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# Rainbow English

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Михеева Ирина Владимировна

к.ф.н., доцент

Почетный работник высшего профессионального образования РФ

Лауреат премии Правительства РФ

Соавтор УМК серии «Rainbow English»

# Новые публикации в серии *Rainbow English*

## Контрольные работы



## Книги для чтения



## Диагностические работы



## Лексико-грамматический практикум



# Контрольные работы

6 класс

- Шесть комплектов контрольных заданий к разделам учебника
- Полугодовые контрольные задания
- Годовые контрольные работы



# Обычный уровень сложности

## (3 варианта)

### ВАРИАНТ 2 (обычный уровень сложности)

- 1 Прочитай текст. Отметь предложения (1—6), которые соответствуют содержанию текста.

#### The Dursleys

Nowadays all children know the name of Harry Potter. Harry spent his young years with Mr and Mrs Dursley, his uncle and aunt. The Dursleys had a son Dudley, a very unpleasant child. But his parents thought there was no finer boy anywhere.

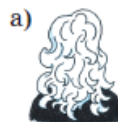
Harry Potter appeared in the Dursley family after his parents died. His aunt Petunia and her husband didn't like Harry. He slept in the cupboard under the stairs. All he had to wear were old clothes of Dudley's and Dudley was about four times bigger than Harry was. Perhaps it had something to do with living in a dark cupboard, but Harry was small for his age, he had a thin face, black hair and bright-green eyes.

1. Harry Potter is a famous name nowadays. ☐
2. Harry Potter was ten when he left the Dursleys. ☐
3. Dudley was worse than his parents thought he was. ☐
4. Aunt Petunia and her husband were not fond of Harry. ☐
5. Dudley and Harry were of the same size. ☐
6. Harry's living place was not a room. ☐

- 2 Напиши формы простого прошедшего времени этих глаголов.

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. strike — _____       | 5. feel — _____   |
| 2. believe — _____      | 6. hang — _____   |
| 3. lie (лежать) — _____ | 7. forget — _____ |
| 4. go — _____           | 8. wear — _____   |

- 3 Соедини рисунки со словосочетаниями и обозначь словосочетания соответствующими буквами.



1. a straight nose \_\_\_\_\_

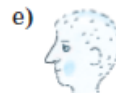
2. fair curly hair \_\_\_\_\_

3. a turned up nose \_\_\_\_\_

4. long fingers \_\_\_\_\_

5. long toes \_\_\_\_\_

6. dark curly hair \_\_\_\_\_





# Обычный уровень сложности

(3 варианта)

**4** Образуй существительные, прилагательные или наречия от слов, данных в правой колонке, с помощью суффиксов *-ful*, *-al*, *-ly*, *-y*, *-an*, *-er*. Впиши их в предложения.

1. Columbus discovered \_\_\_\_\_ America in 1492.
2. Madonna is a famous \_\_\_\_\_ singer.
3. What a \_\_\_\_\_ picture it is!
4. Can you speak \_\_\_\_\_, please?
5. It was so \_\_\_\_\_ in the street, I couldn't see anything.
6. India is an \_\_\_\_\_ country.
7. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ everything that happened last July.
8. I love Italian \_\_\_\_\_s.

Centre  
America  
colour  
quiet  
fog  
  
Asia  
near  
  
sing

**5** В каждом случае обведи модальный глагол или структуру, которые подходят для той или иной ситуации.

1. If he comes, he (can/will be able to) help us.
2. Greg is talking to the head teacher: (May/Can) I come in?
3. Greg is talking to his younger sister: (Can/May) you bring me an apple, please?
4. I (can/may) skate but not very well.
5. Penny tried to open the door. One, two, three... No way. (could/was able to) do it.
6. Last Sunday I (must/had to) work a lot.
7. You (needn't/shouldn't) clean the windows. They are not dirty.

**6** Прочитай реплики (a—g) и впиши соответствующие буквы в начало или конец диалогов (1—7).

- a) — Yes. You may, but come back as soon as you can.
- b) — Was she? What did she do?
- c) — Did they have to write it in English?
- d) — Isn't she? I never thought of it.
- e) — Alice is not coming to the party.
- f) — I think so, they are very dirty.
- g) — Will you take a seat, please? You will have to wait.

1. — Jane isn't a very reliable girl. \_\_\_\_\_
2. — Must I clean the windows? \_\_\_\_\_
3. — May I go out, Miss? \_\_\_\_\_



# Повышенный уровень сложности

## (1 вариант)

### ВАРИАНТ 4 (повышенный уровень сложности)

- 1** Прочитай текст и отметь, какие предложения (1—6) соответствуют содержанию (Т), какие — нет (F) и о чём в тексте не упоминается (NS).

#### Jerusha Abbott

Jerusha Abbott was seventeen when she became a college student. She was a very clever girl, but she didn't know many things which college students usually know and are able to understand. Do you want to know why?

The thing is Jerusha had no parents and before college she lived in a special home for children who had no families. Jerusha was kind and hard-working. She loved college. In her letters the girl wrote that she was very happy there. Her room was up in a tower, and there were three other girls on the same floor. Jerusha liked one of them very much. Her name was Sally. Sally had red hair and a turned-up nose and was quite friendly.

1. In some way Jerusha was different from most girls in her college. ☐
2. Jerusha had some relatives. ☐
3. Jerusha had red hair and a turned-up nose. ☐
4. In her letters Jerusha wrote that college was a nice place. ☐
5. Jerusha didn't like two of her neighbours. ☐
6. Jerusha thought that Sally was very nice. ☐

- 2** Замени выделенные слова соответствующими местоимениями и впиши их в предложения.

1. Is her *hair* long or short? Do you like \_\_\_\_\_?
2. I can't find the *money*. Can you see \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Jane is wearing her new *pyjamas*. Look at \_\_\_\_\_!
4. You should wash your *clothes* and keep \_\_\_\_\_ clean.
5. Can you see the *clock* on the floor? Do you like \_\_\_\_\_?



# Повышенный уровень сложности

## (1 вариант)

**3** Напиши русские эквиваленты этих английских словосочетаний.

1. straight hair — \_\_\_\_\_
2. a friendly face — \_\_\_\_\_
3. shapely arms — \_\_\_\_\_
4. an ugly giant — \_\_\_\_\_
5. a stout body — \_\_\_\_\_
6. a short neck — \_\_\_\_\_
7. a reliable friend — \_\_\_\_\_
8. a selfish king — \_\_\_\_\_
9. a modest girl — \_\_\_\_\_

**4** Напиши по три слова, которые могут служить примерами для каждой из этих словообразовательных моделей.

I. N + ful – Adj

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

II. N + an – Adj

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

III. N + al – Adj

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**5** Используй модальные глаголы, данные в колонке справа, или их эквиваленты в соответствующих формах, чтобы заполнить пропуски.

1. When John was four, he \_\_\_\_\_ count very well.
2. Last week my classes began at eight and I \_\_\_\_\_ get up at 6.30.
3. Tomorrow we are going to our museum and we \_\_\_\_\_ see the collection of paintings from Moscow.
4. It is difficult to learn the poem by heart, but Jack \_\_\_\_\_ do it tomorrow.
5. Children \_\_\_\_\_ miss their classes.

can  
have to  
  
be able to  
  
have to  
not must





# Контрольные работы

7 класс

- Шесть комплектов контрольных заданий к разделам учебника
- Полугодовые контрольные задания
- Годовые контрольные работы



# Обычный уровень сложности

## (3 варианта)

### ВАРИАНТ 1 (обычный уровень сложности)

- 1** Прочитай текст и отметь, какие утверждения после него соответствуют содержанию (Т), а какие — не соответствуют (F).

Today the United States has 50 states. Its capital is Washington, D.C. The letters D.C. stand for District of Columbia and show that Washington doesn't belong to any state. There are lots of government buildings in the city. The White House (which is the official home of the US President) is one of them. The city has no industry.

The first president of the US was George Washington who was born in 1732 and died in 1799. Americans often call him "the father of his country". People celebrate his birthday (February 22nd) as a public holiday — President's Day.

1. Washington, D.C. belongs to all the states of the US. ☐
2. There are no government offices in Washington, D.C. ☐
3. There are no plants or factories in Washington, D.C. ☐
4. The first US President lived in the 18th century. ☐
5. George Washington's birthday is a US national holiday. ☐

- 4** Впиши производные от слов из правой колонки в предложения.

