

**1 Match the words (and phrases) which have opposite meanings.**

1. to prohibit
2. to protect
3. to pollute
4. to throw
5. to drop litter
6. to be in danger
7. to avoid doing something

- a) to damage
- b) to clear rubbish away
- c) to be out of danger
- d) to allow
- e) to enjoy doing something
- f) to clean
- g) to catch

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					c	

**2 Complete each sentence with one of the words or phrases below.**

pollution, rubbish, cans, environment, packaging, protect, is thrown, in danger, prohibited, pollute, bins, clearing up.

People get a lot of food from the sea. But we have made the sea a very dirty place. If we are not careful, ... will kill many of the animals and plants in the sea.

- A lot of rubbish ... into the sea. Sea animals, fish and birds are ... . Some animals try to eat the ..., they die.

Oil (*нефть*) from big ships, chemicals and waste ... the sea and kill whales and dolphins, fish and sea birds.

Luckily many people realize now that we must look after the sea and ... it. They say polluting the sea should be strictly ... . Groups of people who care about the ... spend their free time ... litter from the beaches. People collect ..., bottles and ... and put them into different ... for further recycling.

**Complete the sentences with a, the or no article.**

(§ 16)

1. What part of ..... world does he live in? - He lives in ..... Australia.
2. Is it easy to live on ..... Moon?
3. .... Moon goes round ..... Earth.
4. .... last summer we went to ..... South. .... weather was good. We could see ..... lot of ..... stars in ..... sky at ..... night.
5. .... David thinks he is ..... best pupil in ..... world.
6. .... Earth is ..... planet.
7. .... Earth is ..... planet we live on.
8. .... Indian Ocean separates ..... Africa from ..... Australia.
9. What islands in ..... Atlantic Ocean can you name?
10. Is ..... Pacific Ocean ..... biggest of all ..... oceans?

ка. Тест 1. Уст 1.

Read the text. For the questions (1, 2, 4) choose the answer (a, b, c or d) which you think fits best according to the text. For the questions (3, 5) write a short answer.

### Dead Sea in Danger

The Dead Sea, the saltiest body of water of the earth and a wonderful natural treasure, is becoming smaller and smaller because of decisions by people to use part of its waters.

The Dead Sea is located at the lowest point of the earth, almost 400 metres below sea level. It is 50 kilometres long. Just 40 years ago it stretched 80 kilometres in length.

One of the main reasons for the sea's shrinking\* is lack of water. 90% of the waters that flow from the Jordan River, which traditionally goes into the Dead Sea, is taken for drinking and agriculture in Israel and Jordan.

Besides, local industry adds to the Dead Sea's problems. They use the water for getting necessary minerals. It's a real disaster for the Sea.

Now hundreds of thousands of tourists come to the Dead Sea every year. Its water is so salty that a man can read a newspaper comfortably while lying on his back on the water. The water contains a lot of sulphur\*\*, and the thick black mud\*\*\* that is found at the sea's beach is very useful for people with skin diseases. Tourists treat their bodies with the black mud, but they don't think about the Dead Sea's troubles.

It can be saved — but time is running out.

- \* shrinking — уменьшение  
\*\* sulphur — сера  
\*\*\* mud — грязь

1. Where is the Dead Sea located?
  - a) At the highest point of the Earth
  - b) At the hottest place of the Earth
  - c) At the lowest point of the Earth
  - d) At the coldest place of the Earth
2. According to the text how long is the Dead Sea now?
  - a) 400 metres
  - b) 50 kilometres
  - c) 80 kilometres
  - d) 40 kilometres



3. Find and write down the sentence that says why the Dead Sea is in danger?
4. What are two main reasons for taking off part of the Dead Sea's water?
  - a) Thousands of tourists come to the Sea to treat their diseases; the Dead Sea's water is used by local industry.
  - b) People take water from the Jordan River for their needs; they use the Dead Sea's water for getting necessary minerals.
  - c) Local industry uses its black mud; people take the Sea's water for agriculture and drinking.
  - d) 90% of the Jordan waters is taken for drinking and agriculture in Israel and Jordan; thousands of tourists come to the Sea for treating.
5. Why does the text finish with the words: It can be saved — but time is running out? Explain your answer.

