

Міністерство освіти і науки України
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ «ОДЕСЬКА
ПОЛІТЕХНІКА»

Методичні вказівки до виконання
контрольної роботи для здобувачів 1 курсу
(бакалаврського рівня) заочної форми навчання
спеціальності С4 «Фінанси, банківська справа,
страхування та фондовий ринок»

1 семестр

Одеса НУОП 2025

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1 семестр**

Затверджено

на засіданні кафедри

іноземних мов

Протокол № 4 від 9.12.2025 р.

Одеса НУОП 2025

Методичні вказівки до виконання контрольної роботи для здобувачів 1 курсу (бакалаврського рівня) заочної форми навчання спеціальності С4 «Фінанси, банківська справа, страхування та фондовий ринок» 1 семестр
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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Метою вивчення дисципліни «Іноземна мова» є формування необхідної комунікативної спроможності в сферах професійного та ситуативного спілкування в усній та письмовій формах, навичок практичного володіння професійною мовою в різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності в обсязі тематики, що обумовлена професійними потребами; оволодіння фаховою інформацією через англомовні джерела.

Набуті у ВНЗ знання, уміння і навички повинні забезпечити майбутньому фахівцю можливість використовувати в своїй роботі спеціальну літературу англійською мовою, тобто формування у студента умінь та навичок, необхідних і достатніх для пошуку, оцінки й обробки англомовної фахової та наукової інформації і для професійного усного й письмового спілкування під час міжнародних контактів.

Методичні вказівки містять тексти з граматичними та лексичними завданнями. Цей матеріал повинен допомогти навчити працювати з текстами самостійно і може також використовуватись на заняттях викладачем.

Лексичні та граматичні вправи дають найбільш типові випадки вживання мовного матеріалу тексту.

Variant I

I. Read and translate the text.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD

What is your country famous for?

HUNGARY...

Think of Hungary and one food comes to mind: Goulash! Goulash can be a soup or stew of meat and vegetables, flavoured with paprika and other spices. Originating from Hungary, goulash is also a popular meal in Scandinavia, Central and Southern Europe. People started making goulash in the 9th century. They dried the cooked meat and vegetables in the sun then only needed to add water to make it into a delicious meal. It is one of the traditional dishes of Hungary and a symbol of the country.

CHINA ...

Dim sum is a style of Chinese food prepared as small bite-sized portions of food. They are traditionally served in small baskets or on small plates. They are popular in many countries around the world. They can be made with sweet or savoury ingredients, including fruit, fish, seafood and meat. In some restaurants, cooked dim sum dishes are taken around the restaurant and customers can choose their orders while seated at their tables. The drinking of tea is as important to dim sum as the food. Customers can try several different types as they are eating their dim sum.

VENEZUELA...

An arepa is fantastic flat bread made of maize flour and water. To make arepas, you can grill, bake, fry, boil or steam them. Families eat them every day in Venezuela and for hundreds of years people ate them with various main course dishes such as soup, or with cheese or avocado. Nowadays, they are most often split and used to make sandwiches. Various sizes, types of flour and added ingredients are used to change its appearance and flavour. It is similar in shape and size to other bread from Mexico and El Salvador.

II. Choose the correct city, A, B or C, that each statement relates to.

1. You can eat this food for a main course, for a dessert or for a snack.

- A Hungary
- B China
- C Venezuela

2. This food looks like food from other countries.

- A Hungary
- B China
- C Venezuela

3. You can cook this food in many different ways.

- A Hungary
- B China
- C Venezuela

4. You should eat this food with a specific type of drink.

- A Hungary

- B China
- C Venezuela

5. The food is at least one thousand years old.

- A Hungary
- B China
- C Venezuela

III. Read the text again to decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones with the facts from the text.

1. Goulash can be a soup or stew of meat and vegetables, flavoured with parsley and other spices.
2. People started making goulash in the 9th century.
3. Dim sum dishes are traditionally served in small bowls or on small plates.
4. The drinking of milk is as important to dim sum as the food.
5. To make arepas, you can grill, bake, fry, boil or steam them.
6. Nowadays, arepas are most often split and used to make burgers.

