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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

9

Зошит
для контролю знань

НОВА 11-річна
ШКОЛА



До підручника
Л. В. Калініної,
І. В. Самойлюкевич

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Date _____ Name _____ Form 9__

TEST 2 (UNIT 1. WHAT IS IT LIKE BEING A TEENAGER?)
Variant 1

1 What is a typical modern teenager? Write down your ideas and describe someone who in your opinion is a typical teenager.

2 Here are nine adjectives to describe a person's character. Match them with their definitions below.

generous	happy	intelligent	lazy	mean
miserable	polite	rude	stupid	

She finds it very easy to learn things and has passed all her exams. She is extremely _____.

She is always buying things for people. She is very _____.

He hates working and would prefer to stay at home all day in front of the television.

He is so _____.

He doesn't know anything. He can't even add up two and four. He is so _____.

The children next door are so _____. They never say «Please» or «Thank you» and always shout back at their parents.

He is always smiling and thinks life is wonderful. He seems to be really _____.

He hates spending money and never buys anyone a drink at the pub. He is so _____.

She always says «Please» and «Thank you». She is a very _____ child.

She never has a smile on her face and always looks unhappy. She is so _____.

3 In Britain people get to work in different ways. Read the story about Robert Potter who roller skates to his work. Choose and underline a suitable verb form in brackets. An example (0) has been done for you.

This is Robert Potter. He (0) works (*works/to work*) at the hotel.

Every day he (1) _____ (*roller skate/roller skates*) to his work. He (2) _____ (*not to go/doesn't go*) by bus because it (3) _____ (*takes/to take*) him more time.

Now he (4) _____ (*is roller skating/roller skates*) slowly because he (5) _____ (*doesn't have/has*) some time. He (6) _____ (*not to wear/isn't wearing*) his uniform. He (7) _____ (*leave/leaves*) it at work. In the picture he (8) _____ (*wears/is wearing*) sports trousers and a sweater. He (9) _____ (*is carrying/carries*) a clean shirt in his rucksack.

4 Fill in the gaps with relative pronouns.

- 1) The man _____ lives next door is very friendly.
- 2) The house at the end of the street, _____ has been empty for two years, has just been sold.
- 3) She told me her address _____ I wrote down on a piece of paper.
- 4) Jane, _____ mother is French, speaks French very well.
- 5) An architect is a person _____ designs buildings.
- 6) My friends, _____ spend summer holidays in Thailand, made lots of pictures.

He hates waiting for people or trains and can't stand it when things don't happen immediately. He is very _____.

He loves going to parties and meeting people. He is very _____.

The only thing she ever talks about is golf. I almost fell asleep listening to her. She is so _____!

He never shouts at us and will explain things over and over again until we understand them. He is very _____.

She doesn't like meeting strange people and usually feels nervous and uncomfortable at parties. She is extremely _____.

3 People may feel good when they wear some kind of clothes and bad when they wear some other clothes. This is what Nicki tells about her favourite clothes. Choose and underline a suitable word in brackets. An example (0) has been done for you.

(0) When (*When/if*) I was on holidays in Brighton two years ago, I bought this black jacket. I bought it in a second-hand shop (1) _____ (*and/if*) it only cost two pounds! I think it's the nicest thing I've got. I feel good (2) _____ (*and/when*) I wear it. It's comfortable, (3) _____ (*and/if*) it suits me. I can wear it with anything. (4) _____ (*And/if*) the weather is warm, I wear it with a short dress. I look smart (5) _____ (*and/when*) I wear the jacket with a dress. (6) _____ (*And/If*) it's casual, (7) _____ (*and/when*) I wear it with jeans.

4 Fill in the gaps with relative pronouns.

1) Last night we went to Ann's party _____ we enjoyed very much.

2) Have you found the book _____ you lost?

3) The last time _____ I saw her she looked very well.

4) The man _____ I wanted to see was away on holiday.

5) We know a lot of people _____ live in London.

6) Do you mean the man _____ spoke to you in the street yesterday?

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TEST 3 (UNIT 2. WE AND THE ENVIRONMENT)
Variant 1

1 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

surface	however	cope	natural	like
situation	biggest	inevitable	greenhouse	further

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Tackling climate change is one of the _____ challenges this generation faces, and the first step is to understand exactly what it is.

The climate is not static; over the millions of years of the Earth's existence, it has changed many times in response to _____ causes.

When people talk about «climate change» today, _____, they mean the changes in temperature over the last 100 years. During this time, the average temperature of the atmosphere near the Earth's _____ has risen by 0.74 degrees Celsius.

Most scientists agree that global temperatures will rise _____ — by how much depends on future emissions of _____ gases. If the temperature rise is high, changes are likely to be so extreme that it will be difficult to _____ with them. There are likely to be more intense and frequent extreme weather events, _____ floods and hurricanes, and sea levels could rise further.

Some changes to the climate are _____, but there is still time to have a positive influence on the future. You can help minimize further changes and adapt to the new _____ through your decisions and actions.

2 Make up five questions on the text of ex. 1. Begin with the given words.

- Is _____ ?
- What _____ ?
- How much _____ ?

Are _____ ?

Who _____ ?

3 Give definitions to the words.

deforestation _____

to emit smoke _____

to threaten _____

to pollute _____

to preserve _____

4 What do you think of climate change? Is this a serious problem for the mankind? Does it worry you? Why? What do you think can be done to reduce the effect of climate change? Write 8—10 sentences to describe your opinion.

TEST 3 (UNIT 2. WE AND THE ENVIRONMENT)

Variant 2

1 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

hours	forget	change	kitchen	use	shampoo
recyclable	energy	glass	usually		

RECYCLING AT HOME

Nearly two thirds of all household rubbish can be recycled, saving _____ and avoiding waste going to landfill.

Recycling cuts down on the need for landfill. It also reduces the _____ of new materials and saves energy, helping to tackle climate _____.

Recycling just one aluminium can save enough energy to run a television set for three _____.

Your local council will be able to tell you what it can and can't recycle. Most councils are able to recycle paper, _____ and plastics, and some also collect metal and organic waste. Recycling banks and bins _____ show pictures of what you can put in them.

Many items in the _____ are recyclable, including:

plastic milk and water bottles;

household cleaning products bottles;

all glass packaging (bottles and jars);

plastic food trays and wrappings are sometimes _____, so check the packaging for more details.

Don't _____ you can also recycle items from the other rooms in your house, including:

in the bathroom, rinsed _____ bottles, cardboard packaging and toilet roll tubes;

in the bedroom, packaging from toiletries and make-up, and unwanted clothing;

when you're doing the laundry, washing powder and liquid containers.

2 Make up five questions on the text of ex. 1. Begin with the given words.

How much _____ ?

Are _____ ?

Is _____ ?
What _____ ?
Does _____ ?

3 Give definitions to the words.

to contaminate _____

glacier _____

to recycle _____

an environmental activist _____

to cut down _____

4 How do you understand the process of recycling? Is it the way to save the planet? Why do you think so? Prove your opinion. What do you do to recycle things? Write 8—10 sentences to describe your opinion.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST (THE FIRST TERM)

Variant 1

DIARIES

1 Listen to the text and choose the letter of the correct variant to fill in the blanks.

- 1) Diaries are very personal and _____
 - a) everybody can read them.
 - b) very amusing to read.
 - c) no one should read them.

