



С. В. Мясоєдова

# АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

# 9

Зошит  
для контролю знань

**НОВА** 11-річна  
**ШКОЛА**



До підручника  
О. Д. Карп'юк

ВИДАВНИЦТВО  
**РАНОК**

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Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form \_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 1 (UNIT 1. WE, THE YOUNG GENERATION)****Variant 1**

- 1** Listen to the text. Match the young people's names (1—6) to their characteristics (A—F). An example (1) has been done for you.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) Brenda	A. An energetic person who is fond of the Internet.
<input type="checkbox"/> 2) Alex	B. This person likes to look smart and stylish.
<input type="checkbox"/> 3) Serge	C. A determined person with a strong idea about the future.
<input type="checkbox"/> 4) Julia	D. This person is interested in learning and computers.
<input type="checkbox"/> 5) Linda	E. A sociable and happy person.
<input type="checkbox"/> 6) Rhone	F. This person doesn't think that piercing or a strange haircut is a good way to show off a self-identity.

- 2** In each pair of sentences tick (✓) the correct one. An example (1) has been done for you.

- 1)  My aunt's hobby is knitting.  
 My aunt's hobby is to knit.
- 2)  Swim is good for health.  
 Swimming is good for health.
- 3)  Everyone likes to getting presents.  
 Everyone likes getting presents.
- 4)  Would you mind opening the window?  
 Would you mind to open the window?
- 5)  I'm looking forward to meeting you again.  
 I'm looking forward in meeting you again.

- 3** Read the text and the questions to it. Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer. An example (1) has been done for you.

The new teen wave is richer, better educated and healthier than any other in history. In many ways, these teens are uniquely privileged. Cable and the Internet have given them access to an almost infinite amount of information. Most expect to go to college, and girls, in particular, have unprecedented opportunities; they can dream of careers in everything from professional sports to politics, with many women's role models to follow.

But this positive image of modern teens is a little like yearbook photos that depict every kid as happy and ideal. In survey after survey, many kids say they feel very lonely, unable to connect with their parents, teachers and sometimes even classmates. They're desperate for guidance, and when they don't get what they need at home or in school, they join groups or create their own universe out of their parents' reach, a world defined by computer games, TV and movies. Sociologist Barbara Schneider from University of Chicago has been studying 7,000 teenagers for five years and has found they spend an average of 3½ hours alone every day. Teenagers may claim they want privacy, but they also need attention — and they don't always get it. Even the most caring parents can't protect their kids from teenage problems, but involved parents can make an enormous difference — kids do listen.

- 1) Why are the new teens uniquely privileged?
- A) The new generation is more intelligent.
  - B) The new generation has more opportunities.
  - C) The new generation works more.
  - D) The new generation can use a computer.
- 2) What is a major problem of modern kids?
- A) Too much information.
  - B) Loneliness.
  - C) Lack of computer games.
  - D) Teacher's guidance.
- 3) What do children who don't get attention at home do?
- A) They try to talk to parents.
  - B) They misbehave.
  - C) They join groups or create their own world.
  - D) They escape from home.
- 4) What do teenagers really need?
- A) Privacy.
  - B) A TV and computer.
  - C) Attention.
  - D) Confidentiality.

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**TEST 1 (UNIT 1. WE, THE YOUNG GENERATION)****Variant 2**

- 1 Listen to the text. Match the young people's names (1—6) to their characteristics (A—F). An example (1) has been done for you.**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) Brenda	A. An individualist who doesn't like parties.
<input type="checkbox"/> 2) Alex	B. A friendly person who loves rhythmic music.
<input type="checkbox"/> 3) Serge	C. An ambitious person who helps parents.
<input type="checkbox"/> 4) Julia	D. Careful and reliable.
<input type="checkbox"/> 5) Linda	E. This person thinks too much about clothes.
<input type="checkbox"/> 6) Rhone	F. This person doesn't care about fashion.

- 2 In each pair of sentences tick (✓) the correct one. An example (1) has been done for you.**

- 1)  My favourite sport is skiing.  
 My favourite sport is to ski.
- 2)  Dancing is a good way of keeping fit.  
 Dancing is a good way of keep fit.
- 3)  Would you mind holding my bag for a moment?  
 Would you mind to hold my bag for a moment?
- 4)  The Tower of London is really worth to visit.  
 The Tower of London is really worth visiting.
- 5)  I am thinking of going on holiday to Greece.  
 I am thinking of to go on holiday to Greece.



**3 Read the text and the questions to it. Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.**

In the teenage years, the relationship between parents and children is constantly changing as the kids move toward independence. Teenage years are a period of transition, when middle-school kids move from one teacher and one classroom to a different teacher for each subject. In this age they are moody and irritable. This is a time when parents and kids argue a lot.

A bit later, during the first three years of high school, teens are increasingly on their own. Very often their lives revolve around school and their friends. They have a healthy sense of their personality. They begin to develop a unique sense of identity as well as their own values and beliefs. For parents, the danger in this time would be to try to force them to be something a parent wants them to be, rather than help them be who they are. Their relationships may change significantly as their interests change; almost three quarters of the closest friends named by teens weren't even mentioned during students' years. Psychologists say parents need to share with their children what they really believe in, what they really think is important. These basic moral values are more important than maths skills or results of the exams. So, parents and their children should try to use any opportunity to talk — in the car, over the breakfast table, watching TV. Understanding is the greatest of the family values.

- 1) Why is the relationship between parents and children constantly changing in the teenage years?
  - A) Parents are usually very busy.
  - C) Children need more independence.
  - B) Children spend time with teachers.
  - D) The world is constantly changing.
- 2) What are kids in the teenage period usually like?
  - A) Their mood is unstable and they get irritated easily.
  - B) They irritate their parents.
  - C) They constantly quarrel and fight.
  - D) There are no changes in their character.
- 3) During the first three years of high school, parents should not...
  - A) help their kids to be who they are.
  - B) make their children be something a parent wants them to be.
  - C) stay outside their children's choice.
  - D) be attentive to their kids.
- 4) What is important for the relationship of parents and children?
  - A) Basic moral values.
  - C) Maths skills.
  - B) Good school results.
  - D) Career opportunities.

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**TEST 2 (UNIT 2. WHAT IS ON?)****Variant 1**

- 1 Listen to the dialogue and complete the sentences with missing words. An example (1) has been done for you.**

- 1) Stop being such a       couch potato      .
- 2) You're always watching some foolish \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) It's some ridiculous \_\_\_\_\_ with perfect-looking people complaining about the problems of daily life.
- 4) Is it a murder mystery? Or some science-fiction \_\_\_\_\_ like *Star Trek*?
- 5) A \_\_\_\_\_ where they test your knowledge of useless information?

- 2 Listen to the dialogue again and read the questions to it. Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.**

- 1) Sally and Kevin are...
  - A) friends.
  - B) classmates.
  - C) brother and sister.
- 2) Kevin thinks that watching a sitcom is...
  - A) useful.
  - B) useless.
  - C) relaxing.
- 3) Kevin is watching...
  - A) a funny programme.
  - B) a serious programme.
  - C) a news programme.
- 4) Kevin and Sally are speaking...
  - A) while the commercials are on.
  - B) during the documentary.
  - C) after the game show.

3 Read the sentences. Choose and write the letter of the correct answer. An example (1) has been done for you.

- 1) The Edinburgh festival will be attractive for those   A   are interested in art.  
A) who  
B) whose  
C) who's  
D) whom
- 2) I usually go to the restaurant            is near my house. They serve a really nice chicken there.  
A) where  
B) when  
C) which  
D) who
- 3) Look out! This is the dog            bit John last Wednesday!  
A) whose  
B) that  
C) where  
D) who
- 4) I have no idea            picture it is.  
A) when  
B) where  
C) whose  
D) what
- 5) This is the hotel            the President stayed last month.  
A) which  
B) that  
C) where  
D) who
- 6) I was preparing for the Geography exam            the telephone rang.  
A) that  
B) when  
C) which  
D) who

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**TEST 2 (UNIT 2. WHAT IS ON?)****Variant 2**

- 1 Listen to the dialogue and complete the sentences with missing words. An example (1) has been done for you.**

- 1) Stop being such a couch potato.
- 2) There is nothing wrong with a little \_\_\_\_\_ in one's life.
- 3) It must be a prime-time \_\_\_\_\_ describing how some woman went crazy and killed her husband.
- 4) You'd better guess quickly — the \_\_\_\_\_ are almost over.
- 5) It's a documentary on \_\_\_\_\_ in the Caribbean.

- 2 Listen to the dialogue again and read the questions to it. Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.**

- 1) Sally is Kevin's...
  - A) friend.
  - B) classmate.
  - C) sister.
- 2) Sally thinks that watching TV is...
  - A) useful.
  - B) useless.
  - C) relaxing.
- 3) Kevin is watching...
  - A) a comedy.
  - B) a science-fiction show.
  - C) a documentary.
- 4) *Star Trek* is...
  - A) a science-fiction show.
  - B) a game show.
  - C) a documentary on dolphins in the Caribbean.

3 Read the sentences. Choose and write the letter of the correct answer. An example (1) has been done for you.

- 1) Trafalgar Square was built to remember the battle of Trafalgar A was fought by Lord Nelson.  
A) which  
B) that  
C) where  
D) who
- 2) We had such heavy luggage \_\_\_\_\_ we had to call a porter to help us.  
A) whose  
B) that  
C) where  
D) who
- 3) You were not listening to me \_\_\_\_\_ I told you to turn the oven off.  
A) where  
B) when  
C) which  
D) who
- 4) I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ you live.  
A) when  
B) where  
C) whose  
D) what
- 5) Even today Stonehenge receives almost a million visitors per year \_\_\_\_\_ travel to Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, England just to spend some time admiring its magic.  
A) who  
B) whose  
C) who's  
D) whom
- 6) This is the woman \_\_\_\_\_ daughter took part in a reality show.  
A) whose  
B) when  
C) which  
D) who

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**LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE FIRST TERM)****Variant 1**

**1** Listen to the text. For questions (1—5) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C or D). An example (1) has been done for you.

1) What does the text tell about?

A) Hip-hop music.

C) Rap music.

B) Hip-hop culture.

**(D)** Clothes based on hip-hop styles.

2) Where did hip-hop culture first appear?

A) In New York City's Bronx.

C) In York.

B) In the City of London.

D) The text doesn't say.

3) Which of the following was not among the early expressions of hip-hop culture?

A) Break dancing.

C) Colourful hair.

B) Spray-painted graffiti.

D) Rap music.

4) What are the four major clothing items associated with hip-hop styles?

A) Baseball caps, T-shirts, baggy jeans, and sneakers.

B) Hats, jerseys, baggy jeans, and sneakers.

C) Sneakers, jerseys, baseball caps and baggy jeans.

D) Baseball caps, jerseys, leather trousers, and sneakers.

5) What colours are preferable in rap clothes?