IV. Read the answers and write the questions.

1. _____?

People started making goulash in the 9th century.

2. _____?

It is one of the traditional dishes of Hungary and a symbol of the country.

3. _____?

Dim sum is a style of Chinese food prepared as small bite-sized portions of food.

4. _____?

The drinking of tea is as important to dim sum as the food.

5. _____?

To make arepas, you can grill, bake, fry, boil or steam them.

V. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words.

0 We often eat in a restaurant on Saturday or Sunday.

MEAL

We often go out for a meal at the weekend.

1 It's not important if you don't come on time.

MATTER

It _____ if you are late.

2 I get up early Monday to Friday.

ALWAYS

I _____ on weekdays.

3 Sarah can't play a musical instrument.

KNOW

Sarah _____ how to play a musical instrument.

4 We have lunch with three different dishes every Sunday.

COURSE

We have a _____ Sundays.

5 I usually enjoy going to my grandparents' house.

HAVE

I usually _____ time at my grandparents' house.

VI. Complete the dialogues by making questions with the words in brackets. Add short answers where you need to.

(0) Do you remember (you / remember) what ingredients we need to buy?

1 A: (1) _____ (they / go) to a concert every weekend?

B: Yes, (2) _____.

2 Who (3) _____ (you / walk) to school with?

3 A: (4) _____ (Eva / like) rollerblading?

B: No, (5) _____.

VII. Complete the sentences with words in the box. There are five extra words.

author	email	bread	weekdays	watch	fit	work	healthy	takeaway
usually	expensive							

0 Do you have Peter's email address?

- 1 I _____ play chess with my grandad when we visit him.
- 2 Jane always gets up early on _____.
- 3 Monica gets a _____ every Friday evening.
- 4 Who is the _____ of this book? It's very good.
- 5 Wow! This restaurant is really _____ – it's £10 just for a snack!

VIII. Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Hi, my name is Marcel and I have (0) my own small restaurant in London. My day starts (1) _____ about 7 o'clock. The fruit and vegetables arrive early (2) _____ the morning. Then I plan the (3) _____ for the day – all the different dishes customers can choose. I (4) _____ start cooking until about 9 a.m. There (5) _____ five people who work with me – two waiters and two kitchen assistants. The restaurant (6) _____ at midday and the first customers arrive soon after. I have a break in the afternoon then work until 10.30, when the last customers leave. It's (7) _____ long day, but I love it!

IX. Decide which answer, A, B or C, best fits each gap. Write down correct sentences.

Hi Eloise,

I'm happy you can stay in our house! There (0) is a lot of food in the fridge. We (1) __ got any cheese but there are plenty of other things. Please take what you want! There are (2) __ bananas and oranges in a bowl on the table.

(3) __ oranges are a bit old but they're OK.

There are lots of films and CDs in (4) __ box in the living room. If you use the TV, (5) __ forget to turn it off after.

(6) __ you at about ten o'clock.

Have fun!

Claire

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 0 A is | B are | C do |
| 1 A has | B have | C haven't |
| 2 A any | B some | C these |
| 3 A The | B An | C Ø |
| 4 A the | B an | C a |
| 5 A don't | B can't | C isn't |
| 6 A Meet | B See | C Come |

Variant II

I. Read and translate the text.

LAZY BRITS

A new report says that British people are taking less exercise than in the past. It says that the problem is now worse for people's health than smoking. One in every six deaths in Britain is the result of people not doing enough exercise. In addition, treating people who become ill because of lack of exercise costs the health service £17.6 billion every year.

So, how much exercise should people do? Experts say that two and a half hours a week is the minimum. It doesn't sound much and even this doesn't have to be in a gym or organised sports. Walking is also good exercise. Only about 37 per cent of British people get this much exercise every week. This is less than in any other European country. In France, 66 per cent of people do at least 2.5 hours of exercise a week. In Holland, the percentage of people doing this amount of exercise is 82 per cent.