- 2) In their diaries people usually write _____
 - a) about their daily routine.
 - b) about everything that bothers them.
 - c) about the things they usually eat.

- 3) Diaries were written _____
 - a) by people even thousands of years ago.
 - b) by people in ancient times.
 - c) by people of the previous century.

- 4) Anne Frank had to write a diary because _____
 - a) she had no friends.
 - b) she couldn't meet people.
 - c) she met a lot of interesting people.

2 Read the sentences and decide if they are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

- 1) People all over the world like writing diaries. _____

- 2) Only the authors can read their diaries. _____

- 3) We can learn from the diaries about the events that happened long ago. _____

- 4) The diaries of three famous persons are mentioned in the text. _____

- 5) Samuel Pepys' diary was very popular in his time. _____

3 Listen to the text and fill in the gaps with the missing words.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate _____ is one of the most pressing issues facing the _____ — and one everyone can _____ something about. From turning the thermostat down to buying a _____ economical car, there are _____ steps you can take to help safeguard the _____ of the planet.

«Climate change» refers to changes in the Earth's _____ over the last 100 years. _____ 1900, the average temperature on the planet has increased by 0.74 degrees Celsius and the UK's sea _____ has risen by about 10 centimetres. Further global rises are expected, as well as more extreme _____ events like flooding and drought.

Individuals _____ responsible for about 40 per cent of the UK emissions.

4 Listen to the second text again and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

	T/F
1) There are a lot of serious problems concerning our planet, and climate change is one of them.	
2) Climate change refers to changes in the Earth's temperature over the last thousand years.	
3) The British are responsible for about 40 per cent of UK emissions.	
4) There is an evidence that global warming is caused by natural causes.	
5) More severe extreme weather events are expected to come.	

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST (THE FIRST TERM)

Variant 2

DIARIES

1 Listen to the text and choose the letter of the correct variant to fill in the blanks.

- 1) A diary is a thing where you can read about _____
 - a) a person’s experience and knowledge.
 - b) a person’s thoughts on how to solve global problems.
 - c) a person’s thoughts, feelings and events of everyday life.
- 2) Are there any rules of how to write diaries?
 - a) Yes, there are strict rules.
 - b) No, there are no rules.
 - c) It isn’t mentioned in the text.
- 3) From diaries we have the opportunity to learn _____
 - a) other people’s secrets.
 - b) what life was like many years ago.
 - c) what people usually eat for breakfast.
- 4) Samuel Pepys’ friends _____
 - a) read and admired his diaries.
 - b) had no desire to read his diaries.
 - c) couldn’t read the coded diary.

2 Read the sentences and decide if they are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

- 1) Diaries are the things everybody can read. _____

- 2) People write in their diaries about different things that happened to them. _____

- 3) Diaries are not written in a free way, there are certain rules. _____

- 4) Samuel Pepys is famous for his historical diary. _____

- 5) Anne Frank described her life and feelings in her diary. _____

3 Listen to the text and fill in the gaps with the missing words.

CLIMATE CHANGE

There is now very _____ evidence that significant global warming can't be explained by _____ causes alone. Humans are changing the _____ by their actions, especially through emissions of _____ gases, like carbon dioxide, which artificially warm the atmosphere of the _____. The _____ of climate change so far include rising temperatures, higher _____ levels and more frequent extreme weather events like floods. All of these are expected to _____ more severe. However, actions by individuals have already _____ the UK meet its targets for cutting emissions by 2010. _____ effects of climate change can be influenced by what is _____ now.

4 Listen to the second text again and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

	T/F
1) People can do nothing about climate change.	
2) There are certain steps we can make to try to solve the problem.	
3) During the last century the sea level has risen.	
4) Flooding and drought are considered to be extreme weather events.	
5) Not only natural causes can lead to global warming on the planet.	

READING TEST (THE FIRST TERM)

Variant 1

1 Read the text and answer the questions below.

Nowadays when our independent state Ukraine is developing, much attention is paid to our youth because we are the future of our country. In today's Ukraine, people aged between 15 and 28 number a little less than 10 million, and their ration is dropping. Some 80 per cent of the younger generation have various physical malfunctions. Among the problems most actual for our youth are low personal income, low parents' take-home pay, and bad living conditions because of our current economical situation. Youth problems are caused not only by today's economic hardships. The worst destabilising factor in the modern Ukrainian community is the crisis of consciousness and cultural and moral values. Nevertheless, our youth take an active part in the life of the community. For example, in Greenpeace young people learn to love their land and the world that surrounds them. This organization protests against environmental pollution, against murder of animals. Some young people work in church organizations. The future belongs to the young, that is why the political life of our country is important to us. Many young people are engaged in political parties and organizations such as: «the Greens», the Union of Ukrainian Youth, the Scouts.

1) Why is it important to pay attention to young people nowadays?

2) Is the number of teenage people increasing in Ukraine?

3) What common problems do young people face nowadays?

4) Why is the crisis of consciousness and cultural and moral values a very serious factor influencing the life of people?

5) What do young people do to improve the life of community?

2 Match the words to the synonyms. There's one extra word.

different

protest

independent

pollution

object

stable

free

contamination

various

3 Mark the translation that corresponds to the phrases.

1) nowadays

- a) сьогодні вдень;
- b) тепер, у наш час.

2) younger generation

- a) молодше покоління;
- b) молоде покоління.

3) personal income

- a) особистий прибуток;
- b) індивідуальне придбання.

4) living conditions

- a) умови існування;
- b) проблеми проживання.

5) environmental pollution

- a) забруднення довкілля;
- b) охорона довкілля.

READING TEST (THE FIRST TERM)

Variant 2

1 Read the text and answer the questions below.

European Youth Parliament (EYP) is an international politically neutral organization. Its goal is to increase young people’s comprehension of the importance of the issues connected with Europe and to assist in getting a really unique experience. Its work is based on the activity of more than 30 national committees, which form the network within and beyond the boundaries of EU.

European Youth Parliament was founded as a school project, which spreads the idea of united Europe and European citizenship. Now it functions in 32 European countries. It works in EU member states, newly accepted members, and also in neighbouring countries. European Youth Parliament participated in the celebration of a significant event — the expansion of EU, which took place on May 1, 2004, because its work was an extraordinary contribution to promotion of European values, formation of European consciousness, and also creation of a platform, necessary for the youth’s dialogue on the most topical issues of Europe. Being a non-profit organization, EYP completely depends on volunteer work. Most volunteers are schoolchildren and students. Their devotion and enthusiasm is exactly what makes every EYP event special whether it is a small regional forum or an international session.

1) What kind of organization is European Youth Parliament?

2) What is one of the main aims of this organization? _____

3) What was the idea of the foundation of this organization?

4) What significant event took place in 2004 and why was it so important?

5) Is European Youth Parliament a profitable organization?

2 Match the words to the synonyms. There's one extra word.

local

regional

participant

significant

help

creation

important

assistance

member

3 Mark the translation that corresponds to the phrases.

1) school project

- a) навчальний проект;
- b) шкільний проект.

