.
- C The tree hit Francie.
- D The children received the biggest tree as a present.

0	13	14	15	16	17
D					

TASK 4

In this section you are going to listen to four people talking about their occupations.

For questions (18-25) listen and match the statements to the speakers (A-D).
An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 03

... **C** ... **0.** This person is good with people and loves children.

..... 18. This person decided to change to a different occupation.

..... 19. This person worked in hospital.

..... 20. This person sewed new dresses for dolls and people.

..... 21. This person had some problems with his family.

..... 22. This person won a singing contest.

..... 23. This person turned one room in the house into a workshop.

..... 24. This person went to many countries.

..... 25. This person studied and worked at the same time.

0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C								

TEST 2**TASK 1****TRACK 04**

In this section you are going to listen to six people talking in different situations. For questions (1-6) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes. There is always ONE correct answer. An example (0) is given.

- 0.** What does Martha think would be better to do in her house first?
 A She's got a big family so she thinks she would repair her living room first.
 B Her family often have meals at home so there is the need to repair a kitchen and a dining room first.
 C She's got a big family so she thinks that another bathroom would be very useful.
 D All the members in her family like swimming very much so she thinks that she should build a swimming pool next to her house first.
- 1.** What does speaker B say about the city?
 A He will leave the city soon. B He is going to stay in the city forever.
 C He does not live in the city. D He will never live in the city.
- 2.** What does Tony say?
 A He must train much to become a famous sportsman.
 B He doesn't like sports.
 C Training doesn't take much of his time.
 D He is not well because of his trainings.
- 3.** What does speaker B say about the trip?
 A They are not going to travel soon.
 B They have to take much clothes with them.
 C The weather will be fine.
 D The weather will be cold.
- 4.** What problem does Andrew have?
 A He doesn't want to speak to Ann. B Ann is not at home.
 C He doesn't want to leave a message. D He speaks to Ann.
- 5.** What does speaker B say about sweets?
 A He likes sweets. B He doesn't buy ice cream.
 C He drinks tea with sugar. D He doesn't drink tea with sugar.
- 6.** What does speaker B say about tests?
 A He doesn't like tests. B He likes multiple choice tests.
 C He cannot guess the correct answer. D He likes to correct tests.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C						

TASK 2

In this section you are going to listen to the episode from the novel "The Picture of Dorian Grey" by Oscar Wilde.

Your TASK is to decide if the statements (7-12) below are TRUE or FALSE according to what the text says.

Mark your answers with an X in the table on the right.

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 05

0. The window in the artist's studio was opened.
7. Lord Henry Wotton was lying back in a large chair.
8. The artist was happy because the portrait was finished.
9. Lord Henry liked to buy expensive paintings.
10. The artist suggested sending the portrait to the best gallery in London.
11. The young man in the portrait looked just like the artist.
12. The artist doesn't want people to discover his feelings.

	TRUE	FALSE
0.	X	
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

TASK 3

Listen to the text "The Picture of Dorian Grey" again.

For questions (13-17) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right.

There is always ONE correct answer.

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 05

0. What was Lord Henry Wotton watching?

- A His friend's cigarette smoke.
- B Flowers on the windowsill.
- C Smoke and his friend, the artist.
- D The ceiling and a cigarette.

13. Why was Basil pleased?

- A Because his friend was standing in front of the portrait.
- B Because the portrait was finished.
- C Because the painting was not finished.
- D Because the painting was almost finished.

14. Which of these facts about Lord Henry is TRUE?

- A He was thirty years old.
- B He didn't buy cheap things.
- C He was a well-known artist.
- D He worked very hard.

15. What was Lord Henry's suggestion?

- A To exhibit the painting in one of the galleries in London.
- B Not to send the portrait anywhere.
- C To exhibit the painting in one of the galleries in Oxford.
- D To send the painting to his friend.

16. What did Basil say about the young man in the portrait?

- A He resembled the artist.
- C He had black hair.
- B He was not beautiful.
- D He had an intelligent face.

17. What does Basil believe about artists?

- A Harry understands the artist very well.
- B All artists like to paint people.
- C An artist shows the feelings of his soul.
- D People want to enjoy paintings.

0	13	14	15	16	17
C					

TASK 4

In this section you are going to listen to four people talking about citizenship. For questions (18-25) listen and match the statements to the speakers (A-D). An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 06

B 0. Says what the citizens of a constitutional democracy are expected to be.

..... 18. Suggests what skills good citizens must develop.

..... 19. Talks about citizen's roles.

..... 20. States how to react to unjust laws.

..... 21. Explains how to be effective citizens and achieve civic values.

..... 22. Clarifies what civil rights protect.

..... 23. Defines the word 'a citizen'.

..... 24. Informs about the rights of citizens.

..... 25. Touches on the terms 'dictatorship' and 'totalitarian states'.

0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
B								

TEST 3**TASK 1**

In this section you are going to listen to 6 people talking in different situations. For questions (1-6) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right. There is always ONE correct answer.

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 07

- 0.** What does Martha think would be better to do in her house first?
 A She's got a big family so she thinks that she would repair her living room first.
 B Her family often have meals at home so there is the need to repair a kitchen and a dining room first.
 C She's got a big family so she thinks that another bathroom would be very useful.
 D All the members in her family like swimming very much so she thinks that she should build a swimming pool next to her house first.
- 1.** Why didn't Olha answer her friend's calls?
 A Because she was at the seaside. C Because she was abroad.
 B Because she was ill. D Because she lost her telephone.
- 2.** Why did the boy listen to the same song so many times?
 A Because he liked the singer.
 B Because he wanted to learn the song by heart.
 C Because his tape-recorder was broken.
 D Because he wanted to write down the words.
- 3.** Why didn't Bob accept the Dan's invitation?
 A His sister is not at home. C He has to clean the house.
 B He has to look after the parrots. D He is afraid to go to the movie.
- 4.** Why is Gilda in the park?
 A She likes walking. C She is looking at her purse.
 B She wants to find her purse. D She lost her new package yesterday.
- 5.** What do people do when the river rises higher after a rain?
 A Everybody stays at home all the time.
 B People don't use their boats.
 C People don't leave their houses.
 D Sometimes people leave their houses by boats.
- 6.** Why did the girl ask her mother for the pumpkin pie?
 A She was hungry. C She wanted to give it to a poor family.
 B She wanted to taste it. D She liked a poor family.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C						

TASK 2

In this section you are going to listen to an abstract from the novel "The Old Man and the Sea" after Ernest Hemingway.

Your TASK is to decide if the statements (7-12) below are TRUE or FALSE according to what the text says.

Mark your answers with an X in the table on the right.

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 08

0. Santiago was not a rich man and lived in a small building that wasn't built properly.
7. He taught the boy the craft of fishing because Manolin asked him to do it.
8. September was the month of the great fish.
9. Santiago was firm and patient though it was his eighty-fourth day at sea.
10. The marlin changed its direction very often during the three days.
11. The fight with the fish was dangerous.
12. The sharks even ate the marlin's backbone.

	TRUE	FALSE
0.	X	
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

TASK 3

Listen to the text "The Old Man and the Sea" again.

For questions (13-17) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right. There is always ONE correct answer.

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 08

0. What kind of man was Santiago?

- A A man who lived with a wife and a boy.
- B A man who was not alone.
- C A fisherman who was asked to teach a boy to fish.
- D A man who didn't know the craft of fishing.

13. What did Manolin do for Santiago?

- A Looked after Santiago's food and possessions.
- B Passed on his experience to the old man.
- C Told interesting stories to the old man.
- D Went to the sea with the old man to catch marlin.

14. What didn't Santiago do?

- A Loved and respected all fish.
- B Caught one of the biggest marlins.
- C Was silent after he met the strong marlin.
- D Talked to the fish after he had hooked it.

15. Why did the old man begin to feel pity for the great marlin?

- A He knew how old the fish was.
- B The fish was strange but not wonderful.
- C The fish was not strong.
- D The fish was strong and behaved strangely.

16. When the marlin fell into the water with a crash the old man..

- A Tried to rest a little while.
- B Was covered with drops of water.
- C Was on the safe side of the boat.
- D Started swimming and disappeared.

17. What ended the fight?

- A The man killed the marlin and all the sharks.
- B Santiago stopped trying to kill the marlin.
- C Santiago was defeated.
- D Santiago morally won the battle.

0	13	14	15	16	17
C					

TASK 4

In this section you are going to listen to four people talking about the ecosystem.

For questions (18-25) match the statements to the speakers (A-D).

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 09

C 0. Talks about abiotic factors in the environment.

..... 18. Suggests what makes a pond shallower.

..... 19. Tells that each organism is a part of a system.

..... 20. Shares how a pond may change in a course of time.

..... 21. Explains how a tree shelters different living things.

..... 22. Clears up what supports the unique population of living beings.

..... 23. Defines the environment's formation.

..... 24. Informs about the Earth's thin shell of life.

..... 25. Touches on the two factors that make up the environment.

0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C								

TEST 4**TASK 1****TRACK 10**

You are going to listen to six people talking in different situations.

For questions (1-6) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right. There is always ONE correct answer.

An example (0) has been given.

0. What does Martha think would be better to do in her house first?
- A She's got a big family so she thinks that she would repair her living room first.
 B Her family often have meals at home so there is the need to repair a kitchen and a dining room first.
 C She's got a big family so she thinks that another bathroom would be very useful.
 D All the members in her family like swimming very much so she thinks that she should build a swimming pool next to her house first.
1. What did the host do for Ann?
- A She offered Ann water and ice cream with fruit.
 B She asked Ann to help in the kitchen.
 C She brought Ann a cup of water, ice cream, and fruit juice.
 D She brought Ann water and ice cream.
2. What is the difference between broadsheets and tabloids?
- A Size and content. C Only the content.
 B Only the size. D Sensational stories about pop stars.
3. What is Dan doing?
- A He cleans the room. C He tries to switch on a lamp.
 B He goes to find a lamp. D He tries to find a lantern.
4. What did the speaker think about the school holiday?
- A It was not good. C It was not different.
 B It was rather exciting. D It was special.
5. What does Tom respond?
- A He is hungry and wants to eat sandwiches.
 B He is not hungry.
 C He wants sandwiches for his sister.
 D He wants to feed a wolf.
6. What does Mum ask her son to do?
- A To read the magazine to her while she works.
 B To bring the postcard to Jane.
 C To put the magazine on the sofa.
 D To help with the household chores.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C						

TASK 2

In this section you are going to listen to the text "The Summer of the Falcon" after Jean C. George about the girl called June and her pet, a wild falcon. Your TASK is to decide if the statements (7-12) below are TRUE or FALSE according to what the text says.

Mark your answers with an X in the table on the right.

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 11

0. June is thirteen years old.
7. Mother taught her daughter how to behave as a 'lady'.
8. June thought girls' duties were not boring.
9. The family gathered on the porch.
10. She promised to buy a pet for her family.
11. A falcon was the first thing she had owned and June loved it.
12. June let the bird go after it bit her finger.

	TRUE	FALSE
0.	X	
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

TASK 3

Listen to the text "The Summer of the Falcon" after Jean C. George again. For questions (13-17) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right.

There is always ONE correct answer. An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 11

0. June's mother told her about the new rules because.

- A the girl was not considered a child.
- B she didn't feel differently about some things.
- C June's father taught her brothers how to behave.
- D most of her friends learnt the new rules.

13. June thought that...

- A boys were not lucky.
- B girls had boring chores and boring lives.
- C she was free to run everywhere.
- D girls had exciting things to do.

14. June ran towards the house because...

- A her family was waiting for her in the garden.
- B her mother called her.
- C her mother and her brother called her.
- D Don was waiting for her.

15. What did June do with the falcon?

- A She looked at it and smiled.
- B She moved it up to her cheek.
- C She wrapped it in her palm.
- D She didn't put it in the basket.

16. June had a sense of wealth and richness because ...

- A her family was very large.
- B she was beautiful and alive.
- C she had to take care of her brother.
- D she had her own bird.

17. What did June do after the bird bit her finger?

- A She began to cry and let it go.
- B She patted the falcon.
- C She smiled and talked to it about the rules.
- D She threw it into the basket.

0	13	14	15	16	17
A ... C					

TASK 4

In this section you are going to listen to four people talking about the places they lived in or dreamt about.

For questions (18-25) match the statements to the speakers (A-D).

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 12

A 0. I lived in a space room.

..... 18. I went to a museum in my native country.

..... 19. I moved to a new house with my wife.

..... 20. I had soft chairs that looked like big apples in my house.

..... 21. I lived in a hotel with strange room designs.

..... 22. I built a new house some years ago.

..... 23. I saw houses with thatched roofs.

..... 24. I built a house in the garden.

..... 25. I lived in the hotel that was quite different from the others in the city.

0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A								

TEST 5**TASK 1****TRACK 13**

In this section you are going to listen to 6 people talking in different situations. For questions (1-6) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right. There is always ONE correct answer.

