1. Spelling: предсказывать, содержать, существовать, землетрясение, засуха, яростный, угрожающий, хрупкий, причинить боль, послужить причиной, извергаться, осматривать (проверять), случаться, спасать, транслировать, взаимосвязь, запрещать, перерабатывать, избавляться от чего-либо, тревожное предупреждение, задыхаться, нездоровая еда, избегать.

Make up 3 sentences using some of these collocations.

2. Translate.

1. Я не думаю, что смогу привыкнуть к подобной ситуации.

2. Мне потребовалось много времени, чтобы привыкнуть к их языку и традициям.

3. Он не привык носить школьную форму.

4. Если бы я встретил его вчера, то сегодня не потратил бы так много времени, чтобы найти нужную книгу.

5. Если бы он был прилежным учеником, то сдал бы экзамен по математике вчера.

6. Если бы фабрики и заводы перерабатывали свои химические отходы, сейчас наша окружающая среда не была бы в такой опасности.

7. Если бы я вчера узнал домашнее задание, то сегодня не получил бы плохую отметку.

8. Если бы я был на твоем месте, я бы не стал расстраиваться по пустякам (get upset on trifles['traɪflz]).

3. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 10–17 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

Eton

Within a ten minute walk of Windsor Castle, across a bridge over the River Thames, there’s an old Gothic building. It is the legendary Eton College. It is one of England’s largest independent schools and one of the highest in prestige. Members of the British royal family are traditionally educated here. It was one of the best schools when first founded and remains so now; it is still commonly known as one of the greatest schools among all the schools in the world.

Following the old tradition, Eton is a full boarding school, which means all students live and study at the school with their fellow students throughout the school year. Eton is also one of the four remaining boys’ schools, so there’s no opportunity for a girl to study there. Eton students traditionally come from England’s wealthiest and most prestigious families, many of them aristocratic. Boys enter Eton at about 13 and continue there until they are ready to enter university.

The school was founded by Henry VI in the fifteenth century to provide free education for poor pupils who would then go on to get a higher education at King’s College in Cambridge. That connection no longer exists today.

All students have a uniform of a black tailcoat and a waistcoat, a white collar and dark trousers. All students wear a white tie. This uniform is not for special occasions, it is worn at all times for all classes. If you visit Eton during term time, you will see students walking along the streets with books under their arms dressed in their uniforms.

At Eton, there are dozens of organisations known as ‘societies’, in many of which students come together to discuss a particular topic. The societies are traditionally governed by the boys themselves. Societies range from astronomy to Scottish dancing and stamp-collecting. Some of them are dedicated to music, some to arts, some to languages, and so on. Meetings are usually held after supper and often include a guest speaker. Among past guest speakers were composer Andrew Lloyd Webber, writer J. K. Rowling, designer Vivienne Westwood, and actor Ralph Fiennes.

One of the oldest and most influential Eton societies is called the Pop. Its members are like school head-boys or prefects who are given limited authority over other students. They are called Poppers and take an active part in many official events of the school year, including parents’ evenings. While all students wear black waistcoats, members of the Pop are allowed to wear any waistcoat they please. Prince William, when he was a Popper, wore a waistcoat designed like the British national flag. The style immediately became popular.

Irrespective of this, the official colour of the college is the so-called ‘Eton blue’. It’s a light blue-green colour which has been used since the early 19th century. The main purpose was to identify Eton sportsmen in rowing races and on the cricket field.

Nowadays Eton College is as popular as it was many years ago.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

In our time girls are allowed to enter Eton College.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Eton College was established to educate the children from the wealthiest British families.

1) True 2) False3) Not stated

The Eton uniform is sold only in one shop on the territory of the college.

1) True 2) False3) Not stated

Many famous people have taken part in the work of the student societies.

1) True 2) False3) Not stated

It is easy to identify Poppers in a crowd of students due to their clothes.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

All members of the British royal family who studied in Eton were Poppers.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

The official colour of Eton College is white.