So, why is the problem so bad in Britain? The biggest cause is that people spend their free time at home. They don't play sports; they look at computer and television screens. Fewer people do physical work. They sit at desks with a computer in front of them. Even younger people are doing less exercise. In the past, children often walked or cycled to school. They played outside. Now their parents drive them to school and they can't go out on their own.

There are a number of ways that people could get more exercise. They could cycle to work or the shops. They could spend more time doing the gardening. They could spend their weekends in the park.

The present older generation in Britain lives longer than any generation in the past. What about the next generation?

II. Choose the answer, A, B or C, which correctly completes the sentence.

1 The article says that...

- A smoking kills more British people than anything else.
- B lack of exercise causes about 17% of UK deaths.
- C the health service spends £17.6 billion per year.

2 According to the text,...

- A people should do at least 150 minutes of exercise a week.
- B people should walk everywhere instead of joining a gym.
- C twice as many people in the UK do enough exercise compared to people in Holland.

3 The main reason for lack of exercise in Britain is that...

- A children are much lazier than before.
- B the way people work has changed.
- C people's free-time habits have changed.

4 The writer asks a question at the end of the article because she wants readers to...

- A write to her with their answers to the question.
- B think carefully about the answer to the question.
- C find the answer to the question on the Internet.

III. Read the text again to decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones with the facts from the text.

1. One in every six deaths in Britain is the result of people not doing enough exercise.
2. In France, 66 per cent of people do at least 2.5 hours of exercise a month.
3. The biggest cause is that people spend their free time outdoors.
4. They could drive to work or the shops.
5. The present older generation in Britain lives longer than any generation in the past.

IV. Read the answers and write the questions.

1. _____?

A new report says that British people are taking less exercise than in the past.

2. _____?

One in every six deaths in Britain is the result of people not doing enough exercise.

3. _____?

Walking is also good exercise.

4. _____?

Now their parents drive them to school and they can't go out on their own.

5. _____?

There are a number of ways that people could get more exercise.

V. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words.

0 We weren't in France last year. We went to Germany.

VISIT

We didn't visit France last year. We went to Germany.

1 Swimming Pool Rules: If you can't swim, don't jump in the deep end.

MUSTN'T

You _____ deep end if you can't swim.

2 Tamara finishes swimming races more quickly now than last year.

FASTER

Tamara is a _____ last year.

3 Calvin hated PE classes when he was a boy.

LIKE

Calvin really _____ PE classes when he was young.

4 I think it's not a good idea for you to go out tonight.

SHOULD

I _____ go out tonight.

5 It's not necessary to vote in this country.

HAVE

You _____ in this country.

VI. Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Use the contracted forms of verbs.

Matt: Hi, Michelle. I'm bored. I (0) don't know (not know) what to do.

Michelle: Why don't you go for a walk?

Matt: It (1) _____ (rain).

Michelle: Not very much. The weather is (2) _____ (good) than this morning.

Matt: Is it? I (3) _____ (not get up) early on Saturdays. I (4) _____ (have) breakfast at the moment.

Michelle: Breakfast! It's two o'clock in the afternoon!

Honestly, Matt. You're the (5) _____ (lazy) person I know. I'm surprised you don't just go back to bed.

Matt: Hey, that's a good idea. Thanks.

VII. Complete the sentences with words in the box. There are five extra words.

any don't doesn't healthier healthiest how isn't smarter smartest some what

- 0 My brother isn't learning to drive. He hates cars.
- 1 This is delicious and much _____ than fast food.
- 2 Jane _____ have to go to school today. She's ill.
- 3 Hey, Maria, _____ do you make a Spanish omelette?
- 4 Wear this jacket to work. It's the _____ thing you've got in your wardrobe.
- 5 In the evening, I usually write _____ emails before I go to bed.