1. What did they enjoy at the National Opera House?
 A Everything they saw. C The audience clapping.
 B The music they heard. D Every minute of the show.
2. How did the girl know where to find the address?
 A She knew where something lost could be found.
 B She was practical.
 C She searched in the rucksack.
 D She knew her friend very well and guessed.
3. What must the Englishmen do to survive?
 A They must sow corn and vegetables in the fields.
 B The Indians must give them corn to sow.
 C They must hunt and fish and save the corn for sowing.
 D They are learning how to sow corn and vegetables.
4. What price did the dealer finally ask for the portrait?
 A Seventy-five copecks. C Ten copecks.
 B Thirty copecks. D Twenty copecks.
5. Why does this work make a man healthy and active?
 A Because he will have to round up the animals.
 B Because the man can ride and hunt through the country.
 C Because it will keep a man in the open air.
 D Because the man will work hard in the open air.
6. Why didn't the person travel to London?
 A Because the flight was cancelled.
 B Because the taxi didn't arrive on time.
 C Because of an accident.
 D Because the driver didn't understand where to go.

1	2	3	4	5	6

TASK 2

In this section you are going to listen to the text about the tradition of face painting among the Indians.

Your TASK is to decide if the statements (7-12) below are TRUE or FALSE according to what the text says.

Mark your answers with an X in the table on the right.

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 14

0. Indians paint their faces and bodies to protect themselves from evil.
7. Indians made paints using the things they could find.
8. Indians could make a good sunscreen.
9. Tears painted on the Omaha man's cheeks symbolized good fortune during travelling.
10. Indians associate red with joy and life.
11. Indian girls who were in love painted their cheeks with red dots.
12. Sioux men painted their faces black to show others that they wanted to be left alone.

	TRUE	FALSE
0.		X
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

TASK 3**TRACK 14**

Listen to the text "Face Painting" again.

For questions (13-17) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right. There is always ONE correct answer. An example (0) has been given.

0. What is the text generally about?

- A Indian traditions of face painting.
- C A new custom of the Indians.
- B The unusual school party.
- D The newly-discovered method of face painting.

13. Why did Indians paint their faces and bodies?

- A They wanted to be safe during wars.
- B They wanted to be more attractive and protect their faces from the sun and the wind.
- C They wanted to survive.
- D There were many reasons.

14. What special technique did the Indians use to make paints?

- A They ground dried natural materials.
- B They mixed powder from natural materials with fat.
- C They mixed clays with charcoal, berries, and moss.
- D They used stones to grind the material.

15. What base did Indians use for a sunscreen?

- A Clays.
- C Buffalo fat.
- B Seed oil.
- D Moss.

16. Why did Omaha men paint their faces with streaks?

- A It showed that they were crying for the success of their expedition.
- B They wanted to scare away evil spirits during their expeditions.
- C They were sorry for the men going on an expedition.
- D They cried because they had to leave their homes.

17. How did the Sioux women make themselves beautiful?

- A They painted a zigzag on their faces.
- B They painted their faces black to be left alone.
- C They painted their cheeks with dots.
- D They painted a red streak from ear to ear.

0	13	14	15	16	17
A					

TASK 4

In this section you are going to listen to four people talking about Australian weather and the four seasons.

For questions (18-25) match the statements to the speakers (A-D).

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 15

A 0. Says that Australian summer holidays are Christmas holidays.

..... 18. Lives in the tropical northern part of Western Australia.

..... 19. Tells about the season sequence south of the Equator.

..... 20. Shares his idea about Australian weather variety.

..... 21. Comes to the conclusion that frequent flooding is seen in the wet season.

..... 22. Loves the dry season between May and October.

..... 23. Thinks that one can sunbathe on the beach or knock snow off boots or sweat in Australian summers.

..... 24. Talks about the Australian Christmas season.

..... 25. Can't bear the humidity 'build up' just before the wet season.

0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A								

TEST 6**TASK 1****TRACK 16**

You are going to listen to six people talking in different situations.

For questions (1-6) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right. There is always ONE correct answer.

0. What does Martha think would be better to do in her house first?

- A She's got a big family so she thinks that she would repair her living room first.
- B Her family often have meals at home so there is the need to repair a kitchen and a dining room first.
- C She's got a big family so she thinks that another bathroom would be very useful.
- D All the members in her family like swimming very much so she thinks that she should build a swimming pool next to her house first.

1. How did the lady prove that she had a return flight?

- A She said she had it on the 17th of October.
- B She showed a return ticket.
- C The officer checked her documents.
- D The officer checked her passport.

2. Why doesn't Dan want to go to the cinema?

- A He doesn't like the film.
- B It's raining.
- C He has to look after his cats and dogs.
- D He watched the film on the DVD.

3. What surprise did Mosh provide?

- A He brought birthday candles.
- B He made the banana bread.
- C He blew out the candles.
- D He poured water on the banana bread.

4. What work experience does the young lady have?

- A None but she's a hard-worker.
- B She used to work at a shop.
- C The girl used to help at her mum's shop for two years.
- D She served customers, cleaned and stacked shelves before.

5. Why can't they start cooking?

- A Because they haven't decided yet what dish to cook.
- B Because mum doesn't want to cook.
- C Because there is not enough flour.
- D Because they haven't milk or salt.

6. What has been decided by a man and a secretary?

- A To call again in half an hour.
- B To leave a written message with the secretary.
- C To ask Mr Johnson to call later in the day.
- D To meet Mr Johnson for lunch the next day.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C						

TASK 2

In this section you are going to listen to the text "Global Warming or Global Cooling?"

Your TASK is to decide if the statements (7-12) below are TRUE or FALSE according to what the text says.

Mark your answers with an X in the table on the right.

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 17

0. In recent years the average temperature of the earth has been decreasing.
7. Global warming is only a result of fossil fuel burning.
8. The earth has always had unpredictable temperature changes.
9. There is a scientific proof that global temperatures dropped last year.
10. Scientists say that a one year investigation shows the general situation.
11. It's scientifically proved that man is responsible for the increased temperatures.
12. Global warming has become an important issue for politics, science and the world economy.

	TRUE	FALSE
0.		X
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

TASK 3**TRACK 17**

Listen to the text "Global Warming or Global Cooling?" again.

For questions (13-17) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right. There is always ONE correct answer.

An example (0) has been given.

- 0.** What changes have happened to the earth in recent years?
 A There are too many carbon dioxide emissions in the atmosphere.
B The average temperature of the Earth was increasing.
 C The average temperature of the Earth has decreased.
 D Now some areas of the Earth can't be used.
13. What was the general conclusion about the cause of global warming?
 A It was fossil fuel burning.
 B It was carbon dioxide emissions.
 C It was other greenhouse gas emissions.
 D It was caused by several factors.
14. What anecdotal evidences on the Earth are mentioned?
 A China had its coldest winter in 150 years.
 B The Earth always had gradual fluctuations in temperature.
 C Chile had its first snow in recorded history.
 D North America had the most snow cover in 50 years.
15. What time period did major global temperature tracking agencies release updated data for?
 A During the last decade.
 B For the last 50 years.
 C During a one year period.
 D During the last 100 years.
16. What has global warming or cooling done to the world economy, politics, and science?
 A It has equalized business opportunities for developing nations.
 B It has given a better understanding of the issue.
 C It has given strategies for the development of nature.
 D It has changed political and scientific ideas.
17. How was the weather affected?
 A From 0.65 °C to 0.75 °C.
 B From 0.35 °C to 0.45 °C.
 C From 0.25 °C to 0.35 °C.
 D From 0.85 °C to 0.95 °C.

0	13	14	15	16	17
B					

TASK 4

You are going to listen to four people talking about snow houses.

For questions (18-25) match the statements to the speakers (A-D).

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 18

D **0.** Igloos prove people can live without wasting the world resources.

..... 18. The igloo protects those inside from the cold.

..... 19. Igloos help people survive in the North.

..... 20. Igloos are associated with the Inuit people and Canadians.

..... 21. Igloos are built without damaging the environment.

..... 22. An igloo could raise the temperatures inside to around 0° C when
it's -40 °C outside.

..... 23. Northern people were first to worry about global warming
dangers.

..... 24. An igloo is a shelter constructed from dome-shape blocks of
snow.

..... 25. Igloos are a true icon of the North.

0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
D								

TEST 7**TASK 1****TRACK 19**

In this section you are going to listen to 6 people talking in different situations. For questions (1 -6) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes. There is always ONE correct answer.

- 0.** What does Martha think would be better to do in her house first?
 A She's got a big family so she thinks that she would repair her living room first.
 B Her family often have meals at home so there is the need to repair a kitchen and a dining room first.
 C She's got a big family so she thinks that another bathroom would be very useful.
 D All the members in her family like swimming very much so she thinks that she should build a swimming pool next to her house first.
- 1.** What is wrong with the newspaper?
 A It doesn't look fine. C It has a few writing mistakes.
 B It contains a few spelling mistakes. D It has no errors.
- 2.** Why is the younger brother sleeping?
 A Because the elder brother put him to bed.
 B Because he is exhausted.
 C Because he enjoyed a picnic in the forest.
 D Because the elder brother wants to speak with his friend.
- 3.** Why is the football fan unhappy?
 A A footballer has not scored a goal!
 B A football player kicked the ball into his own team's goal.
 C A player missed the goal.
 D A player took the ball away.
- 4.** What made the boy think there's a ghost in the shed?
 A It was cool and wet. C It was too dark, cold and wet.
 B He heard a noise. D It had a big hole in the roof and it leaked.
- 5.** When does the young man begin working in his new position?
 A After he gets a letter of recommendation from his boss.
 B He begins the next day.
 C He begins in four days. D He begins to work in two weeks.
- 6.** What can't the boy believe?
 A That the place is dangerous. C That there's a shark in the sea.
 B That the water's not warm. D That it's really sunny and warm.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C						

TASK 2

In this section you are going to listen to the text about the Fly that saved the river.

Your **TASK** is to decide if the statements (7-12) below are **TRUE** or **FALSE** according to what the text says.

Mark your answers with an **X** in the table on the right.

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 20

- 0.** The river had clean sweet water.
7. Not all animals could drink water from that river.
8. A giant moose made the river sink.
9. Only the fly cared about the river water.
10. The animals never believed the fly could drive the moose away.
11. The fly bit the forelegs sharply and drove away the moose.
12. Using the brains will help solve problems.

	TRUE	FALSE
0.	X	
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

TASK 3

Listen to the text "How the Fly Saved the River" again.

For questions (13-17) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right.

There is always ONE correct answer. An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 20

0. Why didn't beavers welcome the giant moose at the river?
- A Because they were afraid of the moose.
 - B Because he was big and occupied quite a large area of the river.
 - C Because he would soon cause the destruction of their homes.
 - D Because he drank too much water.
13. Why couldn't the animals drive the moose away?
- A Because he was aggressive.
 - B Because they were afraid of him.
 - C Because the bear was afraid of him, too.
 - D Because the animals were very weak.
14. Why did the animals laugh at the fly's proposal?
- A Because it couldn't struggle with the huge moose.
 - B Because it was also scared of the moose.
 - C Because it was not an animal.
 - D Because it was too tiny to frighten a giant moose.
15. What did the fly do to the moose?
- A It jumped all about the moose, biting it many times.
 - B It landed on the moose's foreleg and bit sharply.
 - C It bit the head of the moose.
 - D It jumped on the moose's nose and bit it.
16. What happened to the moose?
- A The moose dashed madly about the banks of the river.
 - B The moose was snorting and blowing water.
 - C The moose was shaking his head and stamping his feet.
 - D The moose was in a frenzy.
17. How can a small fly fight against a strong moose?
- A By biting him continually.
 - C By going into action.
 - B By using the brain to think.
 - D By fighting together with all the animals.

0	13	14	15	16	17
C					

TASK 4

In this section you are going to listen to four people talking about different things.

For questions (18-25) match the statements to the speakers (A-D).

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 21

- D** **0.** Talks about dolls that portray characteristics of China's most popular animals.
- 18. Gives information about a recording device that reproduces sounds on the audio records.
- 19. Shares the way to get information without leaving one's flat.
- 20. Describes the materials used to build the temporary Indian dwellings.
- 21. Shares information about the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games symbols.
- 22. Gives information about traditional symbols of prosperity and harvest.
- 23. Gives information about a global communication system.
- 24. Talks about an invention which resulted from work on two other inventions.
- 25. Talks about nomadic people.

0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
D								

TEST 8**TASK 1****TRACK 22**

In this section you are going to listen to six people talking in different situations. For questions (1 -6) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right. There is always ONE correct answer.

An example (0) has been given.