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1. The Mississippi is the most _____ river that flows in the USA. | POWER       |
| 2. Washington, D.C. is _____ a beautiful city.                    | REAL        |
| 3. The lily of the valley is a _____ flower.                      | LOVE        |
| 4. The _____ of the White House has several tall columns.         | BUILD       |
| 5. James has already been to the _____ History Museum.            | NATURE      |
| 6. The _____ beaches of California are popular with tourists.     | SAND        |
| 7. There was a student _____ in the centre of the city.           | DEMONSTRATE |



- 2** Напиши вторую и третью формы этих глаголов.

I	II	III
1. ride		
2. catch		
3. build		
4. choose		
5. get		
6. go		
7. fight		
8. spend		

- 3** Соедини слова в двух колонках так, чтобы получились географические названия, и впиши соответствующие буквы в левую колонку.

- |                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1. The Grand _____ | a) Falls |
| 2. Lake _____      | b) Ocean |

# Обычный уровень сложности

(3 варианта)

**5** Выбери и обведи соответствующие варианты из данных в скобках.

1. Never give (up/out) hope.
2. The Niagara River (flew/flowed) out of the Great Lakes centuries ago as it does nowadays.
3. Jane laughed (happy/happily) and left the room.
4. I have visited the city (before/after).
5. Look! Alice (has broken/broke) mum's favourite vase.
6. If Jenny has (gone/been) out, ask Paul to tell her.
7. After their (journey/voyage) from Moscow, the students have got lots of interesting information.

**6** Выбери формы глаголов (a—b) и напиши соответствующие буквы рядом с цифрами.

## Dialogue One

Alice: (1) \_\_\_\_\_ South America? He knows so much about it.

- a) Has Jack been to      b) Was Jack in

Bob: Yes, he (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) was      b) has

Alice: When (3) \_\_\_\_\_ there?

- a) has he been      b) was he

Bob: Jack (4) \_\_\_\_\_ there only a few months ago.

- a) has been      b) was

## Dialogue Two

Andrew: What (1) \_\_\_\_\_, Paul? You look terrible.

- a) has happened      b) happened

Paul: Can't you see? I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ my leg.

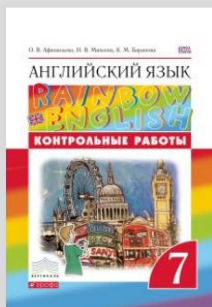
- a) have broken      b) broke

Andrew: When (3) \_\_\_\_\_ it, Paul?

- a) have you broken      b) did you break

Paul: It (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the other day.

- a) has happened      b) happened



# Повышенный уровень сложности

## (1 вариант)

### ВАРИАНТ 4 (повышенный уровень сложности)

- 1 Прочитай текст и отметь, какие утверждения после него соответствуют содержанию (Т), какие — нет (F), а о чём в тексте не упоминается (NS).

New Zealand is situated in the southwestern Pacific Ocean, a long way from other countries. Australia is two kilometres away from New Zealand. The country is about the same size as the United Kingdom and it also lies on two large islands, but fewer people than in the UK live in New Zealand. The main language is English. New Zealand was once part of the British Empire<sup>1</sup> and still has the British flag as part of its own flag. The country has a lot of water, fresh clean air and good land. There are many farms there. New Zealand is famous for its butter, cheese, and meat. Australia, the USA, Japan and other countries buy

<sup>1</sup> an empire ['empraɪ] — империя

this food. The weather in New Zealand is never really hot or really cold, but it can change several times during a day and it rains a lot.

- The waters of the Pacific Ocean wash New Zealand. ☐
- Australia is the closest country to New Zealand. ☐
- New Zealand is part of the United Kingdom. ☐
- The land in New Zealand is good for farming. ☐
- The flag of New Zealand and the British flag are not the same. ☐
- People speak only English in New Zealand. ☐
- Only four million people live in New Zealand. ☐

- 2 Впиши в таблицу формы соответствующих английских глаголов.

Глаголы	I	II	
1. ломать			
2. кататься (на лошади)			
3. поймать, схватить			
4. ехать, идти			
5. выбирать			
6. уезжать, покидать			
7. думать			
8. обучать			

- 3 Соедини географические названия с их описаниями и впиши соответствующие буквы в левую колонку.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The Appalachian Mountains _____ | a) very large waterfalls on the border between Canada and the USA |
| 2. The Mississippi River _____     | b) the chain of mountains in the west of the USA                  |
| 3. Death Valley _____              | c) the chain of mountains in the east of the USA                  |
| 4. The Niagara Falls _____         | d) the five big lakes in the north of the USA                     |
| 5. The Niagara River _____         | e) the mighty river that flows through the Great Plains           |
| 6. The Rocky Mountains _____       | f) the river that flows out of the Great Lakes                    |
| 7. The Great Lakes _____           | g) the lowest, driest, and hottest place in North America         |



# Повышенный уровень сложности

## (1 вариант)

4 Впиши производные от слов, данных в правой колонке, в текст.

The United States of America has a shorter history than many (1) \_\_\_\_\_ or (2) \_\_\_\_\_ countries. Nowadays we know who was the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of America. His name was Christopher Columbus. In 1607 the first (4) \_\_\_\_\_s from Europe came to the North (5) \_\_\_\_\_ continent to stay. There they met Indians who spoke their own (6) \_\_\_\_\_ languages and didn't always understand the newcomers. At the (7) \_\_\_\_\_, the colonists' life was (8) \_\_\_\_\_ hard, but the new country was developing fast and today in the 21st century the USA is one of the most (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

EUROPE  
ASIA  
DISCOVER

TRAVEL  
AMERICA

TRIBE  
BEGIN  
FAIR

POWER

6 Впиши соответствующие формы глаголов, данных в правой колонке, в предложения.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ my old silver ring the other day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ Patrick yet?
- In fact, we \_\_\_\_\_ each other just now.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ the day before yesterday?
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_? I want to know where they are now.
- Look! We \_\_\_\_\_ lots of fish.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday gift for Paul yet. We \_\_\_\_\_ it tomorrow.
- What's your mark in Chemistry? \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ an A?

5 Выбери и впиши буквы соответствующих вариантов (a—b) в предложения.

- Helen \_\_\_\_\_ to the library, but now she is at home.  
a) has been                      b) has gone
- Helen \_\_\_\_\_ to the library, she is not at home yet.  
a) has been                      b) has gone
- John \_\_\_\_\_ to the Far East the other day.  
a) flew                          b) flowed
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin just now.  
a) met                            b) have met
- I don't know where he is, but I \_\_\_\_\_ him.

- seen                      b) just saw
- \_\_\_\_\_ the gym, but I'm not sure.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b) may be
- \_\_\_\_\_ in the gym, but I'm not sure.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b) May be

FIND  
SEE  
MEET  
GO  
GO  
CATCH  
NOT, CHOOSE  
DO  
GET





# Контрольные работы

8 класс

- Четыре комплекта контрольных заданий к разделам учебника
- Полугодовые контрольные задания
- Годовые контрольные работы



# Обычный уровень сложности

## (3 варианта)

### ВАРИАНТ 1 (обычный уровень сложности)

**1** Установите соответствия между текстами (1—5) и утверждениями (a—f), отметьте каждый текст соответствующей буквой. Среди утверждений есть одно лишнее.

- a) This text is about a scientist who enlightened people of young age.
- b) This text is about a scientist who was knowledgeable in many fields.
- c) This text is about a scientist whose words proved to be true.
- d) This text is about a scientist who worked as a team member.
- e) This text is about a scientist whose studies proved another man's idea.
- f) This text is about a man who was not a scientist but invented a new technology.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

Galileo Galilei (1564—1642) was an Italian mathematics teacher and one of the first true scientists. Galileo did not believe old ideas about the world he worked in but made careful experiments to find out for himself. He expanded the telescope's scope and became the first man to use it for studying the Moon and the stars. What he saw made him believe Copernicus's idea that the Earth was at the centre of the universe.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Впишите соответствующие слова из рамки в эти предложения. Используйте каждое слово только один раз.

share, entrance, whole, opinion, leather,  
mixture, village, contribute

- 1. I use a \_\_\_\_\_ of eggs and milk to make omelette.
- 2. Paul's \_\_\_\_\_ about education has changed with years.
- 3. They live in a little \_\_\_\_\_ far from big cities.
- 4. The old building had a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. That was the time when \_\_\_\_\_ jackets came into fashion.
- 6. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ some money to this charity?
- 7. They should be taught to \_\_\_\_\_ their toys with other children.
- 8. We spent the \_\_\_\_\_ week on the beach lying in the sun.