A) Black.

C) Bright.

B) Red.

D) It doesn't matter.

**2** Listen to the text. For (1—5) choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text, and **F** if it is false. An example (1) has been done for you. You will listen to the text twice.

**F**

1) Max doesn't tell about the advantages of mobile phones.

2) Max thinks that people use mobile phones to make our life more comfortable.

3) With a mobile phone you'll have more problems.

4) It's possible to switch the phone off when you don't want to be troubled.

5) Max uses a mobile phone to make pictures.

- 3 Listen to the *Fast Facts on Children and the Internet* and fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

#### FAST FACTS ON CHILDREN AND THE INTERNET

According to a 2009 study by the Media Awareness Network:

Three-quarters (75 %) of youth between the ages from nine to fourteen have a \_\_\_\_\_ at home and one-fifth of the older ones (aged 13 to 14) have a \_\_\_\_\_ in their own bedrooms.

Two-thirds (68 %) of 9–14-year-olds with computers at home had \_\_\_\_\_ to the Internet in 2008, compared to only half (50 %) in 2001. 59 % of 9–14-year-olds say that they do nothing else while they're \_\_\_\_\_. The other 41 % do other different tasks — talk on the phone, listen to \_\_\_\_\_, eat, watch TV — while \_\_\_\_\_ at their computer. Among 9–14-year-olds who \_\_\_\_\_ online, 25 % seek for information on \_\_\_\_\_ and music, followed by science (21 %), \_\_\_\_\_ (17 %) and \_\_\_\_\_ (14 %). By gender, sports win over the \_\_\_\_\_ (35 % compared to 13 % of girls), while girls want the latest celebrity \_\_\_\_\_ (21 % compared to 8 % for boys).

Girls' online activities include sending \_\_\_\_\_ (53 %), exploring (53 %), listening to music (46 %), participating in chat rooms (33 %) and using instant \_\_\_\_\_ /ICQ (I Seek You) (22 %).

Boys' online \_\_\_\_\_ include exploring (53 %), playing online \_\_\_\_\_ on their own (50 %), \_\_\_\_\_ e-mails (42 %), listening to music (38 %), playing online games with other players (35 %) and \_\_\_\_\_ music (29 %).



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**LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE FIRST TERM)****Variant 2**

- 1 Listen to the text. For questions (1—5) choose and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C or D). An example (1) has been done for you.**

1) What is a blog?

A) An e-mail address.

C) A PC.

B) An individual website.

D) A computer program.

2) What order are entries of a blog commonly displayed in?

A) In alphabetical order.

C) In chronological order.

B) In the order of importance.

D) Without any order.

3) What does a typical blog combine?

A) Photographs and video.

C) Text, images, and links to other blogs.

B) A mixture of websites.

D) Personal information and e-mails.

4) Is it possible to leave comments in an interactive format on a blog?

A) Yes, but only for professional programmers.

C) Yes.

B) Yes, but only for creators of a particular blog.

D) No.

5) What are blogs which focus on art called?

A) Artlog.

C) Photoblog.

B) Podcasting.

D) Sketchblog.

- 2 Listen to the text. For (1—5) choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, and *F* if it is false. An example (1) has been done for you. You will listen to the text twice.**

F) 1) Grace Liu doesn't tell about the advantages of mobile phones.

2) With a mobile phone Grace Liu feels the lack of privacy.

3) Grace Liu thinks that since the mobile phones appeared, people have become more punctual.

4) Mobile phones help to keep in touch easily.

5) Grace Liu is interested in advanced models of mobile phones.

- 3 Listen to the *Fast Facts on Children and the Television* and fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

#### FAST FACTS ON CHILDREN AND THE TELEVISION

According to the Bureau Broadcast Management Spring 2009 survey: American children (ages 6—14) view an average of 16.4 hours of television per week. Television increases the general \_\_\_\_\_ of children. Television is the third most prevalent \_\_\_\_\_ in children's bedrooms, following \_\_\_\_\_ and stereos. Of those with television sets, \_\_\_\_\_ % of children say their sets have a V-chip or other parental \_\_\_\_\_ feature that enables blocking out certain channels or \_\_\_\_\_. Of all U.S. households, 98 % have at least one television set. The average household with \_\_\_\_\_ aged 2—17 has 2.8 sets. \_\_\_\_\_ who watch more television themselves are more likely to have children with bedroom television sets. In families who watch \_\_\_\_\_ television (\_\_\_\_\_ hour or less a day), 39 % of the children have a television set in their \_\_\_\_\_. In families who watch more than two hours of television a day, 56 % of children have a television \_\_\_\_\_ in their bedrooms. About 7 in \_\_\_\_\_ children cannot use any of the media until they are done with \_\_\_\_\_, or household \_\_\_\_\_, and about half of the children are restricted in the media content they can use. Also, boys spend more time watching television and playing \_\_\_\_\_ games, while girls spend more time reading books and talking on the \_\_\_\_\_. Parents can play an active role in selecting suitable material for their children. They can help to \_\_\_\_\_ their children about television.

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**READING COMPREHENSION (THE FIRST TERM)****Variant 1**

- 1** Complete the text with the words from the box. An example (1) has been done for you.

Teenagers advertisements channel regular operas football  
watch programmes television

Most teenagers watch much of television, but usually there are periods in the year where they watch more than average. This is due to \_\_\_\_\_ coming on in seasons, so they will watch a particular show at a certain time for a number of weeks as long as it lasts, but then they may \_\_\_\_\_ no television for weeks after the programme has ended.

Teenage boys generally watch more TV when it is the \_\_\_\_\_ season, often watching two games and related shows a week (about 5 hours of viewing). A portion of teenagers watches programmes that are \_\_\_\_\_ (such as soap \_\_\_\_\_) at least five times a week for half an hour or so but this portion is getting smaller, as it is hard to find the time each day.

\_\_\_\_\_ also watch less television because of services such as BBC iPlayer, which allows them to watch shows when they want. As we know, on TV, \_\_\_\_\_ come on quite regularly (18 minutes of every hour) and teenagers do not want to watch these, so they switch to another \_\_\_\_\_, or do something else while the adverts run.

- 2** Match choices (A—E) with the definitions (1—5).

A) series    B) sitcom    C) viewer    D) chat show    E) commercial

- A) 1) A set of television programmes that are all about a particular subject, person, or group of people.
- 2) A TV or radio programme in which famous people talk about themselves or their work.
- 3) A television advertisement.
- 4) A person who watches television or movies.
- 5) A TV or radio series about a particular group of characters who deal with situations in a humorous way.

**3** Read the text below. Match topics (A—E) to (1—5). An example (1) has been done for you.

- A) Dance
- B) History of Punk Culture
- C) Hairstyles
- D) Fashion
- E) Music

**1 (B)**

The punk subculture appeared in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and South Africa in the mid-to-late-1970s, and has since undergone several developments.

**2 ( )**

The punk subculture is centred around listening to recordings or live concerts of a loud, aggressive genre of rock music.

Punk rock is a rock music genre that developed in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia. It is rooted in garage rock and other forms of what is now known as protopunk music, usually shortened to punk. Most punk rock uses guitars and noisy drumming that are derived from 1960s garage rock.

**3 ( )**

Punks try to shock people with the highly theatrical use of clothing: ripped clothing is held together by safety pins or wrapped with tape; ordinary clothing is decorated with marker or with paint; a black basket liner becomes a dress, shirt or skirt; safety pins and razor blades are used as jewellery.

**4 ( )**

Some punks make their hair stand in spikes, cut it into Mohawks (a hairstyle which consists of shaving both sides of the head, leaving a strip of noticeably longer hair) or other dramatic shapes, often colouring it with vibrant, unnatural colours.

**5 ( )**

The punk subculture has developed a variety of dancing styles, which appear chaotic and violent.

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**READING COMPREHENSION (THE FIRST TERM)****Variant 2**

- 1** Complete the text with the words from the box. An example (1) has been done for you.

teenagers	videos	sites	Internet	work
player	searching	information	access	

Every teenager has some access to the Internet, being at school or home. Home Internet is mainly used for fun (such as social networking) while school (or library) Internet is for \_\_\_\_\_.

Most teenagers are heavily active on a combination of social networking \_\_\_\_\_. Facebook is the most common, with nearly everyone with an \_\_\_\_\_ connection registered and visiting no less than four times a week. Facebook is popular as one can interact with friends on a wide scale. Outside of social networking, the Internet is used primarily as a source of \_\_\_\_\_ for a variety of topics. For \_\_\_\_\_ the web, Google is the dominant figure, simply because it is well-known and easy to use. Some teenagers buy things on the Internet (on sites like eBay) but this is only used by a small percentage, as a credit card is required and most \_\_\_\_\_ do not have credit cards. Many teenagers use YouTube to watch \_\_\_\_\_ (usually anime which cannot be watched anywhere else) and some use it as a music \_\_\_\_\_ by having a video with the music they want to listen to playing in the background.

- 2** Match choices (A—E) with the definitions (1—5). An example (1) has been done for you.

A) Documentary B) Channel C) Game Show D) Couch Potato E) Talk Show

- B) 1) A television station and its programmes.
- 2) A programme or a film that presents facts about a person or event.
- 3) A programme where a group of people come together to discuss various topics put forth by a host.
- 4) A programme in which contestants compete for awards.
- 5) A person who spends much time sitting or lying down, usually watching television.

**3** Read the text below. Match choices (A—E) to (1—5). An example (1) has been done for you.

- A) Music
- B) History
- C) Lifestyle and Characteristics
- D) Landmark Hippy Event
- E) Politics

**1 (B)**

The foundation of the hippie movement finds historical precedent as far back as the counterculture of the Ancient Greeks, espoused by philosophers like Diogenes. The first signs of what we would call modern «proto-hippies» emerged at the end of the century in Europe.

**2 ( )**

Hippies tried to free themselves from social restrictions, choose their own way, and find a new meaning in life. The movement opposed the formality of traditional clubs, instead performing amateur music and singing, creative dress, and communal rest like hiking and camping.

**3 ( )**

Hippies were often pacifists and participated in non-violent political demonstrations, such as civil rights marches, the marches on Washington D.C., and anti-Vietnam War.

**4 ( )**

Gathering of the Tribes — The First Human Be-In, San Francisco, January 1967. «This was a highly charged, symbolic event that brought together the political, spiritual, literary, musical and shamanic leaders of a generation. At the time it seemed like a good thing to do. Just get together and experience the vibes».

**5 ( )**

Carlos Santana is the musician who managed to define a whole genre back in the early '70s. His great performance at Woodstock made him a legend. And today he's back on the charts with a new hit. Santana's original funky, latin, soul and rock sound is unmistakable. *Black Magic Woman* (1970) was the greatest hit of Santana.

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**WRITING (THE FIRST TERM)****Variant 1****1 Write down questions to the following statements.**

- 1) Mod is a subculture that originated in London in the late 1950s and peaked in the early-to-mid-1960s.