VIII. Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

At the moment, we (0) are doing a lot of exams and tests at school. I have (1) _____ revise every evening. These are the (2) _____ important exams of the year. I don't get (3) _____ results for about two weeks. Then I can decide which (4) _____ to study next year – I need to choose five. I hate revising (5) _____ it's really boring but I want to do well at school. I can (6) _____ lots of money afterwards in a well-paid job. What I'd like to do is (7) _____ experience in another country – I want to learn about the job and another language at the same time.

IX. Decide which answer, A, B or C, best fits each gap. Write down correct sentences.

Hi Kimiko

How are you? I hope life (0) A Japan is good! Let me tell you what me and (1) _____ family do every week. Normally, on weekdays there (2) _____ so many things to do like going to (3) _____ school or work, doing homework and cleaning. In the evenings, we often (4) _____ a film together. At the weekend, we usually go out somewhere (5) _____, like to a museum or to the cinema. What about you? What do you like (6) _____ with your family?

Write soon

Caroline

- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|
| 0 A in | B at | C on |
| 1 A mine | B my | C this |
| 2 A are | B is | C does |
| 3 A a | B the | C Ø |
| 4 A see | B watch | C view |

- 5 A together B group C everyone
6 A do B doing C making

Variant III

I. Read and translate the text.

THE WORLD'S MOST ACTIVE COUNTRY

If you had to guess which country in the world was the most physically active, where would you choose? Perhaps Australia, with its outdoor lifestyle and worldwide reputation for being good at sport? Or how about Switzerland, because of the wonderful mountains and scenery and amazing places to walk, run and go mountain biking?

Research published in the famous medical magazine *The Lancet*, says that the number one nation for physical activity is... Bangladesh! Yes, I was as surprised as you are. And this is why.

Bangladeshis are extremely active people, not for sporting reasons or because there's an outdoor culture, but because the country's main employers all need their workers to be very physically fit and active. More Bangladeshis earn a living from farming, mainly growing rice and vegetables, than any other job. Bangladesh is not a rich country and farmers do not have lots of expensive machines to do the work needed on the farms. They depend on people. Other examples of hard, physical jobs in Bangladesh are building boats and ships. There are also a lot of factories making clothes, and factory workers, like the farmers, do not have expensive machines to help them. They often make the shirts, trousers and dresses with very little equipment but a lot of hard work!

But things are changing fast, even in a country like Bangladesh. As the country becomes richer, more and more people are moving to big cities like the capital, Dhaka, and are taking different types of jobs. Office work is becoming more and more common. But, unlike in many Western nations, there are not many gyms and exercising outside can be difficult because of the small number of parks and green spaces in cities and also because of the very warm weather.

But for the moment, Bangladesh is the number one most active country on the *Lancet's* list. We will see if this continues as the country's developing economy continues to grow.

II. Choose the answer, A, B or C, which correctly completes the sentence.

1. The writer asks a lot of questions in the first paragraph to...

- A. show how healthy a lot of different countries are.
- B. ask readers to guess the answers to the questions.
- C. create interest so people want to read the article.

2. According to the text, the main reason Bangladeshi people are so active is because of...

- A. doing physical work.
- B. doing a lot of sport.
- C. having an outdoor culture.

3. In Bangladesh, most people work...

- A. in offices.
- B. on farms.
- C. in factories.

4. Not many people do exercise outdoors in their free time in Bangladesh because...

- A. they are very tired after working all day.
- B. it is against the rules to do this in parks.
- C. it is a very hot country.

III. Read the text again to decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones with the facts from the text.

- 1. More Bangladeshis earn a living from farming, mainly growing rice and fruit, than any other job.
- 2. Bangladesh is not a rich country and farmers do not have lots of expensive machines to do the work needed on the farms.
- 3. Other examples of hard, physical jobs in Bangladesh are building boats and ships.
- 4. They often make the shirts, trousers and dresses with very little equipment but a lot of easy work!
- 5. As the country becomes poorer, more and more people are moving to big cities like the capital, Dhaka, and are taking different types of jobs.

IV. Read the answers and write the questions.

1. _____?

More Bangladeshis earn a living from farming, mainly growing rice and vegetables, than any other job.

2. _____?