**3** Выберите и обведите лексически правильные варианты из данных в скобках.

- 1. How many English words have you (learned/studied) today?
- 2. Can we make you (respectable/responsible) for buying the presents?
- 3. The boy was (said/told) to come to school earlier than usual the next day.
- 4. In my (opinion/opportunity), the best way of travelling is by airplane.
- 5. Alice always wears (cardboard/rubber) gloves while washing up.
- 6. Jane's favourite (glass/silk) blouse is pink in colour.
- 7. (Cotton/Wool) socks are a lot warmer than (cotton/wool) socks.
- 8. Ours is the (brick/china) house at the end of the road.



# Обычный уровень сложности

## (3 варианта)

4 Впишите производные от слов из правой колонки в предложения.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of waiting so long is killing me.
2. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ between you two?
3. The young poets called themselves a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Great love for your country is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I've always been a great \_\_\_\_\_ of this poet.

BORE  
RELATION  
BROTHER  
PATRIOT

6 Перефразируйте эти предложения, используя пассивные структуры.

1. I gave my friend Alex a good book as a present. My friend  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. They look after the garden very well. The garden  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We should water the house plants regularly. The house  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. My dad told me this story long ago. The story  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Nobody listened to the speaker. The speaker  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. They can make some money by babysitting. Some money  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. I will show the children the new film. The children  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. I will leave your train ticket on the table. Your train ticket  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 Впишите соответствующие служебные слова из рамки в эти предложения.

by, down, from, in, of, off, with

1. Marmalade is made \_\_\_\_\_ citrus fruit: oranges, lemons etc.
2. The greetings card was written \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs Dashwood's niece.
3. I have to see my friend now, I can't put my visit \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion, all these people will eventually come to some agreement.
5. If you want, I can share this information \_\_\_\_\_ the class.
6. My favourite jacket is made \_\_\_\_\_ fine wool.
7. In ancient times work was done \_\_\_\_\_ very simple tools.
8. Put \_\_\_\_\_ this telephone number not to forget it.

7 Выберите и обведите грамматически правильные варианты из данных в скобках.

1. Sally looks unusually (good/well) today.
2. Lucy entered the room very (quiet/quietly).
3. My friend Peter speaks French rather (slow/slowly).
4. The music sounded so (sweet/sweetly).
5. Your cakes always taste (great/greatly).
6. Diana smiled at me (happy/happily).

# Повышенный уровень сложности

## (1 вариант)

### ВАРИАНТ 4 (повышенный уровень сложности)

1

Установите соответствия между параграфами текста (1—5) и заголовками (a—f), отметьте каждый параграф соответствующей буквой. В списке имеется один лишний заголовок.

- a) Demonstrating Self-importance
- b) Just One More Entertainment
- c) Wishing to Be in the Focus of Attention
- d) In Need of Friends
- e) The Meaning of the Word
- f) Not Too Much of It

1. \_\_\_\_\_

A *selfie*, or a self-portrait photo, has become one of the most popular phenomena of the 21st century. The Oxford Dictionary gives it the following definition: "*selfie* — a photograph that one has taken of oneself, typically with a smartphone or webcam and shared on social media."

2

Соедините слова в двух колонках и вставьте получившиеся словосочетания в соответствующие предложения.

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. improve     | a) diet           |
| 2. opportunity | b) the children   |
| 3. personal    | c) mankind        |
| 4. feel        | d) itself         |
| 5. buried      | e) your knowledge |
| 6. sensible    | f) to travel      |
| 7. led         | g) opinion        |
| 8. all         | h) responsible    |

- 1. The tortoise \_\_\_\_\_ deep under the dry grass and leaves.
- 2. She \_\_\_\_\_ outdoors where she had everything ready for a garden party.
- 3. My \_\_\_\_\_ is that his first film was better.
- 4. I will \_\_\_\_\_ if anything goes wrong.



# Повышенный уровень сложности

## (1 вариант)

**3** Допишите следующие микродиалоги. В каждом случае добавьте по две фразы.

1. A: As I see it, everyone should be responsible for what they do.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Well, I'm not so sure.

**4** Переведите эти словосочетания на русский язык.

1. admirable person — \_\_\_\_\_

2. graduation from college — \_\_\_\_\_

3. eventful life — \_\_\_\_\_

4. senseless cruelty — \_\_\_\_\_

5. contributor to charity — \_\_\_\_\_

6. lawful marriage — \_\_\_\_\_

7. partnership in a firm — \_\_\_\_\_

8. feeling of sisterhood — \_\_\_\_\_

**5** Используйте служебные слова там, где это необходимо.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ my mind, your house is very nice and cosy.

2. I know how to make tasty cake \_\_\_\_\_ carrots.

3. We had great admiration \_\_\_\_\_ those brave pilots.

4. George tried to enter \_\_\_\_\_ the room as quietly as he could.

5. Walls made \_\_\_\_\_ cement can't look beautiful.

6. The paper should be written right now, don't put it \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Prehistoric people dug soil \_\_\_\_\_ a stick.

8. The fire started because somebody didn't put \_\_\_\_\_ a cigarette.





# Повышенный уровень сложности (1 вариант)

**6** Перефразируйте эти предложения, используя пассивные структуры, напишите два варианта там, где это возможно.

1. They gave us two different tests. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Pupils mustn't miss classes. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You can always use my books. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why do the children laugh at the poor boy? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

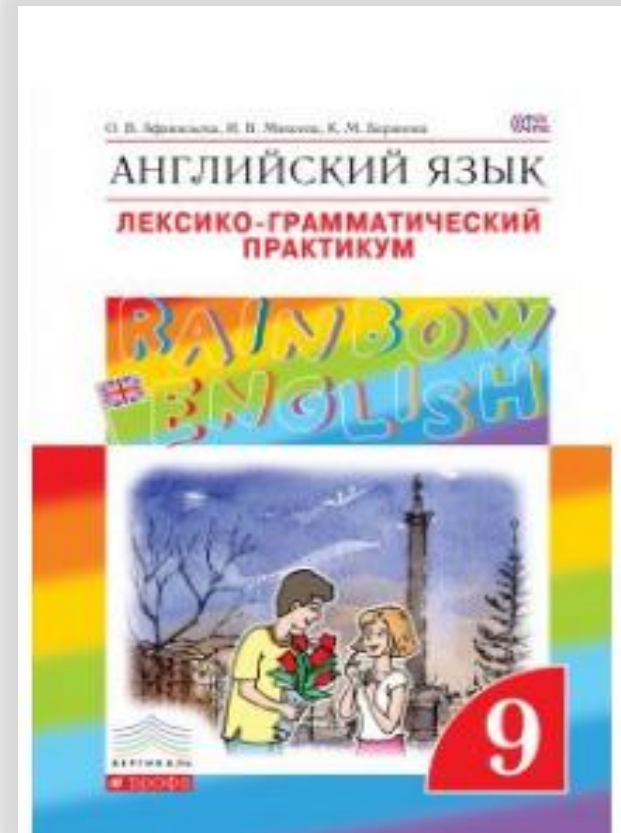


**7** Переведите эти предложения на английский язык.

1. Почему песня звучит так грустно? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Машина медленно двигалась по улице. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Марк говорит, что чувствует себя хорошо. \_\_\_\_\_

# Лексико-грамматический практикум для 9 класса

Около 40 заданий  
к каждому из четырех  
разделов учебника



# Лексико-грамматический практикум

## Grammar Section

**1** Write the three missing forms of the verbs.

A	broadcast / broadcasted	broadcast / broadcasted	broadcasting
1. broadcast	<u>broadcasted</u>	<u>broadcasted</u>	
2. shoot	_____	_____	_____
3. spoil	_____	_____	_____
4. break	_____	_____	_____
5. build	_____	_____	_____
6. bring	_____	_____	_____
7. catch	_____	_____	_____
8. find	_____	_____	_____
9. fall	_____	_____	_____
10. spread	_____	_____	_____
11. choose	_____	_____	_____
12. begin	_____	_____	_____
13. become	_____	_____	_____
14. fly	_____	_____	_____
15. hang	_____	_____	_____

**3** Use the verbs in brackets in *present continuous passive* to complete the sentences.

1. A romantic play (perform) is being performed in the theatre now.
2. The exam in history (take) \_\_\_\_\_ by the students at the moment.
3. At the moment the Football Association (criticize) \_\_\_\_\_ by all the fans.
4. Some important international news (broadcast) \_\_\_\_\_ on this channel now.
5. The current events (discuss) \_\_\_\_\_ by the government at the moment.
6. They say the guests (serve) \_\_\_\_\_ now.

# Лексико-грамматический практикум

## Grammar Section

4 Circle the appropriate forms of the verbs in brackets (*present simple passive* or *present continuous passive*) to complete the sentences.