What \_\_\_\_\_?

Where \_\_\_\_\_?

When \_\_\_\_\_?

- 2) Punk rock is a rock music genre that developed between 1974 and 1976 in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia.

What \_\_\_\_\_?

Where \_\_\_\_\_?

When \_\_\_\_\_?

**2 Describe a club you attend (or you would like to attend). Tell about:**

- the name of the club;
- the activities which the club offers;
- how often you attend it;
- people who are members of the club;
- demands for members of the club;
- the reasons you have chosen the club.

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**WRITING (THE FIRST TERM)****Variant 2****1 Write down questions to the following statements.**

- 1) Rock-and-roll is a form of music that evolved in the United States in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

What \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?

When \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- 2) American designers began marketing hip-hop fashion in the early 1990s.

What \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?

When \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**2 Describe a TV programme you've seen recently. Tell about:**

- the title of the programme;
- the type of the programme, place it was set;
- who the presenter was;
- who the main characters were;
- the main points of the plot;
- your recommendation about presenting the programme.

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## **SPEAKING (THE FIRST TERM)**

### **Variant 1**

- 1** Some people think that the family is the most important influence on young adults. Other people think that friends are the most important influence on young adults. Which point of view do you agree with? Use examples to support your position.
- 2** Groups or organizations are an important part of some people's lives. Why are groups or organizations important to people? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your answer.
- 3** Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: it is better to be a member of a group than to be the leader of a group? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 4** Some TV programmes are serious, designed to make the audience think. Other programmes are designed primarily to amuse and entertain. Which type of programme do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 5** People have different ways of escaping the stress and difficulties of modern life. Some read; some exercise; others work in their gardens. What ways of reducing stress do you think are the best? Use specific details and examples in your answer.
- 6** Some people say that the Internet provides people with a lot of valuable information. Others think access to so much information creates problems. Which view do you agree with? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

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## **SPEAKING (THE FIRST TERM)**

### **Variant 2**

- 1** Every generation of people is different in various ways. How is your generation different from your parents' generation? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your answer.
- 2** Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: there is nothing that young people can teach older people! Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.
- 3** Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: a person's childhood years (the time from birth to fourteen years of age) are the most important years of a person's life! Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 4** Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: watching television is bad for children! Use specific details and examples to support your answer.
- 5** People listen to music for different reasons and at different times. Why is music important to many people! Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
- 6** Some people say that computers have made life easier and more convenient. Other people say that computers have made life more complex and stressful. What is your opinion! Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

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**TEST 3 (UNIT 3. SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS)****Variant 1**

- 1** Listen to the text and read the statements to it. Choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, and *F* if it is false. An example (1) has been done for you.

- F 1) Bell invented the telephone in 1776.
- 2) The first real mobile telephone call was made by Dr Martin Cooper.
- 3) In 1980s, the mobile phones were small but expensive.
- 4) At the end of 1990s still very few people could afford a mobile phone.
- 5) With the increasing use of mobile phones people's timekeeping became approximate.
- 6) According to the text, people will never be able to watch TV using a mobile phone.

- 2** Read the text below. For questions (1—5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). An example (1) has been done for you.

William Henry Gates III was born on 28 October 1955. He is one of the world's richest people and perhaps the most successful businessman ever. He co-founded the software giant Microsoft and turned it into the world's largest software company. He is the best-known entrepreneur of the PC revolution. He has also written two best-selling books and started his own charity with his wife.

Gates was fascinated by electronics from a young age. In 1975 he read about a small technology company. He contacted them to see if they were interested in a computer program he had written. This led to the creation of Microsoft. Gates later struck a deal with IBM that put Microsoft's Windows on IBM computers. This deal made Microsoft a major player in the IT industry.

Gates was in charge at Microsoft from 1975 until 2006. He was an active software developer at the beginning. He had a vision that computers could change everyone's life. He helped make this vision come true and developed many products that are now part of modern life. His management style has been studied and copied around the world.

Gates stepped down as Microsoft CEO in June 2008. Now he spends time with his wife, Melinda, focusing on their charitable foundation. They provide funds for global problems that are ignored by other organizations.

- 1) What is the best title for this text?
- A) The Creation of Microsoft.  
 B) Gate's Family Life.  
 C) Bill Gates: the Story of Success.  
 D) Bill Gates: the Early Years.
- 2) Bill Gates...
- A) is the world's richest man.  
 B) founded the software giant Microsoft.  
 C) turned Microsoft into the world's largest software company.  
 D) has written many best-selling books.
- 3) When did Gates start being interested in electronics?
- A) When he was rather young.  
 B) After he read about a small technology company.  
 C) Since 1975.  
 D) While studying at the University.
- 4) What made Microsoft a major player in the IT industry?
- A) Gate's interest in electronics.  
 B) Cooperation with a small technology company.  
 C) The development of the IT industry.  
 D) The contract with IBM that put Microsoft's Windows on IBM computers.
- 5) Gates believed that...
- A) software doesn't need further development.  
 B) computers could influence people's life.  
 C) the importance of computers is doubtful.  
 D) he wasn't competent enough to be in charge at Microsoft.

**3 Using the prompts below, write sentences in the Past Passive, as in the example.**

- 1) — What a nice bike! — It/give/my parents/birthday.  
 — It was given to me by my parents for my birthday.
- 2) — Look at that house! What happened to it? — It/destroy/in an earthquake.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) — Where were you born? — In London/but/I/raise/in New York.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_

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**TEST 3 (UNIT 3. SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS)****Variant 2**

- 1 Listen to the text and read the statements to it. Choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, and *F* if it is false.**

- T** 1) The invention of the telephone was a revolution in communication.
- 2) The first real mobile telephone call was made in 1983.
- 3) The first call that Cooper made was to his wife to announce Cooper's success.
- 4) In 1980s, the mobile phones were cheap but very big in size.
- 5) According to the text, SMS is the perfect communication method for the busy modern lifestyle.
- 6) New technologies don't influence mobile phones.

- 2 Read the text below. For questions (1—5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). An example (1) has been done for you.**

Marie Curie was born in 1867. She is one of the greatest scientists to have ever lived. She was a pioneer in the field of radioactivity and discovered the chemical elements radium and polonium. Curie is the only person ever to win two Nobel Prizes in two different sciences. Other achievements include being the first female professor at the University of Paris.

Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland. Her father was a Maths and Physics teacher and was a big influence on Marie's early education. From an early age Marie was an exceptional student with an amazing memory. She often went without food and sleep to study. Her brilliant mind led her to Paris to study and conduct her research.

She met her future husband Pierre Curie at the university. He considered Marie to be a genius and instantly wanted to work with her. They got married and spent most of their time together in their laboratory studying radioactive materials. Their research led to the discovery of radium, for which they were honoured with the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903.

Pierre was killed in 1906 and Marie was devastated and extremely lonely. She threw herself even deeper into her work and won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1911. She spent the 1920s raising funds for more research into radium. In 1934 she died from a condition caused by decades of exposure to radiation. Before that no one knew how deadly radium could be.

- 1) What is the best title for this text?
  - A) The Discoveries in Physics.
  - B) Marie's Family Life.
  - C) Marie Curie: the Great Scientist.**
  - D) Marie Curie: the Early Years.
- 2) Marie Curie...
  - A) was one of the greatest mathematicians.
  - B) studied radioactivity.
  - C) discovered radioactivity.
  - D) was the first female professor at the University of Warsaw.
- 3) Curie won...
  - A) the Nobel Prize in Biology.
  - B) two Nobel Prizes in Chemistry.
  - C) two Nobel Prizes in two different sciences.
  - D) no Nobel Prizes.
- 4) Who influenced Marie's early education?
  - A) her Maths teacher.
  - B) her father.
  - C) Pierre Curie.
  - D) the works of Albert Einstein.
- 5) Marie and her husband...
  - A) studied radioactive materials together.
  - B) met at school.
  - C) were honoured with the Nobel Prize in Maths.
  - D) died in the same year.

**3** Using the prompts below, write sentences in the Past Passive, as in the example.

- 1) — What a nice sweater you are wearing! — Thank you. It/knit/my aunt.  
 — Thank you. It was knitted by my aunt.
- 2) — Why is John so happy? — His project/give/the highest mark.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) — This country house is so dirty! — It/not/clean/for months.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_



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**TEST 4 (UNIT 4. CARE ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT)****Variant 1**

- 1** Listen to the text and read the questions to it. Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.
- The text tells about the damage caused by...
    - industries.
    - air transport.
    - acid rains.
    - travellers.
  - What environmental problem do airplanes contribute to?
    - Global warming.
    - Acid rain.
    - Energy deficit.
    - Polluting.
  - Greenhouse gas...
    - causes the temperature of the Sun to rise.
    - causes the temperature of the Earth to rise.
    - causes the temperature of the Earth to fall.
    - causes the temperature of the Moon to fall.
  - If global warming continues, many tourist destinations can disappear under water because of...
    - tsunami.
    - tornado.
    - rising sea levels.
    - earthquakes.
  - How can travellers solve the problem of damaging the environment?
    - By travelling only with good air companies.
    - By paying more for the tickets.
    - By planting a flower before the flight.
    - By not travelling by plane at all.

**2 Choose and circle the letter of the words which correspond to the definitions. An example (1) has been done for you.**

- 1) Making air, rivers etc. dirty.  
 (A) Pollution.  
 B) Waste.  
 C) Poison.
- 2) No longer existing as an animal species.  
 A) Habitat.  
 B) Extinct.  
 C) Resources.
- 3) To process used objects so that they can be reused.  
 A) Benefit.  
 B) Recycle.  
 C) Reduce.
- 4) Collective term for the elements that surround a living organism, some of which contribute directly to meeting its needs.  
 A) Environment.  
 B) Ecology.  
 C) Ozone.
- 5) Thick forest in the tropical part of the world.  
 A) Woods.  
 B) Rainforest.  
 C) National Park.

**3 Choose and circle the correct answer.**

- 1) Hello, (can) / must I speak to Tom, please?
- 2) Jack *should* / *had to go* to hospital yesterday.
- 3) If you want to win the match, you *may* / *ought to* try hard.
- 4) When you have a small child in the house, you *must* / *mustn't* leave small objects lying around.
- 5) Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they *ought to* / *can* die.