- 0.** What does Martha think would be better to do in her house first?
 A She's got a big family so she thinks that she would repair her living room first.
 B Her family often have meals at home so there is the need to repair a kitchen and a dining room first.
 C She's got a big family so she thinks that another bathroom would be very useful.
 D All the members in her family like swimming very much so she thinks that she should build a swimming pool next to her house first.
- 1.** What is wrong with the car?
 A It has got a puncture. C It is going over the edge of a cliff.
 B It is going out of control. D Its brake shoes need replacing.
- 2.** Why does the father join his son?
 A He wants to watch the football match.
 B He doesn't remember about the match.
 C The match was scheduled for Wednesday.
 D It's Wednesday and he wants to see the football match.
- 3.** Why can't the person come to the party?
 A He has got another invitation. C He is already going out.
 B He doesn't care. D He is afraid to come.
- 4.** Why can't Nina look after Olha's pet?
 A She doesn't love cats.
 B She is going away for two days.
 C She doesn't want to do it.
 D She is going away for a few days.
- 5.** Where is the passport?
 A She lost it. C She found it in the taxi.
 B She left it in the taxi. D It is at the bottom of her bag.
- 6.** What flowers does this person love most of all?
 A Daisies. C Lilacs.
 B Tulips. D All spring flowers.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C						

TASK 2

You are going to listen to the text about the Brothers Wright.

Your TASK is to decide if the statements (7-12) below are TRUE or FALSE according to what the text says.

Mark your answers with an X in the table on the right.

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 23

- 0.** Wilbur and Orville Wright were two cousins from the heartland of America.
7. The brothers established a bicycle business in Ohio.
8. The brothers' first flying machine was a pilotless 'kite' made of wood.
9. The brothers stopped their business and started building a flying machine.
10. The brothers were the first to discover the ideal wing shape.
11. The Wright brothers designed and built a lightweight gas-powered engine.
12. The Wrights' piloted plane remained in the air 12 seconds and went 120 feet.

	TRUE	FALSE
0.		X
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

TASK 3**TRACK 23**

Listen to the text "The Brothers Wright" again.

For questions (13-17) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) in the boxes on the right.

There is always ONE correct answer. An example (0) has been given.

- 0.** How did the Wrights' bicycle shop differ from others in America?
- A The brothers had a vision as sweeping as the sky.
 - B It was the only shop where the wings were being built.
 - C The bicycle business flourished.
 - D Perfect wheels were built for their bicycles.
13. What helped the brothers accomplish the idea of flight?
- A A flying toy was made of cork and bamboo.
 - B The memory of a faltering flight across their living room stayed with them.
 - C Their father gave them a present.
 - D They were fascinated by the idea of flying at an early age.
14. When did Wilbur become convinced that he could build an aircraft?
- A When the brothers built their first flying machine, a pilotless "kite".
 - B After he read every book and paper on the science of human flight.
 - C By the mid-1890s.
 - D When their father gave them a flying toy made of cork and bamboo.
15. What was the quest in the workroom behind the bike shop?
- A Plotting to defy gravity and conquer the wind.
 - B Finding a force that drove wings.
 - C Finding the technology they needed to pursue their dream.
 - D Discovering how to invent an aircraft.
16. Where did the brothers experiment?
- A In the workroom behind their bike shop.
 - B In their office.
 - C In the fields.
 - D In their own wind tunnel.
17. What did the brothers design and build that hadn't existed before?
- A A wind tunnel to test airfoils and measure how to lift a flying machine into the sky.
 - B A forward elevator to control the pitch of their craft.
 - C A lightweight gas-powered engine.
 - D Effective airplane props.

0	13	14	15	16	17
B					

TASK 4

In this section you are going to listen to a guide talking about some of the world's most fascinating cities from around the globe to visit for vacation.

For questions (18-25) listen, match the statements to the cities and tick A (Amsterdam), M (Melbourne), P (Paris), or S (Sydney).

An example (0) has been given.

TRACK 24

P **0.** This city has a well-known boulevard which links Place de la Concorde with the Arc de Triomphe.

..... 18. This city mixes a flare for groundbreaking architecture, a love of the arts, and high-powered commerce.

..... 19. This city hosts many sports events.

..... 20. A tower is the city's most famous and instantly recognizable landmark.

..... 21. Your trip to this city wouldn't be complete without renting a bicycle.

..... 22. This is the largest city, but not the capital of the country.

..... 23. This is a city of style, of Victorian architecture, of trams, of fashion, food, theatres, art galleries, and leafy gardens.

..... 24. This city is the home to some of the finest art, including the works by the famous Dutch artist Rembrandt.

..... 25. This city is divided by the river into two very distinctive parts.

0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
P								

A Personality

Особа та її характеристика

1. How would your best friend describe you? Do you like it?
Do you agree or not with his / her description and why?
Do you have a nickname, if yes comment on it? Do you give (like) nicknames?
Why (not)? If you were asked to associate yourself with a tree, fruit, animal, flower, colour, etc what would it be and why?
2. Have you got a good memory? How would your life be different if you had an amazingly good/bad memory? What things would be difficult if you lost your memory? Is it possible to improve your memory? How?
3. Discuss the three main qualities that you feel are needed to achieve success in our society. Explain why. Do you have all these qualities, if not what are you going to do to develop them?
4. How important are clothes to you and why? What influences your choice? What do people say about themselves through their choice of clothes?
Is there too much pressure on young people to wear name brands?
5. Speak about all the people who have influenced your development as a person. What did they contribute to your personality? Was their influence always positive? How old were you when their influence was felt?
6. Talk about the ways you choose your friends.
What character traits do you consider as essential ones?
What similarities and differences between you and your friend do you find?
7. What are the characteristics that contribute to the first impression people make? Which are the most important when you meet: a new colleague, a neighbour, a teacher, a girl-friend / boy-friend. Give your reasons.
8. Are you someone who gets stressed easily? What things make you stressed and why? How do you feel when you are stressed?
Who or what do you rely on most in times of need and why?
What are the most effective ways to relax (for you)?
9. Is it always a good thing to take risks?
What type of person do you think you need to be to take risks?
Why do you think some people might not approve of risk-takers?
Do you think it is true that men take more risks than women?

1. Would you rather live by yourself or share a flat (room) being a student? What qualities do you think are important in the person you would choose to share a flat with? What 'house rules' would you make if you were to share a room / flat with someone else?

2. Why is there a movement of people from villages to cities and towns nowadays? Which is the best place to:

a) raise children; b) run business; c) have a rest and why?

3. What problems can people sharing a flat / house have and why?

Give a piece of advice how to resolve and avoid conflicts living together.

4. What is your ideal place in your flat (house)? Why?

If you could change one thing in your flat (house), what would it be and why?

5. You are speaking with an exchange student from the English-speaking country. Your house is for a rent. Tell him / her:

- what kind of house it is;
- what furniture there is;
- where it is located;
- how much it costs to rent.

Give a contact phone number.

6. You are speaking with your friend about a big cleaning of the apartment on the eve of a seasonal holiday. Tell him / her about:

- general household chores;
- how often you do your chores;
- which of them you dislike and why;
- your usual household chores;
- which of them you like and why;

7. You have moved to a new residential area. You used to live in a detached house and now you live in a block of flats on the 11th floor. At the moment you are calling to your friend sharing the first impressions of the life in a new place. Tell him / her what positive things of living in the block of houses are and what negative things you are to overcome.

8. Your granny comes to your tiny two-bedrooms flat for winter time. There is no extra bedroom, but the living-room is big enough to share with you.

How would you change the furniture in the living-room to meet your needs to work on a computer and to listen to music and granny's needs to watch serials and to have a rest?

9. You have moved to a new flat. Tell your classmates how many rooms there are in your flat, how many bedrooms there are there, if there is a dishwasher in your kitchen, if you have your own room or you are to share it with your sister (brother).

10. Your parents are going to buy new furniture for your flat. Tell your parents about your preferences, ask them to buy a beautiful carpet of your favourite colour and an extra table for a computer.
11. There is a famous proverb "An Englishman's house is his castle". What popular saying is used in Ukraine to express the well-known fact? Would you call your house 'a castle'? Why? Why not?

The Description of the Place

Опис місцевості

1. What characterizes life in the city and country?
Would you rather live in the country or in the city and why?
Is your life easier or more difficult than your great-grandparents'? Why (not)?
In what ways living in the past preferable to living in the present?
2. Describe the place where you live. Are there any special features about it?
Are there any landmarks? Are there any sports facilities, places for entertainment? What would you like to change in this place to make the life of its residents better?

Daily Life

Повсякденне життя

1. How important do you think is to give money to those in need? Is it better to give money or teach them skills so that they can help themselves after money is gone? Why? When should we teach and when should we give money? What do you think about celebrities who take part in different charity projects / programmes?
2. What influences young people's buying decisions?
Would you object to buying goods with smart tags? Why or why not?
How do supermarkets / salespeople make us spend more?
Do you prefer shopping at supermarkets or small specialized shops and why?
3. Do you think you have a healthy diet? Why (not)?
What do you consider a healthy diet? What is your attitude to the vegetarians?

4. What are the worst / best meals you have ever had? Talk about the place, country, and occasion. Do you like food from other countries?

What types of food do you like best and why?

5. How do people treat their bodies nowadays?

Do you believe that people take enough exercise? Why (not)? If not, how could they be persuaded to exercise more? What forms of exercise are popular among teenagers and adults nowadays? How do they differ and why?

6. What do you think makes a healthy diet and a healthy lifestyle? Is your diet / lifestyle healthy? In what way? How can an unhealthy diet affect one's appearance? Do you think some people worry too much about their weight and wrinkles? Who and why?

7. In many countries, the way people eat is changing. Why do you think this is happening? What types of foreign foods are popular in our country?

What types of food do you like best and why?

A Person in a Society. Building Relationships with Others

Людина в суспільстві. Стосунки між людьми

1. Have you ever had a friend whose culture, background, talents or qualities were different from yours? Consider how your similarities and differences contributed to your friendship. Did your friendship grow because you were similar or because you were different?

2. What words do you associate with the word "crime" and why?

What would you do if you: a) saw someone mugging an elderly person; b) were on board of a hijacked plane; c) knew someone smuggle pictures.

3. What are you afraid of? (E.g. flying, crowded places, heights, sea waves, blood, spiders, sharks, darkness, etc.) Does this fear affect your life a lot or a little? What can be done to remove that fear? Who usually helps people to control their fears? What do you do to cope with your fear(s)?

4. Would you like to make a film about your life? Why (not)? Which actor would you choose to act as you, your parents, friends and why?

5. What comes to your mind when you see a homeless or an unemployed person and why? What are the differences between homeless or unemployed and wealthy people? What are the main reasons for homelessness. What would you do if you met a homeless person at the door of your house (flat) and why?

6. What makes people commit crimes? Is it possible to prevent or stop it? Why (not)? How can we protect our property? How should teenagers be punished for committing a crime and why?
7. The physically-handicapped persons are discriminated in some, if not all societies. Do you agree? Why (not)? What should be done for them?

Life at Home and at School

Спілкування в сім'ї та школі

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of growing up in a large family? Be ready to discuss the following ideas: sleeping arrangements, discipline and a family budget.
2. What actions or habits are considered rude in our country and why? Do you think it is the same for everyone and for every country? Explain your reaction if someone from another country came to your house for dinner and did something rude without knowing it. What would you do and wouldn't do and why?
3. Do you think everyone should enter an institute or a university? Why (not)? Do you think exams are necessary? Is it a good idea to pay students to do well in the exams? Why (not)?
4. Do you spend a lot of time on the phone? Do you enjoy chatting or are your calls usually short and to the point? Do you ever get annoyed or frustrated when you're making phone calls? What causes it?
5. What can you remember about your first day at school? How did you feel? What did you do? What were your impressions about your teachers and school, new friends? What expectations did you have? Did they come true or not? Why?
6. Do you think that students should be able to choose the subjects that they study at school or do the teachers know what is best? Why? What subjects would you choose if you had such a chance and why?
7. How important is education to help you achieve success? Should parents push their children to achieve a lot or let them go at their own pace? Should education be free and why (not)? Should teachers be paid more? Do you think this would improve education? Why (not)? What can be done to improve the educational system in Ukraine?

8. Speak about any problems faced by schools and pupils nowadays. Would you prefer to study at home and go to school only to take exams and why? Would you prefer to pass your exams orally or in a written form and why? Do you think it is possible to get good education over the Internet?
9. What is difficult about looking after children?
What do you think are the qualities of a good baby-sitter?
How can we make our houses safe for children?
10. How much time do you think parents should spend with their children? Is it easy for a woman to combine a career and family obligations? Do you think women have the same career opportunities as men? Why (not)? Are there any jobs which only men / women can do?
11. In many schools there is a problem of truancy.
What changes should be made to solve this problem?
How should the truants be punished or should they and why?
12. Who do you confide in more - friends or family? Why?
What sorts of things do you enjoy doing with your family, and what sorts of things do you like doing with your friends? Why?
13. How far do you think parents should push their children to succeed in school, in sport or in show business? Did you ever feel under too much pressure? Who was more at fault in the case?

Leisure Time, Hobbies and Interests

Відпочинок, розваги та захоплення

1. How important is it for us to have leisure activities in our lives?
Do you believe that the hobbies we choose to do are a reflection of our character? Why (not)?
2. Which activities are you good at / hopeless at?
When did you start doing these activities? Why do you like them?
Do you do anything creative in your spare time?
How do you understand the word "creativity"?
3. Which internationally famous festival or event would you most / least like to take part in and why? Describe any famous Ukrainian festival.
4. What kind(s) of music you like / hate and why? How does each one make you feel? What effect(s) does music have? What are the traditional Ukrainian musical instruments? In what way are they special?

