*1.Tongue – twisters.*

*1.I wish to wish the wish you wish to wish, but if you wish the wish the witch wishes, I won't wish the wish you wish to wish.*

*2.If Stu [stju:] chews shoes, should Stu choose the shoes he chews?*

*chew [ʧuː] 1. 1) жевать*

*3.There those thousand thinkers were thinking how did the other three thieves go through.*

*4.How much wood could Chuck Woods' woodchuck chuck, if Chuck Woods' woodchuck could and would chuck wood? If Chuck Woods' woodchuck could and would chuck wood, how much wood could and would Chuck Woods' woodchuck chuck? Chuck Woods' woodchuck would chuck, he would, as much as he could, and chuck as much wood as any woodchuck would, if a woodchuck could and would chuck wood.*

5. *Mary Mac's mother's making Mary Mac marry me. My mother's making me marry Mary Mac. Will I always be so Merry when Mary's taking care of me? Will I always be so merry when I marry Mary Mac?*

*6.All I want is a proper cup of coffee Made in a proper copper ['kɔpə] медь coffee pot.*

 *You can believe it or not, But I just want a cup of coffee In a proper coffee pot.*

*Tin coffee pots Or iron coffee pots Are of no use to me.*

 *If I can't have A proper cup of coffee In a proper copper coffee pot,*

 *I'll have a cup of tea!*

*2.Listening.*

*4. Spelling: вселенная, солнечная система, космическое путешествие, спутник, Земля выглядит голубой из космоса, потому что большая часть нашей планеты покрыта водой, содержать, достичь, тянуться, межгалактический, существовать, транспортное средство, запускать, изобретать, путешествовать через космос, исследовать.*

*Translate:*

*1. Писатель в своем новом рассказе описал космические станции на Луне и других планетах.*

*2. Вселенная – весь космос и все, что существует в нем.*

*3. Ученые, которые путешествовали в космосе, узнали больше о других планетах и звездах.*

*4. Говорят, что путешествие к другим галактикам будет возможно только в огромном космическом корабле.*

*5. Большинство галактик находятся очень далеко от Земли и не могут быть увидены невооруженным глазом.*

*3.Grammar.*

Put the verbs into the correct form, the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. While Sean (finish) the letter, his friend (come).

2. Last night I (read) in the bed when suddenly I (hear) a voice.

3. ….(you/ have) a bath when I phoned you?

4. They ……(wait) for a taxi when I …..(arrive).

5. I …(not/drive) very fast when I …… (see) her.

6. We ……(not/go) out because it ……(get) dark.

7. What ……(you/do) at this time yesterday?

Check your knowledge of English grammar.

1.Where is Mary? She…….. (go) shopping. She’ll be back soon.

2. Look!That man …..(try) to open your car.

3.My brother is very sporty, he ….(play) football a lot.

4. I miss her. She ….(be) at home for ages.

5. It ….. (rain) hard since mor ning, I can’t go for a walk.

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

Stonehenge is an ancient monument in south-west England. For me, it’s the… place I’ve ever visited.

INTERESTING

I clearly remember my …visit to Stonehenge with my aunt and uncle. ONE

 They lived nearby and I often …to stay with them in my summer holidays. GO

On the day of …trip the weather was fine. WE

There… a cool wind blowing, the sun was bright in the sky and Stonehenge looked calm and magical. In those days it was possible to walk among the stones and even touch them. BE

It's very different now. Stonehenge more crowded than it was. BECOME

As a result, now people … to walk around the monument but they can’t come up very close to it.ALLOW

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The Stonehenge mystery is still unexplained but I believe scientists …it in the near future. SOLVE

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At school, writing essays was a real problem for me, and my grades were always low. …enough, I didn’t like writing and tried to avoid writing lessons at all costs. NATURAL

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6. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 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).

Joseph Rudyard Kipling

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 However, at the age of 6, Kipling's life changed greatly. He was sent to England to receive a formal British education. These were hard years for Kipling. The boy suffered from strict school discipline, his classmates’ insults and bullying. His only comfort was books: he enjoyed reading. By the age of 11, Kipling was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. Fortunately, Kipling’s mother placed him in a new school. There, Kipling found friends and discovered his talent for writing, eventually becoming the editor of the school newspaper.

