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Vocabulary Tests for Learners of English



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Vocabulary Tests for Learners of English : навчально-методичний посібник для студентів галузі знань 0203 Гуманітарні науки, напряму підготовки 6.020303 Філологія (мова і література (англійська)), освітнього ступеню Бакалавр / Укладачі С.В. Левочкина, О.Ю. Радченко. – Черкаси: ЧНУ, 2018. – 80 с.

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Рецензенти:

- **Лещенко Г. В.**, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, професор кафедри прикладної лінгвістики лінгвістичного факультету Черкаського державного технологічного університету
- **Цюра С. В.**, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов ННІМ Черкаського національного університету імені Богдана Хмельницького

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчально-методичний посібник “Vocabulary Tests for Learners of English” містить тести для студентів III року навчання напряму підготовки 0203 Гуманітарні науки, спеціальності 6.020303 Філологія (англійська мова та література), які вивчають дисципліну «Практика англійської мови». Матеріали посібника будуть також у нагоді викладачам як додаткові навчально-методичні матеріали для поглибленого вивчення англійської мови.

Метою цього посібника є формування у студентів загальних та професійно-орієнтованих комунікативних мовленнєвих компетенцій, які сприяють автоматизації навичок ефективного спілкування в академічному та професійному середовищі.

Навчально-методичний посібник “Vocabulary Tests for Learners of English” включає розділи: «Передмова», «Зміст», «Тестові завдання», «Ключі» та «Список використаної літератури». У «Передмові» окреслено мету та основні характеристики посібника. Розділ «Тестові завдання» нараховує шість тематичних підрозділів: “Travelling”, “Cinema and Theatre”, “Schooling”, “Painting”, “Environmental Protection” і “Character”. Вибір тем обумовлений чинною навчальною програмою з дисципліни «Практика англійської мови» для студентів III року навчання напряму підготовки 0203 Гуманітарні науки, спеціальності 6.020303 Філологія (англійська мова та література).

Кожний тематичний підрозділ включає по десять. Тести відповідають віковим особливостям студентів і сферам їх пізнавальних інтересів та мають за мету визначити рівень володіння лексикою, яка найчастіше використовується носіями англійської мови.

Структура і зміст запропонованих тестів дозволяє об’єктивно та диференційовано оцінити рівень мовної, комунікативної та соціокультурної компетенції студентів і спонукають їх до подальшого вдосконалення знань, вмінь та навичок іншомовної комунікації. Особистісно орієнтовані вправи і

завдання, опора на багатий ілюстративний матеріал сприяють ефективному засвоєнню матеріалу. Усі тестові завдання побудовані на автентичних інформативних текстах.

Розділ «Ключі» дасть змогу викладачам швидко визначити рівень засвоєння студентами лексичного матеріалу, а студентам, у випадку самопідготовки, перевірити правильність вибору. Розділ «Список використаної літератури» містить джерела, з яких були відібрані автентичні тексти у процесі укладання тестів.

Навчально-методичний посібник “Vocabulary Tests for Learners of English” розроблений авторами – старшими викладачами кафедри практики англійської мови ННІМ Черкаського національного університету імені Богдана Хмельницького. Підрозділи “Travelling”, “Cinema and Theatre” та “Painting” укладені старшим викладачем Левочкиною С.В., підрозділи “Schooling”, “Environmental Protection” та “Character” розроблені к.ф.н., доцентом Радченко О. Ю.

Укладачі сподіваються, що матеріали навчально-методичного посібника “Vocabulary Tests for Learners of English” стануть в нагоді на практичних заняттях в якості як тренувальних, так і підсумкових тестів з практики англійської мови. сприятимуть підвищенню об’єктивності контролю та оцінювання знань студентів.

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Unit 1. TRAVELLING

Task 1

Read the text about packs and footwear and fill in the gaps choosing the words from the box:

advantages	fit	light	soled
cheaper	growing	major	socks
comfortably	high	nylon	waterproofed
experienced	hips	protect	wet
fasten	leather	slippery	withstand

Packs and Boots

There are two (1) ___ types of packs used today: the packboard and the rucksack. The modern version of the packboard is a (2) ___ weight aluminum packframe, angled at the shoulder and waist to (3) ___ the contours of the body with only (4) ___ bands resting against the back. Straps from the lower part of the frames (5) ___ just below the waist, placing the weight of the pack on the (6) ___.