1. Such kind of commercials (are always broadcast / are always being broadcast) at midnight.
2. The guests (are served / are being served) in the restaurant at the moment.
3. Tim has a strange feeling that he (is spied / is being spied) by somebody at the moment.
4. Jazz music (is always played / is always being played) on the streets of New Orleans.
5. This scientist's ideas (are often referred / are being referred) to.

9 Make the sentences negative.

1. The window is being cleaned. The window is not being cleaned.
2. At that moment the new plan was being discussed. \_\_\_\_\_

10 Make these sentences interrogative.



Christopher Columbus

1. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Was America discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492?
2. The decision had been made by 6 o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ en carefully polished. \_\_\_\_\_





# Лексико-грамматический практикум

## Grammar Section

- 13** Circle the appropriate forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. The police in small towns (is/are) very friendly and helpful.



2. The money you are looking for (was/were) spent last week.  
3. Her hair always (looks/look) neat and beautiful.  
4. The information you've sent in your email (has/have) been up-to-date.  
5. Molly's knowledge (wasn't/weren't) deep enough for her to pass the exam.  
6. The jeans (is/are) torn, you can't wear them.  
7. The current news (is/are) good, everybody feels happy about it.  
8. There (was/were) a lot of deer in these forests in the past.  
9. Mum's advice always (comes/come) in time.

- 15** Circle the appropriate pronouns in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. The current news is terrible. (It/They) can make everybody sad.  
2. The police do a lot of good things. (It/They) can help people a lot.  
3. I can't find my pyjamas. I don't see (it/them) in the bedroom.  
4. Jane's hair is black. You can call (it/them) raven black.  
5. Granny's advice helped me a lot. (It/They) also saved me from some trouble.  
6. I like your jeans. Where did you buy (it/them)?  
7. Where have you put the money? I can't find (it/them) anywhere.  
8. I am surprised at Dan's deep knowledge. I'm sure (it/they) will help him to enter the university.  
9. Media today play a very important role in the society as (it/they) help to shape people's opinions.  
10. What about your progress in English? I think (it/they) can impress your teacher.  
11. The information is very important. You should email (it/them) at once.  
12. The scissors are sharp. You can easily cut cardboard with (it/them).

- 16** Insert the appropriate articles (a/an, the, zero article) to complete the sentences.

1. What — unexpected news we received yesterday!  
2. The desperate parents hope that — police will help to find the kidnapped child.  
3. — Internet is — important medium of communication for teenagers.  
4. — computer may sometimes replace a teacher in the classroom.



# Лексико-грамматический практикум

## Grammar Section

- 18 Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences. Write them down.

1. A lot of people were killed by AIDS over the last twenty years.

Who was killed by AIDS over the last twenty years?

2. This laptop was introduced as a user-friendly device at the conference yesterday.

3. Pete's shameless behaviour has been discussed by the teachers.

4. The Internet is used by disabled people as it is great help for them.

5. Polly said that the information had been exchanged with the business partners for a month already.

- 19 Use the appropriate forms of the verbs on the right to complete the sentences.

1. I am not sure if you will fall asleep easily after such an exciting day.

2. The broken laptop \_\_\_\_\_ by the computer programmer yet.

3. The twins constantly \_\_\_\_\_ data with each other and it \_\_\_\_\_ them a lot in everyday life.

- 20 Use the appropriate forms of the words on the right to complete the text.

### What Is Mass Media?

Think about this for a second: what (1) do you do when you want to hear your favourite song, watch your favourite show or see the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ current events? Where do you go in all these cases? You more than likely turn on (3) \_\_\_\_\_ television, radio or computer. The source that the majority of the general public (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to get their news and information is considered mass media.

Mass media (5) \_\_\_\_\_ technology that (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to reach a mass audience.

do

late

you

use

mean

intend



# Лексико-грамматический практикум

## Vocabulary Section

**22** Spell the words according to their transcriptions.

1. [ʃu:t] shoot
2. ['kʌrənt] \_\_\_\_\_
3. ['ru:dnəs] \_\_\_\_\_

**24** **A.** Read the words and their definitions (1—12). Form their opposites using the prefixes *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, *ir-*, *non-*.

1. frequent — happening often  
infrequent — not happening often
2. mature — fully formed or developed  
\_\_\_\_\_ — not fully formed or developed
3. regular — happening again and again, at the same time each day, week etc  
\_\_\_\_\_ — not happening again and again, at the same time each day, week etc

**25** Choose and write the appropriate words to make the sentences complete.

1. We should send these (data/datum) data at once, they are very important.
2. “Friends” used to be a very popular (serial/series) \_\_\_\_\_ among teenagers.
3. The Internet is a very powerful (media/medium) \_\_\_\_\_ of communication.
4. A lot of violence comes from the TV (monitor/screen) \_\_\_\_\_ to the audience.

**26** Use the words from the box to complete the sentences.

advertised, create, humiliate, current, instead, rudeness, irresponsible, serial, threat, inability, broadcast, shameless

1. They say the film will be broadcast only next week.
2. I can't approve of your \_\_\_\_\_ to solve such simple problems.
3. This new perfume has been \_\_\_\_\_ in all the major women's magazines.
4. I don't like lemons. Can I have some milk with my tea \_\_\_\_\_?

# Лексико-грамматический практикум

27 Use the words from the box to complete the sentences.

at, down, for, in, of, on, to, over

1. We try to prepare all the documents for the conference in time.
2. The dean wanted to give some recommendations \_\_\_\_\_ the graduates.
3. Some people don't know that the letters RF stand \_\_\_\_\_ the Russian Federation.
4. Nick considers himself to be a citizen \_\_\_\_\_
5. The BBC consists \_\_\_\_\_ many stations.

## Vocabulary Section

28 Write what you would say to express disagreement.



1. People prefer to live in big cities. I'm sure you're wrong, many of them prefer living in the country or small towns.
2. Modern teenagers prefer to read novels written in the previous century. \_\_\_\_\_

# Лексико-грамматический практикум

**30** A. Match the words in the two columns to make new words.

1. class
2. news
3. block
4. nick
5. world
6. best
7. net
8. wild
9. key
10. lap
11. baby
12. base

- a) buster
- b) wide
- c) sitter
- d) paper
- e) work
- f) top
- g) mate
- h) seller
- i) ball
- j) name
- k) board
- l) life

1. g 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Section

**31** Write the names of these objects.



1. a keyboard



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



**32** Use the phrasal verbs of Unit 1 to translate these word combinations into English.

1. включить газ — to turn on the gas

2. сделать телевизор потише — \_\_\_\_\_

3. превратиться в прекрасного лебедя — \_\_\_\_\_

4. выключить компьютер — \_\_\_\_\_



# Лексико-грамматический практикум

**35** Use the derivatives of the words on the right to complete the sentences.

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. For some people the Internet is <u>preferable</u> to any other means of communication. | prefer    |
| 2. Anyone needs a lot of _____s to get a good job nowadays.                               | recommend |
| 3. A lot of silly _____s have been made recently by advertising agencies.                 | commerce  |

**36** Use the derivatives of the words on the right to complete the text.

## The Net

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| Nowadays it's (1) <u>impossible</u> to imagine our life without computers. People | possible |
| (2) _____ use the Internet in their   | easy     |
| (3) _____ lives and find the  | day      |
| (4) _____ they need. But  | inform   |



- |                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| (5) _____ lots of people become    | fortunately |
| (6) _____ on their modern gadgets. | depend      |
| This fact may become (7) _____     | danger      |
| for active (8) _____s of the       | use         |
| Net. Being a very (9) _____        | power       |

## Vocabulary Section

**37** Write the full forms of these abbreviations.

- |                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. UK — <u>the United Kingdom</u> | 8. CD — _____   |
| 2. LA — _____                     | 9. BC — _____   |
| 3. CA — _____                     | 10. St — _____  |
| 4. BBC — _____                    | 11. AmE — _____ |
| 5. AIDS — _____                   | 12. RF — _____  |
| 6. US — _____                     | 13. TV — _____  |
| 7. DC — _____                     | 14. FA — _____  |



# Лексико-грамматический практикум

## Vocabulary Section

39 Choose the appropriate variants from the rows of words after the text to complete it.

### Using Radio Programmes in the EFL\* Classroom

I have been a regular (1) a to Voice of America (VOA) radio for eleven years, first as a student and then as a teacher of English. My experience (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that, if appropriately exploited, radio can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ authentic content to the classroom, especially in the EFL environment, where it may not be (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to meet and talk with native speakers of English. Radio can be especially (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in developing countries, most of which have access to shortwave transistors but lack other equipment that could be used to show stu-