**1 Match the words and phrases which have similar meanings.**

1. to quit doing something
2. to approve.
3. to borrow
4. to explain
5. a headline
6. wisdom

- a) a title
- b) to take out
- c) knowledge
- d) to be pleased with something
- e) to stop doing something
- f) to describe

1	2	3	4	5	6
	d				

**2 Complete each sentence with one of the words and phrases below.**

Information, wisdom, greatest, borrow, encyclopedias, find, to the conclusion, adventure, whatever, are proved to, advice, article, however, novels.

It is difficult to write about British literature in a small ... . After all, this is the country's ... contribution to the world's culture. ... else is wrong with Britain, it has produced a large number of plays, poems and ... that are worth reading.

I have to say, books are still popular in Britain. Publishing and selling books ... be a very good business.

..., public libraries are also an important part of British libraries. 40% of people come to libraries to find out the ... of the ancients.

Old ladies ... popular novels, young children ... stories and audio-cassettes, students need ... and handbooks.

These days, many libraries have videos, CD-ROMs, and the Internet. It isn't difficult for anyone to ... necessary ... . But comparing computer technologies and books most people come ... that libraries are still necessary. They are more pleasant to use, for example, you can ask a friendly assistant for help or ... , you can walk a little as you work.

**3 Match the phrases and write the numbers in the boxes below the table.**

<p>a) My uncle <b>suggested</b></p> <p>b) I really did not know what to do, when my friends <b>offered</b> me</p> <p>c) Jason was rather rude and then he had to <b>apologize for</b></p> <p>d) Tommy thought for a moment, then <b>thanked us for</b></p> <p>e) I still feel a bit hungry. Can I <b>ask for</b></p> <p>f) The teacher <b>reminded</b> us to</p> <p>g) The boy <b>confessed that</b></p> <p>h) The eye doctor <b>advised</b> us to</p>	<p>1. their help.</p> <p>2. making green tea as it is very good for the health.</p> <p>3. another sandwich?</p> <p>4. bring some flowers to decorate the classroom.</p> <p>5. his behaviour.</p> <p>6. our advice.</p> <p>7. spend less time in front of the computer.</p> <p>8. he had eaten all the sweets.</p>
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a  b  c  d  e  f  g  h

4 Circle the right form of the verb.

1. You look awful, dear! Your hair *is / are* too long.
2. The Police *was / were* in time and the criminals were caught.
3. The earthquake happened in this town five hundred years ago. The damage *was / were* very serious.
4. The news *was / were* broadcast every hour, but the information *was / were* very brief.
5. Where *is / are* the money? I want to buy some biscuits for tea.

5 Choose the right word. Fill it in.

1. Can I give you \_\_\_\_\_ advice?  
a) any b) some c) much
2. Look! There is so \_\_\_\_\_ snow everywhere.  
a) few b) many c) much
3. I have to go shopping. We've got very \_\_\_\_\_ food in the fridge.  
a) little b) many c) few
4. I'm thirsty. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ water?  
a) many b) few c) some
5. I can't go to the swimming pool on Monday, I have to do \_\_\_\_\_ homework.  
a) a lot of b) many c) any

6 a) Read the article about the history of the newspaper and mark the sentences as true (T) or false (F).

1. The first newspapers in Rome only contained the information about the life of the Emperor.
2. In Rome it was prohibited to write about military events.
3. Daily newspapers became widely read in Europe in the 19th century.

It is not easy to fancy our life without newspapers, magazines, tabloids, and reviews of all kinds. And what was the first newspaper like? When was it made?

The earliest newspaper appeared in 59 BC (before Christ – до Рождества Христова) in Rome. It was a handwritten daily newspaper. It was very little – only one sheet. Julius Caesar (Юлий Цезарь), the Emperor of Rome, ordered to post them throughout the city to inform the people about political events, scandals, military conflicts and executions [eksɪ'kjʊ:(ə)nz] (казни).

In Europe printed newspapers appeared in the 15th century, when the letter press (пресс для печатания) was invented. In the 16th century the first printed newspapers were issued (были изданы); and in the 19th the production of daily newspapers increased greatly. People began to read more and the post developed quickly. The first daily newspaper in England was *The Daily Courant*; its first issue (выпуск) was published in London in 1702. In France the first daily newspaper *Journal de Paris* appeared in 1777, and soon after that, in 1784, *The Pennsylvania Packet* became the first daily newspaper of the United States.

