1.Spelling: исследовать, предсказывать, содержать, достичь, тянуться, существовать, изобретать, достижение, бедствие, наводнение, засуха, ураган, яростный, угрожающий (threatening ['θret(ə)nɪŋ]), хрупкий, трястись от гнева, повредить, сломать, разрушить, причинить боль, описывать, предупреждение, случаться, спасать, транслировать, изумлять ,привлекать.

2. Translate.

1. Торнадо появляются по всему миру, но чаще всего в США. Яростные ветра торнадо сдувают почти все на своем пути.

2. Когда случается наводнение, работники экстренных служб наблюдают за уровнем воды и предупреждают людей о том, что они должны покинуть свои дома.

3. Некоторые вулканы дают знаки о своей активности задолго до того, как извержение случается.

4. Природные катаклизмы ,такие, как торнадо и ураганы, могут повредить дома и причинить боль людям.

5. К сожалению, мы часто не замечаем, как удивительна дикая природа. Негуманное отношение к окружающей среде не согласуется с человеческой натурой.

3. Grammar: Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect.

1. Когда я пришел на станцию ,поезд уже ушел.

2. Шел дождь, когда я проснулся вчерашним утром.

3. Тим уже сделал свою домашнюю работу, когда мама позвонила ему.

4. Пока моя бабушка работала в саду, она нашла старинную монету.

5. Мы были очень рады увидеть его снова. Мы не виделись 3 года.

4. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

The …. thing was that a tiny bit of snow was enough to cancel school and even to close some businesses.

FUN

One night, in March of 1993, something very …. happened. EXCITE

Very cold air from Canada created the "Storm of the Century".

When the Turner kids woke up on Saturday morning, there were 17 inches of ….snow as far as the eye could see. WONDER

The Turners were in shock. They had no idea what to do. Though Mr. Turner was an experienced … he chose to leave his car in the garage. DRIVE

He wanted the whole family to stay at home but it was natural for the kids to… with him. They put on the warmest clothes they had and ran outside to enjoy the snow. AGREE

5. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.

July 17th was coming. It would be Mark’s … birthday. THIRTEEN

His Mum asked him what he …as a gift. Mark answered at once that his dream was to have a telescope to watch the stars. WANT

Mum … her head doubtfully. SHAKE

She knew that Mark enjoyed learning about space but a telescope was a ..present than they had planned. EXPENSIVE

After dinner the parents had a discussion about the present.

 “I think we should give Mark the telescope,” Dad said.

“But we… all our savings already,” Mum responded. SPEND

“We bought some new furniture and paid for our holidays. I wish we … buy him this present but we really can’t.” CAN

 “I think, we can,” Dad smiled. “Look, I’ve got an old friend, Nick, whose father was interested in astronomy. His father died many years ago, and Nick keeps all his things in the attic. I think he… to sell us his telescope at half price.” AGREE

Nick … roses in the garden when Mum and Dad arrived at his house. PLANT

“Yes, sure,” he said. “There are lots of … in the attic. You can take whatever you want for Mark for free. I’m glad he’s taking up my father’s hobby.” BOX

6. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

A)Edinburgh Tattoo takes place every year in August in the capital of Scotland. It is an event when military music is played by different bands from all over the world. It also includes traditional dances, bagpipe melodies, songs and a horse parade. All this is accompanied by the sounds of national Scottish music.

B)Using music can make the learning process more enjoyable and effective. You can introduce a new topic with music. It may be a great way to improve vocabulary and make students start thinking in the right direction. If students are doing a grammar exercise, you may play some music in the background, and this will help them concentrate.

C)The performance Lady Gaga gave at Manchester was called "The Monster Ball". It was a really strong and loud concert, consisting of four parts. The singer changed costumes 15 times. The "special" effects included a big sea monster and a grand piano which was burnt to pieces. The audience was just going crazy with every new song, it was no doubt a thrilling performance.

D)Are words important in a song? Some people say they don't matter much. A song is music and you enjoy listening to the melody and don't pay attention to words. On the other hand, a musician expresses himself through words, so they also matter. The words give meaning to a song and touch people’s feelings.

E)The most common song for English speakers on New Year's eve is "Auld Lang Syne". When the clock strikes midnight, people join their hands and start singing. However, few of them remember that it's an old Scottish song first published by the poet Robert Burns. The Scots also sing it on January 25th when they celebrate Burns' birthday.

F)It’s typical to use music in advertising on radio and television. A lot of companies have jingles. They are short songs or tunes that attract customers. A jingle is quick to remember and usually has very simple words. The melody should be easy to sing and cheerful. The jingle must give a positive image of the company. A good example of it is McDonalds' "I'm lovin' it".

G)"We Are the Champions" is a ballad performed by the British group "Queen". It has become one of the most famous and widely used songs. It is also regularly played to celebrate sports victories. The song can be heard in many films, video games, cartoons, TV programmes. It was named the world's favourite song in 2005.

 1)The song of the winners

2)An annual music festival

3)Music of the future

4)Two sides of the same coin

5)An impressive show

6)Music in the classroom

7)The old music hit

8)Music for advert