- |                   |                 |             |              |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. a) listener    | b) admirer      | c) user     | d) follower  |
| 2. a) suggest     | b) offer        | c) offers   | d) suggests  |
| 3. a) take        | b) bring        | c) fetch    | d) do        |
| 4. a) hard        | b) difficult    | c) easy     | d) simply    |
| 5. a) useless     | b) useful       | c) use      | d) uses      |
| 6. a) defective   | b) affectionate | c) affected | d) efficient |
| 7. a) interesting | b) interested   | c) interest | d) interests |
| 8. a) acquire     | b) provide      | c) reach    | d) arrive    |

40 These sentences have mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them.

1. Sandra had a feeling that somebody had been spying of her. on
2. At five o'clock when Colin called, the fax was sent. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Good news always bring happiness to people. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Jack said the new theatre has been built. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The teacher felt shame for the girl's behaviour. \_\_\_\_\_
6. A serial is a set of programmes on television or radio. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Where is the money? — They are on the shelf. \_\_\_\_\_
8. His inability to do things right irritated people. \_\_\_\_\_
9. These data is very important. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The police has just arrived. \_\_\_\_\_



# Книга для чтения

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Glossary Five

**Part Six.** Drama

Glossary Six



# Книга для чтения

## Glossary One

agree [ə'gri:] — согласиться,  
прийти к согласию  
aim [eɪm] — прицеливаться  
angry ['æŋɡri] — сердитый  
announcement  
[ə'naʊnsmənt] —  
объявление, сообщение  
anyhow ['enihaʊ] — как бы  
то ни было  
archer ['ɑ:tʃə] — лучник  
archery ['ɑ:tʃəri] — стрельба  
из лука  
arrow ['ærəʊ] — стрела  
background ['bækgraʊnd] —  
задний план  
backwards ['bækwədz] —  
задом наперёд  
band [bænd] — шайка, отряд  
bare [beə] — обнажённый  
beat (beat, beaten) [bi:t] —  
бить, побеждать  
blood [blʌd] — кровь  
bottom ['bɒtəm] — глубина  
bow [bəʊ] — лук (*оружие*)  
bring up (brought, brought)  
[brɪŋ] — воспитывать  
burnt [bɜ:nt] — сожжённый  
campfire ['kæmpfaɪə] —  
костёр  
cloak [kləʊk] — накидка  
common ['kɒmən] —  
простой, обычный  
connected [kə'nektɪd] —  
связанный, имеющий  
отношение  
contest ['kɒntest] —  
состязание

contestant [kən'testənt] —  
участник состязания  
crowd [kraʊd] — толпа  
cruel ['kru:əl] — жестокий  
cunning ['kʌnɪŋ] — хитрый  
cycle ['saɪkl] — цикл  
dagger ['dægə] — кинжал  
dare [deə] — осмеливаться  
destiny ['destɪni] — судьба  
draw out (drew, drawn)  
['dru:əʊt] — вытаскивать  
drop [drɒp] — ронять, бросать  
duty ['dju:ti] — долг  
fail [feɪl] — терпеть неудачу  
fate [feɪt] — судьба  
foreground ['fɔ:graʊnd] —  
передний план  
forward ['fɔ:wəd] — вперёд  
generous ['dʒenrəs] — щедрый  
ghost [ɡəʊst] — призрак  
grab [græb] — хватать  
hard [hɑ:d] — сложный,  
трудный  
hawk [hɔ:k] — ястреб  
heart [hɑ:t] — сердце  
helmet ['helmət] — шлем  
hilt [hɪlt] — рукоятка, эфес  
hood [hʊd] — капюшон  
hooded ['hʊdɪd] —  
с капюшоном на голове  
huge [hju:ʒ] — огромный  
invade [m'veɪd] — вторгаться  
invader [m'veɪdə] —  
захватчик  
lie [laɪ] — лгать  
longbow ['lɒŋbəʊ] — лук  
(*в рост стрелка*)

## Keys

### Part One

#### Reading Class One

- 1) The News; 2) Sad Picture
- 1) the west; 2) a beautiful castle; 3) not easy; 4) a sword; 5) in a meeting of warlords; 6) his weapons; 7) because he could give Arthur orders/ orders to Arthur; 8) burnt fields and houses, hungry and scared people; 9) because they didn't trust each other; 10) strong
- 1) f; 2) b; 3) j; 4) h; 5) a; 6) e; 7) i; 8) g; 9) d; 10) c
- a) The Saxons invaded Britain during and after the 6th century. b) They came from the territory near the North Sea, the territory where Germany is situated now.

#### Reading Class Two

- 1) Sword in the Stone; 2) The Young King
- 1) b; 2) a; 3) a; 4) b; 5) a; 6) b; 7) a
- 1) k; 2) b; 3) h; 4) g; 5) i; 6) f; 7) d; 8) a; 9) j; 10) c; 11) e
- (sample): 1) a bow and arrows — лук и стрелы; 2) a dagger — кинжал; 3) a spear — копье; 4) a flail — цепь; 5) an axe — топор

#### Reading Class Three

- 1) The Truth; 2) The Young Leader
- 1, 5, 6, 8, 10
- 1) b; 2) e; 3) d; 4) i; 5) c; 6) a; 7) g; 8) f; 9) h
- Sir Thomas Malory collected the legends of King Arthur and put them into a book which he called "Mort d'Arthur" (Death of Arthur); William Caxton printed the book, and it became one of the first printed books ever.

#### Reading Class Four

- 1) Bad Times; 2) The Sheriff's Plan



# Книга для чтения

## Part One. Legends about King Arthur and Robin Hood

1 Read the text and choose the appropriate names for its two parts.

- A. The Most Important Character
- B. In the Middle Ages
- C. The Legendary King
- D. Hero with a Smile on His Lips



1) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

There are hundreds of books and films about King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. But is Arthur a real historical figure? Some historians believe that he is. Stories about him first appeared in the early Middle Ages and grew through the centuries. By the nineteenth century the legend was not only the tale of a warrior fighting the invading Saxons but

2 Decide if this information is about King Arthur or about Robin Hood.

- 1) His friends were outlaws. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) His friends were knights. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Some people believe that he is a historical figure.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Nobody has proved that he is a historical figure.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) He fought with the Normans. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) He fought with the Saxons. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) He was a man of duty. \_\_\_\_\_



# Книга для чтения

## Part One. Legends about King Arthur and Robin Hood

- 3 Speak about King Arthur or Robin Hood. Use the word combinations from the boxes.

a real historical figure  
a book character  
in the early Middle Ages  
a cycle of stories  
full of fantasy and romance  
a hero  
noble, brave, generous  
responsible for his people and his country



- 4 A. Make up 5—7 questions on the text and write them down.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Describe the shots from the films in as many details as you can. Use the words from the box.

The picture illustrates the episode when...  
In the picture (in the middle/on the right/on the left) we can see...  
In the foreground/in the background...  
What's interesting about the picture is (that)...  
The picture makes me think of...

Picture 1



Picture 2





# Книга для чтения

## Part Two. More English Legends

### Legend One

Read this English legend and do the tasks after it.

#### The Quarrelsome Giants



the Wrekin Hill



the Needle's Eye

The legend says that two quarrelsome giants made the Wrekin ['ri:kɪn] Hill (a hill in West England) together. They dug the earth from the River Severn and when the Wrekin Hill was ready, they both decided to live in it. But each of them wanted the bigger part of the hill. Soon the giants began to quarrel. At first they shouted at each other loudly, which caused some unusually strong winds



a spade

1 Answer the questions.

- 1) Where is the Wrekin Hill? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) How did the giants make it? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Why did they begin to quarrel? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) What caused strong winds round the Wrekin Hill? \_\_\_\_\_

2 What does the legend say about these people; animals; things? Write the adjectives which form word combinations with these nouns in the text.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ giants
- 2) a \_\_\_\_\_ raven
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ winds
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ pain

# Книга для чтения

## Part Two. More English Legends

**3** Mark the sentences in which you can find facts not mentioned in the legend.

- 1) The giants' loud shouts formed strong currents of air around the hill which the giants had built. ☐
- 2) The people of one of the villages near the Wrekin Hill gave it its name. ☐
- 3) The giants never liked each other. ☐
- 4) The giant with the spade tried to strike at his companion with the tool he had. ☐
- 5) People tried to explain the sounds they could hear coming from the Wrekin Hill. ☐

**4** Think and write what happened to the giant with the spade after his companion found himself inside the hill.

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**5** Use the Internet and find out:

- 1) what the height of the Wrekin Hill is;  

---
- 2) where the River Severn flows into and how long it is.  

