1. Spelling: исследовать, предсказывать, содержать, существовать, изобретать, достижение, землетрясение, засуха, яростный, угрожающий, хрупкий, повредить, сломать, разрушить, причинить боль, послужить причиной, извергаться, осматривать (проверять), предупреждение, случаться, спасать, транслировать, изумлять, привлекать.

interrelation [ˌɪntərɪ'leɪʃ(ə)n] – взаимоотношение ,взаимосвязь

to prohobit [prə'hɪbɪt] запрещать

to throw away = to get rid of

to recycle

litter, rubbish

lack of recycling

human being

alarming news

waste = junk

dispose of - get rid of by throwing away or giving or selling to someone else

suffocate ['sʌfəkeɪt] 1) душить, удушать I am suffocated in this crowd. — Я задыхаюсь в этой толпе. Syn: smother , stifle 2) задыхаться

Make up nouns from the verbs: to pollute, to predict, to attract, to explore, to damage, to support, to research.

Make up adjectives from the nouns: environment, nature, culture, attention.

2. Conditional 2, 3.

1. Если бы я бегал по парку каждое утро, я бы был в прекрасной форме.

2. Если бы люди не изобрели различные машины, не появились бы проблемы с окружающей средой.

3. Если бы мы заботились о нашей планете, мы бы не жили среди мусора и отходов.

4. Если бы я подумал об опасности, я бы не поехал отдыхать в то место.

5. Если бы я был богатым человеком, я бы построил завод по переработке отходов (rendering plant).

3. Grammar. Tenses.

1. Боб только что вошел в дом, когда я ему позвонил.

2. Она сказала мне, что жила здесь прежде.

3. Пока я проверял сочинение, я нашел ошибку.

4. К концу года работа он закончил работу над проектом.

5. Она потеряла работу и ищет новую в течение нескольких месяцев.

4. 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).

Peer pressure

"Peer pressure"\* is very strong, especially among young people. Almost everyone can remember a moment when they did something because their friends were doing it. Teenagers often buy something just because their friends have it, and this thing comes into fashion. If teenagers didn’t imitate their friends’ behavior, there would be fewer social problems: smoking, crime and so on.

On the other hand, “peer pressure” can also produce positive results. Youth crime and vandalism in one of the districts of Bristol, a city in England, fell by 20% last year. Why? Because young people stopped doing stupid and anti-social things. Now they are trying to keep out of trouble. And it's all the result of a new project.

Two Bristol policemen organised a football league for teenagers in one of the poorest parts of the city. The idea is to prevent teenagers from committing crimes. They want to show teenagers how they can spend their free time in a better way.

The policemen introduced a system in which football results are connected to young people's behaviour outside the football grounds. Teams get points for winning their matches, but lose points if any team-member does anything he shouldn't on the football field or off it! For example, teams get ten points for winning a match, but if any player is arrested, the team loses ten points. If a member is caught doing an act of vandalism, such as spraying graffiti, the team loses five points. Three points are lost for less serious crimes.

The results in Bristol are great. None of the teenagers playing in the football league has been arrested by the police. Instead of doing antisocial things and causing problems these teenagers are trying to behave properly!

The idea is already getting popular in other parts of Britain, and similar programmes will be started in other cities. Social workers are also trying to use “peer pressure" to get other positive results. If some more original ways are found, levels of crime among young people will soon be falling quickly.

Some people also think that a similar system should be used for professional footballers. If a professional player gets into a fight on the football ground, his team loses points. In this way footballers will try to behave with more respect to other players.

Another example of positive “peer pressure” is that there are fewer teenagers who smoke or take drugs. This is the result of the growing popularity of mobile phones. A mobile has become a new symbol of growing up. Teenagers no longer need to smoke to show that they are adults. Now they want to get a phone as cool as their classmates have.

\*Peer pressure – the strong influence of a group, especially of children, on the members of that group to behave as everyone else does.

Teenagers try to follow their friends’ habits.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

The Bristol football league for teenagers was started by a social worker.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

The aim of the project is to prepare professional footballers.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

The results of football matches are sent to school.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

The football team loses points when its member commits a crime.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Social workers are against using “peer pressure” method.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Professional players fight a lot on the football ground.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Mobile phones make teenagers give up bad habits.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

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

Linda read the email and laughed happily. “It’s the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ news I’ve ever got,” she said to her mother. GOOD

She looked at an old photo on the wall. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the seaside ten years ago.TAKE

Linda and her sisters were small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there. CHILD

“Congratulations!” her mother smiled too. “We should celebrate. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a huge apple pie. Do you want to invite some friends?” MAKE

“I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exam! It was really difficult, but I managed it! PASS

“I’m lucky to have a family like ours,” Linda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to herself. THINK

Linda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what to say. “No,” she said at last. “I want to spend this evening with you and my sisters.” NOT/KNOW

6. 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.

People don’t read much nowadays, but I like reading. I like books about adventures, love and \_\_\_\_\_\_FRIEND\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I can’t say who my favourite \_\_\_\_\_\_WRITE\_\_\_\_\_\_ is – there are so many.

Most of my friends prefer watching the TV version of a book to reading it. They say it’s more \_\_\_\_\_\_INTEREST\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I strongly \_\_\_\_\_\_AGREE\_\_\_\_\_\_ with them.

I’m absolutely sure that books develop our \_\_\_\_\_\_IMAGINE\_\_\_\_\_\_ much better than any film can do.