5. Speak about a hobby you're interested in: a) the qualities you need for the hobby; b) any equipment you need; c) its benefits and drawbacks.
6. What kind of music is most popular among young people in our country? What kind of music do you like best and why? How do you prefer to listen to music and why? What are your favourite pop songs in your language? How do they compare with pop songs in English?
7. What are the traditional arts of Ukraine? Choose one of the traditional arts of Ukraine and describe it. Say what kinds of material is used and what this artcraft means in our culture.
8. What do you think of the national museums? Do you think they serve a purpose to a society? If so, what is that purpose? Should their contents be changed? Why (not)?
9. How important is sport to you and why? Should sports lessons be compulsory at school? Why (not)? What qualities do you think sportsmen and sportswomen need to be successful?
10. Do you enjoy keeping fit? Why (not)? What do you think is the best way to keep fit? Do you think that people have become too lazy nowadays?

Travelling

Подорожі та поїздки

1. Who is the best travel companion for you and why? What would annoy you most about a travel companion and why? How do you resolve conflicts being with friends / strangers? What should a person have, know and avoid being abroad? Why?
2. Speak about some places in your region which are favourable for tourism. Mention what should be done to improve the development of tourism in the region by the officials and citizens.
3. What destinations would you prefer to visit and why? What makes a perfect holiday for you and why? What things can go wrong on holiday and how would you solve your problems? What was your most memorable holiday? Why was it so memorable?
4. Do you think travelling to other planets is really possible? Explain why. Is it right to spend so much money on space research when people on Earth are starving? Explain why.
5. What is the most spectacular place you have ever visited? Describe it. Are there any similar places in our country? Are they developed for tourists to visit?

6. What is the public transport like in your city? Have you ever used public transport in another city / country? In what way is it the same / different?
7. What areas of our country do you think should be developed for tourists to visit? What do you think tourists would be interested in seeing in our country?

At Your Service

Сфера послуг

1. Have you ever gone to the shops to buy anything and not been able to find it? If so, how did you feel and react and why? Why do shops not always have all their usual stock? What should be done to avoid such situations?
2. Is the place you eat food important for you? Why (not)? How often do you eat out and where? Describe one of the most popular and favourable restaurant / cafe in your city. Talk about: the kind and the quality of food; the size and interior; the quality of service; the prices; the general atmosphere; the kind of people who go there; the kind of music (if any) and the customers.
3. "Honesty boxes" have been introduced in the UK. They are for people who want to buy a newspaper at the train stations and other busy areas. Do you think the idea of "honesty boxes" would work in your town, our country? Why (not)?

Learning a Foreign Language

Вивчення іноземної мови

1. What role do the languages play in a society?
What helps the languages spread around the world?
Why has English become an international language of communication?
2. Foreign languages enjoy the greatest popularity in the modern world. What are the reasons? Is there a need for a specific 'artificial' language like Esperanto in the modern world?
3. Your friend is learning English. Give recommendations to him / her on the best ways to develop his / her language skills.
Share your experience about learning English.
What difficulties did you have?
How did you cope with them?

4. Talk about your school English lessons.

What activities do you like most of all?

How do you work at your pronunciation skills?

Do you do any language projects?

5. How would you communicate with someone who didn't speak your language? In what way do someone's clothes, appearance and gestures / body language send a message about a person?

6. Do you have a dilemma in choosing your future profession?

Who may influence your decision?

Where would you be able to apply your knowledge of English?

Literature

Література

1. Do you often read articles or emails on a computer? How far do you think television and the Internet have changed people's reading habits?

Do you think that people will still read books in thirty years' time? Why (not)?

2. What sort of books do you like reading?

How could people be encouraged to buy books and read more?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of e-books?

3. You are the main character of 'Hamlet' by W. Shakespeare at your school theatre. But before you learn what to say, you learn how to fight and not to be injured. Tell about the workshop you participate in on how to be safe in a fight on a stage, and on how to train:

- reaction;
- eye contact;
- expression of a face aggression.

4. You are having a meeting with your favourite British or American writer. You love his piece of literature very much but there is one place you'd like to change, because it is not humanistic. State which place that is and how you suggest changing it for the better.

5. You are at the British Museum library looking for a new writer who spent most of his life abroad telling about Rudyard Kipling as one of those you have already known. You'd like to compare life stories of two writers with alike biography.

6. You are one of the characters of a fairy tale. Remembering the idea that most of the characters reflect the reality, retell the background story that happened in a real life.

7. You are a librarian having a floor at a school meeting encouraging the teens to participate in a project and write a summary of one of the bestsellers of the British or American literature. Inform the audience about the reason the project has been initiated and that the first three best summaries will get a chance to travel to the birthplace of the author.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

the Geographical Position, Nature, Climate, Famous Landmarks and Outstanding People

Країна, мова якої вивчається, її географічні та природні особливості, визначні місця, видатні особистості

1. What kind of climate does the UK have? Does weather have a powerful effect on people (health, intelligence, and feelings)?

What would be your ideal climate and why?

2. While staying in London for a language course you have already had a tour round the capital called 'The Roman London'. At the moment you are talking with your Ukrainian friend on the mobile phone sharing your impressions about:

- three invasions of the Romans into Britain;
- the origin of the name London (Londinium);
- the main bridge that the Romans built over the Thames;
- positive results of the Roman invasions.

3. You are travelling in time. Your trip is to Stonehenge.

It's midsummer night. You are one of the Druids worshipping gods.

Describe the place you are at.

4. Being a reporter for a school TV 'Round the World' programme, you are lucky to travel by a hot air balloon round the UK. Your travelling has started in Cardiff. It's spring time. You are talking about the picturesque landscapes of Wales and England, Scotland and Northern Ireland commenting on the cities, rivers, highlands and lowlands you observe.

5. Your friend doesn't believe in ghost stories connected with the ancient castles of Britain. One day you happen to visit the castle where a ghost of a little boy in white is said to live.

Tell what you will do to make your friend believe in ghost stories.

6. You are at the Jazz Festival in Wales. Jazz singers from all the countries of the UK have arrived to participate in it. The thing your friend doesn't understand is why there are only two flags waving over the Festival Palace: the Red Dragon Flag and the Union Jack. Explain the fact to him / her. Say what you know about these flags.

Environment and Greener Living

Природа та охорона навколишнього середовища

1. Which region in our country is the area of natural beauty?
What are the main tourist destinations in your region? Describe any of them.
2. Are weather forecasts important? Why? How can weather be forecast nowadays? What are some of the problems caused by the weather? Speak about different kinds of natural disasters and what people must or must not do if they witness any natural disaster.
3. We are a part of nature. How do you feel about it?
Speak about different wonders of nature.
4. Comment on the quotation: "Only when the last tree has died and the last river has been poisoned and the last fish has been caught, we will realize that we can't eat money."
5. What problems does rubbish cause and why? What is 'recycling' and what can be recycled? Why is it important to recycle things?
6. How does the weather affect your mood?
Have you ever experienced a severe storm? How did you feel?
What natural disaster are you afraid of and why?
7. How does the accumulation of rubbish pose a threat to our planet?
Should recycling be encouraged in the country and why (not)? In what way?
8. Would you prefer to see an animal in captivity or in its natural habitat?
Why? Which animal do you think leads a happier life? Why?
9. Why do people keep animals as pets? What are the advantages and disadvantages of owning a pet: a) for children; b) for elderly people?
10. What do you think about keeping animals in zoos? Is it wrong to wear fur or leather clothes and why (not)?
What should be done to protect rare species of animals from extinction?

1. Does technology play a big part in your life?

What changes has technology brought to traditional jobs?

Think of some everyday chores that have been made easier by technology.

2. Many things have changed in the last 150 years.

Describe some of the differences between life now and life 150 years ago.

Say whether you would rather live in the present or in the past and why?

3. What does technology bring into our lives: benefits or harm? Give your reasons. Are people in danger of being replaced by robots at work? Give examples. Is technology a luxury or a necessity?

4. Computers are the worst invention of the 20th century.

Do you agree with such a statement and why (not)?

How often do you use a computer? Give the reasons.

5. People are becoming too dependent on computers.

Have you, or has anyone you know, ever been the victim of a computer virus?

Do you think virus writers should be punished? How and why?

6. Give your arguments for and against owning a mobile phone.

Should children use mobile phones at school? Why (not)?

7. Do you think the Internet petitions are a powerful and effective tool or just junk mail? Why? Have you ever signed one? Why (not)?

8. What kinds of non-traditional medicine do you know? What is your attitude to them and why? What experience have you had of either of them?

Which would you prefer to use for the following illnesses / injuries: the flu, a pain in your stomach, a broken arm? Why?

9. What are the pros and cons of the genetic engineering?

If you were a key scientist what would you create? Why and what for?

10. Speak about benefits and drawbacks of: a) the nuclear energy;

b) the cloning; c) rockets; d) artificial insemination.

11. Do you think we rely too much on cars? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this? How much do you think your health depends on cars?

12. Genetic engineering is being developed.

Do you have strong feelings about it? Are you for or against it? Why?

Talk about the moral, practical and economic issues.

13. Do you think there is intelligent life elsewhere in the galaxy? Explain why. If you met a being from another planet, what would you do?

14. Many people think that the Internet threatens the moral upbringing of teenagers.

- Agree or disagree with the statement.
- Say when the Internet may be useful.
- Speak about your or your friend's communication through the Internet.

The World of Modern Professions

Сучасний світ професій

1. Which job would you most / least like to do and why? What is your "dream job" and why? What skills, qualities, and knowledge does it require?

How do you prepare yourself for it? Would you rather work for yourself or work in a company? Why? Is it comfortable to be a leader? Why (not)?

2. What subjects do you think are most important to learn and why?

How is education important in a person's career?

Can a person be successful without a good education and why (not)?

3. What career would you like to pursue when you finish schools? What would you do if your parents objected to your choice of career? What do you think about a testing form of exams? Is it a chance or a failure for a student? Why?

4. Which is more important, money or job satisfaction? Why?

Can money guarantee the best education? Why (not)?

Apart from a salary, how might you encourage people to work better?

5. What do you look for in a job? What would make you resign from a job?

What kind of job do you think is most or least stressful? Why?

6. What job do you think you will be doing in 10 years and why?

What are the most popular jobs among young people in our country?

Explain why. How important is it to like your job. Give reasons.

7. Is everyone imaginative? Which is more important for artists: hard work or inspiration? Why? Are there any techniques which can help us to develop our imagination? Are children more creative than adults? Why (not)?

8. What are the pros and cons of making a lot of money in your teen years?

What do you enjoy spending money on? How do you feel about lending money to your friends and borrowing money from your family or friends?

9. You are an architect. How could modern cities be improved? Why?

Following this theory, does the place where you live need to be improved?

If so, in what way?

10. What are the most common causes of unemployment?

What would you do if one of your parent became unemployed?

The Mass Media and Information Technologies

Засоби масової інформації та інформаційні технології в сучасному світі

1. What is the place of media in our lives?

Do the media reflect a society, or does the society reflect the media?

How can the media influence or shape the society's values?

2. Speak about the similarities and differences in the way news is presented on TV and in the newspapers. Which do you think is more influential: a TV report or newspaper article and why?

Do you rely on TV or newspapers for trustworthy information and why?

3. Do you read a daily newspaper? What is your favourite section and why? Comment on the saying of D. Yandell: "The mass media is a combination of information, entertainment and complete rubbish."

Do you believe everything you read in the news? Why (not)? If you started a magazine / newspaper of your own, what kind of it would it be and why?

4. Do you ever watch old films? Do you have any favourites?

What do you like / dislike about old films and why?

Comment on the following statement: "Television: a blessing or harm?"

5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the following forms of communication: post, email, fax, mobile phones, text messaging?

6. What is your opinion about advertising in the mass media, on TV?

Do you like it? Is it necessary? What advertisements should be banned and why? What commercials annoy, irritate or, maybe, inspire you and why?

What would you advise people who can't stand watching commercials?

7. Do you read any "celebrity" magazines or watch programmes about celebrities? Why (not)? Do you prefer reading or watching programmes?

Why? What do you think are the best and worst things about being famous?

8. Do you think celebrities should get involved in the international politics and economics? Why (not)? Give an example when a celebrity plays an important role in politics or / and economics. Would you be more or less likely to vote for a celebrity than an ordinary politician? Why (not)?

9. What have been the most famous events in our country over the last five / ten years? What about the world? Which do you find most moving and why? Which event would you have been most interested to be present at or take part in and why?

10. Talk about television and radio in Great Britain. Compare them to those in Ukraine. What are the most popular television and radio programmes in Ukraine?

TEST 1

TASK 1 TRACK 01

Dialogue 1.