In 1882, Kipling was told by his parents that they didn't have enough money to send him to college, and he returned to India. It was a powerful moment in the young writer's life. He found a job with a local newspaper. Kipling's experience as a reporter formed the backbone for lots of his stories. Later, his collection of 40 short stories called Plain Tales from the Hills gained wide popularity in England.

 Seven years later, Kipling returned to England in the hope of becoming a famous writer. In London, he met Wolcott Balestier, an American publisher who became one of Kipling's great friends and supporters. Later, Kipling happily married Wolcott’s sister, Carrie.

As a writer, Kipling flourished. His portfolio contained gems like The Jungle Book, The Naulahka: A Story of the West and East and The Second Jungle Book. Kipling loved children and understood them very well. His tales fascinated boys and girls all over the world.

Kipling travelled a lot but in 1902 he returned to Great Britain with his wife and children. The Kiplings bought a large estate in Sussex and many of his most famous books were written there. One of them was Just So Stories. The book's name had, in fact, come from his daughter, who asked her father to repeat each tale several times, or "just so," as she often said.

 In 1907 he was the first English writer to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature. It was international recognition of his talent.

In 1914, the First World War began and Kipling was a passionate supporter of the fight against Germany. He even encouraged his son John to join the army though John had a serious problem with his eyesight. Kipling and his son were very close. Unfortunately, in October of 1915, John was killed in France. Kipling, feeling guilty about persuading his son to become a soldier, was terribly depressed.

 Due to these sad circumstances, for the last twenty years of his life Kipling did not write any more of his wonderful children's tales.

Kipling studied at college.

1)True 2)False 3)Not stated

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**The past continuous tense denotes a temporary action taking place at a given moment in the past**.

 I was writing a letter to my friend *at 5 o’clock yesterday*

 *from 5 to 6 on Sunday.*

 *when Mum came.*

**! Verbs not used in the Continuous form: to see, to hear, to know, to believe, to mean, to remember, to recognize, to suppose, to imagine, to love, to like, to prefer:**

**to have** - meaning «иметь» cannot be used in P.S.

but ! have dinner, supper, a talk etc. can be used in P.S.: He is having lunch.

**to think** - denoting an opinion – cannot be used in P.S.

denoting a process of thought - can be used in P.S.:

I think you are right.

I am thinking of what you have just said.

**to admire** – meaning «восхищаться» » cannot be used in P.S.

 meaning «любоваться» can be used in P.S.:

I admire this man very much.

What are you doing here? Admiring the moon?

1.Она встретила его, когда он прогуливался по улице.

2.Она видела его в парке. Он сидел на скамейке и ждал кого-то.

3.В то время я искал работу (at that time).

4.Она не видела, как он покинул офис. В половине четвертого она сделала себе чашку чая и пошла по магазинам.

5. Я посидел на скамейке с полчаса, а потом начал читать книгу.

6.Я не видел его, когда был в Петербурге.

7.Она накрывала на стол вчера в 6 часов.

8.Вода в чайнике кипела, когда они вернулись в лагерь.

9. Посмотрите! Тот мужчина пытается открыть твою машину!

10. С утра идет сильный дождь, я не могу пойти гулять.

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

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**The Present Perfect Continuous**

1. inclusive – обозначает действие, которое началось в прошлом, длилось до настоящего и все еще длится (используется с предлогами since, for)

I have been learning English for 10 years. Я изучаю английский в течение 10 лет – переводится на русский формой глагола в настоящем времени.

2. exclusive – обозначает действие, которое недавно происходило, но не происходит сейчас.

There are puddles everywhere. It has been raining hard. Везде лужи. Шел сильный дождь. – переводится формой глагола в прошедшем времени.

Глаголы, которые не используются в Continuous, не могут быть использованы в **the present perfect continuous**.В этом случае мы используем **The present perfect.**

I have known him since last year.

Put the verbs into *the present perfect continuous.*

1. I (work) on this problem for 2 months.

2. She (sleep) all this time?

3. He says he (not/feel) well for the past week.

4. You are red all over. How long you (lie) in the sun today?

5. We (see) each other regularly since the party at Helen’s.

Check your knowledge of English grammar.

1.Where is Mary? She…….. (go) shopping. She’ll be back soon.

2. Look! That man …..(try) to open your car.

3.My brother is very sporty, he ….(play) football a lot.

