

Practice

1. Translate the words in brackets to complete the sentences. 1. The teacher (предложил) that we should organize a clear-up day in our street (по крайней мере) every two months. 2. Do you think the population in our country will be (постоянно увеличиваться) in the future? 3. Some children need (постоянное) encouragement to work harder at school. The more you encourage them, the better they will (преуспевать). 4. Thank you for everything. It was the most (приятное) time I've had in your new home. The (чистота) of the air in the area, as your house is (отделен) from the motorway by the woods was of much benefit to me. I liked your idea to (поселиться) there from the very start. By the way, is the house your own (собственность) or do you rent it? And in some time won't you feel somewhat (одиноко) especially on long winter nights? Will your children (возражать) to travelling to school by bus? Won't they (отказываться) to live there when they grow older?

2. Choose the variant a, b or c to fill in each space.

Moving to the Country

Over the past fifty years or so, many families have found it necessary to (1) ... from the countryside to a town or a city because they have to find a (2) Today though, there is an opposite trend and many families have taken the (3) ... to move back to the country. So the countryside has become so (4) ... again over the last years. Research has (5) ... that people are giving more thought to how and where they live. They want a quieter, less stressful (6) ..., where they can relax and get to (7) ... their neighbours. Out of town the air is cleaner, people are friendlier, there is less crime and you are closer to (8) And often too, it's cheaper to buy a house in the country than in a town, which is a (8) ... consideration for most people. There is still not much (10) ... outside a town or a city, but most people have their own transportation and they are used to (11) ... to their job. So many people prefer a healthier and slower life to busy and less healthy life in a (12) ... town or city.

1. a) leave b) move c) change
2. a) job b) work c) career
3. a) intention b) permission c) decision
4. a) popular b) favourite c) typical
5. a) shown b) given c) opened
6. a) habit b) way c) lifestyle

7. a) know b) learn c) study
8. a) earth b) environment c) nature
9. a) superior b) major c) senior
10. a) job b) employment c) position
11. a) travelling b) arriving c) moving
12. a) polluted b) crowded c) worried

3. There is a mistake in the use of relative pronouns in each of these sentences. Write down the correct variant of each sentence.

1. This is the coat **what** Suzy bought last week. 2. I don't know **which** shoes these are – do they belong to you? 3. Jane told me all about the party, **that** she said was fantastic. 4. The friend **which** party I'm going to is eighteen tomorrow. 5. Alex was late, **that** caused trouble. 6. The person **which** we must complain to is the shop manager. 7. It's usually the mother **which** has most influence on young children. 8. **That** you need is a holiday. 9. I've found the book **what** I've been looking for. 10. Many people think that Saturn is the biggest planet, **that** is wrong.

4. Read the text and write down questions to which the sentences below are answers.

Archeologists and historians are more and more worried every year about the Italian city of Venice, one of the world's most important historical sites. Venice was built in the 17th century and is visited by more than one million people a year. But Venice's buildings are in danger. Their foundations are shaken by the vibration from passing ships. Many parts of the city have been flooded several times and these floods have caused damage too. Different projects have been made to stop the damage and preserve Venice, but they haven't been realized yet. 1. In the 17th century. 2. By more than one million people a year. 3. By the vibrations from the passing ships. 4. The floods. 5. Different projects.

5. Put in the words *when, on, with, who, where, as, age, or, by, at, as* in their suitable places.

Graffiti is one of the features of a city today. It began in the 1960s in New York City ... someone started writing his signature on as many surfaces ... he could. Other young people copied him and soon there were designs and paintings ... walls everywhere. Graffiti also takes the form of slogans about certain social and political issues. Graffiti is something you either love ... hate. Some people feel that graffiti makes a city ugly. On the other hand, there are people ... believe it is a form of artistic expression, and graffiti may even be found on display in famous art galleries. Graffiti is actually illegal and some countries try to deal ... the problem ... not allowing people under the ... of 18 to buy spray paints. In other countries, the authorities provide special walls ... people can practise graffiti. Whichever way you look ... it, graffiti is a popular form of expression.

6. Put in the articles *a, an* or *the* where necessary.

The Street Where You Live

A number of English people suffer from what must seem to visitors to Britain ... strange feature of their character. They don't like to live in ... streets. It is becoming more and more unlikely that ... Englishman will live in ... street. He will live in ... road, in ... avenue, in ... lane – but rarely in ... street. For some reason ... word “street” has become unpopular. This seems even more strange when you consider that their Prime Minister has his official home in ... Downing Street, the doctors have their consulting rooms in ... Harley Street, the offices of national newspapers are situated in ... Fleet Street, and so on. But when people object to living in ... street themselves, they are not thinking of these famous London examples. In ... ordinary English town there is usually ... High Street, which is ... principal street of ... town. ... High Street is usually lined up with ... shops on its both sides, and it is crowded with ... people and traffic. It is ... place to visit, but certainly not a place where the average Englishman wants to live. Fortunately, ... English language allows him plenty of ... choice in this matter. There is ... word “road”, for instance, which doesn't have unpleasant associations and is widely used. The avenue is ... popular variant. It is used to mean a road with ... trees on its both sides, though you may not find many trees in it. Strange as it may seem, the address an Englishman lives at is ... sort of sign of his welfare.

7. There are many words in English which are sometimes confused. Here are some of them.

come – go *приходить - уходить*

buy – sell *покупать – продавать*

borrow – lend *брать взаймы, давать взаймы*

lie – lay *лежать - класть*

take – bring *брать, относить - приносить*

expect – wait *ожидать (полагать) – ждать*

pass – take *сдать (экзамен) – сдавать (экзамен)*

look – see *смотреть - видеть*

listen – hear *слушать – слышать*

look – watch *смотреть – смотреть (наблюдать), смотреть телевизор*

forget – leave *забывать - оставлять*

make – do *делать (физически) – делать (выполнять)*

rise – raise *подниматься - поднимать*

Choose the correct word in these sentences.

1. I ... (lay/laid) down on the bed and thought.
2. I ... (was looking/was watching) television when I ... (heard/listened) a noise outside.
3. When you ... (come/go) to our party, ... (take/bring) a taxi.
4. Have you ... (made/done) all the housework yet?
5. He is ... (passing/taking) his exams next June.
6. Who is there? I don't ... (wait/expect) anybody.
7. We are going to ... (hear/listen) to a new text.
8. The sun ... (rises/raises) in the East.
9. The horses ... (rose/raised) a cloud of dust.
10. I think I have ... (forgotten/left) to buy bread.
11. I have ... (forgotten/left) the keys in the hall.