Other examples of hard, physical jobs in Bangladesh are building boats and ships.

3. _____?

But things are changing fast, even in a country like Bangladesh.

4. _____?

Office work is becoming more and more common.

5. _____?

But, unlike in many Western nations, there are not many gyms and exercising outside can be difficult because of the small number of parks and green spaces in cities and also because of the very warm weather.

V. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word you are given. Do not change this word. Use between two and five words.

0 We weren't in France last year. We went to Germany.

VISIT

We didn't visit France last year. We went to Germany.

1 It's not necessary to buy tickets before getting on the train.

HAVE

You _____ buy tickets before you get on the train.

2 Tom can run more quickly than Paul.

RUNNER

Paul _____ than Tom.

3 Carol started school when she was six.

START

Carol _____ until she was six.

4 All students in Lisa's class are younger than her.

THE

Lisa _____ student in her class.

5 Holly wants her family to eat more healthy food.

SHOULD

Holly thinks _____ more healthy food.

VI. Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Use the contracted forms of verbs.

Cynthia: Hi, I'm Cynthia. It's my first day at work.

I (0) don't know (not know) what to do.

Simon: Don't worry! I can help you. This is your desk.

Cynthia: It's a bit small.

Simon: Yes, it's the (1) _____ (small) desk in the office. Every new worker always (2) _____ (start) here! When someone leaves, you can move to a (3) _____ (big) desk.

Cynthia: OK. So, what do I do now?

Simon: Well, the manager isn't here yet. (4) _____ (she know) you're starting today?

Cynthia: I think so.

Simon: Well, let's wait for her to arrive. First, (5) _____ (you want) a cup of coffee? There's a machine over here.

VII. Complete the sentences with words in the box. There are five extra words.

any best better do does how isn't more most some what
--

0 My brother isn't learning to drive. He hates cars.

1 There are _____ nice cafés in our town but the shops are boring.

2 This is a great book. It's much _____ interesting than the film.

3 Excuse me, _____ much is that altogether?

4 What time _____ Jake have to get up in the morning?

5 Which is the _____ university to study at if you want to be a lawyer?

VIII. Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

At school right now, we (0) are studying about food. We are learning that often the (1) _____ delicious food is not the healthiest! I really want to work as a (2) _____, making the food in a restaurant, so the classes are interesting for me. They are teaching us (3) _____ the different things that go into food. At the moment, we are planning a menu for the whole

school. I am (4) _____ for choosing the desserts. It's (5) _____ difficult to find healthy food for a dessert than for a main course. I (6) _____ to work out how much we need of each ingredient. It's like I'm training (6) _____ my first job already, even though I'm still at school!

IX. Decide which answer, A, B or C, best fits each gap. Write down correct sentences.

MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL

My first day at school (0) A a disaster! My parents' car broke down so we (1) _ an hour late. Then, I (2) _ my teacher for the first time. I usually have a good relationship with everyone – I like (3) _ and they like me. But with Mrs Bagshot, I could see that she (4) _ me from the beginning. It (5) _ like a very, very long day! When I got home, I (6) _ until it was time for dinner.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 0 A was | B were | C had |
| 1 A was | B arrived | C came |
| 2 A meeting | B meet | C met |
| 3 A they | B them | C their |
| 4 A didn't like | B not liked | C doesn't like |
| 5 A feeled | B feeling | C felt |
| 6 A cried | B cryed | C cry |

Variant IV

I. Read and translate the text.

AN AMAZING WALK

School textbooks are full of stories about Columbus and Magellan and their journeys across the world. Perhaps Dave Kunst should be in there too.

On June 20th, 1970, Dave and his brother John left their home in Minnesota on foot, with their mule, Willie Makeit. On October 5th, 1974, Dave returned home after walking all the way round the world. But, was he the first person to do this? George Schilling walked from 1897 to 1904 but no-one is sure if he walked the whole way or not. Dumitru Dan, from Romania, certainly walked around the world between 1911 and 1923 but he had to stop for several years because of the First World War. Dave was the first person to complete the whole walk in one journey and that's why he is the most famous of the three.