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# Книга для чтения

## Part Three. Popular Scientific Texts

### Set Two

A. Stonehenge<sup>1</sup> appeared in England nearly 4,000 years ago. It has some pairs of stones which prehistoric people lined up with sunrise and moonrise on different days of the year. Some scientists believe that they used this unusual monument to find the time of midsummer and midwinter before the invention of the calendar.



B. Because Australia has been cut off from the rest of the world for over 60 million years, it has very unusual animals. Almost all its mammals are marsupials (mammals with pouches). There are over 150 kinds of Australian marsupials from very

<sup>1</sup> Stonehenge [ˈstəʊnˈhendʒ] — памятник доисторической архитектуры в виде обтёсанных каменных глыб, расставленных по кругу (букв. «каменное ограждение»).

small marsupial mice to marsupial cats. Outside Australia marsupials live only in South America with just one kind in North America.

C. The only animals living all the time in Antarctica itself are insects 13 mm long. The wildlife lives in the seas and islands around the coast. Here we can find blue whales, the largest animal on Earth, which is about 30 metres long and weighs up to 130 tonnes. Penguins live on the islands. Scientists think that Adelie penguins use the sun to navigate back to their nests from about 3,000 km away. They can swim underwater at 40 km an hour.

### Set Three

A. Solar panels on the roofs of houses trap the heat from the Sun. Many homes in Israel, Australia, Japan and other countries have solar panels. Such panels are fairly effective: as little as three square metres can warm as much as 226 litres of water a day. That is enough for two baths and all the washing up in the house.



B. Silk comes from the cocoon of the silkworm. One cocoon contains about a kilometre of thread. Originally silk came from China, and for hundreds of years people outside the country didn't know the secret of its making. One story tells us that in 140 BC a Chinese princess put some eggs of the silkworm in her hair and took them to Turkestan. From there merchants brought silk to Europe.

C. People use for farming only eleven per cent of the Earth's land. But each year there's less and less farmland on our planet because rain washes the soil away and the wind blows it away too. No plants can grow in the places where there's not enough soil. At the same time forests are disappearing too. They cover about twenty five per cent of the Earth. But every year people cut down or damage forests the size of England, Scotland and Wales.

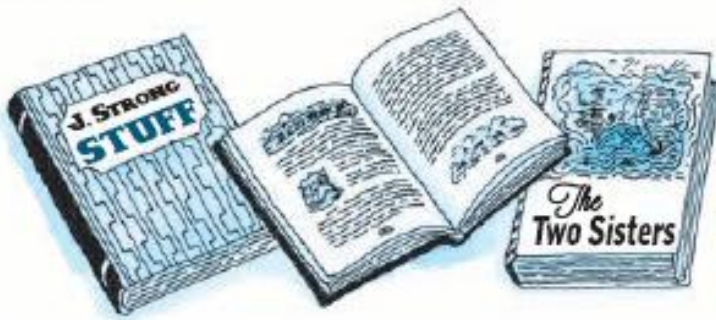


# Книга для чтения

## Part Four. Books for Young Readers

Read the lines from some children's books. In each set choose one you would like to read. Explain your choice.

### Set One



A. The fourth planet belonged to a businessman. He was so busy that he didn't even look up when the little prince arrived.

"Good morning," the little prince said to him. "Your cigarette has gone out."

"Three plus two make five. Five plus seven make twelve. Twelve plus three make fifteen. Good morning. Fifteen plus seven make twenty-two. Twenty-two plus six make twenty-eight. No time to light it again. Twenty-six plus five make thirty-one. Phew! Then that makes five hundred and one million, six hundred and twenty-two thousand, seven hundred and thirty-one."

"Five hundred million of what?"

"Eh? Are you still there? Five hundred and one million of... I don't remember..."

("The Little Prince" by Antoine de Saint-Exupery)

B. Then Hamish Bigmore came to stay at Thomas and Pete's house. This wasn't at all a good thing, at least not for Thomas and Pete. But they had no choice. Hamish Bigmore's mother and father had to go away for a few days, and Thomas and Pete's mum decided to look after Hamish until they came back. She never asked Thomas and Pete what they thought about the idea until it was too late...

("Hamish Goes Swimming" by Humphrey Carpenter)

C. And they fell to dancing, and Romeo was suddenly struck with the great beauty of a lady who danced there, who seemed to him to teach the torches to burn bright, and her beauty to show by night like a rich jewel; beauty too rich for use, too dear for earth!..

("Romeo and Juliet", "Tales from Shakespeare"  
by Charles and Mary Lamb)

# Книга для чтения

## Part Five. Poetic Texts

- 1 Read the poem and say what a place must have for you to call it your home.

### Where Do You Live?

(by Tim Pointon)

It might be a palace, or it might be a shed —  
Have thirty rooms, or just one with a bed.  
It might be a caravan, or a tent under the sky,  
A bungalow, or a flat seven storeys high.  
But I hope it's a place with a space of your own —  
A place that's safe, a place to call home.



*My home must have* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Run to the hilltop,  
Race to the sea,  
Fly across the cornfields —  
You can't catch me.

*The poem is about* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Read the poem and say what it is about.

### Run to the Hilltop

(after David Greygoose)

Run to the hilltop,  
Race to the sea,  
Fly across the cornfields —  
You can't catch me.

When autumn calls,  
I blow the leaves.  
When winter creeps,  
I make you sneeze.





# Книга для чтения

## Part Six. Drama

Read the episodes and act them out.

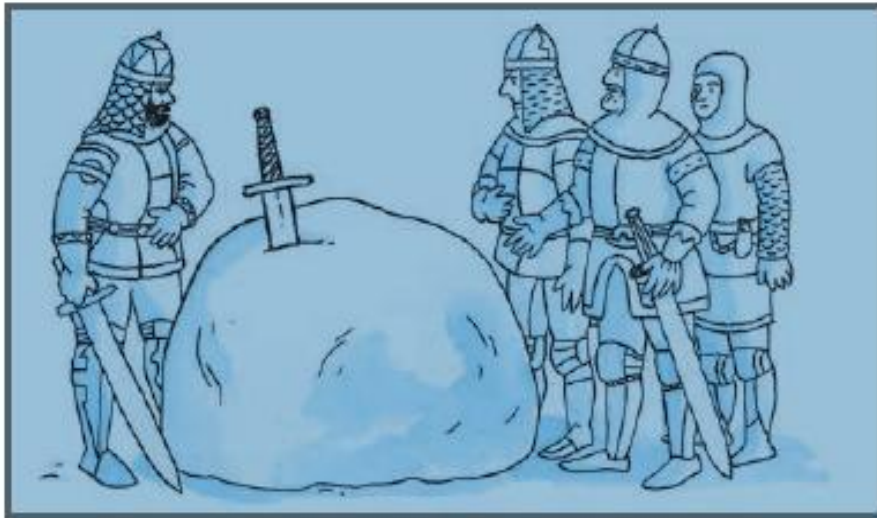
### Episode One. The Sword In the Stone

**Cast:** Narrator, Sir Ector, Kay (Sir Ector's elder son), Arthur (Sir Ector's younger son), Merlin (the great wizard).

**Narrator.** When Arthur saw the sword in the stone and remembered that his brother's sword was missing, he said to himself...

**Arthur.** Kay must not be without a sword. I'll take it from the pavilion where nobody needs it. *(Arthur runs up to the stone, grabs it by the hilt, easily takes it out and leaves with it.)*

**Narrator.** The moment Kay saw the sword he knew it was not his own.



**Kay.** What a wonderful sword!

**Sir Ector (enters).** What a wonderful sword, boys! Where did you find it?

**Kay.** I... I... I found it...

**Arthur.** I found it in the pavilion. It was in the stone and nobody wanted it. So I thought...

**Sir Ector.** Take us to that stone, Arthur. I want to see it with my own eyes.

**Narrator.** The three of them went back to the pavilion to look at the stone. Inside the pavilion Sir Ector read the words on the stone.

**Sir Ector.** He who draws the sword from the stone is the trueborn King of Britain.

**Kay.** It's my sword, Father. Arthur is too young to pull the sword from the stone. I did it. So I'm the trueborn King.