2) international session

- a) багатонаціональні сбори;
- b) міжнародний захід.

3) neighbouring countries

- a) сусідні країни;
- b) країни-партнери.

4) significant event

- a) важлива справа;
- b) знаменна подія.

5) volunteer work

- a) робота на добровільних засадах;
- b) добровільні пожертвування.

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WRITING TEST (THE FIRST TERM)
Variant 1

1 Comment on the statement. Write down your ideas in 6—8 sentences.

«Youth cannot know how age thinks and feels. But old men are guilty if they forget what it was to be young».

J. K. Rowling, *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*, 2003

2 Write a letter to a magazine for young people asking for advice. The problem is that you do not wear fashionable clothes and you feel embarrassed.

Date _____ Name _____ Form 9__

WRITING TEST (THE FIRST TERM)
Variant 2

1 Comment on the statement. Write down your ideas in 6—8 sentences.

«In youth the days are short and the years are long. In old age the years are short and the days are long».

Pope Paul VI

2 Write a letter to a magazine for young people asking for advice. The problem is that you are very shy and you feel embarrassed in the company of people of your age.

SPEAKING TEST (THE FIRST TERM)
Variant 1

1 Comment on the following quotation.

«Clothes and manners do not make the man; but, when he is made, they greatly improve his appearance».
Henry Ward Beecher

2 Imagine you are a journalist. You have a task to interview one of the environmental activists. Think of the questions you would like to ask him/her. Explain why you want to ask these very questions.

3 Look at the teenagers in the pictures. Describe them. Do they look like typical teenagers? Why?



SPEAKING TEST (THE FIRST TERM)

Variant 2

1 Comment on the following quotation.

«Regardless of how you feel inside, always try to look like a winner. Even if you are behind, a sustained look of control and confidence can give you a mental edge that results in victory».

Arthur Ashe

2 Imagine you are a journalist. You have a task to interview the person who organized a charity fund for stray animals. Think of the questions you would like to ask him/her. Explain why you want to ask these very questions.

3 Look at the teenagers in the pictures. Describe them. Do they look like typical teenagers? Why?



Date _____ Name _____ Form 9__

TEST 4 (UNIT 3. YOUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE WORLD)
Variant 1

1 Make up questions.

- 1) Where is the bank? Could you tell me _____ ?
- 2) What does this word mean? Do you know _____ ?
- 3) Why are you laughing? Tell us _____ .
- 4) Is Ann coming to the meeting? Do you know _____ ?
- 5) Where does Jerry live? Have you any idea _____ ?
- 6) Why didn't Tom come to the party? I don't know _____ .

2 Make up your own questions about modern mass media. Use the given beginnings.

- Do you know...?
- Have you any idea...?
- I wonder...
- Tell me, please...
- I don't know...

3 Put the letters in brackets in the correct order, make up words to fill in the gaps.

TELEVISION

Television is a widely _____ (edus) telecommunication medium for transmitting and receiving moving images accompanied by _____ (ndous). «Television» may also refer specifically to a television set, television programming or _____ (teionvisle) transmission. Commercially available since the late 1930s, the television set has

Date _____ Name _____ Form 9__

TEST 4 (UNIT 3. YOUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE WORLD)
Variant 2

1 Make up questions.

- 1) What's the time? Could you tell me _____ ?
- 2) What time did he leave? Do you know _____ ?
- 3) Where can I get necessary information? Could you tell me _____ ?
- 4) What things do I need to go to the camp? I don't know _____ .
- 5) How much does it cost to go there? Have you any idea _____ ?
- 6) When will Jane come? Have you any idea _____ ?

2 Make up your own questions about modern mass media. Use the given beginnings.

- Do you know...?
- Have you any idea...?
- I wonder...
- Tell me, please...
- I don't know...

3 Put the letters in brackets in the correct order, make up words to fill in the gaps.

HISTORY OF THE TELEVISION REMOTE CONTROL

It was in June of 1956 that the practical television remote controller _____
 (fstir) entered the American home. The Zenith Radio Corporation
 _____ (eatcred) the very first television remote control in 1950 called
 «Lazy Bone». It could turn a television on and off, and _____ (chgean)

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TEST 5 (UNIT 4. PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE)
Variant 1

1 Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the box in the correct form.

read travel make interrupt clean go

- 1) I'll do the shopping when I've finished _____ the flat.
- 2) She kept on _____ me when I was speaking.
- 3) Ann suggested _____ to the park on Sunday.
- 4) I can't imagine him _____ a newspaper.
- 5) Could you please stop _____ so much noise?
- 6) You'd better avoid _____ there alone.

2 Match the parts of the sentences. Read the text and think of a title to it.

I've got a part-time job,

are usually very friendly.

I work in a fish and chip shop on

job really.

It's a pretty terrible

cooking oil even after they've been washed!

It's so hot and stuffy and my clothes smell of

Friday evening and all day Saturday.

However, the people who come regularly here to buy their favourite dish,

why I haven't left the job.

I can have a good laugh with

which I do in my spare time.

I think this is the main reason

them and talk to them.

3 Make up questions to the underlined words.

1) I clean windows in my spare time.

2) I started doing it about two years ago.

3) Most of the work I get is from people who see me cleaning.

4) Luckily, at present time more and more people are calling me.

5) I don't have to advertise to get business.

6) The good thing about the job is that you can do it whenever you feel like it.

4 Read the text and answer the questions.

When you are nearing the end of high school, the need to find a career for your future increases. You might feel overwhelmed with your choices and pressured to make one before you're ready. Don't be. If you keep in mind that you still have time to decide what you are going to do for the rest of your life, you won't feel pressured and end up jumping into a job you hate. If you are a teenager and still in high school or younger, you have time. You may have had many ideas of what you wanted to be when you grow up when you were little. Don't completely throw them out the window. Minus the absurd ones, some of them could be something you would still want to do. If you wanted to be a doctor, look into it. If you wanted to be a marine biologist, look into it.

1) How do teenagers usually feel nearing the end of high school? _____

2) What pieces of advice does the author give about your childhood ideas of becoming someone? _____

TEST 5 (UNIT 4. PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE)
Variant 2

1 Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the box in the correct form.

turn join have go look try

- 1) In the evening I enjoy _____ for long walks in the park.
- 2) Jim suggested _____ dinner in a café.
- 3) I don't mind your _____ us.
- 4) My father gave up _____ to find a job in the building industry.
- 5) Would you mind _____ off the radio?
- 6) Why do you keep on _____ at me like that?

2 Match the parts of the sentences. Read the text and think of a title to it.

I earn some extra money on the weekend

possible so he can get the best price.

The garage owner

by cleaning cars at the local garage.

I clean the cars which

but it's quite well-paid.

He wants them to look as smart as

each car I clean.

The work isn't very interesting,

is a friend of my dad.

I can usually earn up to thirty pounds

if I work hard.

I get paid for

he has for sale on the forecourt.

3 Make up questions to the underlined words.

1) I have a gardening job — I work for an old lady near where I live.

2) She has a beautiful garden surrounded by a high wall.

3) She's too old now to do any work herself, but she loves to have the garden looking beautiful.