A: Mum! Do you think I should leave this vase on the shelf or put it somewhere else?

B: I think the windowsill is the best place for it. Put it next to the flowerpot.

Dialogue 2.

A: Why weren't you at school last week, Dan?

B: I had the flu. The doctor said I had to stay in bed for a week.

Dialogue 3.

A: Jane! Would you like to go to the cinema on Sunday?

B: I'd love it. But I have to get ready for a test. Haven't you heard that we are having a test on Monday?

Dialogue 4.

A: What happened to your window, Tom?

B: When I was repairing the roof yesterday, I hit it with a hammer.

Dialogue 5.

A: At our lesson in Zoology we were speaking about sharks. They are extremely interesting creatures. Have you ever seen sharks, Tony? B: I saw them only at an aquarium.

Dialogue 6.

A: Tom, if you need a bike, you can borrow mine. I don't need it today. B: Oh! Thanks! One of my problems has been solved.

TASKS 2, 3 TRACK 02

THE CHRISTMAS TREE

Christmas was a wonderful time in Brooklyn. Holiday feelings were in the air, long before it came. The first hint was seeing Mr Morton going around the schools to teach Christmas carols, the first sure sight was the store windows.

You have to be a child to know how wonderful a store window looks filled with dolls and other toys.

The cold still air was full of pine smells and the smell of tangerines; which appear in the stores only at Christmas time. The mean street was truly wonderful for a little while.

There was a cruel custom in the neighbourhood. It was about the trees still unsold when Christmas Eve midnight approached. If you wait until ten, you might not have to buy a tree, because it would be chunked at you. That was literally true.

At midnight poor people gathered where there were unsold trees. The man threw each tree, starting with the biggest one. If a boy didn't fall down under the weight of the tree, the tree was his. Only the bravest boys and other young men were elected to be hit by a big tree. The others would wait until a tree came up that they could stand against. The little kids waited for the tiny trees.

On Christmas Eve when Francie was ten and Neely was nine, mama let them go down to try to get a tree. Francie had chosen her tree earlier that day. She had to stand near it all afternoon and evening, praying that no one would buy it. To her joy it was still there at midnight.

The man took the tree first. Francie and Neely stood at one end of the lane; and the big man with the big tree - at the other end. The man raised the great arms to throw the tree. When he noticed how tiny the children looked at the end of the short lane, the man hesitated.

"Why don't I just give them a tree, and say 'Merry Christmas', and let them go? What's the tree to me? I can't sell it any more this year and it won't keep until next year. But then all the other people would expect to get trees handed to them, so next year no one would buy a tree from me."

Francie saw the man raise and lower the tree. Something dark and heavy was touching her face. Her brother was standing near her with eyes opened widely.

"Had they won the biggest tree in the neighbourhood?" Some of the boys cried: "Hurray!" and the people clapped. The smiling tree man approached saying, "And now get out of here with your tree! It's my holiday present to you. God bless you! And Merry Christmas!"

After Betty Smith

TASK 4 TRACK 03

Speaker A

I was an accountant at a large firm in the city. I had much work to do. I spent all my time at the computer, even at home. I seldom spent any time with my children because I really had no free time. So I had some problems with my family. I decided to give up my job. We moved to a small cottage in the country. Now I like gardening and my family is much happier because we spend our free time together.

Speaker B

When I was a little girl, I enjoyed making clothes for my dolls. Once I tried to sew a new dress for myself. I was very creative and my dress was really wonderful, so I began to make clothes for my sister and friends. More and more people asked me to make clothes for them. One room in our house I turned into my workshop. Now I employ five people, and I'm happy to have my business.

Speaker C

I used to work as a nurse. It was really a good job but I'm afraid of blood. As I'm good with people and love children, I decided to enter the University and become a teacher. I had to work hard. I attended lectures at the University and had to work at the same time. I was really exhausted. But now I've got a good job and enjoy every minute of it.

Speaker D

I decided to become a singer at the age of four. I took part in different concerts at school. At the age of fifteen I won my first official singing contest. I've already visited many countries and impressed the audience with songs from my new album. People say that I'm beautiful and talented.

TEST 2

TASK 1 TRACK 04

Dialogue 1.

A: Oh! Tall buildings and hundreds of people are everywhere! Do you live here in the city?

B: Yes, I do. I'll never leave it. Life is so interesting here! There are many things to do and you're never bored.

Dialogue 2.

A: Hi, Tony! I haven't seen you for ages! How are you?

B: I'm quite well, thank you. Sport trainings keep me as busy as a bee. I have to train much as I want to become a famous sportsman.

Dialogue 3.

A: I have written a list of things we need to take for our trip. Would you like to have a look?

B: OK, I think we don't have to take so much clothes. I've listened to the weather report; they say it's going to be warm enough.

Dialogue 4.

A: Hello! This is Andrew. May I speak to Ann, please?

B: I'm sorry, Andrew. She is out. Would you like to leave a message for her?

Dialogue 5.

A: I have 'a sweet tooth'. I eat many sweets every day. And what about you?

B: You know, "Tastes differ". I don't like sweets but I often buy an ice cream in the summer and I put sugar in my tea.

Dialogue 6.

A: We are going to write a test in English next week. What kind of tasks do you like better?

B: I like multiple choice TASKs because I can guess the correct answer.

TASKS 2, 3 TRACK 05

THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GREY

It was very peaceful in the artist's studio. The curtains moved gently in the summer wind and when it stirred the trees of the gardens, the heavy scent of the lilac and other flowers came in through the open window.

Lord Henry Wotton was lying in a large chair, smoking a cigarette. He was watching the blue smoke rise to the ceiling. He was also watching his friend Basil Hallward, the artist.

In the centre of the room, clamped to an upright easel, stood the full-length portrait of a young man of extraordinary personal beauty. Basil was standing in front of it, at a little distance away. The painting was nearly finished. A smile of pleasure passed across his face.

Basil and Lord Henry were good friends. They studied at Oxford University together. They were both about thirty years old. Basil worked very hard and was a well-known artist. Lord Henry, who was called Harry by his friends, did not work at all. He was a rich man. He spent his money on expensive food, clothes, and on valuable books and paintings.

Lord Henry pointed towards the painting. "This is your best work, Basil, the best thing you have ever done. You must certainly send it next year to the best gallery in London. Everybody must see it."

"I don't think I shall send it anywhere," Basil answered, tossing his head back in that odd way that used to make his Oxford friends laugh at him. "No, I won't send it anywhere."

Lord Henry elevated his eyebrows and looked at him in amazement through the thin blue wreaths of smoke that curled up in such fanciful whorls from his cigarette.

"Not send it anywhere? My dear fellow, why? Have you got any reasons? What odd chaps you painters are! You'll do anything in the world to gain a reputation. As soon as you have one, you seem to want to throw it away. It is silly of you, for there is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about. A portrait like this would set you far above all the young men in England!"

"I know you will laugh at me, Harry, but I cannot show the picture because it shows too much of me. It is too much like me."

"Nonsense," said Harry. "The picture does not look like you at all. You have black hair and a strong, intelligent face. But you are not beautiful. The young man in the portrait has blond hair and a pale face. And he is beautiful."

"You don't understand me at all, Harry," said Basil. "I don't mean that I look like Dorian Gray. That is his name. I'm an artist. An artist paints pictures of other people. But I believe that an artist shows his feelings in every picture he paints. Each time I paint a picture, I show feelings that are inside me. I don't want people to look at the picture of Dorian Gray because I don't want them to discover my feelings."

After Oscar Wilde

TASK 4 **TRACK 06**

Speaker A

Anyone who is born in a definite country or born to citizens of that country is a citizen. Citizenship has meant different things at different times in history and in different places. Totalitarian states and dictatorships also refer to those they govern as citizens although they may lack the rights and responsibilities associated with citizenship.

Speaker B

A citizen of a constitutional democracy's role differs from the role of a citizen living under an unlimited government. While passive obedience is demanded by unlimited regimes, the citizens of a constitutional democracy are expected to be a critical and participating member of the political community. Criticism of one's government may carry with it the right, and perhaps even the duty, to disobey laws you believe are unjust.

Speaker C

When we talk about the rights of citizenship, it is important to distinguish between civil rights and political rights. Civil rights protect us in our private lives from unfair governmental actions. Political rights that define our status as citizens, allow us to participate in our own governance. You must be a citizen to exercise the rights to vote or serve in the government. Most of us would agree that we also have certain moral obligations as citizens.

Speaker D

To become effective citizens we have to understand civic values that deal with the goals we expect our government to achieve. They are expressed in the founding documents. Civic principles of government enable the society to achieve its civic values. But to help achieve civic values and make civic principles work, individuals need civic skills or abilities. To be effective citizens, we must have knowledge of governmental history and operations. We also must develop our intellectual abilities, for example, analytical skills for problem-solving and communication skills to express our opinions and understand the opinions of others.

TEST3

TASK 1

TRACK 07

Dialogue 1.

A: Hi, Olha! You look so tanned! Did you have a good time at the seaside?

B: No, but I've enjoyed a fabulous journey to Egypt!

A: Oh, really? Now I understand! That's why you didn't answer thousands of my phone calls.

Dialogue 2.

A: Oh, dear! Could you turn down the sound on your tape-recorder? You've been listening to the same song all day!

B: Oh, Mum! It's Rybak's "Fairytale". I like listening to it and singing along with the singer.

A: What kind of singer is he?

B: Don't you know, Mum? He was the first prize winner at the Eurovision-2009 competition.

Dialogue 3.

A: Bob, how about a movie this afternoon?

B: Thanks for the invitation, Dan, but I'm afraid I can't. My sister asked me to feed the parrots and clean their cages.

Dialogue 4.

A: Hi! Nice to see you here in the park, Gilda! Where are you going? Do you like walking?

B: I don't mind walking. I'm looking for my new purse. I lost it yesterday in the park.

Dialogue 5.

A: When the rain falls in the mountains, the river rises.

B: What happens then? Does everybody stay at home all the time?

A: Sometimes we do. But we don't stay at home all the time. Sometimes we use our boats to visit our neighbours.

Dialogue 6.

A: It's Thanksgiving time. Our pumpkin pie looks big and tasty! I don't want to take it for myself, but I know a very poor family and I'd like to give it to them.

B: Good! That's the real Thanksgiving spirit!

TASKS 2,3

TRACK 08

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

Santiago was poor, living in a shack made of tough palm. There was a bed, a table, one chair and a place on the dirty floor for a charcoal cooking fire. Santiago slept on old newspapers that covered the springs of the bed; he rolled up his trousers to make a pillow. Santiago was a widower and had lived all alone for many years. He had a devoted friend - the boy Manolin; at the request of his parents Santiago was to teach the boy the craft of fishing.

The boy loved the old man for his kind heart, his devotion to the sea, and his skills. The old fisherman told him many stories; the boy was sure that Santiago knew everything.

Manolin was like a son to Santiago. He took care of the old man's food and belongings. The old man was glad to pass on his experience to Manolin. He looked forward to going to sea with the boy. They would help each other fish.

Santiago was thin and gaunt with deep wrinkles at the back of his strong neck. Everything about him was old except his eyes. They were the same colour as the sea; and were cheerful and undefeated. His shoulders were still powerful.

Santiago told Manolin that he was a strange old man. He knew many tricks of the ocean and its inhabitants. He was firm and patient although he had gone eighty-four days without taking a fish. That's why Manolin's parents sent the boy to another fisherman to learn about fishing.

Now it was September - the month of the great fish. The old man was going out to fish alone. Santiago prayed automatically. All his life had been in a preparation for his battle with the big fish, the marlin. He knew he had been born for this and it was time to prove it.

It was noon when Santiago hooked one of the biggest marlins. The strong man had met a strong fish at last. "Fish," he said, "I love you and respect you very much. But I will kill you before this day ends." The fish had his mouth shut tightly on the wire while he moved away slowly. Santiago held the line against his back and watched its slant in the water, the skiff moved steadily to the northwest.

Then he looked behind him and saw that no land was visible. The fish never changed its course and the old man followed it in his skiff all through the night. He began to pity the great fish that he had hooked. "He is wonderful and strange and who knows how old he is," he thought. "I have never had such a strong fish and certainly, not one who acted so strangely."

The fish was two feet longer than the skiff. The battle was a difficult one and full of danger. The old man tried to rest a little but he was given no chance to do so. He was pulled tight to the bow and he could not move. The sun was rising for the third time since he had put to sea. The fish started to circle. The old man was on the safe side of the boat. At last the fish came alive and rose high out of the water showing all his great length, power and beauty. He seemed to hang in the air above the old man in the skiff. When it fell into the water with a crash, it sent spray over the old man and over the entire skiff.

Santiago had conquered the marlin, but the battle with the sea had not been ended. Deep down in the water as a dark cloud of blood settled and dispersed, sharks caught the scent and came up to the surface of the blue water. They were swimming on the course of the skiff and the fish. Santiago killed the first, strongest and fastest shark, but it took his harpoon and rope. Still the old man did not give up the fight. He said to himself, "Man is not made for defeat; man can be destroyed, but not defeated." He fought the sharks to the very end. Though the sharks had eaten the marlin and nothing was left but the backbone, the old man morally won the battle. He showed what man can do and what man can endure.

