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 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. 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 очень жаркой, поэтому мы решили остаться в отеле, в котором мы остановились.
2. Я собираюсь купить билеты на следующий рейс в Хорватию.
3. Где ты так загорел? Это выглядит великолепно!
4. Самые интересные экскурсии, на которых я когда-либо был, были предложены в этом туристическом агентстве! Я настоятельно рекомендую его вам!
5. Куда бы вы не пошли и что бы не случилось, всегда старайтесь смотреть с лучшей стороны.
6. Отель был великолепен! Из нашей комнаты был такой красивый вид, мне не хватает слов чтобы описать это!
7. Мы пришли на пляж в 12.00, и, конечно, было слишком жарко на солнце и нам пришлось найти место, чтобы сидеть 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. I have not seen you one hundred years! Where have you been? – I traveled to different countries, it was exciting! – Where do you like most? – Hmm … perhaps the most interesting was in Nepal.
2. Travelling to exotic countries requires caution. Necessarily should read rules of stay and read information about characteristics, traditions and customs. For example, in Asia very easy to get into an awkward situation!
3. Where you want to stay? – I will choose something inexpensive, host, for example.
4. Last summer we traveled across Europe. It was a fascinating tour bus, though some expensive.
5. Can you recommend me some good website, where I can purchase cheap airline tickets.
6. How do you enjoy your vocation? – Sumptuously! I was finally able to visit country of my dreams. – And where you wanted to get? For a long time I dreamed to Dominican.

**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 did you **leave** school?

**B:** Five years ago.

**A:** And where you **have you been** (to be) since then?

**B:** Well, I have **had** (to have) a couple of jobs.

**A:** What was (to be) the first?

**B:** I was working (to work) in a café for a year. I needed to save some money. I wanted to travel a bit before I started (to start) studying. You know, Middle East, Latin America, Australia and all those places.

**A:** And have you been (to be) to all those places?

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

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

**B:** I think I have always been (to be). 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* (to meet) Tom a few years ago he *was having* (to have) quite a bad time of his life. I *worked* (to work) at some bank in the city, and he *was* *working* (to work) as a waiter at a neighbouring café. I *was sitting* (to sit) in a café when I *saw* (to see) 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 are interested in learning long lists of names and numbers just for fun. Psychologists suggest that the best way is to ask yourself lots of questions as you go along. So, for example, if you are reading about some disease, you would like to ask yourself questions like: “Do people get it from water?”

Word order – 2

Spelling – 2

Grammar - 8

**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?

1.b 2.d 3.a 4.c 5.f 6.e

1. Wall Street Journal uses graffiti in its Internet version.
2. New Yorkers regarded graffiti as vandalism.
3. The rise of graffiti happened in 1980s.
4. According to the law, vandalism is punished by fines usually.
5. In Netherlands.
6. Hip-Hop music became an essential part of Street Art.

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

1. Subway
2. urban
3. hate
4. menacing
5. sophisticated
6. gallery
7. support
8. artist
9. detest
10. back up
11. painter
12. underground
13. threatening
14. city
15. experienced
16. show-room

1.d 2.f 3.a 4.e 5.g 6.h 7.b 8.c