4) I usually work there on Sundays.

5) The biggest job is cutting the grass — it's quite hard work and takes a long time.

6) I like being in the fresh air and working as fast as I want.

4 Read the text and answer the questions.

Look at what subjects you are good at. If English is your strongest subject, you might want to check out careers in teaching, writing for magazines, writing novels or other creative writing, editing, journalism, or other careers that use English skills. For maths or science, you might want to go into medicine, engineering, or business. If you like history, look into teaching, museum jobs, or anything related to your history disposition. Language skills can mean translating or international business. Don't rule out any creative careers such as in any type of the arts, theatre, fine arts, acting, singing, etc. They are hard industries, but if you feel you can do it, go for it. Still, be realistic.

1) Where can people apply their ability to communicate in English? _____

2) Why does the author advise to be realistic choosing your future profession? _____

2 Choose and underline the correct form of the verb.

BRITAIN'S ATTRACTIONS

In Britain you *should/must* visit Britain's countryside. It is one of the romantic attractions.

If you visit the countryside in spring, you will see yellow daffodils, primroses and bluebells everywhere. If you *stay/will stay* in a Welsh farmhouse in springtime, you *see/will see* newborn lambs. Springtime is nice. So is summertime.

If you *explore/will explore* Britain's countryside in summer, you *enjoy/will enjoy* fishing. If you like picnics, you can visit the English countryside in summer. In spring you can enjoy the best farmhouse cooking in Wales. So *do/does/are/can* you in summer. You *should/must* go to Scotland where you can admire mountain nature.

If you visit Britain in autumn, you will see orange, gold and purple gardens. Tourists can take part in riding and walking in summer. So can they in autumn. You *meet/will meet* new friends during Christmas festivities if you *come/will come* to Britain in winter. Your holiday in Britain will be very nice in any season.

3 Read the texts and write down short summaries of each of them. Express your opinion to each of the things described.

SOME THINGS THE BRITISH HAVE GIVEN THE WORLD
(WHETHER THE WORLD WANTED THEM OR NOT)

How would the world have been different if the British hadn't come along? Here are some examples of great — and maybe not so great — cultural contributions which the world would have missed.

THE BBC

Telecommunications owe a lot to Britain: Marconi, who invented the radio, worked in England, Alexander Graham Bell, who invented the telephone, was a Scot, and

so was John Logie Baird, who invented television so you could have something for your telephone to interrupt. The BBC quickly turned radio into an authentically British institution, to go with afternoon tea and crumpets. The BBC radio soap *The Archers*, about the goings-on in a small country village, has been running since the 1950s. Nothing ever happens in *The Archers*, but people exist out there who'd kill rather than miss an episode.

THE BEATLES

The great thing about the Beatles is that they used words. The lyrics matter, which is why you can hardly visit any major tourist attraction in Europe without hearing someone strumming a guitar and singing «Yezderdeh, oll mah trrbles simmed so feurrh aweh». The Beatles are a good example of how the British managed to take the pop revolution and tame it. When they first arrived on the scene, the British didn't know what had hit them, but if you looked, all those girls screaming their heads off at London Airport were still wearing their school uniform: very British. The boys went through their different phases (remember those weird suits with no lapels or collars?), and before you knew it, you had military bands playing Beatles numbers at royal garden parties.

2 Choose and underline the correct forms of the verbs.

BRITAIN'S ATTRACTIONS

In Britain you must visit Britain's countryside. It is one of the romantic attractions.

If you *visit/will visit* the countryside in spring, you *see/will see* yellow daffodils, primroses and bluebells everywhere. If you stay in a Welsh farmhouse in springtime, you will see newborn lambs. Springtime is nice. So *do/does/is* summertime.

If you explore Britain's countryside in summer, you will enjoy fishing. If you like picnics, you *must/should/can* visit the English countryside in summer. In spring you can enjoy the best farmhouse cooking in Wales. So can you in summer. You must go to Scotland where you can admire mountain nature.

If you *visit/will visit* Britain in autumn, you *see/will see* orange, gold and purple gardens. Tourists *must/should/can* take part in riding and walking in summer. So *do/does/are/can* they in autumn. You will meet new friends during Christmas festivities if you come to Britain in winter. Your holiday in Britain will be very nice in any season.

3 Read the texts and write down short summaries of each of them. Express your opinion to each of the things described.

SOME THINGS THE BRITISH HAVE GIVEN THE WORLD
(WHETHER THE WORLD WANTED THEM OR NOT)

How would the world have been different if the British hadn't come along? Here are some examples of great — and maybe not so great — cultural contributions which the world would have missed.

ORGANIZED SPORT

The Victorians had quite a genius for creating sports and exporting them round the globe. The Duke of Wellington said the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, where his officers learned about leadership and being part of a team. And look at the list of international sports the British have given the world: golf

from Scotland, rugby from England, football, tennis, badminton, horse racing, and of course cricket. The British didn't just invent these games; they drew up the rules and took them around the Empire. Just think: if they hadn't exported sports, the rest of the world would never have had the chance to beat the Brits at golf, rugby, football, tennis...

THE NOVEL

A bit difficult to call the novel a British invention exactly (though Samuel Richardson's *Pamela* is normally regarded as the first one), but the British very quickly made the novel their own. The Victorians were obsessed with novels and awaited each instalment just like a modern TV audience with the latest soap. Dickens got lapped up on both sides of the Atlantic, and when ships from Britain docked in New York while *The Old Curiosity Shop* was being serialized, people on the quayside yelled out to the people on board, «Is Little Nell dead?!» As well as producing world-class novelists like Dickens, Jane Austen, and the Brontës, the Victorians also created a whole new genre of children's books, like *Alice in Wonderland* and *The Water Babies*, which has carried through to Enid Blyton, Roald Dahl, and the unstoppable Harry Potter phenomenon.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST (THE SECOND TERM)
Variant 1

1 Listen to the texts. Match the statements with the texts.

- Television can teach a lot.
- Television should be switched on and off in time.
- Our opinion of life depends on television.
- Scientists think that TV has a harmful effect on young children.
- A powerful device to influence our lives.

2 Listen to the text and fill in the gaps with the missing words.

FINDING A CAREER THAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU

Some people know what job they want to do from an _____ age — for others it's not so simple. Choosing a career is a big _____. There's plenty of help available to help you find the _____ that's right for you. A good way to start your planning is to think about what motivates you.

Make a list of _____ you've enjoyed — both inside and outside school, college or work.

Once you've got a clear idea of your interests, the next step is to start _____ for a career that matches up with them.

Finding a rewarding career is important to most people — and it _____ a little planning.

There's always room to _____ your mind, but having a plan will:

- make sure you're aware of all the routes into your dream career;
- help you _____ ending up in a job you don't like;
- make sure you know what you need to do at different stages in your life.

There's plenty to consider before you're ready to put your plans into _____ — including how to get the _____ and qualifications you'll need.

Date _____ Name _____ Form 9__

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST (THE SECOND TERM)**Variant 2****1 Listen to the texts. Match the statements with the texts.**

- Television is a many-sided thing.
- Television has many functions.
- There are a lot of useful programmes on TV.
- One of the information receiving devices.
- TV affects young children.