**Sir Ector.** All right, Kay, if you did it before, you can do it again. Put the sword back in the stone and then draw it out. *(Kay tries to do it but fails.)*

**Narrator.** Kay couldn't pull the sword out of the stone. Then Sir Ector tried to do it, but also failed. *(Sir Ector tries to draw the sword out of the stone and fails.)*

**Sir Ector.** Now you, Arthur. *(Arthur pulls the sword out. Sir Ector and Kay kneel before him.)*

**Arthur (surprised).** Please don't kneel before me as I can't be your king.

**Merlin (appears from behind the curtain).** Yes, you can, Arthur.

**Sir Ector:** Merlin! It's you.

# Книга для чтения

## Contents

### Reading Fiction

Extracts from "Diary of a Wimpy Kid" (By Jeff Kinney)

Glossary One

### Turning Pages of British History

William Wallace

Braveheart

William the Conqueror

Bad Sings or Good Ones

The New Branch of the English Kings

Music for a Captured King

King John and Magna Carta

Great Historic Document

Oliver Cromwell

Oliver Cromwell and Charles I

King II, the Merry Monarch

Rebuilding of London

King James I and the Gunpowder Plot

The Beginning of the British Empire

Glossary Two

List of Proper Names and Commentary

List of Geographical Names and Commentary

### Turning Pages of the Book of Wisdom

Glossary Three

### Reading Some of the Best English Poetry



# Книга для чтения

## Part One. Reading Fiction

### Extracts from "Diary of a Wimpy Kid"

#### Reading Class 1

1 Read the text and say which of the following was NOT Gregory's problem.

- a) Greg's relationship with his family members.
- b) His relationship with his classmates.
- c) Not being popular with girls.
- d) Not being the best student in his class.



Tuesday

First of all, I want to get it straight that this is a JOURNAL ['dʒɜːnl], not a diary. I know what it says on the cover, but when Mom went out to buy this thing I ESPECIALLY told her to get one that didn't say "diary" on it.



Great. Now I'll have to be careful not to allow any jerk to catch me carrying this book around: he may get the wrong idea.

The other thing I want to clear up is that this was MOM's idea, not mine. But if she thinks I'm going to write down my "feelings" in here, she's crazy. So there'll be no "Dear Diary" this and "Dear Diary" that.

2 Read the following and say why there are many informal words and Americanisms<sup>1</sup> in the text above.

#### Informal words and what they mean

- 1. wimpy = not brave or strong
- 2. a jerk = somebody who does stupid and unkind things
- 3. crazy = not at all sensible or practical
- 4. a moron ['mɔːrɒn] = an unkind word for somebody who behaves in a stupid way
- 5. nutty = stupid or very strange

#### Americanisms and their British equivalents

- 1. Mom = mum, mother
- 2. is gonna = is going to
- 3. a vacation = holiday
- 4. a kid = a child
- 5. I guess = I think
- 6. a grade = a class or a year at American schools

3 Find in the text the words and word combinations which mean the same as the following. Write them down.

- 1. я хочу, чтобы всем было понятно \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. на обложке \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. понадобится \_\_\_\_\_

# Книга для чтения

## Part One. Reading Fiction

### Extracts from “Diary of a Wimpy Kid”

4 Give answers to the Why-questions. You may write them down.

1. Why did Greg call his diary a journal? (You may need a dictionary or Glossary One<sup>1</sup> to answer this question.)

5 Use some of the words and word combinations from the box and speak about Greg's problems. Say if his problems are typical of a teenager.

- a wimp
- afraid of bigger and stronger boys
- not sure of himself
- knew that his classmates could laugh at him
- didn't have many friends in his class and school
- couldn't explain to his parents what was happening
- his mom and dad didn't always understand him
- his older brother could be unkind to him

6 Work in pairs. Talk about why you would or wouldn't like to make friends with Greg.

Personally I...

I'm in two minds about Greg

On the one hand..., but on the other hand...

I can easily/can't imagine Greg as my friend

I understand/don't understand his problems

I believe I could help him solve some of the problems



# Книга для чтения

## Part Two. Turning Pages of British History

### II. Turning Pages of British History



#### Reading Class 1

1 Read the text and say:

- a) what kind of man Wallace<sup>1</sup> ['wɒlɪs] was;
- b) where and when he lived;
- c) why he won the battle at Stirling and lost his final fight with King Edward.



#### William Wallace

One of the most important areas of Scottish history is the relationship between the Scots and the English. From the early times until the present day there have always been difficulties. In the past these difficulties often led to war. All through history, right up to the 18th century, the English and the Scots fought each other.

5 Use the Internet and find out:

**A.** which of the English kings spent his energies in building Westminster Abbey:

- a) Harold Godwinson
- b) Edward the Confessor
- c) William the Conqueror



**B.** when the building of Westminster Abbey was finished:

- a) in 1066, the year of the Battle of Hastings
- b) in 1042, the year when Edward the Confessor was born
- c) in 1090, after Edward's death



# Книга для чтения

## List of Proper Names and Commentary

**Alfred the Great** — Альфред Великий, король Англии, правил страной с 871 до 899/901 года. Единственный английский правитель, который носил титул Великий и был самым образованным среди своих соотечественников. Создал флот, провёл военную реформу, заботился о распространении образования, активно воевал с викингами, защищая страну от набегов датчан.

**Anglican** — последователь англиканской церкви.

**Anglican Church (the)** — англиканская церковь, государственная церковь Англии. Её культ и принципы близки католической церкви. Возникла в период Реформации в XVI веке (после разрыва английского короля Генриха VIII с Римом). Главой англиканской церкви является монарх. Её духовный глава — архиепископ Кентерберийский.

**Catholic** — католик, представитель католической церкви.

**Catholic Church (the)** — католическая церковь. Католицизм, самое крупное и влиятельное направление в христианстве. Число приверженцев 1,2 млрд человек. История католической церкви началась с Великого раскола (1054), когда христианство поделилось на две ветви: католицизм и православие.

**Charles II, Merry Monarch** — Карл II, король Англии и Шотландии с 1666 года, когда он вернулся в страну после реставрации монархии. Вступил на престол в день своего тридцатилетия. Был известен как «весёлый король».

**Christian** — христианин, человек, исповедующий христианство и следующий примеру Христа.

**Christianity** — христианство, самая крупная мировая религия (2,3 млрд приверженцев в наши дни), основанная на жизни и учении Иисуса Христа, описанных в Новом Завете. Хри-

## List of Geographical Names and Commentary

**Austria** — Австрия, страна в Европе.

**The Castle of Windsor (Windsor Castle)** — Виндзорский замок, в наши дни одна из резиденций английской королевской семьи.

**The Cathedral of Lincoln (Lincoln Cathedral)** — кафедральный собор города Линкольн.

**The Cathedral of Salisbury (Salisbury Cathedral)** — кафедральный собор города Солсбери.

**The English Channel** — пролив Ла-Манш, отделяющий остров Великобритании от континентальной Европы.

**Hastings** — Гастингс, город на юго-западном побережье Англии, где происходила битва между англичанами и нормандцами в 1066 году.

**Holy Land** — Святая земля, территория на Ближнем Востоке, связанная с библейскими событиями. Также известна как Палестина.

**Huntington/ Huntingdon** — Хантингдон, город, где родился Оливер Кромвель.

**Jerusalem** — Иерусалим, город на Ближнем Востоке, за который велась война во время Крестовых походов.

**Lake Ard (Loch Ard)** — озеро Ард, расположенное в горной Шотландии.

**Marston Moor** — болотистая местность недалеко от города Йорк. Место битвы между англичанами и шотландцами.

**Normandy** — Нормандия, территория на северо-западе Франции.

# Книга для чтения

## Part Three. Turning Pages in the Book of Wisdom

Read the instructions, discuss them and say which of them you could follow.

1. Have a dog.
2. Remember other people's birthdays.
3. Look people in the eye.
4. Say "thank you" and "please" a lot.
5. Wear polished shoes.
6. Return all the things you borrow.



1. Never laugh at anyone's dreams.
2. Don't be afraid to say,



I don't know

I made a mistake



I need help



I'm sorry



3. Show respect for everyone who works for a living, regardless of how trivial their job is.
4. Answer the phone with enthusiasm in your voice.
5. Be enthusiastic about the success of others.
6. Remain open, flexible, curious.



# Книга для чтения

## Part Four. Reading Some of the Best English Poetry

### Poem One

- 1 Read the poem to yourself and then out loud. Formulate the message of the poem as you see it.



### Loveliest of Trees, the Cherry Now

By A. E. Housman (1859—1936)

Loveliest of trees, the cherry now  
Is hung with bloom along the bough [bau],  
And stands about the woodland ride  
Wearing white for Eastertide.

Now, of my threescore years and ten,  
Twenty will not come again,  
And take from seventy springs a score,  
It only leaves me fifty more.