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**TEST 4 (UNIT 4. CARE ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT)****Variant 2**

- 1** Listen to the text and the questions to it. Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.
- Greenhouse gas...
    - is mostly produced by trains.
    - is green in colour.
    - traps the heat of the air.
    - is carbon dioxide.
  - Scientists predict that in the near future the climate in Britain will resemble that of...
    - the Maldives.
    - the Mediterranean.
    - the USA.
    - Siberia.
  - How much carbon dioxide does a jet aircraft generate every year?
    - Almost as much as the entire African continent.
    - Almost as much as the entire European continent.
    - It's the same as a typical African in a whole year.
    - It's the same as a typical Bangladeshi in a whole year.
  - Under the «polluter pays principle», where users pay for the bad effects they cause, is the damage caused by planes being paid for?
    - Yes.
    - No.
    - Sometimes.
    - The text doesn't say.
  - What way of compensation for air passengers does a company called «Future Forests» offer?
    - To pay money to plant trees which will absorb CO<sub>2</sub> a passenger produced during his flight.
    - To pay money to clean the air in order to absorb CO<sub>2</sub> a passenger produced during his flight.
    - To devote one day to planting trees which will absorb CO<sub>2</sub> a passenger produced during his flight.
    - To pay money to passengers to make them travel by train.

2 Choose and circle the letter of the words which correspond to the definitions. An example (1) has been done for you.

- 1) Making air, rivers etc. dirty.
  - (A) Pollution.
  - B) Waste.
  - C) Poison.
- 2) Warming of the atmosphere that occurs when certain gases absorb part of the solar radiation reflected by the Earth.
  - A) Acid rain.
  - B) Greenhouse effect.
  - C) Conservation.
- 3) The presence in the atmosphere of large quantities of particles or gases produced by human activity; these are harmful to both animal and plant life.
  - A) Global warming.
  - B) Air pollution.
  - C) Smog.
- 4) Substance causing death or harm if taken by a living thing.
  - A) Poison.
  - B) Habitat.
  - D) Fauna.
- 5) The science that studies the relations of plants.
  - A) Ecosphere.
  - B) Ecology.
  - C) Astronomy.

3 Choose and circle the correct answer. An example (1) has been done for you.

- 1) You *may* / *may not* use your mobile phone during the lesson, so will you switch it off, please!
- 2) *Must* / *Can* you hold your breath for more than a minute?
- 3) You *should* / *had to* take your umbrella with you today. The weatherman on the news said there's a storm north of here and it may rain later on this afternoon.
- 4) He is terribly fat. He *may not* / *should not* eat too much.
- 5) You *mustn't* / *don't have to* make any noise here.

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**TEST 5 (UNIT 5. AMBITIONS AND PLANS)****Variant 1**

- 1** Listen to the dialogue and read the statements to it. Choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, and *F* if it is false. An example (1) has been done for you.

- F) 1) Todd and Greg are high-school students.
- 2) Todd thinks that there are both good and bad sides when children work.
- 3) Todd believes children should focus on working instead of studying or being in clubs.
- 4) Greg believes that kids' work can help them to be more persistent in their study.
- 5) Greg thinks that a high-school student should work no less than 10 hours a week.
- 6) Todd thinks he is not rich because he worked too much at high school.

- 2** Read the description of professions. Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer. An example (1) has been done for you.

- 1) A person who arranges travel plans for clients.  
 A) travel agent                      B) receptionist                      C) estate agent
- 2) A person who designs buildings.  
 A) accountant                      B) designer                      C) architect
- 3) A person who takes care of patients.  
 A) surgeon                      B) physicist                      C) nurse
- 4) A person who prepares food.  
 A) lawyer                      B) chef                      C) carpenter
- 5) A person who writes software programs that are used on computers.  
 A) machine operator                      B) programmer                      C) editor
- 6) A person who cuts and styles hair.  
 A) hairdresser                      B) haircutter                      C) hairstylist

3 Use the information to write about Charlie Brighton's job.

<b>Name:</b>	Charlie Brighton
<b>Job:</b>	DJ on Teen's Radio
<b>How long:</b>	2 years
<b>Wakes up:</b>	4 a.m.
<b>Starts work at studio:</b>	6 a.m.
<b>Work:</b>	to talk to listeners, play music CDs
<b>On air:</b>	6 a.m. — 9 a.m.
<b>Finishes work:</b>	10.00 a.m.
<b>Free time:</b>	sports club, meeting friends, going to discos
<b>Advice:</b>	«You should love what you do, and you'll get a success in it!»
<b>Plans:</b>	to take part in a DJ contest on Europe+ radio
<b>Ambitions:</b>	to become a DJ of Europe+ radio

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**TEST 5 (UNIT 5. AMBITIONS AND PLANS)****Variant 2**

- 1** Listen to the dialogue and read the statements to it. Choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, and *F* if it is false. An example (1) has been done for you.

- F 1) Todd and Greg are high-school students.
- 2) Todd thinks that children shouldn't work at all.
- 3) Greg thinks children should work as much as possible.
- 4) Todd doesn't agree that a high-school student should work no more than 10 hours a week.
- 5) When Todd was in high-school he was working 35 hours a week.
- 6) Todd considers himself to be a rich man.

- 2** Read the description of professions. Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer. An example (1) has been done for you.

- 1) A person who flies an airplane.  
 A) pilot                      B) astronaut                      C) stewardess
- 2) A person who finds and corrects mistakes in other people's writings.  
 A) editor                      B) receptionist                      C) estate agent
- 3) A person who gathers and delivers news.  
 A) lawyer                      B) designer                      C) journalist
- 4) A person hired to carry baggage.  
 A) secretary                      B) porter                      C) reporter
- 5) A person who greets visitors at an office.  
 A) receptionist                      B) accountant                      C) carpenter
- 6) A doctor who specializes in treatment of diseases by performing operations on the body.  
 A) vet                      B) dentist                      C) surgeon



3 Use the information to write about Alison Peters' job.

<i>Name:</i>	Alison Peters
<i>Job:</i>	journalist
<i>How long:</i>	3 years
<i>Wakes up:</i>	6.30
<i>Starts work at her office:</i>	8 a.m.
<i>Work:</i>	to write articles, to make hundreds of phone calls to find out information and most days to go out to interview people or attend a big event
<i>Finishes work:</i>	6 p.m.
<i>Free time:</i>	to go to the swimming pool or bowling, sometimes to stay at home and to read her favourite books
<i>Advice:</i>	«You can do anything you want to! The only thing you need is determination».
<i>Plans:</i>	to send a résumé to the <i>Readers' Digest</i> magazine
<i>Ambitions:</i>	to work for the <i>Readers' Digest</i> magazine

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**LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE SECOND TERM)****Variant 1**

- 1 Listen to the texts and complete the table.

Invention	Inventor	Date
<i>The telephone</i>		
	<i>Konrad Zuse</i>	
	<i>Paul Nipkow</i>	

- 2 Listen to Karen telling about her plans and ambitions. For 1—10 choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, and *F* if it is false. An example (1) has been done for you.

- T 1) Karen thinks that the results of ambitions are fame, money and popularity.
- 2) In her childhood Karen dreamed about becoming a doctor.
- 3) Karen is a schoolgirl at the moment.
- 4) Karen studies psychology.
- 5) Karen is sure about her future occupation.
- 6) After graduating from university Karen plans to continue her studies.
- 7) Karen's parents are scientists.
- 8) When Karen was a little girl, she enjoyed films and film stars.
- 9) Karen isn't going to do anything good to other people.
- 10) Karen believes that people can be happy if they do something they really like.

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**LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE SECOND TERM)****Variant 2****1 Listen to the texts and complete the table.**

Invention	Inventor	Date
	<i>Gottlieb Daimler</i>	
<i>Penicillin</i>		
	<i>Sir Joseph Wilson Swan</i>	

**2 Listen to Arthur telling about a new gadget — futuristic watch phone. For 1—10 choose T if the statement is true according to the text, and F if it is false. An example (1) has been done for you.**

- T 1) You can find information about new gadgets in a newspaper or on TV.
- 2) The watch phone was produced by the electronics company Sony together with the British phone company Orange.
- 3) The watch phone is not being sold yet.
- 4) With the new watch phone, it's possible to make video calls and listen to mp3s.
- 5) No phone can turn text into speech yet.
- 6) Arthur believes that there will soon be a ring phone worn on a finger.
- 7) Arthur isn't amazed by new technology.
- 8) Modern inventions can't resemble science fiction.
- 9) Everything will be gigantic in future.
- 10) Arthur thinks that in the year 2099 everything will be electronic.

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**READING COMPREHENSION (THE SECOND TERM)****Variant 1**

- 1** Read the text below. For (1—7) choose **T** if the statement is true according to the text, and **F** if it is false. An example (1) has been done for you.

Human-made noise pollution in the Earth's oceans and seas is becoming a serious threat to sea wildlife. Scientists report that there is hardly an underwater place left where sea mammals can live in peace and quiet. Dozens of species of whales, dolphins, turtles and other creatures depend on sound in their communication, finding mates and hunting for food. So noisy environment is making it difficult to lead a normal life. This is according to a report from the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), called «Ocean Noise: Turn it Down». The environmental group says noise from shipping, oil and gas surveys, offshore construction and water sports has reached dangerous levels for sea life.

The IFAW says the distance over which blue whales can communicate is down by 90 per cent. It also reports that in the past decade, many whales have become beached after being disorientated because of loud noise. The group also warns that noise pollution is only going to get worse. There are 90 survey ships active in the oceans today. In addition, the number of ships sailing the seas will double by 2025. Mark Simmonds, a IFAW spokesman, said, «man-made noise is already causing a kind of acoustic fog», and called for a «response to noise pollution in the underwater».

- T 1) The noise humans make is harmful for creatures living in the oceans.
- 2) There are very few quiet places left in the oceans.
- 3) Sound doesn't help sea animals to hunt for food and look for a mate.
- 4) The distance over which blue whales can communicate has become larger.
- 5) Noise pollution can mean whales lose their way and die on beaches.
- 6) The number of ships on the seas is not going to change in the next 20 years.
- 7) Mark Simmonds, a IFAW spokesman, said it's very foggy in the oceans.

**2** Read the text below. Match choices (A—E) to (1—5). An example (1) has been done for you.

- A) Work Is Honourable
- B) Some People Go through Life Hating and Avoiding Work
- C) So the Question You Must Ask Is «Why Do People Do It?»
- D) Work Gives You a Sense of Purpose
- E) Work Is a Means to Develop Character

A week has 168 hours. If you sleep eight hours a day, that leaves 112 hours per week of active time in your life. If you work about 50 hours a week, that is almost half of your week's active time. This is a very significant part of your life that you spend working.

**1 (C)**

One simple answer is that most people need to earn money. But many billionaires, like Bill Gates, Larry Ellison and Warren Buffett, spend a significant amount of their time working, probably more than most people. And yet, they don't need any money. Let's look at the advantages work can give us.

**2 ( )**

Many people go through their working life thinking about retirement. They think about the day when they will just be able to sit back, relax and take it easy. But when the day arrives they enjoy the first few months of their newly found freedom and stress-free living, but after a while they start losing their sense of purpose. Their work gave them a sense of being important that they now miss, and they start to feel worthless.

**3 ( )**

In many lines of work, you have to deal with people and their personalities, egos, beliefs, cultures, politics, habits, and all of the struggles and joys that make up the human existence. You also face conflicts and hard choices. As you gain experience in your work, you develop character. You learn how to deal with different types of people and different situations.

