**1. Put the words in the correct order to make questions**

1. How many pets he does have?

2. How do you often see your cousins?

3. How much money you have got with you?

4. Does his mother-in-law live with them?

5. Are all your brothers and sisters married?

**2. Translate from English into Russian.**

1. Погода была очень жаркой, поэтому мы решили остаться в отеле.

2. Я собираюсь купить билеты на следующий рейс в Хорватию.

3.Где ты получил такой красивый загар? Он выглядит великолепно.

4. Самые увлекательные экскурсии ,которые я когда-либо посещал предложили в этом туристическом агентстве. Так что я настойчиво рекомендую его вам!

5. Куда бы вы ни пошли и что бы с вами ни случилось, всегда старайтесь увидеть светлую сторону.

6. Отель был великолепный! Из нашего номера был такой красивый вид, мне не хватает слов, чтобы описать это!

7. Мы приехали на пляж в 12.00, поэтому на солнце было слишком жарко и нам пришлось искать место в тени.

**3. Translate from Russian into English.**

1. Сто лет тебя не видел! Где же ты был? – Путешествовал по разным странам, это было захватывающе! – Где тебе понравилось больше всего? – Хм… Пожалуй, интереснее всего было в Непале.

2. Путешествия в экзотические страны требуют осторожности. Обязательно следует ознакомиться с правилами пребывания и почитать информацию об особенностях, традициях и обычаях. В Азии, например, очень легко попасть в неловкую ситуацию!

3. Где вы планируете остановиться? – Выберу что-нибудь недорогое, хостел, например.

4. Прошлым летом мы путешествовали по Европе. Это был увлекательный автобусный тур, хотя и несколько дорогой.

5. Можешь ли ты порекомендовать мне какой-то хороший сайт, где я могу приобрести дешевые билеты на самолет?

6. Как твой отпуск? – Великолепно! Я наконец-то смог посетить страну своей мечты. –И куда ты мечтал попасть? – Долгое время я мечтал о Доминикане.

**4. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

A: OK, Alex, let me ask you some questions. You’re a grown-up person already, so when you left school?

B: Five years ago.

A: And where you were since then?

B: Well, I had couple a jobs.

A: What was the first?

B: I worked in a cafe for a year. I needed to save some money. I wanted to travel a bit before I started studying. You know, Middle East, Latin America, Australia and all those places.

A: And you have been to all those places?

B: No, not yet. I was to Brazil and Peru so far. I can show you the photos.

A: Well, Alex, that’s so impressive. When you became interested in photography?

B: I think I always was. Photography and painting are not only hobbies for me.

**5. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form (Past Simple or Past Progressive).**

When I met Tom a few years ago he was having quite a bad time of his life. I worked at some bank in the city, and he worked as a waiter at a neighboring cafe. I was sitting in a cafe when I saw him laying the tables and reciting some lines at the same time. I’m glad he has improved since then.

**6. Correct mistakes in the given sentences.**

However, not all of us is just interested in learn long lists of names and numbers for fun. Psychologists suggest that the best way is to ask yourself lots of question as you along go. So, for example, if you were reading about some disease, you would like to ask yourselves questions like: “Does people get it from water?”

**7. Read the text “Street Art”.**

New Yorkers used to see the graffiti on the walls of poor neighbourhoods and subway trains as something menacing and an example of urban decay. The scrawled names and slogans were seen as unsightly and aggressive, the work of vandals seeking to express their identities or even make a political point. Up to the 1970s, most New Yorkers hated graffiti, considering it as an eyesore that was illegal and punishable by fines. Since those days, graffiti has changed a lot and it is no longer found only in the subway and the poor ghetto areas of the city. Nowadays, it has the status of 'street art' and you get graffiti in places where you wouldn't expect to - in advertisements, on clothes, on toys, and even on the Wall Street Journal's official website! In the early 1980s, there was a real craze for graffiti art and the sophisticated Manhattan art world had displays of street art in its galleries. The trend was short-lived - until the arrival of hip-hop music in the late 80s. Today companies are starting to realize the appeal of graffiti in advertising. Kel Rodriguez, who used to spray New York subway trains, was the artist chosen to design the Wall Street Journal's website and it is obviously done in graffiti-style. Many of this new wave of artists give lectures on developments in their art. Lee Quindnesis having a lot of success in Europe and feels that European galleries and museums are more open to his art form. "They want to support an artist as he develops," comments Quinones, who can get up to $10,000 for his paintings. Indeed, the Groninger Museum in Holland is one of the few museums in the world that displays and recognizes graffiti as an art form.

**7a. Match the questions with the answers.**

1. What did New York citizens use to think of street art?- b. New Yorkers regarded graffiti as vandalism.

2. What is the usual punishment for painting graffiti? - d. According to the law, vandalism is punished by fines usually.

3. Which famous Magazine uses graffiti to attract attention to its website? - a. Wall Street Journal uses graffiti in its Internet version.

4. When did graffiti become the most popular? - c. The rise of graffiti happened in 1980s.

5. Which genre of music is usually associated with graffiti? - f. Hip-Hop music became an essential part of Street Art

6. Where is situated a museum that proclaims graffiti an art form?- e. In Netherlands.

**7b. match the words with the synonyms**

1. subway - d. underground

2. urban - f. city

3. hate - a. detest

4. menacing - e. threatening

5. sophisticated- g. experienced

6. gallery - h. show-room

7. support- b. back up

8. artist - c. painter