After Ernest Hemingway

TASK 4 TRACK 09

Speaker A

On Earth there are many different environments in which life can exist. The biosphere is Earth's thin shell of life, which extends from the deep ocean to the tops of the highest mountains. In this 12-mile band all life exists. Within the biosphere there are many different kinds of ecosystems. A pine forest is an ecosystem. A desert is an ecosystem. Even a vast freshwater lake is an ecosystem. Within each of these ecosystems there are subsystems which support their own unique populations of living beings.

Speaker B

Surviving on Earth requires a complex set of interactions between an organism and its environment. Every individual organism is a part of that system. Each event that occurs between organisms is an interaction that changes the system. A single tree may not seem important. But a living tree is host to hundreds and perhaps thousands of living beings, from birds that nest in its branches to small plants that grow in its bark. When the tree dies, decomposers such as fungi, termites, and bacteria make homes in the tree. Without that tree each organism would need to find a different home. While a tree is a part of a system, it also shelters a unique system of its own.

Speaker C

The environment is made up of matter and energy with which living organisms interact, that is both abiotic factors and biotic factors. Abiotic factors are nonliving factors such as rainfall, oxygen, and other elements necessary for life. Biotic factors include all living organisms in the environment and the organisms' effects on the environment. The environment is an extremely important part of any ecosystem. Any change in the environment also changes the ecosystem.

Speaker D

Pond ecosystems change constantly. Soil, leaves, and other matter is carried to a pond, slowly filling it. As a pond becomes more shallow, cattails and plants that grow only in shallow water grow closer to the centre of the pond. The plants deposit more biotic material in the water, and making it even more shallow. The environment of the pond is changed by both abiotic (streams and runoff) water and biotic factors (cattails and plants). When the environment is altered, different plants and animals begin to live around where the pond once was. Over a long period of time the pond may fill in completely or may become a marsh that is host to many organisms. A marsh may become dry enough to allow trees to grow. After this process, lasting hundreds or thousands of years, rabbits, shrubs, and trees will be living on the site that once was a home for fish and frogs.

TEST 4

TASK 1 TRACK 10

Dialogue 1.

A: Will you give me some water, please? I'm thirsty. It's so hot in the room.

B: Oh, with pleasure, Ann! Here is a cup of water and some ice cream with fruit. Help yourself, please!

Dialogue 2.

A: In Britain there are two main types of newspaper, which are called broadsheets and tabloids.

B: But what is the difference between them?

A: It depends on their size and content. Broadsheets are larger and contain news reports and comments. Tabloids are generally smaller and characterized by sensational stories about football, pop stars, and the Royal Family.

Dialogue 3.

A: Is that you, Dan? It's so dark in the room. I can't see anything! Will you help me?

B: Wait a minute, Tom! I'm looking for a lantern to use instead of a lamp.

Dialogue 4.

A: It's too bad I couldn't come to our annual school holiday last week! How was it this year?

B: The same as always. Nothing special. Many girls had new clothes which I think their parents bought just for the occasion.

Dialogue 5.

A: Tommy! I'm so hungry! What about you? I'll try to cook something quickly!

B: Oh, no! Just get some sandwiches. I'm as hungry as a wolf.

Dialogue 6.

A: Mum! Here is your favourite magazine and a postcard for Jane!

B: Oh, thank you. Will you put it on a sofa? I'm too busy now, and Jane is in the garden.

TASKS 2, 3 TRACK 11

THE SUMMER OF THE FALCON

"I'm in my teens now, thirteen. And I feel differently about some things," June thought; "I must sit nicely now, not hunched over. And I must speak in a low voice, not scream, and..." She could hear her mother's voice telling her the new rules about how to behave, not like a child any longer, but like a woman. The only thing that made this bearable was the knowledge that her brothers had been given a 'growing-up' lecture by her father, that most of her friends had begun to 'learn the rules'. But to June the rules seemed unreal -and unfair.

She saw her cousin Roger running. He seemed so free as he ran. Boys were lucky; they could do what they wanted. They also got the exciting things to do. Girls only got the dull chores.

And then mother called her. June could see a yellow dress through the bushes as the voice came from the back porch, "Juunieee!" She called again, "Juunieee!"

Then came a louder call - her brother Don. "June, where are you? We have something for you!"

June ran towards the house. The family was gathered on the porch. There were her brothers, Don and Charles, and her cousins, Jim and Rod; Uncle Paul and Aunt Helen, her mother and her father - all looking at something in a basket. June slowed to a walk and crossed her fingers. She had been promised a pet this summer and her family was smiling as if this was the moment. She whispered, "Oh, please, let it be alive and young."

There was a small falcon in the basket.

She lifted the screaming bird to her cheek. The falcon was afraid; and he clung tighter and tighter. June held it close, because she knew that all young life was scared and unsure. Don gently wrapped his palm around its feet, and presented her with the bird.

"Here is a lady's falcon, for a lady," he said.

She again took the screaming baby of the wild in her hands. The bird stopped fighting and it chirped softly. June placed him deep in the basket; but when she released him, he shot out a blue foot, broke the skin of her hand, and screamed in rage.

"Angry King Alexander," she said. "His name has to be Zander."

Her brother Charles smiled in approval. "Soon we'll begin his training. Training a falcon is hard."

Her father raised one eyebrow as he looked into the basket. At times his strict rules made June sad. She could not always obey them. Now she tried not to hear him. "June, you must take daily care of that bird. If you are not going to take care of it, let it go."

As June lifted the dusty bird again, she felt big and strong. She studied the falcon in wonderment. He was beautiful and alive... and hers! He was the first thing she had ever owned completely; she had a sense of wealth and richness.

Slowly the porch cleared, the excitement died down, and June was alone with her bird. She whispered to the bird, "Dear falcon Zander, you have been taken from your mother, from the freedom of the open sky, the wind, and the clouds... but I shall replace them all with my love." She patted him. He bit her finger. It hurt, for the beak was powerful, but she only smiled. "You're going to have to learn the rules, little fellow. When you've learned them, then I can let you play free." She held the falcon close. "They've told me a million times that when all the rules are learned and have become habits, freedom begins. So you'll have to learn the rules, too."

After Jean Craighead George

TASK 4 TRACK 12

Speaker A

Once I lived in a magnificent hotel. It was quite different from all the other hotels in the city. Each room had its own individual theme. I lived in a space room. The chairs looked like satellites. Even the bathroom had been carefully decorated to give it a fun and unique atmosphere.

Speaker B

When we moved to a new house, it was really hard to redecorate each room. My wife wanted to live somehow special and out of the ordinary. Therefore our house was reconstructed like a giant mushroom with large windows. All the chairs inside the house are soft and look like big apples. Our lamps look like big lanterns.

Speaker C

There was a dream in my mind some years ago - to build a house and we did it. My ideal house was a castle. That's why we decided to build a house so that my family could have exactly the home we wanted. We built our house in a garden. The house is made of brick walls and it has a pitched roof. It's got wonderful wooden stairs up to the front door. Though the house looks like a castle it has all modern luxuries.

Speaker D

Once I visited to a museum in Pyrohovo. I learned much about the history of my native country. The thing that struck me most was the dwellings where people had lived hundreds of years ago. All were huts with thatched roofs; one or two had wooden stairs to the front door. I think they were not very comfortable because there was not enough space inside.

TEST 5

TASK 1 TRACK 13

Dialogue 1.

A: What did you do during the weekend?

B: I went to see a ballet with my friend. We went to the National Opera House.

A: What was on?

B: "Swan Lake". It was fantastic!

A: You were lucky to get the tickets, weren't you?

B: My friend had them booked in advance. I enjoyed every minute of the show.

A: Really? What was so good about the ballet?

B: Everything. The music was wonderful, the dancers were awesome.

A: I envy you.

B: You should join us next time.

A: I'd love to.

Dialogue 2.

A: Oh, it's getting dark. We are in a strange town and without a place to stay.

B: I've got an address of my friend's hostel. But I am not quite sure if I have it with me. I don't find it among the things in my pocket.

A: Let me help you. Get all the stuff out of your rucksack!

B: I don't think it's a good idea.

A: It is! I know for sure that the thing that we're seeking always appears at the bottom.

B: Really?

A: Aha! Great! Isn't this what we were looking for?

B: Yes, exactly! How did you know?!

A: I guessed!

Dialogue 3.

A: How many Englishmen are here?

B: There are about a hundred and fifty.

A: It's spring, so they must plant corn and vegetables in the fields. Are they doing that?

B: Yes, father. But the English aren't very good at it. This is a new country and they don't understand planting crops here.

A: But they must have corn! They need food for winter, because we can't give them our corn every year! We also kill animals, birds and fish for our food. The English must learn to do that too!

B: They are learning, father.

(Taken from Pocahontas by Tim Vicary)

Dialogue 4.

A: Well! Are you going to buy the portrait?

B: How much is it?

A: Why do you quibble about it? It's only seventy-five copecks.

B: No, I don't think it's worth that much.

A: How much will you give me?

B: Twenty copecks.

A: What a price! Why, even the frame couldn't be bought for that! Perhaps you will return and buy it tomorrow... Sir, sir, come back! Add another ten copecks... All right, take it! I'll take twenty copecks for it. The only reason I sell it at that price is because you are my first customer today.

(Taken from The Portrait after Nikolai Gogol)

Dialogue 5.

A: ...What about the horses?

B: Horses will have to be rounded up, some of them anyway. They'll winter out all right, but we need to work the ponies.

A: You mean - ride out there and hunt through all that country and drive them on back to the ranch?

B: Uh-huh.

A: I tell you there's no business like the cow business to make a man healthy and active. There isn't a job that'll keep you more in the open air.

(Taken from The Whitemud River Dance by Wallace Stegner)

Dialogue 6.

A: Hello, dear, what a surprise! Didn't you go to London?

B: I was going and then I slipped, and broke my leg on the way to the taxi.

A: Poor luck for you!

B: Everything went wrong: and instead of taking me to the airport the taxi took me to the hospital.

TASKS 2, 3 TRACK 14

FACE PAINTING

The Indians painted their faces and bodies for many reasons. They painted their bodies with designs to protect them before they went to war. They painted their faces to be more attractive, just as women do today. They used paint to protect their skin from the sun and wind, just as we use the sunscreen today. Paint also kept flies, mosquitoes, and other annoying insects away, just like insect repellent. Sometimes people painted their faces to show that they belonged to a club or society. Faces were painted for ceremonies and to mourn someone who died.

The Indians made paints from certain clays, charcoal, berries, and moss that they ground up. They used stones to grind the materials into powder, and mixed the powder with animal fat.

A good sunscreen was made by rubbing buffalo fat on the face, spreading powdered paint over it, and rubbing it in.

Men in an Omaha war party painted their faces with streaks running down from their eyes to show that they were crying for the success of their expedition.

Pawnee scouts painted themselves white to symbolize the wolf, whose power was thought to be of great help when scouting.

A Sioux would show others he wanted to be left alone or had fallen in love by painting his face black and then using his fingernails to scrape a zigzag line from his hairline to his chin.

The Sioux women who wanted to be beautiful would paint a red streak from ear to ear across their face and add a red streak of paint down the part in their hair.

When an Arikara girl was in love, she painted her cheeks with dots.

The colour of paint meant certain things. Most of the tribes used colours to mean these things: black - death; red - power and life; blue - sky; yellow - joy and victory; white - peace.

TASK 4 TRACK 15

Speaker A

Like all countries in the southern hemisphere, Australia's seasons follow this sequence: summer is December, January and February, autumn is March, April, and May, winter is June, July and August, and spring is September, October and November. This means that Australian Christmas takes place at the height of summer. It also means that the mid-year break for students happens in winter. The end of year break is commonly known as the 'summer holidays' or the 'Christmas holidays'.

Speaker B

Because Australia is such a large country; the weather varies significantly in different parts of the continent. In Australia one can sunbathe on the beaches in summer, or knock snow off boots after a day of skiing, or sweat because the humidity builds at the beginning of the wet season, or wait at the bus stop in pouring rain.

Speaker C

I live in the northern part of Western Australia; that is a tropical region. The Northern Territory and Queensland are also tropical. The weather in the wet season lasts about six months (summer and spring), which is December through March. It is hotter than the dry season, with temperatures between 30 and 50 degrees Celsius. The high humidity during the wet season is caused by the large amounts of water in the air. In the wet season, frequent rains cause flooding.

Speaker D

The dry season lasts about six months (in autumn and winter), usually between May and October). Temperatures are lower and the skies are generally clear during the dry season. The average temperature is around 20 degrees Celsius. I love this time of the year. I can't stand the 'build up' or the humid time between the wet and dry seasons, which usually lasts for three or four months. Things become quite tense during the 'build up' as people sit and swelter in the humidity while waiting and hoping for the first rains. The humidity continues day and night with no respite, so when the rains finally do come, everyone enjoys the cooling relief.