**4 ( )**

When you do a good job, you feel a sense of pride and achievement. Being able to work in whatever capacity, is an honourable activity.

**5 ( )**

But I haven't seen a successful person yet that does not do any type of work. Work is the very essence of what success is about.

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**READING COMPREHENSION (THE SECOND TERM)****Variant 2**

- 1** Read the text below. For (1—7) choose *T* if the statement is true according to the text, and *F* if it is false. An example (1) has been done for you.

Road pollution is a serious danger to children's health. Researchers from the University of California spent 13 years studying children who lived within 500 metres of busy roads. They found that most of the 3,600 children in the study had weak lungs. Researchers said this meant the children could have breathing problems for the rest of their lives.

The main author of the study W. James Gauderman and his team conducted their research on youngsters who lived near busy roads and in high-pollution areas. Once a year, the team measured the children's lung power. It checked how much air the children could release in one breath and how quickly it could be released. The team found that by their 18th birthday, children who lived within 500 metres of a highway breezed out three per cent less air compared with children who lived one-and-a-half kilometres away. Further, the highway children's lung power was seven per cent weaker in the rate at which they could breeze out. Gauderman said that: «Even if you are in a relatively low regional pollution area, living near a road produces lung problems».

About a third of the children moved away from busy roads during the study but stayed near the same area. Their lungs developed more healthily.

- F** 1) Researchers monitored different children for 30 years.
- 2) The text doesn't say how many children in the study had lung problems.
- 3) Living near a busy road doubles the chances of lung damage.
- 4) Researchers tested the children's lungs on a monthly basis.
- 5) Children living 500 metres from busy roads had 30 % less lung power.
- 6) Living near a busy road is still bad even if it's in a low-pollution area.
- 7) Children who moved away from roads still suffered lung problems.

**2** Read the text below. Match choices (A—E) to (1—5). An example (1) has been done for you.

- A) Some of Your Thoughts and Ideas Are Rather Stable and Permanent in Nature
- B) Success Is in Your Mind
- C) Get in the Habit of Writing
- D) Take Time to Think
- E) However, There Are Thoughts and Ideas Which Are Usually Temporary

**1 (B)**

Regardless of your definition of success, most people would agree that success starts with your thoughts, your ideas and your beliefs — in other words, your mind. It is a great feeling to realize that with the power.

**2 ( )**

These are the beliefs, the habits, the behaviour, and all the other details of the mind that make up the core of who you are. Knowledge, skills and abilities are other components of your mind that have a somewhat stable character. So a person's beliefs, habits, personalities, knowledge, skills and abilities are important components of success that will not disappear or be lost in a passing moment.

**3 ( )**

These are the ideas that pass through your head in a moment of inspiration. Most people don't pay much attention to these temporary thoughts when your mind reveals to you something that could result in a good opportunity.

**4 ( )**

Successful people understand the importance of spending quality time doing high-level thinking. You should plan to have a time period of at least 30 minutes to one hour each day when you are alone and your mind is free from fuss and disorder. Use this time to let your mind flow and reveal to you the interesting ideas which you may dismiss when you are busy with other things. When those thoughts come to you, don't reject them. Let them fill your mind with the possibilities and with your dreams of success.

**5 ( )**

You never know when great ideas will pop in your head. Therefore, it is very important that you always carry with you a notebook and pen to write down your ideas as soon as they come to you. This notebook can also be very useful for writing down observations that will help you become successful. If you run into a successful person that you admire, write down the habits and qualities, or anything else about this person. If you observe something that is done with excellence, or high quality, be it a product or a service, write it down.

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**WRITING (THE SECOND TERM)****Variant 1****1 Use the prompts to write about the following jobs as in the example.**

- 1) actor: act/play or movie/theatre

An actor is a person who acts in a play or movie.He usually works at the theatre.

- 2) hairdresser: cut and style/hairdresser's

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3) surgeon: perform operations on the body/hospital

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4) receptionist: greet visitors/office or hotel

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2 Read the passage and write down three questions to it.**

In the 1920s, American engineer, Philo Taylor Farnsworth devised the television camera, a device which converted the image captured into an electrical signal.

The pick-up tube is the main element governing the technical quality of the picture obtained by the camera. The first electronic cameras using iconoscope tubes were characterized by very large lenses, necessary to ensure enough light reached the pick-up tube.

- 1) Who \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- \_\_\_\_\_?

- 2) When \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- \_\_\_\_\_?

- 3) What \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- \_\_\_\_\_?



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**WRITING (THE SECOND TERM)****Variant 2****1 Use the prompts to write about the following jobs as in the example.**

- 1) travel agent: arranges travel plans/travel bureau

A travel agent is a person who arranges travel plans for clients.He works in a travel bureau.

- 2) waiter: serve food/restaurant or café

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3) nurse: take care of patients/hospital or doctor's surgery

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4) editor: find and correct mistakes in other people's writings/newspaper or magazine

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2 Read the passage and write down three questions to it.**

Charles Ginsburg led the research team at Ampex Corporation in developing the first practical videotape recorder (VTR). In 1951, the first video tape recorder (VTR) captured live images from television cameras by converting the information into electrical impulses and saving the information onto magnetic tape. Ampex sold the first VTR for \$50,000 in 1956. The first VCassetteR or VCR was sold by Sony in 1971.

- 1) Who \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

- 2) When \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

- 3) What \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 9 \_\_\_\_\_

## **SPEAKING (THE SECOND TERM)**

### **Variant 1**

- 1** Some people like to do only what they already do well. Other people prefer to try new things and take risks. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
- 2** Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: technology has made the world a better place to live! Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
- 3** What discovery in the last 100 years has been most beneficial for people in your country? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
- 4** If you were an employer, which kind of worker would you prefer to hire: an inexperienced worker at a lower salary or an experienced worker at a higher salary? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
- 5** A company is going to give some money either to support the technical innovations or to protect the environment. Which do you think the company should choose? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 6** What environmental problems can you think of that pose great danger to nature and our world? Are these threats caused by human activity or by natural occurrences?

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 9\_\_\_\_\_

## **SPEAKING (THE SECOND TERM)**

### **Variant 2**

- 1** If you could invent something new, what product would you develop? Use specific details to explain why this invention is needed.
- 2** Some people believe that success in life comes from taking risks or chances. Others believe that success results from careful planning. In your opinion, what does success come from? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 3** Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the most important aspect of a job is the money a person earns? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 4** If you could travel back in time to meet a scientist from history, what person would you like to meet? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
- 5** Is it more important to be able to work with a group of people as a team or to work independently? Use reasons and specific examples to support your answer.
- 6** Tell about three things you can personally do to protect the environment.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 9 \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPRESS-TESTS****TEST 1 (UNIT 1. WE, THE YOUNG GENERATION. LESSONS 1—2)****Variant 1****1 Match the words with their definitions.**

- 1) background      4) to go on  
 2) a variety of      5) experience  
 3) to tease

- A) to make fun or attempt to provoke a person or animal in a playful way.  
 B) knowledge or skills acquired over a period of time.  
 C) to carry on with, to continue.  
 D) the area or scenery behind the main object; or the part of a picture or design that serves as a setting to the main figures or objects.  
 E) a number or range of things of the same general class that are different in character or quality.

**2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from exercise 1.**

- 1) «Ray, stop \_\_\_\_\_ your little sister! She is about to cry already!», Mummy said.  
 2) Don't pick up the phone! \_\_\_\_\_ telling us about your trip to Hawaii.  
 3) The house stands against a \_\_\_\_\_ of sheltering trees.  
 4) That holiday centre offers \_\_\_\_\_ leisure activities for people of different ages.  
 5) For the younger players it has been a learning \_\_\_\_\_.

**3 Make up sentences from the words.**

- 1) is/good/Keeping/fit/your/health/for.

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- 2) prefers/novels/He/reading/adventure.

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- 3) pastimes/Knitting/of/my/grandmother's/favourite/is/one.

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Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 9\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 1 (UNIT 1. WE, THE YOUNG GENERATION. LESSONS 1—2)**  
**Variant 2**

**1 Match the words with their definitions.**

- 1) generation
  - 2) to spoil
  - 3) part-time
  - 4) skills
  - 5) to look after
- A) to harm character of a child by being too kind or indulgent.  
 B) to care about somebody.  
 C) all of the people born and living at about the same time regarded collectively.  
 D) the ability to do something well.  
 E) for only part of your usual working day or week.

**2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from exercise 1.**

- 1) The work of an architect demands special \_\_\_\_\_ and talents.
- 2) Jane is a reliable girl. She \_\_\_\_\_ about two younger brothers.
- 3) John Lennon was one of the finest songwriters of his \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) He is a student, so he only works \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The last thing I want to do is to \_\_\_\_\_ Thomas.

**3 Make up sentences from the words.**

- 1) getting / I / enjoy / early / up.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Would / TV / turning / you / mind / the / off?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) father's / hobby / fishing / My / is.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 9 \_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 2 (UNIT 1. WE, THE YOUNG GENERATION. LESSONS 3—5)****Variant 1**

- 1 Match the words with their synonyms.**

modern	cosmetics
casual	ardour
make-up	informal
passion	up-to-date
care	think about

- 2 Use the words of exercise 1 to make up two sentences about the clothes you like to wear.**

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- 3 Use the prompts to make an advertisement for a Computer Club.**

dream — become computer literate  
 learn — new programs  
 practise/improve — skills  
 meet new people — interest to share  
 meet every Tuesday — computer classroom — 4 p.m.

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Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 9\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 2 (UNIT 1. WE, THE YOUNG GENERATION. LESSONS 3—5)**  
**Variant 2**

**1 Match the words with their synonyms.**

attractive	fashionable
horrible	imagination
stylish	elegant
trendy	good-looking
creativity	terrible

**2 Use the words of exercise 1 to make up two sentences about the clothes a friend of yours likes to wear.**

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**3 Use the prompts to make an advertisement for a Modern Dance Club.**

dream — have a fit body — able to dance perfectly

learn/practise — modern types of dancing

hip-hop music

teach — skilled instructors

meet every Wednesday and Friday — Assembly Hall — 3 p.m.

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Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 9 \_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 3 (UNIT 1. WE, THE YOUNG GENERATION. LESSONS 6—9)****Variant 1****Complete the text with the words from the box.**

rap	music	changing	theatres	outdated		
make-up	colours	fashion	youth	modern	cinema	sport

Today we often hear that habits and preferences of \_\_\_\_\_ youth have changed completely. We also always hear that today's teens don't behave in the same way as their parents did. Of course our life has changed in many ways recently. That's why our culture, especially \_\_\_\_\_ culture, has changed too, because young people are more sensitive to all changes than older people. Youth culture consists of several different parts.

