

Name _____

Surname _____

Form__9

"E" _____

Date _____

1. **Fill in the gaps to be in Present, Past and Future Simple:**

Ronald Wood ___ a managing director of the First Bank. He ___ always on a business trip. Yesterday he ___ in Geneva. Tomorrow he ___ in London. At the moment he ___ in Amsterdam. Three days ago he ___ in Paris.

1. **Translate from English into Russian:**

- outstanding novelist
- tuneless bagpiper
- first night

1. **Complete the sentences using the correct verb form:**

- He said that he (to know) the laws of this country.
- My mother told us that she (to leave) tomorrow morning.
- She said she already (to find) this magazine.

1. **Translate from Russian into English:**

1. Динамит был изобретён Альфредом Нобелем в 1867 году.
2. Олимпийские игры проводятся с 1896 года.
3. Меня очень заинтересовал роман «Герой нашего времени», написанный Лермонтовым.

CHACKING TEST 2 variant 2

1. **Fill in the gaps to be in Present, Past and Future Simple:**

Ronald Wood ___ a managing director of the First Bank. He ___ always on a business trip. Last week he ___ in Chicago. Next week he ___ New Orleans. In two hours he ___ in the Hague.

1. **Translate from English into Russian:**

- vivid imagination
- well known conductor
- full house

1. **Complete the sentences using the correct verb form:**

- He said he already (to read) this newspaper.
- She said that she (to know) all this rules.
- His brother told us that he (to arrive) tomorrow evening.

1. **Translate from Russian into English:**

1. В 1840 году был опубликован роман Лермонтова «Герой нашего времени».
2. Динамит известен по всему миру с 1867 года.
3. Мне очень понравился роман «Оливер Твист», написанный Чарльзом Диккенсом.

Checking work №2 (II-nd term)

1. **Complete the sentences. Make new words from the words in capital letters.**

1. A lot of people like to be _____ because it makes them feel better. **FASHION**
2. Wearing _____ and other types of jewellery can be a sign that belong to a group, for example Goths. **EAR**
3. UNICEF is an _____ which looks after children in underdeveloped countries. **ORGANISE**
4. People usually join political parties because they _____ with their views on politics, economics and social issues. **IDENTITY**
5. Some young people join gangs because they're looking for _____. **ACCEPT**
6. The battery in my mobile is flat – I need to _____ it. **CHARGE**

2. **Complete the sentences with the correct verbs below.**

bump calm fool get go hang put

1. In hot weather, the kids usually _____ around the village square.
2. When you live in a big city, you have to _____ up with noise, traffic and pollution.
3. You can _____ into an old friend from school anywhere – even on holiday.
4. The doctor tried to _____ the patients down.
5. He is often punished by his teacher because he likes to _____ around.
6. Teenagers often do not _____ on with their younger brothers and sisters.
7. Which is the most embarrassing place where your mobile can _____ off ?

3. **Fill in the gaps with the Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Colin _____ (write) songs since 2001.
2. Colin _____ (write) hundreds of songs.
3. Colin _____ (go out) with Tracy for about a year.

4. Colin _____ (go out) for a drink with Tracy.
5. Tracy _____ (play) in public many times.
6. Tracy _____ (play) the piano since she was six.
7. Stephan _____ (act) in three music videos.
8. Stephan _____ (act) in a music video all day.
9. David _____ (save up) his money.
10. David _____ (save up) almost \$ 3,000.

Рейтинг матер

- 1.
2. **Read the article and write headings a) d) in gaps 1-4**
- a. The reasons we love soaps
- b. The origin of soaps
- c. Popular soaps made in Spanish
- d. Popular soaps made in English

1. _____

In the United States, drama series started on the radio in the 1930s. The main audience was women, so many of the advertisements on the programmes were for soap. And at the time, western films were called 'Horse Operas'. Soon, people started calling the drama series 'Soap Operas'.

2. _____

In the USA and the UK, soap operas can be on the radio or television for years. In the UK, *The Archers* is about people in a small village in England. The programme started over 55 years ago and it's still on the radio three times a week. Over four million people listen to each episode. *The Bold and the Beautiful* is a US television soap opera. It began in 1987 and is on television in almost 100 countries all over the world with an audience of over 300 million people!

3. _____

In Latin America, TV soap operas are called *telenovelas*. A typical *telenovela* is on television five or six days a week for about three months. People watch Latin American *telenovelas* all over the world – even in countries like China, Poland and Russia. And the stars are often more famous than film stars. When the Mexican *telenovela* actress and singer Thalia, star of *Maria la del Barrio* (*Maria from the Neighbourhood*) went to the Philippines, the President met her at the airport!

4. _____

A recent survey asked 300 people why they watched soaps. The most common answers were "They're relaxing", "They're part of my routine", "I like the characters". People also said that they had to find out what was happening in their favourite soap. When the Venezuelan *telenovela*, *Kassandra* was on television in Indonesia, the government became worried because some people were taking days off work to watch the programme!

2. Read the article again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1. Soaps first started in the USA.
 2. The Archers is a soap opera on television.
 3. The phrase “Soap Operas” comes from the advertisements on the programmes.
 4. The Bold and the Beautiful is popular all over the world.
 5. Latin American telenovelas are usually on television for longer than British and American soaps.
 6. Cassandra was a popular Indonesian soap.
3. **Choose the correct form of the verb.**
1. I think **I’m taking/I’ll take** Fred to the doctor. He has got a temperature.
 2. Watch out! That ladder **will/is going to** fall on you.
 3. Don’t lend Ann your toys. She’ll **break / she’s breaking** them.
 4. Patrick **is going to/ will** read a law at the university.
 5. **We’ll go / we are going** out for a drink tonight. Do you fancy coming along?
 6. If you don’t study, **you are failing / you’ll fail** your exam.
 7. David **is starting/ going to start** cycling to work. He wants to get fit.
 8. This time next week, **I’ll be/ I’m** on the beach.
 9. The ten o’clock news **starts/ will start** in a minute.
 10. Lucy and Jim **will get married/ are getting married** on Sunday.
3. **Find the correct sentence in each pair.**
1. A. You look tired. I’m washing up. B. You look tired. I’ll wash up.
 2. A. How old are you in 2050? B. How will you be in 2050?
 3. A. I can’t come next week. I’m working. B. I can’t come next week. I’ll work
 4. A. Banks will win the elections. I’m sure of it.
B. Banks are winning the elections. I’m sure of it.
 5. A. Please go to Gate 10. The plane is going to take off at 5.
B. Please go to Gate 10. The plane takes off at 5.

Task 2 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.F 6.F

Task 3

- 1. I'll take**
- 2. Is going to**
- 3. She'll break**
- 4. 's going to**
- 5. We're going out**
- 6. You'll fail**
- 7. Going to start**
- 8. I'll be**
- 9. Starts**
- 10. Are getting married**

Task 4

- 1. B**
- 2. B**
- 3. A**
- 4. A**
- 5. B**

Task 3

- 1. I'll take**
- 2. Is going to**
- 3. She'll break**
- 4. 's going to**
- 5. We're going out**
- 6. You'll fail**
- 7. Going to start**
- 8. I'll be**
- 9. Starts**
- 10. Are getting married**

Task 4

- 1. B**
- 2. B**
- 3. A**
- 4. A**
- 5. B**