There is probably nothing about which (7) ___ hikers are more definite than boots.

All types of boots have (8) ___ and disadvantages. Sneakers are cooler and definitely (9) ___. For young people with (10) ___ feet, the heavy-(11) ___ ankle-(12) ___ sneaker is probably best.

Rubber is obviously good where the going is (13) ___. Many hikers traversing bog country use the shoepac exclusively. (14) ___ is generally the most popular material for all-round hiking shoes. It can be (15) ___ to shed rain and snow. Leather soles on boots, however, are (16) ___.

Boots should fit (17) ___ over two pairs of (18) ___, one thin and one thick. They should (19) ___ the ankles, support the foot, and (20) ___ long mileage on rocks and roots. They should be broken in before the trip – but don't forget the extra pair of laces.

Task 2

Read the text about hiking and fill in the gaps choosing the words from the box:

appeal	drinking	sleeping
campers	dry	tent
campsite	flammable	uncomfortable
dead	fire	warmth
direction	shelter	waterproof

Hiking

To take a (1) ___ or not to – that is the backpacker’s question. A bed beneath the stars has romantic (2) ___, but in most parts of the country, it’s beat to be practical and carry some kind of (3) ___. There’s nothing more (4) ___ than waking up to rain or snow in the face and a soggy (5) ___ bag.

With a floor and a netting over the entrance a good tent is insect proof, animal proof and (6) ___.

In picking a (7) ___, look for (8) ___ water, fuelwood, level ground, (9) ___ and shelter. For full enjoyment hold out a view when possible. Pitch the tent where it gets morning sun, so it can (10) ___ out standing before it is packed. Note the wind (11) ___ in deciding which way to face.

When building a (12) ___, clear the ground of grass, leaves, and other (13) ___ material. Circle the burning areas with rocks, leaving cleared space outside the rocks. Keep water near in case the flames spread, especially if the ground is very dry. Most experienced (14) ___ make their cooking fires small.

When breaking camp, be sure the fire is (15) ___ out. Dump water on the ashes, stir them in with the soil. Roll away stones from fireplaces, following the old adage: “Where I go, I leave no sing”.

Task 3

Read the text about scenic trains and fill in the gaps choosing the words from the box:

cars	private	steam
circular	routes	taking
connects	scenery	train
designed	scenic	transportation
peaks	starting	wrap-around

Scenic Trains

One of the best things about (1) ___ the train in Italy—and, really, almost anywhere—is the opportunity to look at pretty (2) ___ as you travel from one place to another. In some parts of Italy, however, there are scenic train (3) ___ that are specifically (4) ___ to be tourist attractions rather than simply modes of (5) ___.

Most (6) ___ trains in Italy are operated by (7) ___ companies, not Trenitalia, and they aren't intended to be transportation—in fact, most are basically (8) ___ routes, either returning you to your (9) ___ point by train or bus. Because these (10) ___ trips are all about the view, cars with (11) ___ windows are common.

Perhaps the most popular scenic train route in Italy is the Bernina Express, which (12) ___ Tirano in Italy to St. Moritz in the Swiss Alps. Along the way you'll see mountain (13) ___ covered in snow, alpine lakes, and gorgeous valleys. Another beautiful route on the Italy-Switzerland border is through the Centovalli (“Hundred Valleys”), connecting Locarno and Domodossola. Both of these are included on Eurail passes, or you can purchase individual tickets.

There are also historic trains running on scenic routes in Italy, including some with (14) ___ engines and antique train (15) ___. These, more than any other trains, do an excellent job of reminding us why we think of train travel as romantic to begin with. See for yourself!

Task 4

Read the text about trains and fill in the gaps choosing the words from the box:

engine	passenger	track
finish	platform	tunnels
freight	rail	underground
journeys	railway	wagonway
length	station	wheels