First, maybe the most noticeable of them is youth \_\_\_\_\_. For example, modern girls wear either extremely long or extremely short dresses. They also use a lot of \_\_\_\_\_. Either boys or girls today dye their hair in bright \_\_\_\_\_, wear boots with high soles, they also wear bouffant clothes and sunglasses with glasses of different colours, for example, violet, yellow, green, etc.

The second part of youth culture is music. Modern \_\_\_\_\_ consists of several styles and types: \_\_\_\_\_, pop, rave, techno, folk, hip-hop, rock, house, progressive house and so on. But the most popular music today is electronic music. This music is the main component of music in nightclubs. Usually this kind of music doesn't have any words.

Sport, the third part of youth culture is still very popular among teenagers. But the reasons why people go in for sport today have changed completely.

Most people today go in for \_\_\_\_\_ because it has become prestigious. Tennis, for instance.

The fourth part of youth culture today is modern movie theatres. With the advent of modern technologies \_\_\_\_\_ becomes popular again. Cinemagoers, especially young people, very quickly get accustomed to these technological advances and now they are used to going to the movie \_\_\_\_\_. It's part of their day-to-day life.

Youth culture consists of many parts of our life. Youth culture is \_\_\_\_\_ so rapidly that in several years most of our modern things will be considered \_\_\_\_\_.



Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 9\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 3 (UNIT 1. WE, THE YOUNG GENERATION. LESSONS 6—9)****Variant 2****Complete the text with the words from the box.**

education	self-discipline	lifestyle	hairstyle	independent
chores	social	activities	influences	age
				teenagers
				fashions

In the old days, \_\_\_\_\_ played a secondary role in society. The elders usually played all the important roles and the youth was made legally responsible only after they attained certain \_\_\_\_\_. In many matters, the decision of the elders was final.

Today's teenagers, in general, have the right to get \_\_\_\_\_. Besides, young people have the right to participate in family, cultural and \_\_\_\_\_ life. Besides, teenagers are also responsible for helping around the house. To illustrate, they can help in the household \_\_\_\_\_ such as sweeping and mopping the floor, wiping the window, washing the clothes and others. These can help to shape the teenagers to be more responsible and more \_\_\_\_\_. Teenagers today tend to lead a modern \_\_\_\_\_ as compared to the teenagers in the past. Unlike those days, today's kids often stay at home playing all kinds of simple games as they have a variety of games to choose from, for example, computer games. Teenagers seem to like the same kind of things and adopt similar \_\_\_\_\_. In particular, the walkman and modern hand phones seem to be inseparable for teenagers. The long \_\_\_\_\_ has also become very common. Nowadays, teenagers appear to be revolting throughout the world. On top of that, teenagers today are under various \_\_\_\_\_. For instance, moral values and politeness, in the past, were important for most teenagers. However, these moral values and self-discipline held by the teenagers are gradually diminishing. This lack of \_\_\_\_\_ and self control is becoming more and more apparent over time.

In a nutshell, young people, the cream of society, must not be allowed to move on the path of destruction. The home and the school have a tremendous responsibility in shaping the character of teenagers. Teenagers need people to advise them, guide them, and to lead and show them the path of righteous and enjoyable \_\_\_\_\_.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 9 \_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 4 (UNIT 2. WHAT IS ON? LESSONS 1—4)****Variant 1****1 Match the parts of the word combinations.**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1) to win        | A) on television |
| 2) to broadcast  | B) opera         |
| 3) game          | C) drama         |
| 4) to be popular | D) prizes        |
| 5) TV            | E) show          |
| 6) soap          | F) programmes    |

**2 Make up sentences from the words.**

- 1) means/news/is/Television/fast/a/spreading/of/and/information.

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- 2) education/focuses/on/and/Public/usually/TV/culture.

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- 3) programmes/mostly/entertainment/Commercial/TV/broadcast/stations.

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**3 Choose and circle the correct variant.**

- 1) The main characters of the film are the kind of people *whose* / **who** would be extremely interesting to meet.
- 2) The cake *that* / *when* you've made is delicious!
- 3) The salesman was helping the customer *when* / *where* the thief came into the store.
- 4) I don't know *what* / *where* to do.
- 5) The hotel *where* / *which* we stayed was small and cosy.

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**TEST 4 (UNIT 1. WHAT IS ON? LESSONS 1—4)****Variant 2****1 Match the parts of the word combinations.**

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1) live         | A) show          |
| 2) news         | B) documentaries |
| 3) quiz         | C) events        |
| 4) current      | D) match         |
| 5) commercial   | E) programme     |
| 6) to broadcast | F) TV station    |

**2 Make up sentences from the words.**

- 1) and/Commercial/documentaries/talk/TV/stations/also/broadcast/shows/issues/on/serious.

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- 2) channels/are/Global/satellite/television/television/the/result/of/technology/new.

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- 3) become/to/Web/due/TV/bridges/have/technologies/possible.

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**3 Choose and circle the correct variant.**

- 1) The website Friends Reunited was started for fun in 1999 by a couple whose / who were interested to know what their old school friends were doing.
- 2) I wonder *what* / *when* you mean.
- 3) Here is the book *where* / *which* we have spoken about.
- 4) English is the subject *who* / *that* I like best.
- 5) I'll send you the information *when* / *where* I get it.

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**TEST 5 (UNIT 2. WHAT IS ON? LESSONS 5—9)****Variant 1****Complete the sentences with the letters of the correct variant.**

- Documentaries help me to broaden my \_\_\_\_\_ on different historical events and problems.  
A) outlook                      B) broadcast                      C) worldwide
- Television and the Internet are prime \_\_\_\_\_ of information for teenagers.  
A) programmes                B) resources                      C) sources
- The floor \_\_\_\_\_ organizes the work of the studio floor following the instructions of the director of the programme.  
A) presenter                    B) manager                      C) operator
- About 40 per cent of teenagers have \_\_\_\_\_ or satellite TV at home.  
A) cable                        B) commercials                C) vision
- This reality \_\_\_\_\_ attracted a large audience.  
A) programme                B) advertisement                C) show

**TEST 5 (UNIT 2. WHAT IS ON? LESSONS 5—9)****Variant 2****Complete the sentences with the letters of the correct variant.**

- The Olympics dominated 59 per cent of \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
A) outlook                      B) broadcast                      C) prime
- My brother is a real TV \_\_\_\_\_: he spends most of his free time in front of TV!  
A) presenter                    B) addict                        C) announcer
- \_\_\_\_\_ say that teenagers watch television about 20 hours a week.  
A) Participants                B) Experts                      C) Operators
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of this show are the ordinary people chosen from those who rang a special telephone number.  
A) hosts                        B) contestants                    C) couch potatoes
- For me TV is a \_\_\_\_\_ of education and pleasure.  
A) vision                        B) satellite                      C) source

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**TEST 6 (UNIT 3. SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS. LESSONS 1—3)****Variant 1****1 Match the parts of the sentences.**

Physics is...	the science that studies events and social processes of the past.
Geology is...	the study of numbers, measurements and shapes.
History is...	the science of matter and energy such as heat, light, sound, etc.
Mathematics is...	the study of the origin and history of rocks.

**2 Form nouns from the following**— **adjectives:**

volcanic — \_\_\_\_\_, helpful — \_\_\_\_\_,

functional — \_\_\_\_\_, famous — \_\_\_\_\_

— **verbs:**

to recycle — \_\_\_\_\_, to train — \_\_\_\_\_

to invent — \_\_\_\_\_, to pollute — \_\_\_\_\_.

**TEST 6 (UNIT 3. SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS. LESSONS 1—3)****Variant 2****1 Match the parts of the sentences.**

Philology is...	the study of the Earth's surface, climate and peoples.
Botany is...	the science of plants and their structure.
Geography is...	the study of a language.
Astronomy is...	the science of stars and planets, and their movements.

**2 Form nouns from the following**— **adjectives:**

powerful — \_\_\_\_\_, cubic — \_\_\_\_\_,

personal — \_\_\_\_\_, dangerous — \_\_\_\_\_

— **verbs:**

to develop — \_\_\_\_\_, to discover — \_\_\_\_\_

to live — \_\_\_\_\_, to believe — \_\_\_\_\_.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 9 \_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 7 (UNIT 3. SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS. LESSONS 4—9)****Variant 1**

Use the information in the table to write about famous scientists. An example (1) has been done for you.

Name	Nationality	Discovery/Invention
Isaac Newton	English	discovered three laws of classical dynamics, the law of universal gravitation.
Thomas Edison	American	invented the phonograph and the light bulb.
Albert Einstein	German	discovered the theory of relativity.

Isaac Newton was an English scientist. Three laws of classical dynamics and the law of universal gravitation were discovered by him.

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**TEST 7 (UNIT 3. SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS. LESSONS 4—9)****Variant 2**

Use the information in the table to write about famous scientists. An example (1) has been done for you.

Name	Nationality	Discovery/Invention
Leonardo DaVinci	Italian	designed prototypes of the helicopter, the glider, and military tanks.
Galileo	Italian	constructed the first astronomical telescope, and observed four of Jupiter's moons.
Archimedes	Greek	discovered the formula for the volume of a sphere.

Leonardo DaVinci was an Italian painter and scientist. The prototypes of the helicopter, the glider, and military tanks were designed by him.

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Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 9\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 8 (UNIT 4. CARE ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT. LESSONS 1—4)****Variant 1****1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.**

whale turtles squid mammals tusks

1) A young \_\_\_\_\_ is called a calf. 2) The first \_\_\_\_\_ evolved from reptiles about 200 million years ago. 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a ten-arm sea mollusc typically able to change colour. 4) Elephants are killed for their ivory \_\_\_\_\_. 5) Sea \_\_\_\_\_ are hunted for their shells and meat.

**2 Choose and circle the correct variant.**

- 1) In France, you have to / *mustn't* drive on the right.
- 2) All employees *must* / *can* come on time for work.
- 3) We *mustn't* / *must* forget to take the chicken out of the freezer.

**TEST 8 (UNIT 4. CARE ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT. LESSONS 1—4)****Variant 2****1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.**

Pandas shallow horn mammal whale

1) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a very large marine mammal with a hairless body and a horizontal tail fin. 2) Being fairly \_\_\_\_\_, the water was warm. 3) The African elephant is the largest \_\_\_\_\_ on the Earth. 4) Some people believe that rhino's \_\_\_\_\_ has magical power. 5) \_\_\_\_\_ are large bearlike mammals with black and white markings which have become very rare.

**2 Choose and circle the correct variant.**

- 1) Yesterday I *have to* / had to finish my Geography project.
- 2) In England, most schoolchildren *must* / *can* wear a uniform.
- 3) Angela, you *shouldn't* / *can* leave your clothes on the floor like this.

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**TEST 9 (UNIT 4. CARE ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT. LESSONS 5—9)****Variant 1**

- 1 Arrange the letters in the words in the correct order. Use the words to complete the sentences. One word is extra.