Dave walked a total of 23,255 km through 13 countries. To start, Dave and John walked east to New York and then flew across the Atlantic to Lisbon in Portugal. From there, they walked across Europe, into Turkey where they entered Asia. In Afghanistan, bandits attacked the two brothers with guns. Sadly, John was badly shot and died and Dave spent four months in hospital recovering.

When he was better, his other brother, Peter, came to join him and they continued into Pakistan and the famous Khyber Pass. They crossed India to Calcutta and from there crossed the Indian Ocean to Australia. They had to leave Willie Makeit behind because animals can't enter Australia but, when they arrived in Perth, the Australians gave them a new mule.

Halfway across Australia, Peter had to return home to work and Dave was alone but he soon met a school teacher called Jenni who travelled with him all the way to Sydney. Dave said goodbye to her there and took his final flight to California. From there it was an 'easy' 2,500 km home on his own!

The story has a happy ending. Soon after he finished the walk, Dave returned to Australia and, a year later, he and Jenni got married.

II. Choose the answer, A, B or C, which correctly completes the sentence.

1. Dumitru Dan is not called the first man who walked round the world because

- A. no-one knows if he finished.
- B. he took too long to do it.
- C. he didn't do it in one journey.

2 Dave walked

- A. from west to east.
- B. through every country in the world.
- C. further than Dumitru Dan.

3 Dave first said goodbye to

- A. Jenni.
- B. Willie Makeit.
- C. Peter.

4 The furthest that Dave walked alone was

- A. in Australia.
- B. in the USA.
- C. in Asia.

III. Read the text again to decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones with the facts from the text.

1. Dave and his brother John left their home in Minnesota on foot, with their horse, Willie Makeit.
2. Dave was the first person to complete the whole walk in one journey and that's why he is the most famous of the three.
3. To start, Dave and John walked west to New York and then flew across the Atlantic to Lisbon in Portugal.
4. . They crossed India to Calcutta and from there crossed the Indian Ocean to New Zealand.
5. Dave said goodbye to her there and took his final flight to California.

IV. Read the answers and write the questions.

1. _____?

On October 5th, 1974, Dave returned home after walking all the way round the world.

2. _____?

Dave walked a total of 23,255 km through 13 countries.

3. _____?

In Afghanistan, bandits attacked the two brothers with guns.

4. _____?

They had to leave Willie Makeit behind because animals can't enter Australia.

5. _____?

Soon after he finished the walk, Dave returned to Australia and, a year later, he and Jenni got married.

V. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words.

0 We played football yesterday and the day before.

ALREADY

We have already played football twice.

1 My advice is to get a taxi from the airport to the hotel.

SHOULD

- You _____ from the airport to the hotel.
- 2 Our plan is to film the hunters and send the film to the police.
GOING
We _____ the hunters and send the film to the police.
- 3 I wasn't in Spain last year. I was in Portugal.
GO
_____ last year. I went to Portugal.
- 4 Tom arrived home a few seconds ago.
JUST
Tom _____ home.
- 5 I've never tasted more delicious cakes!
EVER
These are the _____ tasted!

VI. Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Use the contracted forms of verbs.

I (0) have never been (never be) on a working holiday before. Last year, two of my friends (1) ____ (go) to France for a month. They came home with €500 each. I (2) ____ (not go) because I had a girlfriend at that time and I didn't want to be away from her but things are different now. She (3) ____ (just find) a new boyfriend so I'm free! My friends (4) (be) very happy there last year and want to go back again so I'm going to go with them. We are going (5) _____ (leave) on July 18th and stay on a farm near Bordeaux. I'm getting really excited – and it's only April 10th!

VII. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are four extra words.

booked brochures by chess corridor made mind passengers platform stand

I hate travelling (0) by plane. I can't (1) _____ all the waiting. That's why I always take the train. Last year, I went to Spain. My friends flew but I went by train. I (2) _____ the tickets on the Internet. I went from London to Paris then got a night train to Madrid. It was great. The other (3) _____ were a lot of fun and I played (4) _____ with a Russian man until about three in the morning. In Madrid, I just got off the train, crossed onto a different (5) _____ and got on the fast train to Malaga. My friends thought I was crazy to travel by train but I had a great time.