2 Listen to the text and fill in the gaps with the words.**WHAT TYPE OF WORK WOULD SUIT YOU?**

Choosing a career path after finishing education _____ thinking about a lot more than the job itself. Jobs are more flexible than ever and a typical working day is a thing of the past.

Planning a _____ can be tough in an ever-changing job market. It's not just the job itself you've got to consider; it's the _____ hours, work environment, pay and training opportunities as well.

For example, not all _____ are simply employed by a company. There are lots more people working on short- and fixed-term contracts, instead of _____, permanent ones.

Some people choose to get temporary jobs through an _____ agency. This means that they work for _____ companies for a set amount of time. Other people work on a freelance basis, meaning that they work for themselves, but take on short-term contracts for companies. Freelancers often have a great deal of _____ in a specialized area.

The workforce is now more skilled and qualified than ever. With employers having a larger group of candidates to choose from, it can be hard to get into work if you can't show that you have some qualifications or _____.

There are lots of ways to _____ your range of skills.

Date _____ Name _____ Form 9__

READING TEST (THE SECOND TERM)**Variant 1****1 Complete the sentences with the correct words derived from the ones in brackets.**

Astronauts have to be physically and mentally ready for the stress and strain of a space mission. To prepare them, astronauts are given (1) _____ (intense) training, which includes years of classroom study on (2) _____ (vary) technical subjects, and working in a modern spaceship where they can practise (3) _____ (complicate) flight operations and become used to all the (4) _____ (equip) on board.

Apart from high (5) _____ (intelligent), good qualifications and an excellent level of fitness, astronauts must have a strong character.

2 Read the text and decide if the sentences below are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.**WHERE THE NAME CAME FROM**

The country's full name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Of course, no one actually calls the country by that name.

You hear «United Kingdom» in top international gatherings like the UN or the Eurovision Song Contest, and the only people who say «the UK» are British people working abroad. Most English people say «England» when they mean «Britain». You may think Britain would be a safe term to use, but apart from the fact that using it is a good way to get yourself lynched in Glasgow or West Belfast, Britain's not actually accurate. You see, Britain was the name the Romans gave to the whole island, which contains modern-day England, Wales, and Scotland. Ireland was Hibernia, so even Northern Ireland was never part of «Britain».

For a long time after the Romans went the term Britain disappeared and was only used to refer to the time before the Saxons. Educated people knew Britain was an ancient term for the whole island, but no one actually used it. When King James VI of Scotland became King of England in 1603 he tried to revive the term Britain, but no one really took him up on it.

Then, a hundred years later, England and Scotland joined together in the Act of Union, and they had to think of a name for the new joint kingdom. Someone suggested «Great Britain». When, a hundred years after that, another Act of Union brought Ireland into the fold, they didn't just lump all three countries under the name

Great Britain (because Ireland had never been part of Britain, great or small) so the name changed again to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

When the Romans left, the Britons were the Celtic peoples they left behind. When the Angles and Saxons came raiding and settling, they subsumed the Britons of «England» into the new people who eventually got called the English. So the people with the best right to be called British nowadays are actually the very people in Wales and Scotland who object to the term most strongly!

- 1) British people always use the full name speaking of their country. _____

- 2) It's not safe to use the term «Britain» in some cities of the country. _____

- 3) Northern Ireland used to be part of «Britain» in ancient times. _____

- 4) Great Britain was suggested for the name of the new joint kingdom. _____

- 5) Actually the people of Wales, Ireland and Scotland have the right to be called British. _____

3 Circle the translation that corresponds to each of the phrases.

- 1) international gatherings
 - a) міжнародні заходи;
 - b) інтернаціональні збори.
- 2) to refer to the time
 - a) відноситися до часів;
 - b) відносно часів.
- 3) joined together
 - a) об'єднались;
 - b) сполучились.
- 4) object to the term
 - a) значення терміну;
 - b) заперечувати проти терміну.

Date _____ Name _____ Form 9__

READING TEST (THE SECOND TERM)**Variant 2****1 Complete the sentences with the correct words derived from the ones in brackets.**

Astronauts have to be very (1) _____ (courage) in order to accept the high risks involved.

Astronauts also have to face other, more ordinary problems in space. What can be very (2) _____ (annoy) is the limited variety of food, but the greatest challenge is getting along with other members of their team as they often come from different countries, with different backgrounds and habits. Therefore they must be very (3) _____ (patience) with each other, since the lack of privacy can become (4) _____ (irritate).

All in all, it seems that being an astronaut is one of the most (5) _____ (challenge) jobs in the world.

2 Read the text and decide if the sentences below are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.**LONDON**

With a population of just under eight million, London is Europe's largest city, spreading across an area of more than 620 square miles from its core on the River Thames. Ethnically it's also Europe's most diverse metropolis: around two hundred languages are spoken within its confines. London dominates the national horizon: this is where the country's news and money are made, it's where the central government resides and, as far as its inhabitants are concerned, provincial life begins beyond the circuit of the city's orbital motorway. It's undeniable that the capital has a unique aura of excitement and success, if you want to get on you've got to do it in London.

For the visitor, too, London is a thrilling place. Thanks to the national lottery and the millennium-oriented funding frenzy, virtually every one of London's world-class museums, galleries and institutions has been reinvented, from the Royal Opera House to the British Museum. The city can now boast the world's largest modern art gallery and Ferris wheel, and the first new bridge to cross the Thames for over a hundred years.

In the meantime, London's traditional sights — Big Ben, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London — continue to draw in millions of tourists every year. Monuments from the capital's more glorious past are everywhere to be seen, from medieval banqueting halls and the great churches of Christopher Wren to the eclectic Victorian architecture of the triumphalist British

Empire. There is also much enjoyment to be had from the city's quiet Georgian squares, the narrow alleyways of the City of London, the riverside walks, and the quirks of what is still identifiably a collection of villages.

You could spend days just shopping in London, too, mixing with the upper classes in the tiara triangle around Harrods, or sampling the offbeat weekend markets of Portobello Road, Camden and Greenwich.

- 1) London is considered to be one of the largest city with people of different nationalities living in it. _____

- 2) London is thought to be a city where people get success easily. _____

- 3) Some of London's world-class museums were reinvented to attract more visitors.

- 4) London's traditional sights are not interesting for the tourists nowadays. _____

- 5) Very rich Londoners do their shopping in markets of Portobello Road, Camden and Greenwich. _____

3 Circle the translation that corresponds to each of the phrases.

- 1) spreading across an area
 - a) займаючи територію;
 - b) розташовуючись на поверхні.
- 2) the circuit of the city's motorway
 - a) мережа міських доріг;
 - b) міська окружна дорога.
- 3) glorious past
 - a) славетне минуле;
 - b) відомі події.
- 4) it's undeniable
 - a) не викликає сумнівів;
 - b) це безперечно.

Date _____ Name _____ Form 9__

WRITING TEST (THE SECOND TERM)
Variant 1

1 Read the information. Write a traveller’s booklet using the information. Try to make your booklet attractive for visitors.

HIGHLAND TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Step 1. Stay in the picturesque town of Ballater in Aberdeenshire. Many shops in this prosperous tourist enclave proudly wears the royal seal of Elizabeth II and family, who summer nearby at Balmoral Castle.