4. I miss her. She ….(be) at home for ages.

5. It ….. (rain) hard since mor ning, I can’t go for a walk.

6. My cousin …(stay) with us for 2 weeks, he hasn’t gone away yet.

7. I am very tired I (finish) my work yet.

8. Sue has lost her job, she (look) for a new one a few month.

9. I ….(know) her for many years, we can trust her.

10. My children …(go) to the cinema. They are not at home now.

11.When parents entered the room the children …….(play) loudly.

12. I …(feel) sleepy when I was driving home last time.

13. When I …(meet) David he was very tired.

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

People spend hours talking on their mobile phones. There is an opinion that it may be …. to their health, but it is difficult to know for sure. HARM

Some research shows that mobile phones may cause brain problems. On the other hand, some doctors say mobiles are not …at all. DANGER

No matter what doctors say, it’s just …to live without a mobile phone today. POSSIBLE

It has become a very … device and people can’t do without it. USE

It makes our life … and saves time. COMFORT

People can get in touch with each other quickly. Mobile phones make …. easier.COMMUNICATE

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It was late at night but the light was on in Ted’s room. When I… in, he didn’t even turn to me.

COME

I looked at his monitor and realized that he …. the Internet for job vacancies. SURF (переходить с одного сайта на другой to surf the Net / Internet / Web — бродить по сети)

“Why do you need a job?” I asked. “You …..by Mr. Green only a week ago as far as I remember.”

EMPLOY

 “Yes, I was. I got a job of a waiter in his restaurant. But I …that job already. They said I was rude to a client.” LOSE

“Were you?” I was surprised since Ted was the …. and tolerant person I’d ever met. PATIENT

 “Yes, it was probably rude of …to tell those ladies that I wouldn’t bring them anything else. Just imagine – they had changed their order three times! I

Each time they tried a dish, they ….it. NOT/LIKE

 When they said that for the …time, I lost control. FOUR

One of the… called for the manager and complained.” Ted nervously turned back to his computer. “I didn’t like that job anyway.” WOMAN

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

A)Lars Magnus Ericsson, was the first man who had a telephone in his car. When he saw a place where he could get to phone lines, he connected to them with a pair of long electric wires. Then in Russia two Soviet engineers successfully tested a mobile phone installed in a car. It could connect to a local telephone network within 20 kilometers. A year later, two engineers from Europe tried to use antenna in the phone.

B)The company of mobile phones in Finland started to sell their products in 1970. There were several types of phones: 2G and later 3G. Third-generation phones are now used everywhere in the world. They are small, flat and very comfortable to use. Some people say that the only problem with the new phones is to remember all the functions. The mobile phone is often called the Seventh of the Mass Media (with Print, Recordings, Cinema, Radio, TV and Internet the first six).

C)In many countries, most adults and many children now have mobile phones. Mobile phones are used for a variety of purposes, including keeping in touch with the family, running business, and for emergency calls. Children and adults often play mobile phone games or use the phone as an audio player. In Japan, phone companies provide immediate notice of earthquakes and other natural disasters to their customers free of charge. In the event of an emergency, disaster response crews can find injured people using the signals from their mobile phones.

D)Today’s mobile phones do more than just offer voice, email, Web and music services. They are stylish accessories, too. Cool design has always played a great role in digital business. People, young people especially, use the phone to express their self. Just like clothes, phones can carry a message of sports lifestyle, luxury, adventure or romance. Mobile phone companies introduce their new collections every season and it’s rather difficult to keep up with today’s mobiles.

E)Mobile phones have increased greatly in the world. Some people carry more than one mobile phone for different purposes, such as for business and personal use. The mobiles are to be seen absolutely everywhere – in schools, restaurants, theatres and even churches. They ring during lectures, meetings and in classical music concerts. In recent survey, 62 % of people said that the most irritating thing in their lives was mobile phones on the train!

1)Early mobile phones

2)Annoying mobiles

3)Expensive mobiles

4)Fashionable mobiles

5)Multifunctional mobiles

6)Modern mobile phones

1.Spelling: исследовать, запускать, решить проблему, предсказывать, скучать, по пути домой, содержать, достичь, тянуться, существовать, транспортное средство, изобретать, путешествовать в космосе, вселенная, бедствие, повредить, причинить боль, невооруженным глазом, описывать.

2. Grammar.

1. She (play) computer games at 5 o’clock yesterday.

2. Mary’s eyes were wet and red because she (cry) at that moment.

3. …she always (dream) to become an actress?