VIII. Complete the email with one word in each gap.

Dear Jo

How are you? It was great (0) to see you again at the karate competition last week. Did you (1) _____ lost on the way home (I did!!)? I hope not. The tournament was great, wasn't it? The boy I lost to was much stronger (2) _____ me. Our coach says I really (3) _____ to train

more if I want to do better in the future. I'm sorry I (4) _____ see your match. Was (5) _____ very exciting? Congratulations for winning!!! I forgot to ask you – do you do any other martial (6) _____? I know you wanted to do kung fu as well. I'm sure you will be very good (7) _____ that too!

Anyway, I'd better go now and do my homework.

Write to me soon

Amy

IX. Decide which answer, A, B or C, best fits each gap. Write down correct sentences.

MY FIRST GUITAR LESSON

My first guitar lesson (0) A fantastic! I (1) _____ the advertisement for the classes in the local newspaper. I (2) _____ there with my dad. The teacher is very young and she (3) _____ everything very clearly and carefully. She (4) _____ me how to play a simple song. I (5) _____ play it very well but I have to practise a lot so I can do it better in the (6) _____ class.

- | | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 0. | A was | B were | C had |
| 1. | A see | B seeing | C saw |
| 2. | A did go | B went | C gone |
| 3. | A explains | B explain | C is explaining |
| 4. | A showed | B shows | C showing |
| 5. | A mustn't | B shouldn't | C couldn't |
| 6. | A after | B next | C follow |

Variant V

I. Read and translate the text.

AMAZING SAILING

There have been many famous sailors in history. The ones we generally read about in history books were, of course, all men! Here we tell the stories of three pioneering women who showed women are just as brave as men when it comes to sailing around the world.

Krystyna Chojnowska-Liskiewicz from Poland was the first woman to sail solo around the world. She sailed from the Canary Islands in February 1976, and returned there on 21 April 1978, completing a 57,719 km journey, sailing from east to west. The voyage took 401 days. She returned to Poland in June 1978, and she is still a national hero there.

Naomi James was the first woman to sail solo around the world via the dangerous seas off Cape Horn in South Africa. She left the UK on 9 September 1977 and finished her voyage around the globe on 8 June 1978 after 272 days. Naomi was born in New Zealand and couldn't swim until she was 23 years old! During her voyage, she had no radio for many weeks so couldn't call for help.

Kay Cottee from Australia was part of a sailing-mad family and went sailing for the first time when she was only a few weeks old! She became the first woman to sail round the world alone non-stop and without any help. She completed her journey on 5 June 1988 after 189 days at sea. Tens of thousands of people waited to cheer her as she arrived. It was also the fastest sailing trip around the world by a woman. In the Southern Ocean, Cottee was washed into the ocean but got back onto her boat. When she passed Cape Horn, the southernmost part of South America, she celebrated with a lunch of crab, mayonnaise and bread, and a bottle of Australian wine.

As well as being an amazing sailor, Cottee raised over \$1 million for charity! After her trip, she also went on an 18-month schools tour around Australia, speaking to more than 40,000 high school students. She wanted to give them the important message that you can make your dreams come true if you work hard and work carefully towards them.

II. Choose the answer, A, B or C, which correctly completes the sentence.

1. Krystyna Chojnowska-Liskiewicz...

- A. took more than a year to sail around the world.
- B. was already famous before her journey.
- C. had trouble with her boat near South Africa.

2. Naomi James's journey was...

- A. longer than the other women's journeys.
- B. more difficult because she went from west to east.
- C. dangerous because she had no communication.

3. On her round the world trip, Kay Cottee...

- A. tried a lot of unusual food and drink.
- B. visited lots of schools to speak to children.
- C. fell into the sea and climbed to safety.