Step 2. Play a round of championship golf at the world’s most northern golf course at Dornoch. Visitors to Dornoch can also tour the thirteenth century cathedral or stay at Dornoch Castle, now a hotel.

Step 3. Admire the thatched cottages in the lovely village of Fortingall, in Perthshire. While in Fortingall, tourists can also stop by the «oldest living object in Europe», a 3000-year-old yew tree.

Step 4. Fish the waters around the village of Lochinver, in Sutherland. Surrounded by wild moorland, Lochinver is a favourite spot for fishermen.

2 Write about your interests and skills. Think where you can apply your skills and where you can work. Give your reasons.

Date _____ Name _____ Form 9__

WRITING TEST (THE SECOND TERM)
Variant 2

1 Read the information. Write a traveller’s booklet using the information. Try to make your booklet attractive for visitors.

HIGHLANDS HISTORICAL SITES

Step 1. Visit Urquhart Castle, a place steeped in Highland history. Situated above Loch Ness, Urquhart Castle played a major role in the politics of Scotland for over 400 years. In 1977 «Nessie», the Loch Ness monster was spotted from the castle tower.

Step 2. Check out Eilean Donan Castle, Scotland’s most photographed tower house. Inside, visitors can look at the meticulously recreated scenes from days past.

Step 3. Take a tour of Scotland’s oldest, continually inhabited structure, Dunvegan Castle. The castle was restored in the 1800s and is home to a wonderful collection of artwork and period furniture. Footpaths from Dunvegan lead to two beautiful waterfalls nearby.

Step 4. Relive a Shakespeare play by visiting the setting of Macbeth, Cawdor Castle. Located a few miles from Inverness and the Moray Firth, Cawdor Castle has extensive gardens and inside is a collection of antique firearms, portraits, and tapestries.

2 Write about your interests and skills. Think where you can apply your skills and where you can work. Give your reasons.

SPEAKING TEST (THE SECOND TERM) Variant 1

1 Look at the pictures of these devices. Tell how they are used. Explain why you think the invention of these devices was important for people.



2 You want to find a part-time job for summer. You want your friend to advise you what to choose:

- working as a shop assistant;
- working at a computer club.

Make up a dialogue and discuss in it the above-mentioned options. Decide what to choose. The teacher will assist you.

Variant 2

1 Look at the pictures of these devices. Tell how they are used. Explain why you think the invention of these devices was important for people.



2 You want to find a part-time job for summer. You want your friend to advise you what to choose:

- working at the local post office;
- working as a waiter.

Make up a dialogue and discuss in it the above-mentioned options. Decide what to choose. The teacher will assist you.

Date _____ Name _____ Form 9__

MINI TESTS CHECK YOURSELF

Variant 1

Fill in the text with the words from the box.

ideas after English languages certain sounds have change

We talk about three things when we talk about language — _____, words, and structure. Most _____ have about 20 to 60 sounds. All languages _____ words. Words stand for objects, actions, or _____.

Languages also have structures, such as word order. Words come in a _____ order. For example, in _____ we can say, «The lion roared». First, we must say «the», then «lion», and finally «roared». We cannot _____ the words around. In some other languages, word order is different.

Writing is a part of some languages, but not of all languages. No language began with writing. Writing always comes _____ speaking.

Variant 2

Fill in the text with the words from the box.

things slowly Egypt languages began knows writing sounds

Nobody really _____ how language began. It is a mystery. Language probably began very _____ and very early in human history.

First, people might have made _____ such as barks or grunts. In time, the sounds might have become more exact. Then the sounds came to mean certain _____. However, there is no record of early spoken _____. We can only guess how language _____.

We know more about early _____. People have found examples of writing that are over 5,000 years old. Early writing came from _____ and China. The earliest writing was in word-pictures.

TEST 1.1
Variant 1

Read the text and answer the questions.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE HOLIDAYS

A language holiday is a combination of «holiday» and study abroad to learn or improve a foreign language. English language holidays are taken in English-speaking countries. While there, you study in a language school with students from many different countries. You live with local people, often staying with a host family (homestay).

A language holiday can be of any length — from one week to one year — but most are of two or three weeks.

What are the benefits of a language holiday?

Language holidays have become a very popular method of learning English because they have many advantages. On a language holiday you are away from home and can forget the everyday pressures of school or business. Your mind is more relaxed and you can learn more easily.

Because you are in an English-speaking country, you are constantly exposed to English — from the time you wake up and have breakfast with your host family until late evening and your last TV programme you can see before going to bed. You have little or no opportunity to escape the English language. This is how you learned your own language — constant exposure.

- 1) What is the main idea of the text?

- 2) What is a language holiday?

- 3) Where do the students live?

- 4) Are there any advantages of such holidays? What are the advantages described in the text?

Variant 2

Read the text and answer the questions.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE HOLIDAYS

A language holiday is a combination of «holiday» and study abroad to learn or improve a foreign language. English language holidays are taken in English-speaking countries. While there, you study in a language school with students from many different countries. You live with local people, often staying with a host family (homestay).

A language holiday can be of any length — from one week to one year — but most are of two or three weeks.

What are the benefits of a language holiday?

When you study in your own country, all the other students in your class speak your language, so you are not obliged to use English. On a language holiday, students come from countries all over the world. It is possible that nobody in your class will speak your language, so you will just have to speak English!

Learning a language is not only about learning words. Different nations have different cultures. People think and behave differently. Their language is closely associated with their culture. By visiting and living in a foreign country, you learn to understand the culture and the people — and so better understand the language.

- 1) What is this text about?

- 2) What is the aim of language holidays?

- 3) Do such holidays usually take long?

- 4) Are there any advantages of such holidays? What are the advantages described in the text?

TEST 2.2
Variant 1

Read the definitions and write down the words.

- clearing (an area) of forests or trees
- to use or expend carelessly, extravagantly, or to no purpose
- to dissolve in liquid
- to make (something) impure by exposure to or addition of a poisonous or polluting substance
- the trapping of the sun’s warmth in a planet’s lower atmosphere, due to the greater transparency of the atmosphere to visible radiation from the sun than to infrared radiation emitted from the planet’s surface
- in danger, used esp. of animals in danger of extinction

Variant 2

Read the definitions and write down the words.

- the gradual increase in the overall temperature of the Earth’s atmosphere due to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants
- keep safe from harm or injury
- causing or likely to cause harm
- produce and discharge (something, especially gas or radiation)
- (of a plant or substance) causing or capable of causing death or illness if taken into the body
- return (material) to a previous stage in a cyclic process; use again

TEST 2.3
Variant 1

Make up sentences with the verbs *make/let*. Use the given word combinations.

go to parties

go shopping

rewrite the test

visit grandparents

cook dinner

surf the Net

Variant 2

Make up sentences with the verbs *make/let*. Use the given word combinations.

do homework

go and meet friends

stay outside late

have a birthday party

wash the dishes

eat much ice cream

TEST 2.4
Variant 1

Read the statement and express your opinion.