Interesting Facts about Trains

- The modern age of trains begun in early 1800s after the initial patent of James Watt for stationary steam (1) ____ expired.
- Today 40% of world's (2) ____ cargo is transported via trains, and that number continues to grow with each year.
- Total area of contact between train (3) ____ and (4) ____ is little larger than one silver dollar.
- American first steam locomotive was imported from England in 1830. Their first American build train was built later during same year.
- First railway in Great Britain was made between 1603 and October 1604 as a simple "(5) ____". Modern railways came in 1800s.
- First (6) ____ railway was also made in London. This small network of tunnels had problems with steam engine smoke, but its popularity never wavered.
- The longest train (7) ____ in England is little over 600 meters long. That's as large as 6 football fields.
- Currently England has over 15 thousand kilometers of working railways, with 14353 used for (8) ____ trains. Those trains go over 40 thousand bridges and (9) ____.
- The longest route for one train can be made between Moscow and Vladivostok on Trans-Siberian Express (10) ____line that is 9,297 kilometers long!
- Grand Central station in New York has 44 passenger (11) ____.
- Longest stretch of perfectly straight railway (12) ____ is located in Australia. It is 478 kilometers long.
- 70% of all train (13) ____ in England either start or (14) ____ in London.
- By 1840, United States had 60 different railroads in 26 states, with combined (15) ____ of 4500 km.

Task 5

Read the text about check-in procedure and fill in the gaps choosing the words from the box:

accepted	cabin	destination	reduces
accommodations	cargo	flight	regulations
agent	carry	function	service
airline	check-in	hand	upgrades
boarding	designated	Passengers	websites

Airport Check-in

Airport check-in is the process whereby passengers are (1) ___ by an (2) ___ at the airport prior to travel. The airlines typically use (3) ___ counters found at airports. The (4) ___ is normally handled by an airline itself or a handling (5) ___ working on behalf of an airline. (6) ___ usually (7) ___ over any baggage that they do not wish or are not allowed to (8) ___ in to the aircraft's (9) ___ and receive a (10) ___ -pass before they can proceed to board their aircraft.

Check-in is usually the first procedure for a passenger when arriving at an airport, as airline (11) ___¹ require passengers to check in by certain times prior to the departure of a (12) ___. This duration spans from 15 minutes to 4 hours depending on the destination and airline. During this process, the passenger has the ability to ask for special (13) ___ such as seating preferences, inquire about flight or (14) ___ information, accumulate frequent flyer program miles, or pay for (15) ___. The required time is sometimes written in the reservation, sometimes written somewhere in (16) ___, and sometimes only referred as "passengers should allow sufficient time for check-in".

The airline check-in's main (17) ___, however, is to accept luggage that is to go in the aircraft's (18) ___ hold and issue boarding passes.

In-town check-in service is a service offered by some cities such as Abu Dhabi, Seoul, Hong Kong, Delhi, Kuala Lumpur-International, Stockholm, Toronto, Vienna and Taipei, where passengers may check in luggage in (19) ___ places within the city outside the airport. This (20) ___ check-in time and queuing at the airport.

Task 6

Read the text about travelling by train and fill in the gaps choosing the words from the box:

air-conditioning	book	buses	cancel	compartment
conductor	dining cars	disabled	fares	first-class
Journeys	pass	rail	reserve	return
route	singles	terminals	reduced	Ticket offices

Travelling by train in Britain

Travelling by train is a scenic and relaxing way to discover Britain, adding a real sense of adventure to your trip. The (1) ___ network covers the whole country, serving more than 2,500 stations and the system is efficient and reliable: you can leave London and be in Scotland in as little as 4 hours. (2) ___ across the country may involve changes since most lines radiate from London, which has 7 major (3) ___. There is also a fast rail link with continental Europe on Eurostar, from St Pancras International station in London.

The BritRail train ticket is worth buying as it is exclusive for tourists, providing unlimited journeys and discounts, and gives you the freedom to go at your own pace (4) ___ tickets cost about one third more than standard (5) ___, and buying a (6) ___ fare is sometimes cheaper than buying 2 (7) ___.

Allow plenty of time to buy your ticket, and always ask about any special offers or (8) ___ fares. An advance ticket is usually cheaper than one bought on the day, but often has restrictions on your ability to change or (9) ___ your journey. You can buy tickets online from directly from the train companies. (10) ___ in rural areas may have limited opening hours, in which case you can buy your ticket from the (11) ___ on board the train. Keep a passport-sized photograph handy for buying passes. If you have a (12) ___, you will need to show it when you buy a ticket.

Britain's fastest and most comfortable trains are those on the mainline (13) ___. It is always advisable to (14) ___ your seat in advance, especially if you want to travel at peak times, such as Friday evenings. Mainline trains have (15) ___ and (16) ___, and they are fast – for example travelling from London to Scotland's capital city Edinburgh takes just 4 hours and 20 minutes direct, or from London Paddington to Wales's capital city Cardiff it's just 2 hours direct. If you are (17) ___ and need assistance you can call National Rail Enquiries (at least 24 hours ahead of your journey) to (18) ___ Passenger Assistance. A yellow line above a train window indicates a first-class (19) ___. Note that even if the train is full, you cannot sit in the first-class area without paying the full fare.