And since to look at things in bloom  
Fifty springs are little room,  
About the woodlands I will go  
To see the cherry hung with snow.

зд.: усеянная  
цветами, ветвь  
Пасхальная неделя

в цвету  
пространство



# Книга для чтения

## Дополнительные возможности

3 Say what three things you associate with your home.

### Bonus for Eager Learners

Continue working with the poetry from this section.

You can:

1. Use the Internet and prepare a short talk about one of the poets whose works you have read. Present it in class.
2. Use the Internet and find some translations of the poetry you have read. Choose the variant you like best and present it in class.
3. Together with your classmates organize a competition among readers of English poetry. To do it properly, find in the Internet a recording of the poem you like read by a professional actor. Try to imitate him or her in your own reading. Learn the poem by heart and read it artistically at the competition.





# Диагностические работы

## 8 класс

### ТЕСТ 1

#### Unit 1. SPORT AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

##### ВАРИАНТ 1

#### Письменная часть

Максимальный балл — 66

Время для выполнения письменной части — 115 мин

Время для выполнения устной части — 10 мин

#### Аудирование

1

Max — 4 балла

Вы два раза услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенные буквами А, В, С, D. Установите соответствие между диалогами и местами, где они происходят: к каждому диалогу подберите соответствующее место действия, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1—5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

1. In the hotel
2. In a shop
3. On the phone
4. At the stadium
5. By the newspaper stand

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Место действия				

2

Max — 4 балла

Вы два раза услышите четыре высказывания, обозначенные буквами А, В, С, D. Установите соответствие между высказываниями и утверждениями из списка: к каждому высказыванию подберите соответствующее утверждение, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1—5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

1. The speaker gives advice on how to make progress in sport.
2. The speaker talks about the British Royal family's leisure activity.
3. The speaker describes other people's achievements in sport.
4. The speaker talks about a popular sport in Britain.
5. The speaker explains how to keep fit.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D
Утверждение				





# Диагностические работы

## 8 класс

### Чтение

Макс — 7 баллов

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 3—9 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Запишите в поле ответа одну цифру, которая соответствует выбранному вами варианту ответа.

#### Horse Racing and Horse-riding in Britain

Sport has a long and famous tradition in British history. Most popular world sports were born in the UK: football, tennis, golf, cricket, and rugby. Do not forget the many others including boxing, table tennis, hockey, and squash.

- 3 Many winter sports were born in Britain.  
1) TRUE      2) FALSE      3) NOT STATED

Ответ: ☐

- 4 Ancient Britons loved horses very much.  
1) TRUE      2) FALSE      3) NOT STATED

Ответ: ☐

- 5 The queen takes part in Royal racing at Ascot.  
1) TRUE      2) FALSE      3) NOT STATED

Ответ: ☐

- 6 British monarchs support the Grand National.  
1) TRUE      2) FALSE      3) NOT STATED

Ответ: ☐

### Грамматика и лексика

Макс — 6 баллов

Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Lionel Messi was born on June 24, 1987, in Rosario, Argentina. As a young boy, he played football together with his two elder brothers and their friends. His father was a football club coach. At the age of five, Lionel started

10

\_\_\_\_\_ football for that club. He was

11

\_\_\_\_\_ than most of the kids in his age group. Doctors said that he did not have enough growth hormones. Lionel's parents were not able to pay for growth hormone therapy. The sporting director of Football Club Barcelona heard about Messi's talent. He offered to pay for the medical bills. Messi's family moved to Europe and there Lionel starred in the club's youth teams. Growth hormone therapy helped

PLAY

SMALL



# Диагностические работы

## 8 класс

**Max — 6 баллов**

Закончите предложения, выбрав подходящий вариант ответа из предложенных (1—3). Запишите в поле ответа одну цифру, которая соответствует выбранному вами варианту ответа.

- 21 I did not \_\_\_\_\_ skiing last winter.  
1) do                      2) go                      3) play

Ответ:

- 22 Sheila \_\_\_\_\_ yoga three times a week.  
1) exercises            2) plays                      3) does

Ответ:

- 23 She is very excited \_\_\_\_\_ going to the gym.  
1) for                      2) about                      3) with



**Max — 5 баллов**

Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Many people at the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Sochi in 2014 were both spectators and volunteers. Volunteers helped everyone. Their job was

27 of great \_\_\_\_\_. They met

28 with members of the \_\_\_\_\_ team. Spectators were able to watch

29 \_\_\_\_\_ athletes doing great things on the ice and snow. Figure skating is the oldest discipline in the Winter Olympic Games. At the Olympic Games in Sochi in 2014 Adelina Sotnikova,

IMPORTANT

RUSSIA

AMAZE

# Диагностические работы

## 8 класс

### Социокультурные знания

Max — 4 балла

Установите соответствие между двумя частями предложений. К началу предложений A—D подберите соответствующие окончания, обозначенные цифрами 1—5. Используйте каждое окончание только один раз. В задании есть один лишний вариант окончания предложения. Занесите ответы в таблицу.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. People first started playing golf in                         | 1. Wales.                                |
| B. Rugby takes its name from                                    | 2. Scotland.                             |
| C. The final of the football competition usually takes place at | 3. the famous Wembley Stadium in London. |
| D. Football, rugby, and hockey appeared in the 19th century in  | 4. an English public school.             |
|   | 5. Britain.                              |

32	Начало предложения	A	B	C	D
	Окончание предложения				

### Письмо

Max — 9 баллов

Время на выполнение — 30 мин

Прочитайте письмо и напишите ответ на него. Не забудьте ответить на заданные в нём три вопроса. Соблюдайте правила оформления письменной корреспонденции.

33

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Alan.

*...I'm crazy about London Knights! It's my favourite team! They have four colours: green, gold, black, and white.*

*What sports team do you support? Do they have any special colours? Do they take part in international competitions?*

*Looking forward to your answer...*

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 80—90 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

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# Диагностические работы

## 8 класс

### Устная часть

Чтение текста вслух — 2 балла  
Говорение. Монологическая речь — 7 баллов  
Говорение. Диалогическая речь — 7 баллов

#### Чтение текста вслух

34

Макс — 2 балла

Время для подготовки — 1,5 мин

Время для чтения — 2 мин

Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it aloud. You will not have more than 2 minutes to read it aloud.

People all over the world love sport. Some of them do sport, but most people are sports fans. Sports attract different fans: students, bankers, doctors, bus drivers. Sports fans include many types of people and they are all part of a special group. Sport connects them to a very large group of people who have interests. Some fans say that when they walk into stadium, they feel that they have thousands of friends. At that moment, they join a very special group of people. When their team wins, they feel connected with the team and play sometimes have a strong dislike for each other if they support different teams.

#### Говорение. Монологическая речь

35

Макс — 7 баллов

Время для подготовки — 1,5 мин

Время для высказывания — 2 мин

Give a talk about *the most popular sport in your country*.

Remember to speak about:

- the main characteristics of this sport;
- famous sportsmen in this type of sport;
- most important competitions;
- what this sport can give people.

You have to talk for 1.5—2 minutes.

#### Говорение. Диалогическая речь

36

Макс — 7 баллов

Время для высказывания — 3 мин

You want to discuss the latest football match of your favourite team with your classmate Denis. Denis watched it on TV, but you did not.

- Ask Denis about the score.
- Ask Denis if he saw who scored the winning goal.
- Answer Denis' question about the match. Suggest watching the next match together at the stadium.

You begin the conversation. The teacher will play the part of your classmate.

Remember to:

- mention all the aspects of the task;
- take an active part in the conversation and be polite.





# Диагностические работы

## 8 класс

Максимальный балл за тест 1	66
Получено баллов	

### Перевод баллов в отметки

Баллы	Отметки
66—58	5
57—49	4
48—34	3
33—0	2

### Таблица для самооценивания

Какие из разделов теста оказались самыми сложными? Почему?

В каких грамматических явлениях были допущены ошибки?

Требуется ли лексика дальнейшей отработки?

Что могло бы помочь вам лучше справиться с заданиями по говорению и письму?

Что могло бы помочь вам лучше справиться с заданиями по чтению и восприятию речи на слух?

Насколько вы довольны своими результатами?



# Диагностические работы

8 класс

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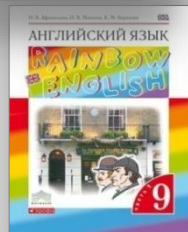
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2 класс:      Прописи



9 класс:      Контрольные работы  
                  Диагностические работы  
                  Книга для чтения



10 класс:      Лексико-грамматический практикум

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