TEST 6

TASK 1 TRACK 16

Dialogue 1.

A: Good morning, Madam!

B: Good morning!

A: May I see your passport, please.

B: Yes, of course.

A: Thank you. Could you tell me the number of your arrival flight, Mrs Brown?

B: Yes, British Airways flight #BA31 from Dallas.

A: I see. May I ask how long will you be staying in Ukraine, Missus?

B: Two weeks.

A: Do you have a return flight?

B: Yes, I do. It's on the 17th of October. Would you like to see the ticket?

A: No, that's OK. Can you tell me, what the purpose of your visit is?

B: Yes, I'm visiting my daughter. She works for Peace Corps, Ukraine.

Dialogue 2.

A: Hi, Dan! Have you got any plans for tonight? Let's go to the cinema! "The Matrix" is playing.

B: It's such a rainy day! I don't want to get wet.

A: Do you think it's going to rain cats and dogs the whole night?

B: You never know. Even if the weather changes I wouldn't go. I've seen this film on a DVD.

Dialogue 3.

A: Mosh, you spoiled dad's banana bread! Birthday candles are supposed to be blown out, not drowned by water.

B: It'll be all right, Carlos. We'll just give it time to dry. I'm sure the bread will still taste delicious.

A: I'm sorry Mosh ruined our surprise, Mum.

B: Mosh provided a bigger surprise!

Dialogue 4.

A: How did you learn about the job?

B: I saw your advert in the local newspaper.

A: Have you worked in a shop before?

B: Yes, I have. I used to help out at my mum's shop for two years.

A: Right. What did you do there?

B: Everything! I served customers, cleaned and stacked shelves. It was a part-time job.

A: I see. Why do you think you are the right person for this job?

B: Because I'm a hard-working person and I enjoy working with people.

Dialogue 5.

A: Why don't I help you cook something, Mum?

B: That sounds nice, dear. What will we cook? Anything special?

A: Let's do our favourite.

B: Do you mean pancakes?

A: Yes, sure.

B: OK. You've persuaded me. Could you, please, bring me flour from the upper shelf of the cupboard?

A: Yes, Mum. But we haven't got any milk in the fridge.

B: Would you mind going to the shop? A: I have to.

B: So, please, buy some salt as well, and I'll prepare the other ingredients.

Dialogue 6.

A: So when can I speak to Mr Johnson, please?

B: If you try again at about half past two, he'll be back from his lunch by that time.

A: I don't think it's convenient for me. Could you ask him to call me at five, please?

B: Sure. Tell me your telephone number. Mr Johnson will definitely give you a call back at 5.

TASKS 2, 3 TRACK 17

GLOBAL WARMING OR GLOBAL COOLING?

In recent years scientists have noted that the average temperature of the earth has been increasing. The general conclusion is that men have been the cause of this global warming, primarily due to burning fossil fuel, and emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

It's clear that, on average, global temperatures have been rising. What hasn't been scientifically prove is that man is responsible for the increased temperatures.

Of course, the earth has always had gradual fluctuations in temperature. Illustrating this point, anecdotal evidences show: China had its coldest winter in 100 years, Baghdad saw a first snow in recorded history, and North America has the most snow cover in 50 years. (Wisconsin was the highest since record-keeping began.) Antarctic sea ice is at record levels, and record cold temperatures are found in Minnesota, Texas, Florida, Mexico, Australia, Iran, Greece, South Africa, Greenland, Argentina, and Chile.

But now, the evidence has been supplanted by hard scientific facts. All major global temperature tracking agencies have released updated data, showing that over the past year, global temperatures have dropped dramatically... The cooling ranges from 0.65 °C up to 0.75 °C - a value large enough to wipe out most of the warming recorded over the past 100 years. All in one year's time! It's the single fastest temperature change ever recorded, either up or down. This is interesting, but many will point out that a one year record does not make a trend.

Global warming (or is it global cooling?) has become a hugely contentious issue that has engulfed politics, science, the world economy and efforts to equalize business opportunities for developing nations.

Regardless of the temperature changes, we all need to take care of our planet.

TASK 4 TRACK 18

Speaker A

An igloo or "snow house" is a shelter constructed from blocks of ice. It's generally in the form of a dome. Although igloos are mainly associated with the Inuit people of Canada's Arctic region, they are also part of the Canadian identity. After all, even putting aside the occasional jokes about Canadians living in igloos, many children around the country have at some point tried making their own igloo-like structures in winter.

Speaker B

The igloo is renowned for its spiral dome and ability to protect those inside from the cold. The blocks are cut diagonally with a snow knife or rip saw, and gently slope inward toward the top of the roof. A well-built igloo with a soapstone lamp could bring the temperature up to around 0 °C when it's -40 °C outside. Add a little body heat to the equation and people are perfectly comfortable.

Speaker C

The igloo is a quintessential home of the Inuit for a millennia. Igloos are instantly recognizable throughout the world. They are one of the necessities of life in the North without which a whole race of people would not have survived. The igloo is a true icon of the North.

Speaker D

An igloo provides shelter in an environment using no non-renewable resources. It is a model for the world in the days of global warming. It is an example of how to live without using too much of the world resources. Ironically, Northern people were among the first to alert the world about the dangers of global warming.

TEST 7

TASK 1 TRACK 19

Dialogue 1.

A: Wow! I think this newspaper is amazing!

B: Cool! Hey, look here!

A: What?

B: There's a spelling mistake!

A: Oh, no!

Dialogue 2.

A: Sssh! My younger brother is sleeping!

B: Sorry! But why is he in bed so early?

A: They had a picnic in the forest, and he is very tired.

B: What a lucky guy!

Dialogue 3.

A: Look! He is trying to kick the ball!

B: Hurray! A goal!

A: Oh, no! The team has lost the game! He's missed the goal!

Dialogue 4.

A: Ugh! I don't like this dark shed. It's cold and wet here.

B: Ahhhh!

A: I heard a noise.

B: Me too. What?

A: Let's go out! Ghosts!!!

B: Stop frightening me, Alex! There's a big hole in the roof and it's rainy and windy outside.

Dialogue 5.

A: Hi! I know that you've found a new job.

B: I have. Now I must get a letter of recommendation from my previous boss.

A: When are you starting work?

B: I am beginning in a fortnight.

Dialogue 6.

A: What a wonderful place! I love to be on a tropical island.

B: It's really sunny and warm.

A: Look at the sea! It's beautiful! Come in! The water's very warm!

B: Oh, no! A shark!

A: Where?

B: There!

A: That can't be! R-u-u-u-n!

HOW THE FLY SAVED THE RIVER

Many, many years ago when the world was new, there was a beautiful river. Fish in great numbers lived in this river, the water was so pure and sweet that all animals came there to drink.

A giant moose heard about the river and he too came to drink. But he was so big and drank so much that soon the water began to sink lower and lower. The beavers were worried because the water around their lodges was disappearing and soon their homes would be destroyed. The muskrats were worried, too. What would they do if the water vanished? Of course, the fish were very worried. Animals could live on land if the water dried up, but they surely could not.

All the animals tried to think of a way to drive the moose from the river, but he was so big that they were too afraid. Even the bear was afraid of him.

At last the fly said he would try to drive the moose away. All the animals laughed and jeered. How could a tiny fly frighten a giant moose? The fly said nothing, but that day, as soon as the moose appeared, he went into action.

He landed on the moose's foreleg and bit sharply. The moose stamped his foot harder, and each time he stamped, the ground sank and the water rushed in to fill the gap. The fly jumped about over the moose, biting and biting and biting until the moose was in a frenzy. The moose dashed madly about the banks of the river, shaking his head, stamping his feet, snorting and blowing, but he couldn't get rid of that pesky fly. At last the moose fled from the river, and didn't come back.

The fly was very proud of his achievement and boasted to the other animals, "Even the small can fight the strong if they use their brains to think."

Ojibway Legend

TASK 4 TRACK 21

Speaker A

The harsh environment of Nevada forced the Indian inhabitants to utilize every resource available. Despite these limitations, the Indians developed a rich material culture that enabled them to sustain life and their culture. Nevada Indians lived a nomadic life as they searched for seasonal foods and resources. Most tribes or bands erected temporary dwellings of easily found materials, often conical huts constructed with a pole frame covered with bark, leaves, brush, or woven mats. Many bands also lived in convenient caves.

Speaker B

The Internet is a phenomenon of the 20th century. It is becoming more and more popular among people of different ages and social standings. The Internet is very convenient: a person can get a lot of information without leaving his / her apartment. The Internet is a global communication system. With its help a person can find friends who share interests and tastes in any part of the world. I think that the Internet is a kind of mass media for the future. I use the Internet very often. As for me it is the most convenient way of getting information.

Speaker C

Reading about inventions and inventors I've learned that a phonograph is a device that reproduces sounds that have been recorded on audio records. Phonographs are also called record players. Until the mid-1980s, they were the most common device for listening to music and other sound recordings. The phonograph was developed as a result of Thomas Edison's work on two other inventions, the telegraph and the telephone. The machine had two diaphragm-and-needle units, one for recording and one for playback. Edison immediately tested the machine by speaking the nursery rhyme into the mouthpiece, "Mary had a little lamb." To his amazement, the machine played his words back to him.

Speaker D

Like the Five Olympic Rings from which they drew their colour and inspiration, the Five Friendlies served as the Official Mascots of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. They carried a message of friendship, and peace and blessings from China, to children all over the world. The Five Friendlies also embodied the natural characteristics of four China's most popular animals - the Fish, the Panda, the Tibetan Antelope, the Swallow, and the Olympic Flame. Each of the Friendlies has a rhyming two-syllable name - a traditional way of expressing affection for children in China. When you put their names together they said, "Welcome to Beijing!" Those words reflected the mission of the Five Friendlies as young ambassadors for the Olympic Games.

TEST 8

TASK 1 TRACK 22

Dialogue 1.

A: Is anything wrong with the car, Alex?

B: I think it's the brakes!

A: What's wrong with them?

B: I'm checking them right now. Oh, no! The brake shoes need replacing!

A: Can you do anything about it now?

B: No, I'm sorry I can't!

Dialogue 2.

A: Dad! The match is starting!

B: What match?

A: Don't you remember? It's Wednesday today.

B: Oh, my god! I'm coming.

Dialogue 3.

A: Can you come to a party on Saturday?

B: Oh, I'm sorry! I'm already going out, I am afraid.

A: Never mind!

B: Thanks for the invitation.

Dialogue 4.

A: Hi! It's Olha here. Could you do me a favour?

B: Yes, sure. But what?

A: Could you look after my cat next week? I have to go away.

B: I'm terribly sorry, Olha, but I can't. I'd love to, you know I adore cats, but I'm going away myself for a few days.

Dialogue 5.

A: Oh, no! I've lost my passport.

B: Well, you could have left it in the taxi.

A: That can't be! Oh, thank goodness! Here it is at the bottom of my bag.

Dialogue 6.

A: I've brought you some flowers. I hope you like daisies.

B: Oh, how kind of you but you shouldn't have done that. I love tulips, lilacs and all spring flowers, but daisies are my favourite.

A: I thought they might be your favourite.

THE BROTHERS WRIGHT

Wilbur and Orville Wright were two brothers from the heartland of America with a vision as sweeping as the sky and a practicality as down-to-earth as the Wright Cycle Co. the bicycle business they founded in Dayton, Ohio, in 1892. But while there were countless bicycle shops in turn-of-the-century America, only one had wings as well as wheels. It was theirs. When the Wright brothers finally realized their vision of powered human flight in 1903, they made the world a forever smaller place. The brothers imagined the future. The amazing creativity of these two pioneers changed our world.

The Wright brothers were fascinated by the idea of flight from an early age. In 1878 their father, a bishop in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, gave them a flying toy made of cork and bamboo. It had a paper body and was powered by rubber bands. The young boys soon broke the fragile toy, but the memory of its faltering flight across their living room stayed with them. By the mid-1890s Wilbur was reading every book and paper he could find on the still earthbound science of human flight. Four years before they made history at Kitty Hawk, the brothers built their first, scaled-down flying machine - a pilotless 'kite' with a 5-foot wingspan, made of wood, wire and cloth. Based on the experiment, Wilbur became convinced that he could build an aircraft that would be "capable of sustaining a man".

While the brothers' bicycle business paid the bills, it was Wilbur's abiding dream of building a full-size flying machine that inspired their work. For many years he said that he had been "afflicted with the belief that flight is possible". That obsession was a lonely quest for the brothers in the workroom behind their bike shop, plotting to defy gravity and conquer the wind. Yet that obsessive kind of world-changing belief is a force that drives one to solve a problem, to find the breakthrough. It's a force that drives one to bet everything on a fragile or new idea. It's the force that led the Wright brothers to invent, each of the technologies they needed to pursue their dream.