Stations are usually well signposted to town centres and key sights, and (20) ___ usually stop outside. Trains on Sundays and public holidays can be slower and less frequent than normal.

Task 7

Read the text about Eurostar trains and fill in the gaps choosing the words from the box:

airlines	day-trips	entry	routes
arrival	destinations	Eurostar	seasonal
Comfort	departures	journey	speeds
connects	directly	Premier	train
discount	Economy	rail	travelers

Eurostar: The Channel is just the beginning

The best way to travel between the heart of London and Paris or Brussels, Eurostar trains carry more (1) ___ between its destinations than all (2) ___ traveling these (3) ___ combined. And that's not surprising, considering Eurostar's city-center terminals, record-breaking travel times, choice of frequent (4) ___, and classes of service ((5) ___, (6) ___, (7) ___) catering to all budgets and the unique needs of the modern traveler. New for 2015, take Eurostar (8) ___ from London to cities in the south of France including Lyon, Avignon and Marseille.

(9) ___ trains reach top (10) ___ of up to 186mph, keeping (11) ___ times at about two hours -- thanks in part to the engineering marvel that is the Channel Tunnel. Fast journey times also make fabulous (12) ___ possible. Disneyland Paris? Oui! Or imagine taking the (13) ___ from London to Paris; enjoying breakfast in London, lunch in Paris and dinner back in London!

Beyond travel from London to Paris, you'll find (14) ___ services to the French Alps ski resort of Bourg St Moritz in winter and Avignon in the summer. Don't forget going from London to Brussels is just as easily. In fact, Eurostar also (15) ___ with (16) ___ services to over 100 (17) ___ across Europe, so you will arrive at Europe's favorite cities relaxed and ready to go.

As if that isn't incentive enough to trade up to the Eurostar, consider the Eurostar 2 for 1 Cultural Offer. This (18) ___ program in London, Paris and Brussels offers holders of Eurostar tickets "2 for 1" (19) ___ into 15 museums and galleries within 5 days of (20) ___ at your destination.

Task 8

Read the text about how to write a complaint and fill in the gaps choosing the words from the box:

arrived	destination	items	security
appreciate	flight	luggage	technology
bag	Gatwick	miss-placed	time
belongings	ground	reached	tracked
compensation	insurance	Regards	unprofessional

Sample Complaint Letter Requesting Reimbursement to an Airline after a Flight

Dear (name),

I recently returned to (London) from (San Francisco), via (New York) on (1) ___ (BA 342) & (BA 299) respectively, which (2) ___ (day/month/year) at ((3) ___) at (London (4) ___ Airport). My (5) ___, which was supposed to be checked all the way through to my final (6) ___, baggage tag No. (TKY0009248) has apparently been completely (7) ___ and possibly off loaded in New York at (JFK). The (8) ___ staff at the (Gatwick) lost luggage counter, where I spoke with a (Mr.Smith) informed me that they would be in touch within (24) hours to inform me of where and when my luggage would be (9) ___ down and arriving. It has been 3 days now; I have spoken to (Mr.Smith) numerous times since my arrival and (he) has absolutely no information for me as to the whereabouts of my luggage! I find it completely (10) ___ how in our world today with the (11) ___ and (12) ___ available to you as a large airline can completely miss-place baggage. I have already claimed via my insurance but the total value of my (13) ___ inside my luggage is more than double what my (14) ___ are able to pay out. I have certain (15) ___ inside which are completely irreplaceable. I hope that the (16) ___ will be located and sent back but should it never turn up and be reported missing indefinitely, I believe that I am entitled to some form of (17) ___ from the airline. I can be (18) ___ on my mobile (203-292-02-193); I would (19) ___ an update as soon as possible.