4. The sailor who learned an important skill quite late in life was...

- A. Krystyna Chojnowska-Liskiewicz.
- B. Naomi James.
- C. Kay Cottee.

III. Read the text again to decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones with the facts from the text.

1. Krystyna Chojnowska-Liskiewicz from Poland was the first woman to sail solo around the world.
2. Naomi James was the second woman to sail solo around the world via the dangerous seas off Cape Horn in South Africa.
3. Naomi was born in Australia and couldn't swim until she was 23 years old!
4. Kay Cottee completed her journey on 5 June 1988 after 189 days at sea.
5. Cottee was washed into the sea but got back onto her boat.

IV. Read the answers and write the questions.

1. _____?

Krystyna Chojnowska-Liskiewicz sailed from the Canary Islands in February 1976, and returned there on 21 April 1978.

2. _____?

During her voyage, she had no radio for many weeks so couldn't call for help.

3. _____?

Kay Cottee from Australia was part of a sailing-mad family.

4. _____?

It was also the fastest sailing trip around the world by a woman.

5. _____?

As well as being an amazing sailor, Cottee raised over \$1 million for charity!

V. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words.

- (0) We played football yesterday and the day before.

ALREADY

We have already played football twice.

1 We weren't in Rome last year. We were in Florence.

GO

We _____ last year. We went to Florence.

2 National Park rules: Don't climb the trees.

MUSTN'T

The rules of the National Park say that you
_____ the trees.

3 We can't change our minds now because I booked the hotel room a few seconds ago.

JUST

We can't change our minds now because I _____ the hotel room.

4 Cathy's plan is to buy an underwater camera and take it out to the coral reef.

GOING

Cathy _____ an underwater camera and take it out to the coral reef.

5 Did Mike and Angela go home?

ALREADY

Have _____ home?

VI. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I (0) have never been (never be) on a working holiday before but I (1) _____ (just / organise) a place in a restaurant for four weeks in August. One of my friends (2) _____ (be) there last year. She enjoyed the work but she (3) _____ (not earn) very much. This year, she's going (4) _____ (work) in a hotel. She (5) _____ (not find) a job yet, but she will. She's very determined.

VII. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are four extra words.

beautiful by camping care change fit into protect tourist warming
--

I hate travelling (0) by plane and I think planes are one of the main reasons why we are seeing climate (1) _____ in the world today. That's why I usually go on holiday in Britain. I love going on (2) _____ holidays. I've got a small tent and I always stay near the sea. I spend my time playing volleyball, swimming or, when the weather is bad, walking. I'm very

interested in keeping (3) _____ and helping to (4) _____ the environment. My friends always show me photos of wonderful hotels in sunny countries but I'm not (5) _____.

VIII. Complete the email with one word in each gap.

Dear Premikumary

How are you? How is life (0) in Sri Lanka? I just wanted to (1) _____ you some questions about school in your country. Is that OK? Firstly, how old (2) _____ you when you started school? I was four years old (3) _____ I think this is much too young! I think children should start going to school when they are (4) _____ than this. What (5) _____ you think? Did you have a lot of exams this year? I (6) _____ have many but I'm sure I will next year! What about sports? Which sports are you really good at? I love basketball and volleyball. I (7) _____ stand football though.

Anyway, I have to go now and have my dinner.

Write to me soon

Alison

IX. Decide which answer, A, B or C, best fits each gap. Write down correct sentences.

0 Do you do your homework before dinner or after you eat?

A do B make C have

1. When people cut __ a tree, they should plant two new trees.

A out B away C down

2. The plane has __ landed. I hope Mike doesn't have to wait too long for his luggage.

A just B yet C soon

3. What __ your room at the guesthouse like?

A were B did C was

4. It was a great holiday and we __ to go home but, now that we are back, it's nice to be home again.

A don't want B didn't want C haven't wanted

5. You mustn't __ when the seatbelt signs are on.

A stand up B standing up C to stand up

6. People __ smoke – it's bad for their health.

A can't B mustn't C shouldn't

СПИСОК ЛІТЕРАТУРИ

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