1) True 2) False3) Not stated

4. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–G, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. A false stereotype

2. An unlucky symbol

3. A colourful present

4. A world famous journey

5. One and the same name

6. The national food

7. A talisman for luck

8. Old holiday traditions

A. When you think of the Irish, you often picture a red-haired person dressed all in green. However, it's just a popular myth which has grown into a tradition, particularly in the United States. It's customary in Ireland to wear green clothes only on St. Patrick's Day. Lots of people are tricked by this cliché. However, originally, the colour associated with Saint Patrick was not green, but blue.

B. In Ireland, the colour green was long considered to bring bad fortune. The reason is that in Irish folklore green is the favourite color of the Good People (the proper name for fairies). Myths run that they are likely to steal people, especially children, who wear too much of the colour. In the past, a girl would never wear anything green on her wedding day.

C. Christmas is a very important celebration in Ireland. After dinner on Christmas Eve, it is common for families to leave milk and bread on the table as a sign of friendliness and kindness. Another custom is to leave the door unlocked. A lit candle is left in a window during the night. It represents help for any traveller who is passing by.

D. Potatoes form the basis for many traditional Irish dishes. They are eaten boiled, mashed, fried and baked. Potatoes are mixed with cabbage or green onions to make traditional Irish dishes. They are also made into potato cakes and used in soups or stews. It’s common to find potatoes cooked in two different ways on the same dinner plate.

E. The shamrock is still a popular sign of good fortune in Ireland. It is believed that anyone who possesses one will be blessed with fortune in everything, even in gambling, and will be saved from the evil of witches. There are certain conditions to be met so that its power remains effective: the owner of the shamrock must keep it away from the public eye and never give it to anyone else.

F. The name Gulliver is known to everyone due to the book or the film about the fantastic trip of the English doctor. However, not all of us remember the name of the author Jonathan Swift, an Irish writer, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1667. In his book Gulliver’s Travels a man went to an island where strange tiny people lived. His life there was full of adventures and dangers, he met there friends and enemies.

G. Ireland is known as the native land of limericks – short humorous poems that have five lines. They make people laugh and are easy to remember! Lots of poets and writers were fond of limericks. The word ‘limerick’ probably comes from the Irish town of Limerick. The short poem has made the town known all over the world.

5. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

When I was a small child, we often went to the circus. I loved the \_\_\_\_\_\_FUN\_\_\_\_\_\_ clowns and the motorbike ride in the globe.

The boy who did the riding seemed only a bit older than me. He performed the trick very \_\_\_\_\_\_CAREFUL\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I certainly thought that it was extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_DANGER\_\_\_\_\_\_, anyway. I applauded the \_\_\_\_\_\_BIKE\_\_\_\_\_\_ loudly and dreamt about riding my own motorbike.

\_\_\_\_\_\_FORTUNATELY\_\_\_\_\_\_, my parents had a different opinion about getting a motorbike and refused to buy one for me.

6. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

Sophie’s flight was delayed. She was waiting in the departure lounge feeling bored. She tried to read but \_\_\_\_\_\_NOT/CAN\_\_\_\_\_\_ concentrate on the text.

Men and \_\_\_\_\_\_WOMAN\_\_\_\_\_\_ with bags and suitcases crowded near the information desk and near the restaurant.

Sophie \_\_\_\_\_\_NOT/WANT\_\_\_\_\_\_ to eat.

She pulled out her mobile and called her mother. “It’s me, Mum. I \_\_\_\_\_\_SIT\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the airport. No, it’s not cold here.

Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_CHECK\_\_\_\_\_\_ in.” Sophie’s mother had four children.

Sophie was the \_\_\_\_\_\_YOUNG\_\_\_\_\_\_ of them – her mother worried about her the most. Suddenly, Sophie saw a familiar face in the crowd of passengers.

“I’m sorry, Mum, I have to go now. I \_\_\_\_\_\_CALL\_\_\_\_\_\_ you later. Don’t worry!”