(20) ___ (Your name)

Task 9

Read the text about Grand Central station and fill in the gaps choosing the words from the box:

astronomical	facade	lower	restaurants
ceiling	features	passengers	subway
color	gold	platforms	Terminal
commuters	labels	referred	track
completed	landmark	renovations	walk

Grand Central Station

Commonly **(1)** ___ to as 'Grand Central Station,' the historic Grand Central **(2)** ___ is a famous NYC **(3)** ___ in Midtown Manhattan. Located on 42nd St and Park Ave, Grand Central is one of the busiest train stations in the world, and serves nearly 200,000 NYC **(4)** ___ every day. Built in 1871, Grand Central Terminal is home to 44 train **(5)** ___, several great NY restaurants, and some of the most beautiful Beaux-Arts architecture in NYC.

First and foremost, Grand Central Station is where NYC **(6)** ___ trains originate and terminate. Based on the number of platforms it **(7)** ___, Grand Central Terminal is the largest train station in the world, with 44.

Unlike other NY subway stations, Grand Central **(8)** ___ it tracks from east to west, with **(9)** ___ 11 on the upper concourse being the train that runs farthest east, and the 44 track running farthest west. There are more **(10)** ___ NY trains that depart from the **(11)** ___ concourse, and are also numbered east to west.

Having stood in Midtown Manhattan since 1871, Grand Central Station has undergone a number of **(12)** ___ and restorations over the years. In the 1960's, this famous NYC landmark was nearly torn down, but with the help of first-lady Jacqueline Kennedy, it was designated as a historic American landmark.

Renovations at the Grand Central Terminal were **(13)** ___ in 1998, and once more in 2007, with this Beaux-Arts NY landmark receiving an extensive cleaning of its **(14)** ___. The Grand Central ceiling features a huge **(15)** ___ mural, a fact that was largely missed by Grand Central passengers for many years. In fact, if you want to see the old **(16)** ___ of the Grand Central ceiling, there's still one tile that remains near the Michael Jordan Steakhouse NY Restaurant.

Much of the Grand Central Terminal **(17)** ___ in New York City is decorated with famous NYC art statues and brilliant bronze and **(18)** ___ accents. Enjoy a **(19)** ___ around Grand Central, and take in its beautiful NY statues and the extensive number of shops and NY **(20)** ___ at this famous New York landmark.

Task 10

Read the text about narrow gauge railway museum and fill in the gaps choosing the words from the box:

bound	departing	gauge	route	transporting
carriages	destroyed	home	satisfies	vehicles
charge	diesel	horse-drawn	speeds	wars
competitive	draisines	rails	tourists	unique

Sochaczew Narrow Gauge Railway Museum

Poland is (1)___ to one of Europe's largest collection of antique narrow gauge rolling stock, encompassing the earliest (2)___ vehicles up through a pair of still-functioning (3)___ locomotives, drawing passenger (4)___ filled with (5)___ along these original narrow rails to Kampinos National Park. But more than merely providing a niche railway museum for locomotive nerds, the collection at Sochaczew provides a unique portal into the country's history of bombardment and industrious self-sustainment. Sochaczew was regularly (6)___ by fires and (7)___, but never so violently as during a half year period in World War I when Russian and German troops demolished the area.

The distance between the laid (8)___ ranged from 600mm to 750, 785, 900, and 1,000mm. By abandoning standard railroad gauge, the cars traveling on them were first able to grow with the means of the people; horses pulled the first cars, only to later upgrade to steam, and finally diesel-powered engines as the community demanded. Due to this narrow (9)___, though, the trains were never able to reach (10)___ that would make them (11)___ across Europe's wider economy, as they topped-out near around 19mph. Rather, Poland's narrow gauge railway continued to (12)___ the needs of local residents by (13)___ lumber, sand, crops, coal, and passengers.

By the time the 1970s and 80s rolled around, a few collisions and derailments paired with decreasing passenger ridership set in motion a plan to close the railway. It was decided that the 3:35 PM, Wyszogród-(14)___ train (15)___ from Sochaczew on November 30th, 1984 would be free of (16)___ for all, and also the last official, regular passenger (17)___ for the railway that had literally rebuilt and reconnected the nation from inside.

Rather than scrap the unruly set of rail cars, Sochaczew's Narrow Gauge Railroad Museum decided to preserve and display the original set of (18)___ that once rolled across Poland's uniquely slim rails. Many of the rail cars on display at the museum are among the last of their kind, in all of Europe. The Museum displays narrow gauge diesel locomotives, two electric locomotives, passenger carriages from the turn of the 19th and the 20th centuries, (19)___, a narrow-gauge passenger carriage from 1930 transformed by the army into a so-called "saloon carriage," and many more (20)___ railroad cars.