«Let every individual and institution now think and act as a responsible trustee of Earth, seeking choices in ecology, economics and ethics that will provide a sustainable future, eliminate pollution, poverty and violence, awaken the wonder of life and foster peaceful progress in the human adventure». (by John McConnell)

Variant 2

Read the statement and express your opinion.

«You hear headlines from time to time about the Amazon [rainforest] disappearing at a greater or lesser rate.... The real story is that over time the rate has stayed just the same. Year after year, decade after decade, we have failed to stop — or really even decrease — deforestation». (by Patrick Symmes)

TEST 3.2
Variant 1

Read the definitions and write down the words.

- a small mechanical device or tool, especially an ingenious or novel one
- transmit (a programme or some information) by radio or television
- a scientific procedure undertaken to make a discovery or demonstrate a known fact
- the part of a telephone apparatus contained in the earpiece
- the action or process of discovering or being discovered

Variant 2

Read the definitions and write down the words.

- recording or transmitting information in the form of thousands of very small signals
- a small portable player with light headphones
- the action of inventing something, typically a process or device
- a device for recording visual images in the form of photographs or video
- a person who is studying one or more of the natural or physical sciences

Date _____ Name _____ Form 9__

TEST 3.3—3.4**Variant 1****Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

- 1) I'm hungry. I think _____ (to have) something to eat.
- 2) I haven't done my homework yet. I _____ (to do) it.
- 3) At 8 o'clock in the evening Nick _____ (to watch) a programme on TV.
- 4) What _____ you _____ (to wear) to the party tonight?
- 5) I'm too tired to walk. I think I _____ (to get) a taxi.
- 6) I'm not sure that the lecture _____ (to end) by four o'clock.
- 7) Do you think Tom _____ (to succeed) in his exam?

Variant 2**Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

- 1) It's too late to phone Jane now. I _____ (to phone) her in the morning.
- 2) I've heard she _____ (to travel) round the world next summer.
- 3) At ten in the morning tomorrow she _____ (to work).
- 4) Who _____ John _____ (to invite) to the party?
- 5) What would you like to drink? I think I _____ (to have) a cup of coffee, please.
- 6) Can we meet at two? Yes, the lessons _____ (to finish) by then.
- 7) If you don't have money to go to the cinema, I _____ (to lend) you some.

TEST 4.2**Variant 1**

Complete the text with a)—d). There is one extra variant.

- a) flexibility in their working hours
- b) to start thinking about careers
- c) it's time to look at how
- d) of getting into the career you want

Once you've got an idea of where you want to go with your career, _____ you're going to get there. It's important to think about how you're going to get the skills and qualifications you'll need. Developing your skills gives you the best chance _____ and there are more courses to choose from than ever before. Higher education and a degree can open up new career options. It's never too early _____ . Be on the lookout for fairs and events — especially those that focus on a career you're considering. Remember that you'll get more out of them if you go prepared.

Variant 2

Complete the text with a)—d). There is one extra variant.

- a) a qualification while you're working
- b) now let employees organize
- c) a good idea to look for a job
- d) you may know exactly what

You'll have important decisions to make when you're 16. You may be undecided about the type of career you want to follow, or _____ you want to be doing for a living ten years from now. If you have got a particular career in mind, there may be some options that are especially useful. A career adviser will be able to help you with choosing the right subjects and qualifications for the type of career you want to follow. If you decide to go into work, it's _____ with training. Apprenticeships and the Time-Off for Study or Training Scheme are two ways of gaining _____ .

TEST 4.3
Variant 1

Read some pieces of advice about what to do during a job interview and write a short summary of the given information (2—3 sentences). Answer the questions below.

Try to appear keen and knowledgeable. Ask questions about the company and the job. Never cancel your interview appointment. Wear clothes suitable for the job. Take a checklist with you so that you remember what to say. Answer questions as briefly as possible. Get to the interview on time. Arrive late. Speak slowly and clearly. Don't seem interested. Try to control and direct the interview yourself. Smile a lot. Look scruffy. Don't seem prepared.

How to behave oneself during a job interview?

Which pieces can help to sell oneself in a job interview and which ones you shouldn't follow?

Variant 2

Read the article from a British magazine and write a short summary of it (2—3 sentences). Answer the questions below.

A survey by «Wall», a company which makes ice cream, shows that the average teen receives about £2.71 in pocket money per week. Between fourteen and sixteen years the average is £2.76 a week. With gifts, the weekly amount is over £6 a week. How do teenagers earn their money? The most popular jobs are delivering newspapers, babysitting, and washing cars. Some teenagers also do Saturday jobs. They can help out in hairdresser's or they can work in a shop.

How do you get your pocket money?

Does the job you do to get your pocket money have something in common with your future career?

TEST 4.4

Variant 1

Which professional field can you work in? Answer the questions and find the category appropriate for you.

- Are you interested in knowing how and why things work?
- Would you like to be out and about and physically active?
- Would you like to use your artistic or creative abilities?
- Do you like making things with your hands or with machines?

Categories:

A — Practical	E — Outdoor/Active
B — Nature	F — Computational
C — General Service	G — Social
D — Scientific	H — Artistic

Write which category suits you best.

Variant 2

Which professional field can you work in? Answer the questions and find the category appropriate for you.

- Are you interested in caring for others and helping them with their problems?
- Would you like a job which involves offering a service to other people?
- Have you an aptitude for working with figures or solving mathematical problems?
- Are you interested in working with plants or animals?

Categories:

A — Practical	E — Outdoor/Active
B — Nature	F — Computational
C — General Service	G — Social
D — Scientific	H — Artistic

Write which category suits you best.

TEST 5.2
Variant 1

Use the word combinations to make up a dialogue «Visiting Britain».

- special flavour
- full of stately views
- long-distance paths
- principal attraction
- to dominate the region
- architecture

Variant 2

Use the word combinations to make up a dialogue «Visiting Britain».

- a rich variety of scenery
- England's landscape
- full of sign-posts
- famous monuments
- tourist attraction
- number of visitors

TEST 5.3

Variant 1

Read the text and make up questions using the question words below.

Buckingham Palace’s 19 state rooms are open to visitors during August and September while the Queen makes her annual visit to Balmoral. The State rooms house some of the Royal family’s greatest treasures including paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens, Poussin and Canaletto. Visit the spectacular Palace Ballroom and see the traditional horseshoe-shaped table lavishly decorated for a State Banquet. On display you can see the silver gilt from the Grand service, first used to celebrate the birthday of George III in 1811 as well as jewelled cups, ivory tankards, chased dishes, sconces, shields and basins. The Changing of the Guard takes place in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace at 11.30 every day in summer, every other day in winter, and lasts about 45 minutes. The New Guard marches to the Palace from Wellington Barracks with a Guards band, the Old Guard hands over in a ceremony during which the sentries are changed and then returns to barracks. The New Guard then marches to St James’s Palace leaving the detachment at Buckingham Palace.

When _____ ?

Who _____ ?

How long _____ ?

Variant 2

Read the text and make up questions using the question words below.