4. He (do) his lessons since after lunch.

5. Where is Fred? He (work) in the garden. He (plant) rose bushes since early morning.

6. I (collect) the pictures with bridges since my childhood.

7. Many people believe that our climate (change) very markedly ['mɑːkɪdlɪ] заметно

8. She (read) a fairy tale to the children since breakfast. They (not finish) yet.

**The Past Perfect.**

The Past Perfect denotes an action completed before a certain moment in the past.

 when I called him

**He had finished** his work **by** 5 o’clock yesterday.

Не используется для обозначения последовательности действий. В этом случае используется The Past Simple.

He got up, went to the bathroom, had breakfast and left home.

Put the verbs in brackets into the *Past Simple, the Past Continuous and the Past Perfect.*

1. When he (come) to the station the train already(go).

2. When she (go) to bed, she ( remember) that she (not/switch off the light).

3. He (understand) the book only he (read ) it again.

4. He (close) the window and (sit) in his armchair, reading a newspaper.

5. The rain (stop) and the sun (shine) brightly.

6. When I (arrive) the lecture already (start).

7. When I (hear) his knock I (go) to the door and (open) it, but I (not/ recognize) him at first because I (not/wear) my glasses.

8. I (see) you yesterday from the bus. Why you (use) a stick? I (use) it because I (hurt) my leg that morning.

9. While he (water) the flowers it (begin) to rain.

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It makes our life … and saves time. COMFORT

People can get in touch with each other quickly. Mobile phones make …. easier.COMMUNICATE

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

It was late at night but the light was on in Ted’s room. When I… in, he didn’t even turn to me.

COME

I looked at his monitor and realized that he …. the Internet for job vacancies. SURF (переходить с одного сайта на другой to surf the Net / Internet / Web — бродить по сети)

“Why do you need a job?” I asked. “You …..by Mr. Green only a week ago as far as I remember.”

EMPLOY

 “Yes, I was. I got a job of a waiter in his restaurant. But I …that job already. They said I was rude to a client.” LOSE

“Were you?” I was surprised since Ted was the …. and tolerant person I’d ever met. PATIENT

 “Yes, it was probably rude of …to tell those ladies that I wouldn’t bring them anything else. Just imagine – they had changed their order three times! I

Each time they tried a dish, they ….it. NOT/LIKE

 When they said that for the …time, I lost control. FOUR

One of the… called for the manager and complained.” Ted nervously turned back to his computer. “I didn’t like that job anyway.” WOMAN

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

A)Lars Magnus Ericsson, was the first man who had a telephone in his car. When he saw a place where he could get to phone lines, he connected to them with a pair of long electric wires. Then in Russia two Soviet engineers successfully tested a mobile phone installed in a car. It could connect to a local telephone network within 20 kilometers. A year later, two engineers from Europe tried to use antenna in the phone.

B)The company of mobile phones in Finland started to sell their products in 1970. There were several types of phones: 2G and later 3G. Third-generation phones are now used everywhere in the world. They are small, flat and very comfortable to use. Some people say that the only problem with the new phones is to remember all the functions. The mobile phone is often called the Seventh of the Mass Media (with Print, Recordings, Cinema, Radio, TV and Internet the first six).

C)In many countries, most adults and many children now have mobile phones. Mobile phones are used for a variety of purposes, including keeping in touch with the family, running business, and for emergency calls. Children and adults often play mobile phone games or use the phone as an audio player. In Japan, phone companies provide immediate notice of earthquakes and other natural disasters to their customers free of charge. In the event of an emergency, disaster response crews can find injured people using the signals from their mobile phones.

D)Today’s mobile phones do more than just offer voice, email, Web and music services. They are stylish accessories, too. Cool design has always played a great role in digital business. People, young people especially, use the phone to express their self. Just like clothes, phones can carry a message of sports lifestyle, luxury, adventure or romance. Mobile phone companies introduce their new collections every season and it’s rather difficult to keep up with today’s mobiles.

E)Mobile phones have increased greatly in the world. Some people carry more than one mobile phone for different purposes, such as for business and personal use. The mobiles are to be seen absolutely everywhere – in schools, restaurants, theatres and even churches. They ring during lectures, meetings and in classical music concerts. In recent survey, 62 % of people said that the most irritating thing in their lives was mobile phones on the train!

1)Early mobile phones

2)Annoying mobiles

3)Expensive mobiles

4)Fashionable mobiles

5)Multifunctional mobiles

6)Modern mobile phones