ABIATHT — \_\_\_\_\_ YCLERECD — \_\_\_\_\_

ECTXTIN — \_\_\_\_\_ PUTEOLLD — \_\_\_\_\_

OGCOLEY — \_\_\_\_\_ XYGEON — \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the interaction of people with their environment.
- Office paper, tires and telephone books can be \_\_\_\_\_.
- The natural \_\_\_\_\_ are often destroyed by human activity.
- Trilobites and dinosaurs are already \_\_\_\_\_.
- Forests produce \_\_\_\_\_.

**TEST 9 (UNIT 4. CARE ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT. LESSONS 5—9)****Variant 2**

- 1 Arrange the letters in the words in the correct order. Use the words to complete the sentences. One word is extra.

TBIAHAT — \_\_\_\_\_ CNEXTIT — \_\_\_\_\_

GGEARBA — \_\_\_\_\_ RLEECYCD — \_\_\_\_\_

EDOLLUPT — \_\_\_\_\_ RONENMEVINT — \_\_\_\_\_

- Scientists say that one species of plant, animal or insect becomes \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- A lot of trash can be \_\_\_\_\_.
- What can we do to protect the \_\_\_\_\_?
- Every person produces about 650 tons of \_\_\_\_\_ during their lifetime.
- The explosion \_\_\_\_\_ the town with dioxin.



Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 9 \_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 10 (UNIT 5. AMBITIONS AND PLANS. LESSONS 1—9)****Variant 1****1 Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

If you are looking for a new job, here are some job interview tips you should keep in mind when \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) with a potential employer.

First, try to make a good first \_\_\_\_\_ (impress). Be sure to dress \_\_\_\_\_ (suitable) for the situation. For example, if you are interviewed for a job of a \_\_\_\_\_ (teacher),

then you might want to consider \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a nice suit or a dress. However, you don't want to overdress for the interview either.

Next, be sure to find out about the company for which you are \_\_\_\_\_ (interview). This will help you know if you have the necessary skills or experience to work for that company. Finding out something about the company will also help you ask intelligent questions about their business to show them you are \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in their company. Finally, be prepared to tell them why you would be their best choice for the position.

You don't have to boast about your accomplishments.

However, you can tell them \_\_\_\_\_ (confident) but \_\_\_\_\_ (direct) why you can help their company better than other applicants.

**2 Make up 7 sentences describing your career ambitions and future plans.**


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Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form 9 \_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 10 (UNIT 5. AMBITIONS AND PLANS. LESSONS 1—9)****Variant 2****1 Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

Many people feel \_\_\_\_\_ (nerve) about interviews, but there are a lot of things you can do to help yourself. Here are some of my favourite tips for \_\_\_\_\_ (success) interviews.

Prepare for the interview, so that you can talk skillfully about it. Try to predict what questions you will be asked, and prepare your answers. To help you do this, look at the job \_\_\_\_\_ (advertise) and job \_\_\_\_\_ (describe).

Wear clean, well-fitting clothes which are \_\_\_\_\_ (suit) for the job and company you have applied to. Smile, make eye contact and give a firm handshake. Speak \_\_\_\_\_ (clear) and \_\_\_\_\_ (confident). Don't worry about being nervous — it's normal — but don't let your nerves stop you from giving full answers to questions.

Don't panic if the interviewer asks you to talk about problems you have had.

S/he isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to make you look bad. You should briefly describe the problem and then explain how you tried to solve it.

You should also say something about how \_\_\_\_\_ (success) the solution was. At the end of the interview, remember to thank the interviewer for seeing you.

**2 Make up 7 sentences describing your career ambitions and future plans.**


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## TEXTS FOR LISTENING

### UNIT 1

Young people of today are interesting, complex and varied in many different ways. It's not easy to analyse this multicoloured world, neither is it easy to describe it in just a few words. You only have to look around you: so many different tastes and habits, and ideas! We wanted to ask some boys and girls a simple question: What are you like? Let's see what Brenda, Alex, Serge, Julia and Rhone answered.

**Brenda** says: «I'm a very determined person and I've got a pretty good idea about my future: that's why I think it's very important to study well. I don't care a lot about fashion. I prefer casual things like jeans and T-shirts».

Well, what will **Alex** say? **Alex**: «Perhaps, I'm a bit of individualist, always doing what really interests me. I don't care much about film or pop stars, not even the ones my friends rave about. I always try to find some excuse not to go to parties and if I go I don't mix with the crowd. I like to use the computer, but only for work. I'm interested in lots of things and always want to learn something new».

Now let's listen to **Serge**: «I'm an extroverted and happy person, that's why I have a lot of friends. I'm young and it's only fair that I enjoy myself as much as I can. I always carry my portable recorder around with me: I love music with rhythms you can dance to».

What about **Julia**? «Well, I think that in life you've got to think about others, not only study or have fun. I don't understand it when my friends do the piercing or cut their hair into strange shapes trying to show off their self-identity. For me, what is really important is to give a hand to those who need it. I like to care about others, and I'm also rather reliable, too».

Well, **Linda** thinks she is trendy and stylish: «I like to look smart and attractive, so I enjoy wearing elegant clothes. For me it's very important to follow fashion».

And now the last, but not the least — **Rhone**: «I'm very energetic and like to take part in lots of activities. I like sports and games, I'm fond of the Internet, I help my daddy in his work and my mum with my little brother. My parents say I'm rather ambitious — and that may be true as I want to be successful in life».

### UNIT 2

**Sally**: Hi, Kevin! What, watching TV again? Why don't you do something more useful? Read or tidy up your room or practise your guitar?

**Kevin**: Look, Sally, you are my sister, not my mum, so leave me alone and let me watch a nice programme.

**Sally**: You're always watching TV. Stop being such a couch potato. Get up, and do something!

**Kevin**: I am doing something. I'm watching TV.

**Sally**: You're always watching some foolish sitcom. It's a waste of time, and a waste of brain power.

**Kevin**: Sometimes it's nice just to sit, relax and laugh a little. There is nothing wrong with a little comedy in one's life. Besides, I am watching something serious.

**Sally**: What? I bet it's some ridiculous drama with perfect-looking people complaining about the problems of daily life.

**Kevin**: Nope, wrong again.

**Sally**: Then it must be a prime-time news programme describing how some woman went crazy and killed her husband.

**Kevin**: No, I watched that last night. You'd better guess quickly — the commercials are almost over.

**Sally**: Is it a murder mystery? Or some science-fiction show like *Star Trek*?

**Kevin**: No.

**Sally**: A game show where they test your knowledge of useless information?

**Kevin**: No, it's a documentary on dolphins in the Caribbean.

**Sally**: Hey, that sounds interesting!

**Kevin**: Why don't we make some popcorn and then watch the rest of it together?

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE FIRST TERM)

### Variant 1

1.

Teenagers have developed their own terminology for youth clothing, much of which based on hip-hop styles. Hip-hop culture first appeared among black youth and young men in New York City's Bronx in mid-1970s. Early expressions of hip-hop were rap music, spray-painted graffiti, and break dancing. Soon these young people began to develop a distinctive fashion culture. The four major clothing items associated with hip-hop styles are: baseball caps, jerseys, baggy jeans, and sneakers. Baseball caps were worn backwards. Adidas sneakers or Timberland boots were worn with laces untied. Perhaps the most characteristic feature of rap clothing is the use of bright colours. This is especially true of the popular over-sized jerseys. Another feature is the use of clothes with logos — especially sports logos. Clothes with a name brand are also important.

2.

Max tells: «What are the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones?»

I think it is important to think why we use them. We use all technical things, such as mobile phones, laptops, cameras, the Internet etc. to make our life more comfortable, more interesting. If we know how to use a mobile phone, we can eliminate many disadvantages. For example, if you don't want to be disturbed, just switch it off — that is it! A mobile phone certainly has more advantages than disadvantages. We can communicate everywhere, which is very important. Nowadays mobile phones have many good features — we can take photos and send them all over the world».

3.

#### FAST FACTS ON CHILDREN AND THE INTERNET

According to a 2009 study by the Media Awareness Network:

Three-quarters (75 %) of youth between the ages from nine to fourteen have a computer at home and one-fifth of the older ones (aged 13 to 14) have a PC in their own bedrooms.

Two-thirds (68 %) of 9—14-year-olds with computers at home had access to the Internet in 2008, compared to only half (50 %) in 2001.

59 % of 9—14-year-olds say that they do nothing else while they're online. The other 41 % do other different tasks — talk on the phone, listen to music, eat, watch TV — while working at their computer.

Among 9—14-year-olds who go online, 25 % seek for information on sports and music, followed by science (21 %), movies (17 %) and celebrities (14 %). By gender, sports win over the boys (35 % compared to 13 % of girls), while girls want the latest celebrity chat (21 % compared to 8 % for boys).

Girls' online activities include sending e-mails (53 %), exploring (53 %), listening to music (46 %), participating in chat rooms (33 %) and using instant messaging/ICQ (I Seek You) (22 %).

Boys' online activities include exploring (53 %), playing online games on their own (50 %), sending e-mails (42 %), listening to music (38 %), playing online games with other players (35 %) and downloading music (29 %).

### Variant 2

1.

Blogging has become a huge form of media, popular through the Internet. A blog is a website, usually maintained by an individual, with regular entries of commentary, descriptions of events, or other material such as graphics or video. Entries are commonly displayed in chronological order. Many blogs contain commentary or news on a particular subject; others function as more personal online diaries. A typical blog combines text, images, and links to other blogs, web pages, and other media related to its topic. The ability for readers to leave comments in an interactive format is an important part of many

blogs. Most blogs are primarily textual, although some focus on art (artlog), photographs (photoblog), sketchblog, videos (vlog), music (MP3 blog), audio (podcasting).

## 2.

Grace Liu tells: «What does the mobile phone give us, good things or bad things? I don't want to deny the good effect the mobile phone gives us, it makes us communicate more conveniently, and keep in touch everywhere. But every coin has two sides. I find I have no privacy, my parents and friends can easily find me whenever they want. I am often woken up by the ring of my mobile phone, when my friends want to tell me a joke. I also find that mobile phones make us lose good habits, such as punctuality. When we couldn't keep in touch so easily, if we had a date with someone, we tried our best to arrive on time. But now, because of the mobile phone, we are not afraid of being late any more. If we are likely to be late, we will call and say: «I am sorry I will be late», and it seems that I am on time if I give him a late call.

The third thing is that the mobile phone makes me put much money in it. With the development of science, the mobile phone has changed more and more quickly, and I am conscious of the quick changes from big mobile phones to advanced mobile phones that can download films and send photos. I have changed my mobile phone four or five times, about one time every year, and so spend too much money on it».

## 3.

### FAST FACTS ON CHILDREN AND THE TELEVISION

According to the Bureau Broadcast Management Spring 2009 survey:

American children (ages 6—14) watch television an average of 16.4 hours per week.

Television increases the general vocabulary of children.

Television is the third most prevalent medium in children's bedrooms, following books and stereos.