Buckingham Palace’s 19 state rooms are open to visitors during August and September while the Queen makes her annual visit to Balmoral. The State rooms house some of the Royal family’s greatest treasures including paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens, Poussin and Canaletto. Visit the spectacular Palace Ballroom and see the traditional horseshoe-shaped table lavishly decorated for a State Banquet. On display you can see the silver gilt from the Grand service, first used to celebrate the birthday of George III in 1811 as well as jewelled cups, ivory tankards, chased dishes, sconces, shields and basins. The Changing of the Guard takes place in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace at 11.30 every day in summer, every other day in winter, and lasts about 45 minutes. The New Guard marches to the Palace from Wellington Barracks with a Guards band, the Old Guard hands over in a ceremony during which the sentries are changed and then returns to barracks. The New Guard then marches to St James’s Palace leaving the detachment at Buckingham Palace.

What _____ ?

Where _____ ?

Does _____ ?

Date _____ Name _____ Form 9__

TEST 5.4
Variant 1

Write an e-mail letter to your pen friend describing your voyage to Great Britain. Don't forget to mention what part of it you've chosen and why, and what new and interesting facts you've found out. Tell what surprised you most and why.

Variant 2

Write an e-mail letter to your pen friend describing your voyage to Scotland. Don't forget to mention what part of it you've chosen and why, and what new and interesting facts you've found out. Tell what surprised you most and why.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST

TEXTS FOR TEACHERS

THE FIRST TERM

DIARIES

What would you do if you see a friend's diary on the table? The wish to have a look is great, but diaries are private and only the author can read them.

A diary is a personal record of experiences and feelings. It can include anything — from what you ate for breakfast to your thoughts on a favourite new film. The brilliant thing about diaries is that there are no rules — anything goes! People have been keeping diaries for thousands of years. Some of them can give an impression of what life was like in other times.

Samuel Pepys wrote one of the most famous historical diaries. He wrote the diaries in 1660—1669. They give us information on such events as the Great Plague of 1665 and the Great Fire of London in 1666.

But, even if Pepys' friends could have an opportunity to look into his diaries they couldn't read them. The diaries were written in a code that wasn't cracked for over 100 years!

The Diary of Anne Frank is the most famous diary of modern times. Anne Frank was a Jew, living in Holland, who hid from the Nazis during World War II. She couldn't meet anyone from 1942 to 1944, that's why Anne's diary became her close friend. On the first page she wrote: «I hope you will be a source of great comfort and support».

She called her diary Kitty and it has since been translated into 55 languages and has sold more than 25 million copies around the world.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is one of the most pressing issues facing the planet — and one everyone can do something about. From turning the thermostat down to buying a more economical car, there are many steps you can take to help safeguard the future of the planet.

«Climate change» refers to changes in the Earth's temperature over the last 100 years. Since 1900, the average temperature on the planet has increased by 0.74 degrees Celsius and the UK's sea level has risen by about 10 centimetres. Further global rises are expected, as well as more extreme weather events like flooding and drought.

Individuals are responsible for about 40 per cent of the UK emissions.

There is now very strong evidence that significant global warming can't be explained by natural causes alone. Humans are changing the climate by their actions, especially through emissions of greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide, which artificially warm the atmosphere of the Earth.

The effects of climate change so far include rising temperatures, higher sea levels and more frequent extreme weather events like floods. All of these are expected to become more severe. However, actions by individuals have already helped the UK meet its targets for cutting emissions by 2010. Future effects of climate change can be influenced by what is done now.

THE SECOND TERM

1) Ninety-eight per cent of people have a TV set in their homes and, according to the experts, they rarely turn it off. In fact, the average viewer watches as much as 25 hours a week. Television informs, educates and entertains people. It also influences the way people look at the world and makes them change their views.

2) Television doesn't just entertain, of course. There are times when it can be informative and can provide a source of good family conversation, for example TV programmes featuring different cultural, historical, political and artistic issues. For example, The National Geographic documentaries have recently become very popular.

3) Informative, useful, entertaining and relaxing — and, yes, banal and boring — television is all of these. But if we're not selective, surely we have only ourselves to blame. TV can be a part of family life, but when it becomes all of it, maybe that's the time to reach for the «off» switch.

4) Fifty-seven per cent of television programmes contain «psychologically harmful» violence, according to a study funded by the cable television industry. But the argument that television has a significant effect on children should not rely on studies alone, but on common sense. When a child is placed in front of the television, his focus cannot be diverted and his gaze cannot be broken. That child only has eyes for the video screen. The bright colours, quick movements and sudden flashes capture the child's attention. Only the rare child finds the television completely uninteresting. Even if only cartoons are watched, most children find the images presented on the television set mesmerizing.

5) Television is certainly one of the most influential forces of our time. Through the device called a television set or TV, you are able to receive news, sports, entertainment, information and commercials. The average American spends between two and five hours a day glued to «the tube»!

Variant 1

FINDING A CAREER THAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU

Some people know what job they want to do from an early age — for others it's not so simple. Choosing a career is a big decision. There's plenty of help available to help you find the career that's right for you. A good way to start your planning is to think about what motivates you.

Make a list of activities you've enjoyed — both inside and outside school, college or work.

Once you've got a clear idea of your interests, the next step is to start looking for a career that matches up with them.

Finding a rewarding career is important to most people — and it takes a little planning.

There's always room to change your mind, but having a plan will:

- make sure you're aware of all the routes into your dream career;
- help you avoid ending up in a job you don't like;
- make sure you know what you need to do at different stages in your life.

There's plenty to consider before you're ready to put your plans into action — including how to get the skills and qualifications you'll need.

Variant 2

WHAT TYPE OF WORK WOULD SUIT YOU?

Choosing a career path after finishing education means thinking about a lot more than the job itself. Jobs are more flexible than ever and a typical working day is a thing of the past.

Planning a career can be tough in an ever-changing job market. It's not just the job itself you've got to consider; it's the working hours, work environment, pay and training opportunities as well.

For example, not all workers are simply employed by a company. There are lots more people working on short- and fixed-term contracts, instead of full-time, permanent ones.

Some people choose to get temporary jobs through an employment agency. This means that they work for different companies for a set amount of time. Other people work on a freelance basis, meaning that they work for themselves, but take on short-term contracts for companies. Freelancers often have a great deal of experience in a specialized area.

The workforce is now more skilled and qualified than ever. With employers having a larger group of candidates to choose from, it can be hard to get into work if you can't show that you have some qualifications or skills. There are lots of ways to improve your range of skills.

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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Англійська мова. 9 клас

Навчально-методичний комплект укладено до підручника
Л. В. Калініної, І. В. Самойлюкевич.

До комплекту входять:
плани-конспекти для вчителя,
робочий зошит і зошит
для контролю знань.

У **планах-конспектах** детально поданий кожний урок, структура якого відповідає останнім методичним вимогам. Уроки побудовано з урахуванням основних критеріїв навчання іноземної мови: комунікативна спрямованість, крос-культурний компонент, міжпредметне інтегрування, які підпорядковані основній меті — комунікативно-орієнтованому навчанню іноземних мов.

Робочий зошит складається з різноманітних завдань, переважна більшість яких супроводжується малюнками. Нескладні, але цікаві вправи побудовані таким чином, щоб якомога повніше охопити матеріал, поданий у підручнику, та відпрацювати його у класі чи вдома.

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