UNIT 2. CINEMA. THEATRE

Task 1

Read the text about theatre production and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

authenticity	helplessly	playwright
cast	indicating	portrayal
chilly	insight	production
director	intensive	rehearsal
effortless	memorable	teamwork

Watching a successful theatre (1)___ is an amazing experience. The performance looks (2)___ and everything goes smoothly but this often underlies the amount of work that was actually involved. At the Palace Theatre, the average time from the first (3)___ to opening night is just four weeks of (4)___ work. Everyone involved attends the first read-through by the cast, so this is an ideal opportunity to get an (5)___ into how a production germinates.

I took myself to the theatre on a (6)___ October morning to attend the read-through of the theatre's new production - the British premiere of *Sive*, by the acclaimed Irish (7)___ John S Keane. It is about a young girl about to be married off for money to an old man, while her true love can only look on (8)___ . It is a poignant (9)___ of rural family life, rich in comedy and filled with (10)___ characters played by an Irish (11)___ for linguistic (12)___.

"It's important for people to have a sense of common purpose and (13)___, "explains (14)___ Ben Barnes. "The play has been in preproduction since June but this is the first reading and it will be (15)___ of how the actors work together. And it's for the theatre staff as much as the actors."

Task 2

Read the text about theatre and fill in the gaps choosing the words from the box:

acting	company	funding	playwright	scenes
applicants	directors	members	production	script
auditions	expanded	performed	public	staged
Borough	Festival	plays	round	young

The 'Old Vic Youth Theatre' was an (1)___ company for (2)___ people between the ages of 12 and 20 mainly from the London (3)___ of Southwark. The group was founded by Tom Vaughan of the Old Vic Theatre, Raymond Rivers of Morley College and Barry Anderson of the Southbank Education Institute. The Inner London Educational Authority (ILEA) was the enterprise's main (4)___ body.

During the early spring term of 1977 (5)___ consisting of improvisational (6)___ run by the Youth Theatre's first professional (7)___ Lucy Parker and Frederick Proud took place and around 40 (8)___ were chosen to form the (9)___.

By the middle of the summer in 1977 the 'Old Vic Youth Theatre' had (10)___ two (11)___ for the paying (12)___ . First was 'The Kitchen' by Arnold Wesker which also incorporated improvised scenes alongside the actual (13)___ and was (14)___ in the Emma Cons Hall at Morley College. The Youth Theatre's second (15)___, 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' by William Shakespeare was first performed at the George Inn Courtyard as part of the Southwark Shakespeare (16)___ the same year and was the company's debut production at the Old Vic Theatre itself.

In the autumn of 1977 a new (17)___ of auditions took place and the existing group (18)___ into two. One group concentrated on a famous scripted play whilst the other would devise a play through improvisation from which the material was scripted into a play by a professional (19)___.

The Youth groups continued to produce plays with new (20)___ auditioning each September until the mid 1980s.

Task 3

Read the text about cinema and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

action	casts	entertainment	produce	soundtrack
actors	director	hit	producers	special effects
audience	dubbed	motion pictures	roles	stars
awards	extras	movies	screenplay	style
blockbuster	film	music	sequel	subtitles

Cinema

(1)___ are a form of (2) ___ that everyone loves. There are many important elements that are needed to (3) ___ a great movie. The most important part of making a movie is a good story. A (4)___ is needed to make a script. Next (5___ are the people who find the money and (6) ___ to play different (7) ___ in the (8) ___. Producers are famous for assembling great (9) ___ with many (10) ___ who can make a movie a (11 ___ or a (12) ___.

A good (13) ___ like Steven Spielberg, Martin Scorsese or Pedro Almodovar is also needed. They are the people who give the actors and the film its direction and (14) ___.

A good director is also a person responsible for (15) ___, which is an important part of modern cinema. New special effects involve a lot of (16) ___ and new ways to shoot a film.

(17) ___ is also an important part of (18) ___. The (19) ___ is something that influences emotions. It allows the (20) ___ to feel sad if the movie is a drama, or excited if the movie is an (21) ___ picture.

There is a big debate that argues the importance of watching a movie in its original version. Some people prefer (22) ___, however other people prefer a movie to be (23) ___.

One thing is to be sure, a movie that is a big success leads to a (24) ___ or a continuation of the story and more money and (25) ___ for the stars, directors, and producers.

