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

1. does/pets/how/he/many/have

2. cousins/often/see/do/you/how/your

3. money/with/you/got/much/have/how/you

4. mother-in-law/live/with/does/his/them

5. your/brothers/sisters/and/married/are/all

***1. How many pets does he have?***

***2. How often do you see your cousins?***

***3. How much money have you got with you?***

***4. Does his mother-in-law live with them&***

***5. Are your all brothers and sisters married?***

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

1. The weather was boiling hot, so we decided to stay at the hotel we had put up.

2. I’m going to buy tickets for the next flight to Croatia.

3. Where did you get such a beautiful suntan? It looks gorgeous!

4. The most exciting sightseeing tours I’ve ever experienced were offered in this

very travel agency. So I strongly recommend it to you!

5. Wherever you go and whatever happens, always try to look on the bright side.

6. The hotel was splendid! Our room had such a beautiful view of the see, I lack

words to describe it!

7. We came to the beach at 12.00, so of course it was too hot in the sun and we had

to find a place to sit in the shade

1. ***Погода была невыносимо жаркой, поэтому мы решили остаться в отеле и смирились.***
2. ***Я собираюсь купить билеты на следующий рейс в Хорватию.***
3. ***Откуда у тебя такой красивый загар? Выглядишь великолепно!***
4. ***Самые захватывающие экскурсии, которые я когда – либо испытывал, были предложены этим агентством. Поэтому я вам настоятельно рекомендую ее.***
5. ***Где бы вы ни оказались, и что бы с вами ни произошло, всегда старайтесь видеть светлую сторону.***
6. ***Отель был великолепным! У нашего номера был такой прекрасный вид на престол, мне не хватает слов, чтобы описать его!***
7. ***Мы пришли на пляж в 12:00, поэтому, конечно же, было невыносимо жарко на солнце, и мы искали место, чтобы посидеть 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**.**

***1. One hundred years have not seen! Where have you been? - Travel to different***

***countries, it was exciting! - Where did you like most? -***

***Hmm ... Perhaps the most interesting thing was in Nepal.***

***2. Travel to exotic countries requires caution. Necessarily***

***should be familiar with the rules of residence and read information about***

***characteristics, traditions and customs. In Asia, for example, very easy to get***

***in an awkward situation.***

***3. Where are you planning to stay? - Choose something inexpensive hostel***

***eg.***

***4. Last summer we traveled across Europe. It was a fascinating***

***bus tour, although somewhat expensive.***

***5. Can you recommend me some good website where I can***

***purchase cheap airline tickets?***

***6. How was your vacation? - Sumptuously! I was finally able to visit the country of their dreams. -And Where you wanted to get? - For a long time I dreamed of the Dominican Republic.***

**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 … (leave) school?

B: Five years ago.

A: And where you … (to be) since then?

B: Well, I … (to have) couple a jobs.

A: What … (to be) the first?

B: I … (to work) in a café for a year. I needed to save some money. I wanted to

travel a bit before I … (to start) studying. You know, Middle East, Latin America,

Australia and all those places.

A: And you … (to be) to all those places?

B: No, not yet. I … (to be) to Brazil and Peru so far. I can show you the photos.

A: Well, Alex, that’s so impressive. When you (to become) interested in

photography?

B: I think I always … (to be). Photography and painting are not only hobbies for

me

***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 café 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 were 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 am. 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 … (to meet) Tom a few years ago he … (to have) quite a bad time of

his life. I … (to work) at some bank in the city, and he … (to work) as a waiter at a

neighbouring café. I … (to sit) in a café when I … (to see) him laying the tables

and reciting some lines at the same time. I’m glad he has improved since then.

***When I met Tom a few years ago he had quite a bad time of***

***his life. I worked at some bank in the city, and he worked as a waiter at a***

***neighbouring café. I sat in a café 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 interested in learn long lists of names and numbers

for fun just. Psichologists suggests that best way is to ask yourself lots of question

as you along go. So, for example, if you was reading about some disease, you

would like to ask yourselves questions like: “Does people get it from woter?”

Word order – 2

Spelling – 2

Grammar – 8

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***for fun just. Psychologists suggests that best way is to ask yourself lots of question as you along go. So, for example, if you was 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?

2. What is the usual punishment for painting graffiti?

3. Which famous Magazine uses graffiti to attract attention to its website?

4. When did graffiti become the most popular?

5. Which genre of music is usually associated with graffiti?

6. Where is situated a museum that proclaims graffiti an art form?

a. Wall Street Journal uses graffiti in its Internet version.

b. New Yorkers regarded graffiti as vandalism.

c. The rise of graffiti happened in 1980s.

d. According to the law, vandalism is punished by fines usually.

e. In Netherlands.

f. Hip-Hop music became an essential part of Street Art

***1 – b.***

***2 – d.***

***3 – a.***

***4 – c.***

***5 – f.***

***6 – e.***

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

1. subway

2. urban

3. hate

4. menacing

5. sophisticated

6. gallery

7. support

8. artist

a. detest

b. back up

c. painter

d. underground

e. threatening

f. city

g. experienced

h. show-room

***1 – d.***

***2 – f.***

***3 – a.***

***4 – e.***

***5 – g.***

***6 – h.***

***7 – b.***

***8 – c.***