Of those with television sets, 27 % of children say their sets have a V-chip or other parental control feature that enables blocking out certain channels or shows. Of all U.S. households, 98 % have at least one television set. The average household with children aged 2—17 has 2.8 sets.

Parents who watch more television themselves are more likely to have children with bedroom television sets. In families who watch little television (one hour or less a day), 39 % of the children have a television set in their bedrooms. In families who watch more than two hours of television a day, 56 % of children have a television set in their bedrooms.

About 7 in 10 children cannot use any of the media until they are done with schoolwork, or household chores, and about half of the children are restricted in the media content they can use.

Also, boys spend more time watching television and playing video games, while girls spend more time reading books and talking on the telephone.

Parents can play an active role in selecting suitable material for their children. They can help to educate their children about television.

## UNIT 3

When Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876, it was a revolution in communication. For the first time, people could talk to each other over great distances almost as clearly as if they were in the same room. But nowadays we more often use Bell's invention for e-mails, faxes and the Internet rather than talking. Over the last two decades a new means of spoken communication has appeared: the mobile phone.

The first real mobile telephone call was made in 1973 by Dr Martin Cooper, the scientist who invented the modern mobile handset. As soon as his invention was completed, he tested it by calling an opponent scientist to announce his success. In 1980s, mobile phones became available to the public. In Britain the mobile phone quickly became synonymous with the «yuppie», the new type of young urban professionals who carried the expensive handsets as status symbols. Around this time many of us swore that we would never ever own a mobile phone.

But in the late-90s, something happened. Cheaper handsets and cheaper calling prices meant that soon almost everyone had a mobile phone. And the giant plastic bricks of the 80s had changed into smooth

little objects that fitted nicely into pockets and bags. In every pub and restaurant you could hear the beep and buzz of mobiles ringing and registering messages, occasionally breaking out into primitive versions of the latest pop songs. Cities suddenly had a new, postmodern birdsong.

Moreover, people's timekeeping changed. Youngsters will be amazed to know that, not long ago, people made spoken arrangements to meet at a certain place at a certain time. Once a time and place had been agreed, people met as agreed. Somewhere around the new millennium, this practice started to die out. Meeting times became approximate, subject to change at any moment under the new order of communication: the Short Message Service (SMS) or text message. Going to be late? Send a text message! It takes much less effort than arriving on time, and it's much less uncomfortable than explaining your lateness face-to-face. It's the perfect communication method for the busy modern lifestyle.

Mobile phones are now a vital part of daily life for an enormous amount of people. From schoolchildren to pensioners, every section of society has found that it's easier to stay in touch when you've got a mobile. Over the last few years mobiles have become more and more advanced, with built-in cameras, global positioning devices and the Internet access. And in the next couple of years, we can expect to see the arrival of the «third generation» of mobile phones: powerful micro-computers with a broadband Internet access, which will allow us to watch TV, download Internet files at a high speed and send instant video clips to friends.

Alexander Graham Bell would be amazed if he could see how far the science of telephony has progressed in less than 150 years.

#### UNIT 4

Have you ever looked out of the window of a passenger plane from 30,000 feet at the vast mass of empty ocean and desert land, and wondered how people can have any major effect on the Earth? I have as it is now becoming pretty clear that we are causing a great deal of damage to the natural environment. And the planes which rush us in comfort to destinations around the globe, contribute to one of the biggest environmental problems that we face today — global warming.

For those of us lucky enough to have money to spend, and the free time to spend it in, there are a huge number of fascinating places to visit. The cost of air transport has decreased rapidly over the years, and for many people, especially in rich countries, it is now possible to fly around the world for relatively cheap prices.

Unfortunately, planes produce far more carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) than any other form of public transport, and CO<sub>2</sub> is now known to be a greenhouse gas, a gas which traps the heat of the Sun, causing the temperature of the Earth to rise. Scientists predict that in the near future the climate in Britain will resemble that of the Mediterranean, ironically a popular destination for British holidaymakers flying off to seek the sun. If global warming continues, we may also find that many tourist destinations such as the Maldives have disappeared under water because of rising sea levels.

As usual, people in the developing world have to deal with problems created mainly by those of us in developed countries. Beatrice Schell, a spokeswoman for the European Federation for Transport and Environment says that, «One person flying in an airplane for one hour is responsible for the same greenhouse gas emissions as a typical Bangladeshi in a whole year». And every year a jet aircraft generates almost as much carbon dioxide as the entire African continent produces.

When you are waiting impatiently in a crowded departure lounge for a delayed flight or trying to find luggage which has gone astray, plane prices may seem unreasonably high, but in reality we are not paying enough for air travel. Under the «polluter pays principle», where users pay for the bad effects they cause, the damage caused by planes is not being paid for. Aircraft fuel is not taxed on international flights and planes, unlike cars, are not inspected for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Also, the Kyoto agreement does not cover greenhouse gases produced by planes, leaving governments to decide for themselves who is responsible.

So what can be done to solve the problem? Well, although aircraft engine manufacturers are making more efficient engines and researching alternative fuels such as hydrogen, it will be decades before air travel is not damaging to the environment. Governments don't seem to be taking the problem seriously, so it is up to individual travellers to do what they can to help.

The most obvious way of dealing with the problem is not to travel by plane at all. Environmental groups like Friends of the Earth encourage people to travel by train and plan holidays nearer to their home. However, with prices of flights low, and exotic destinations more popular than ever, it is hard to persuade British tourists to choose the Lake District instead of Bangkok, or Brighton over Singapore. Friends of the Earth also advise using teleconferencing for international business meetings, but most businesspeople still prefer to meet face-to-face.

However, there is a way of offsetting the carbon dioxide we produce when we travel by plane. A company called «Future Forests» offers a service which can make the harmful effect of air travellers smaller. The «Future Forests» website calculates the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> you are responsible for producing on your flight, and for a small fee will plant the number of trees which will absorb this CO<sub>2</sub>.

Yesterday I returned to Japan from England, and was happy to pay «Future Forests» 25 pounds to plant the 3 trees which balance my share of the CO<sub>2</sub> produced by my return flight. Now the only thing making me lose sleep is jet lag.

## UNIT 5

**Todd:** You know, Greg, we were talking about how we both had jobs when we were at high school. I believe there's a lot of benefit but looking back, sometimes I think it's not so good that children work.

**Greg:** Why do you think so, Todd?

**Todd:** You know, I just think that kids who work get in a trap — they start working, they start getting some money, they can afford to get into buying things, and they really don't focus on studying or being in clubs or just doing extra-curricular activities when they're young.

**Greg:** But, Todd, sometimes if people work, they learn that they have to work in order to get something and then they transfer that to school and say: I have to work at school in order to get good grades or to get into high school, or into college.

**Todd:** Yeah, that's true, but I think maybe if kids start working and they work too much, then they lose their priorities, which should just be about an education.

**Greg:** I agree if they work too much, but I think you learn a lot of things, which are very important, you know, there's a difference between book knowledge and world knowledge.

**Todd:** OK, Greg, that's true. Well, so how many hours would you suggest that a child works? Like for you what's the maximum hours that a kid in high school should work?

**Greg:** A high-school student should probably work no more than 10 hours a week.

**Todd:** OK, I agree. I agree though... See, Greg, when I was in high school, I was working about 25 or even 30 hours.

**Greg:** That's, that's a lot.

**Todd:** Right, and that's why I'm not a rich man today.

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE SECOND TERM)

### Variant 1

1.

#### THE TELEPHONE

The telephone is an instrument that converts voice and sound signals into electrical impulses and transmits them by wire to another telephone. In 1875, Alexander Graham Bell built the first telephone that transmitted electrically the human voice.

#### THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

There are many major milestones in the history of computers, starting with 1936, when Konrad Zuse built the first freely programmable computer.



## TELEVISION

Television was not invented by a single inventor, instead many people working together and alone over the years, contributed to the evolution of television.

In 1884, Paul Nipkow sent images over wires using a technology of rotating metal disk. Television then developed in two directions: mechanical — based on Nipkow's rotating disks, and electronic — based on the cathode ray tube. American Charles Jenkins and Scotsman John Baird followed the mechanical model while Philo Farnsworth, working independently in San Francisco, and Russian émigré Vladimir Zworin, working for Westinghouse and later RCA, advanced the electronic model.

### 2.

Listen to Karen telling about her plans and ambitions: «Everybody has plans, which help us to achieve our ambitions which usually result in our dreams in fame, money and popularity. When I was just a little girl, I usually dreamed about becoming an actress (although my parents who are doctors wanted me to do the medical career). The reason probably was that I enjoyed films and film stars — I believe that they stimulated my desire to become a hero in real life. But now I'm a student and study psychology at the University. Now I can't see my future, and I'm not sure what occupation I'll have in a few years, because life's ways are very different. Talking about my plans, I'm thinking of getting my university diploma and continuing my studies. After that I believe I will get a good job and I will do something good to other people. Not all of the people can be famous and rich, but I think we can be happy when we are doing what we want to do in this world».

## Variant 2

### 1.

#### THE AUTOMOBILE

In 1769, the very first self-propelled road vehicle was invented by French mechanic, Nicolas Joseph Cugnot. However, it was a steam-powered model. In 1885, Gottlieb Daimler stepped further and patented what is generally recognized as the prototype of the modern gas engine and built the world's first four-wheeled motor vehicle.

#### PENICILLIN

Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928. Andrew Moyer patented the first method of industrial production of penicillin in 1948.

#### THE LIGHT BULB

Contrary to popular belief, Thomas Alva Edison didn't «invent» the light bulb, but rather he improved upon a 50-year-old idea. In 1809, Humphry Davy, an English chemist, invented the first electric light. In 1878, Sir Joseph Wilson Swan, an English physicist, was the first person to invent a practical and longer-lasting electric light bulb (13.5 hours). In 1879, Thomas Alva Edison invented a carbon filament that burned for forty hours.

### 2.

Listen to Arthur telling about a new gadget — futuristic watch phone:

«Every time you read a newspaper or watch TV, there is a new gadget. It's like science fiction comes true every day. The latest thing is a futuristic watch phone. The electronics company LG together with the British phone company Orange produced a watch phone which is being sold since August 2009. People can make video calls and listen to mp3s on this new device. It can also turn text into speech. It is sure to be the must-have technology of 2009.

I'm amazed by new technology. I think companies make great gadgets every year. I think there will soon be a ring phone. Not the sound ring, but the ring you wear on your finger. It would be difficult to put a touchscreen on it. I can't imagine what we'll have in the year 2099. It will be e-everything. There will be e-toys, e-cars and even e-people. Everything will be tiny. Maybe we will need thick glasses to see the controls».



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# АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА



## Англійська мова. 9 клас

Навчально-методичний комплект

складено до підручника

О. Д. Карп'юк. До комплекту входять:

плани-конспекти для вчителя, робочий зошит і зошит для контролю знань.

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