When published aeronautical data turned out to be unreliable, the Wright brothers built their own wind tunnel to test airfoils and measure a flying machine's lift. They were the first to discover that a long, narrow wing shape was the ideal architecture of flight. They figured out how to move the vehicle freely, not just across land, but up and down on a cushion of air. They built a forward elevator to control the pitch of their craft as it nosed up and down. Recognizing that a propeller isn't like a ship's screw, but becomes a rotating wing, they used the data from their wind-tunnel experiments to design the first effective airplane props. When they discovered that a lightweight gas-powered engine did not exist, they decided to design and build their own.

The brothers' first successful, controlled flight was made at Kill Devil Hills, near Kitty Hawks, North Carolina on December 17th, 1903. Piloted by Orville, the plane stayed in the air for 12 seconds and travelled 120 feet.

Amsterdam

A confident mix of old and new, Amsterdam, capital city of The Netherlands, features beautiful 17th- and 18th-century buildings and boasts some of world-class museums, most notably the Van Gogh Museum, and the Rijksmuseum, home to some of the world's finest art, including those by the famous Dutch artist Rembrandt. Nightlife in Amsterdam is as mixed as the city itself, with something for everyone to enjoy. A trip to Amsterdam would not be complete without renting a bicycle (Holland has more bicycles than residents), or cruising down the canals by boat.

Melbourne

Multicultural Melbourne is the second largest city in Australia behind Sydney. Located on the Yarra River in the mouth of Port Phillip Bay, Melbourne is a city of style, of Victorian architecture, of trams, of fashion, food, theatres, art galleries, and leafy gardens. It is a sport-mad city, which hosts events such as the Australian Tennis Open, the Australian Formula One Grand Prix, and the premier horse race, the race that 'stops a nation,' the Melbourne Cup. The "Great Ocean Road" is a popular drive for tourists and locals alike; acknowledged as one of the world's most spectacular coastal drives where visitors can view the spectacular site of the Twelve Apostles.

Paris

Paris is the economic, artistic, historic, and cultural capital of France. It is also deeply traditional, almost village-like and in parts, a dilapidated metropolis which houses around 2 million people. The River Seine bisects the city, the Right Bank is home to the grand boulevards and most monumental buildings, many dating from Haussmann's 19th-century redevelopment. The Left Bank has a noticeably different feel; it has an atmosphere of Bohemian, dissident, intellectual connotations and the best bars and restaurants in Paris. The Eiffel Tower is the most famous and instantly recognizable landmark in Paris. The Champs-Elysees is the city's most well-known boulevard. Elegant and broad, it links Place de la Concorde with the Arc de Triomphe.

Sydney

Many visitors would be surprised to find that Sydney, Australia's largest city, is not the capital. Built on the shores of the stunning Port Jackson, Sydney is one of the world's landmark cities, as well as Australia's oldest city. Sydney, the nation's premier metropolis, mixes a flare for groundbreaking architecture, a love of the arts and high-powered commerce. Every visitor must include the Harbour Bridge, the Opera House, Centrepont Tower, The Rocks, Bondi Beach, Olympic Park 'Homebush' better known as the site of the 2000 Olympic Games, and Darling Harbour.

After Chloe Lim

TEST 1 TASK 1 0C; 1B; 2B; 3B; 4C; 5B; 6D.
TASK 2 0F; 7T; 8T; 9F; 10F; 11T; 12T.
TASK 3 0D; 13C; 14B; 15D; 16B; 17D.
TASK 4 0C; 18A; 19C; 20B; 21A; 22D; 23C; 24D; 25C.

TEST 2 TASK 1 0C; 1B; 2A; 3C; 4B; 5C; 6B.
TASK 2 0T; 7T; 8F; 9T; 10F; 11F; 12T.
TASK 3 0C; 13D; 14B; 15A; 16A; 17C.
TASK 4 0B; 18D; 19B; 20B; 21D; 22C; 23A; 24C; 25A.

TEST 3 TASK 1 0C; 1C; 2B; 3B; 4B; 5D; 6C.
TASK 2 0T; 7F; 8T; 9T; 10F; 11T; 12F.
TASK 3 0C; 13A; 14C; 15D; 16B; 17D.
TASK 4 0C; 18D; 19B; 20D; 21B; 22A; 23C; 24A; 25C.

TEST 4 TASK 1 0C; 1A; 2A; 3D; 4C; 5A; 6C.
TASK 2 0T; 7T; 8F; 9T; 10F; 11T; 12F.
TASK 3 0C; 13B; 14C; 15B; 16D; 17C.
TASK 4 0A; 18D; 19B; 20B; 21A; 22C; 23D; 24C; 25A.

TEST 5 TASK 1 0C; 1D; 2D; 3C; 4B; 5D; 6C.
TASK 2 0F; 7T; 8T; 9T; 10F; 11T; 12T.
TASK 3 0A; 13D; 14B; 15C; 16A; 17D.
TASK 4 0A; 18C; 19A; 20B; 21C; 22D; 23B; 24A; 25D.

TEST 6 TASK 1 0C; 1A; 2D; 3D; 4C; 5D; 6C.
TASK 2 0F; 7F; 8T; 9T; 10F; 11F; 12T.
TASK 3 0B; 13D; 14D; 15C; 16A; 17A.
TASK 4 0D; 18B; 19C; 20A; 21D; 22B; 23D; 24A; 25C.

TEST 7 TASK 1 0C; 1B; 2B; 3C; 4B; 5D; 6C.
TASK 2 0T; 7F; 8T; 9F; 10T; 11F; 12T.
TASK 3 0C; 13B; 14D; 15A; 16D; 17B.
TASK 4 0D; 18C; 19B; 20A; 21D; 22D; 23B; 24C; 25A.

TEST 8 TASK 1 0C; 1D; 2D; 3C; 4D; 5D; 6A.
TASK 2 0F; 7T; 8T; 9F; 10T; 11T; 12T.
TASK 3 0B; 13B; 14A; 15A; 16D; 17C.
TASK 4 0P; 18S; 19M; 20P; 21A; 22S; 23M; 24A; 25P.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Oral Presentation Rubric: Monologue Speaking

Teacher:

Student:

Form:

CATEGORY	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
Content	Shows a full understanding of the topic.	Shows a good understanding of the topic.	Shows a good understanding of parts of the topic.	Does not seem to understand the topic very well.
Speaks Clearly	Speaks clearly and distinctly all (100-95%) the time, and mispronounces no words.	Speaks clearly and distinctly all (100-95%) the time, but mispronounces one word.	Speaks clearly and distinctly most (94-85%) of the time. Mispronounces no more than one word.	Often mumbles or cannot be understood OR mispronounces more than one word.
Stays on Topic	Stays on topic all (100%) of the time.	Stays on topic most (99-90%) of the time.	Stays on topic some (89%-75%) of the time.	It was hard to tell what the topic was.
Posture and Eye Contact	Stands up straight, looks relaxed and confident. Establishes eye contact with everyone in the room during the presentation.	Stands up straight and establishes eye contact with everyone in the room during the presentation.	Sometimes stands up straight and establishes eye contact.	Slouches and/or does not look at people during the presentation.
Time-Limit	Presentation is 5-6 minutes long.	Presentation is 4 minutes long.	Presentation is 3 minutes long.	Presentation is less than 3 minutes OR more than 6 minutes.
Vocabulary	Uses vocabulary appropriate for the audience. Extends audience vocabulary by defining words that might be new to most of the audience.	Uses vocabulary appropriate for the audience. Includes 1-2 words that might be new to most of the audience, but does not define them.	Uses vocabulary appropriate for the audience. Does not include any vocabulary that might be new to the audience.	Uses several (5 or more) words or phrases that are not understood by the audience.
Volume	Volume is loud enough to be heard by all audience members throughout the presentation.	Volume is loud enough to be heard by all audience members at least 90% of the time.	Volume is loud enough to be heard by all audience members at least 80% of the time.	Volume is often too soft to be heard by all audience members.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Checking that You've Understood

So, I /We have to...	Отже, я / ми маємо (повинні)...
Do you want me / us to...?	Чи ти хочеш, щоб я / ми...?
Should I...?	Чи мені слід...?

Interrupting Politely

Actually, I'd just like to say...	Фактично, я б хотів сказати / зазначити...
Sorry to interrupt, but...	Вибачте, що я перериваю Вас, але...
Oh, while I remember / before I forget.	Ой, поки я ще пам'ятаю / поки я не забув (забула).

Checking Instructions

Are you with me?	Чи Ви мене слухаєте?
Did you follow that?	Чи ти чув (чула), що говорили?
Have you got that?	Чи ти зрозумів (зрозуміла)?
Is everything clear so far?	Чи поки що все зрозуміло?

Making Recommendations

You mustn't miss the chance to...	Ви не повинні пропустити шанс...
You must (go) to the...	Ви повинні піти до...
You've got to...	Ви маєте...
You'll love...	Вам сподобається...
I wouldn't recommend...	Я б не радив (радила)...

How to Give Advice and How to Accept It

I think you should... (do).	Я думаю, Вам слід...
You could... (do).	Ви могли б...
You had better...	Вам краще...
You'd better...	Вам краще було б...
You'd rather...	Вам краще...
I think it would be good to...	Я думаю, це було б добре...
Good, I'll do that.	Добре, я зроблю це.
You are right. That's an idea.	Ви праві. Це ідея.
Oh, I can't agree to that.	О, я не можу погодитися з цим.
I don't think you are right.	Я не думаю, що ти маєш рацію.
No, I don't want to do that.	Ні, я не хочу цього робити.

Agreeing

I'd probably agree on that.	Я б скоріше за все погодився на це.
I think that's probably right.	Я гадаю, що це правильно.
That's absolutely right.	Це цілком правильно.
Sure! That's exactly what I think.	Впевнений, це якраз те, що я думаю.

Disagreeing

Yes, but...	Так, але...
True, but...	Правильно, але...
I see what you mean, but...	Я розумію, що Ви маєте на увазі, але...
Yes, but on the other hand...	Так, але з іншого боку...
I'm afraid I disagree / don't agree / can't agree...	Дозвольте мені не погодитися з Вами...
I'm not sure if that's strictly true.	Я не впевнений (впевнена), що це цілком правильно.
You have a point there, but...	Ви маєте рацію, але...

Justifying Your Opinions

Personally, I (don't) think... because	Особисто я (не) думаю..., тому що
Let's (not)... because	Давайте (не)..., тому що
In my opinion...	На мій погляд...
I (don't) feel that it's important to... as	Я (не) думаю, що це важливо оскільки

Speculating

I'm not sure but it might be...	Я не впевнений, однак можливо...
It can't be... because...	Цього не може бути..., тому що...
It must be... because...	Це має бути..., тому що...

Summarising

So what it comes down to is...	Таким чином...
In brief...	Коротше кажучи...
To sum up...	Підсумовуючи...

How to Express Approval or Disapproval

It's a good thing.	Це гарна думка.
Sounds good to me.	Як на мене, звучить непогано.
Fine!	Добре!
That'll do.	Цього буде досить.
That's just what I was going to say.	Це саме те, що я збирався сказати.
I'm all for it.	Я цілком за це.
I'm against it.	Я проти цього.
That won't work.	Це не спрацює.
What's the use of...?	Яка користь з...?
What's the good of...?	Яка користь з... ?

How to Ask for and Give an Opinion

What do you think of...?	Що Ви думаєте щодо...?
How do you find...?	Як Ви вважаєте...?
What's your opinion of...?	Яка Ваша думка щодо...?
How do you feel about...?	Що Ви відчуваєте щодо...?
What would you say to...?	Що Ви сказали б щодо...?
I think...	Я думаю...
I feel...	Я відчуваю...
If you want my opinion...	Якщо Ви хочете знати мою думку...
Well, in my opinion...	Добре, на мою думку...
In my view...	На мій погляд...
As far as I'm concerned...	Щодо мене, то...
As I see it...	Як я бачу...
I would say...	Я б сказав (сказала)...
Frankly speaking...	Щиро кажучи...
Honestly...	Чесно...
I suppose...	Я вважаю...

ANSWER SHEET

Увага! Заповнюйте бланк відповідей великими літерами.

TEST																		
TASK 1	0			1		2		3		4		5		6				
TASK 2	0			7		8		9		10		11		12				
TASK 3	0			13		14		15		16		17						
TASK 4	0			18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25

TEST																		
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TASK 2	0			7		8		9		10		11		12				
TASK 3	0			13		14		15		16		17						
TASK 4	0			18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25

TEST																		
TASK 1	0			1		2		3		4		5		6				
TASK 2	0			7		8		9		10		11		12				
TASK 3	0			13		14		15		16		17						
TASK 4	0			18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25

TEST																		
TASK 1	0			1		2		3		4		5		6				
TASK 2	0			7		8		9		10		11		12				
TASK 3	0			13		14		15		16		17						
TASK 4	0			18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25

ANSWER SHEET

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TEST																		
TASK 1	0			1		2		3		4		5		6				
TASK 2	0			7		8		9		10		11		12				
TASK 3	0			13		14		15		16		17						
TASK 4	0			18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25

TEST																		
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TASK 3	0			13		14		15		16		17						
TASK 4	0			18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25