Task 4

Read the text about functions the theatre performs and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

accounts	functions	musical comedy
background	guide	persons
dramatists	imagination	plays
enriched	intellectual	playwright
entertain	interact	theatre

The Role of Theatre in Our Society

The role of theatre in our society is difficult to define, for the (1)___ has an almost infinite number of (2)___. In one sense, it has as many functions as there are (3)___. In another sense, it has as many functions as there are viewers of plays.

Because each viewer brings a different (4)___, a different future, and different immediate needs, the experience functions in some unique way for each. For some, it offers needed respite, a chance to laugh, and a chance to escape into healthy fantasy. This function probably (5)___ for the tremendous developments in (6)___ in this country, undoubtedly America's major contribution to the theatre. For other viewers, theatre offers a needed (7)___ challenge to their (8)___ which they do not find in the rest of their existence. This may explain the interest in Brecht's or Beckett's plays. For some (9)___, theatre even serves as a (10)___ to living. Convincing evidence of this function is the research finding that a large percentage of listeners to Ma Perkins and the other soap operas of radio's golden age turned to these serials for help in coping with personal or family problems.

Each (11)___, too, influences the functions which his plays are likely to serve, because he has some unique view of life. The functions which Aristophanes' play, *The Frogs*, most probably served must have been different, at least in part, from those served by Euripides' *Medea*. Molière's *Imaginary Invalid* and Shakespeare's *King Lear* obviously played different roles in their societies. In more recent times, O'Neill's *Long Day's Journey*, Shaw set to music *My Fair Lady*, or a Chaplin and Ingmar Bergmann film most certainly serve different functions. Of course, if one defines the term "entertainment" broadly enough, all theatre can be said to (12)___. Ideally, any play provides an opportunity for each member of the audience to interact with the imaginary minds that created it, to explore ideas and beauty, and to discover new ways of looking at the world. For the greater (13)___ present a persuasive picture of human life and nature. Much good theatre is comment upon the human condition. The audience member who has the training and the will to (14)___ with these productions will find his own perception of life and the human condition both clarified and (15)___.

Task 5

Read the text about the Tony Awards and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

annual	entertainment	model	profile
awards	excellence	numbered	special
debut	hotel	performers	sponsored
designed	masks	presented	successor
engraved	medallion	presided	winners

An Award for Excellence

The American Theatre Wing's Tony Awards got their start in 1947 when the Wing established an (1)___ program to celebrate (2)___ in the theatre.

Named for Antoinette Perry, an actress, director, producer, and the dynamic wartime leader of the American Theatre Wing who had recently passed away, the Tony Awards made their official (3)___ at a dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria (4)___ on Easter Sunday, April 6, 1947. Vera Allen, Perry's (5)___ as chairwoman of the Wing, (6)___ over an evening that included dining, dancing, and a program of (7)___. The dress code was black tie optional, and the (8)___ who took to the stage included Mickey Rooney, Herb Shriner, Ethel Waters, and David Wayne. Eleven Tonys were (9)___ in seven categories, and there were eight (10)___ awards, including one for Vincent Sardi, proprietor of the eponymous eatery on West 44th Street. Big winners that night included José Ferrer, Arthur Miller, Helen Hayes, Ingrid Bergman, Patricia Neal, Elia Kazan and Agnes de Mille.

During the first two years of the Tonys (1947 and 1948), there was no official Tony Award. The (11)___ were presented with a scroll and, in addition, such mementos as a gold money clip (for the men) and a compact (for the women). In 1949 the designers' union, United Scenic Artists, (12)___ a contest for a suitable (13)___ for the award. The winning entry, a disk-shaped medallion (14)___ by Herman Rosse, depicted the (15)___ comedy and tragedy on one side and the (16)___ of Antoinette Perry on the other. The medallion was initiated that year at the third (17)___ dinner. It continues to be the official Tony Award. Since 1968 the (18)___ has been mounted on a black pedestal with a curved armature. After the ceremony, each award is (19)___ for tracking purposes and (20)___ with the winner's name.

Task 6

Read the text about motion pictures and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

accustomed	moved	sound
delighted	photographers	standards
effects	plot	theater
emphasized	primitive	train
lasted	scenarios	viewers

From the History of Motion Pictures

Note the term used in the early days of the industry: Moving pictures. Pictures that (1)____. From the 1850s on, there had been experimentation by (2)____ and others in reproducing human motion. First short motion pictures arrived in the 1890s.

In their first phase, motion pictures (3)____ just movement. There was no (4)____, usually no (5)____ and no story. Just movement. One of the earliest movie shorts was a collection of 15-30 second (6)____ created by the Lumiere Brothers, in France. The first movie "shows," which (7)____ 5-8 minutes, were a collection of these short scenes: a train arriving at a station, a man watering his garden, men playing cards, people getting off of a ferry boat and a street vendor selling his wares. The early Lumiere presentations in Paris (8)____ people, drawing huge crowds.

In the United States, at the same time, Thomas A. Edison was producing similar short shows (water going over Niagara Falls, waves crashing at the ocean, two trains colliding).

By today's (9)____, these early movies were extremely (10)____. We've become (11)____ to fairly elaborate movie (12)____ (think of the Star War movie series, or the James Bond movies). However, for people at the start of the movie era, even these somewhat primitive films were exciting and highly realistic. For many Americans, the movies brought them their view of a street car, or of the Pacific or Atlantic oceans. All of this seemed quite real to motion picture (13)____. In one film, a train pulled into a station -- coming directly at the viewers. Some (14)____ viewers were scared, thinking the (15)____ would come right into the theater; some in front rows panicked and ran out.

Task 7

Read the text about the star system and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

actors	income	rely
benefited	make	salaries
continues	movie	star
created	popularity	stardom
estate	released	studios

Rise of the Star System

Early films, in the East, had not named the (1)___ for fear of creating stars (and thus raising (2)___). As Hollywood grew, in the period after 1912, the industry came to (3)___ increasingly on stars to bring people back to the movies again and again.

Directors would use revenues from a current (4)___ to fund their next project; so each movie needed to (5)___ money. A sure way of making money is to use (6)___-power; stars will draw people again and again. Early stars included Charlie Chaplin. In 1913, he was making just \$130 a week, but by 1914, he was getting \$10,000 a week (\$500,000 a year, at a time when there was no federal (7)___ tax). He also got a signing bonus of \$150,000. Other stars included Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Fatty Arbuckle and the Keystone Cops.

By the 1920s, Hollywood (8)___ were relying on stars to carry the movies -- and even creating stars when needed. Theda Bara was such (9)___ star. Born Theodosia Goodman, she was the daughter of a Cincinnati tailor. She was transformed by one studio into "Theda Bara" -- an anagram for "Arab Death." She was purportedly the love child of a French artist and his Arabian lover. Other stars (10)___ from the star hype. Rudolph Valentino was highly popular with women, although his (11)___ was starting to wane some around 1925. In 1926, he became ill and died of peritonitis. He had four movies still to be (12)___ and had diminishing popularity. So his movie studio resorted to major marketing of his funeral, paying women to be hysterical mourners (fainting, screaming, etc.). His girl friend suddenly appeared (she had been too busy to see him when he was on his deathbed) and fainted at his funeral. His first wife, Jean Archer, claimed to have been spirited to his deathbed by none other than the Angel of Death himself. When Valentino died, his (13)___ was \$500,000 in debt; with just his portion of the movie profits, his estate made \$1.2 million from the four remaining movies.

Creating stars (14)___: Monkees in the 1960s, Village People in the 1970s, Milli Vanilla in the 1990s and many of the "boy bands" in the late 1990s.

Stars (whether "created" like Theda Bara or the Monkees, or people who achieve (15)___ due to their abilities as actors) remain a staple of contemporary movies – and one of the surest ways of making a movie a success.

Task 8

Read the text about the puppet theatre and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

advent	commedia	reference
ancient	evolved	shows
art	folk	tombs
censorship	originated	version
clay	puppets	water

History of Puppetry

Puppetry as an (1)___ form is believed to have its roots in (2)___ cultures, more than 3000 years old. It is sometimes claimed that (3)___ were used in the theater arts even before the (4)___ of human actors. The earliest puppets probably (5)___ in Egypt, where ivory and (6)___ articulated puppets have been discovered in (7)___. Puppets are mentioned in writing as early as 422 B.C.E. In ancient Greece, Aristotle and Plato both made (8)___ to puppetry.

Many types of folk art puppetry developed in diverse regions of the world, and some of it is still practiced today. In Japan, the deeply sophisticated bunraku tradition (9)___ out of rites practiced in Shinto temples. The Vietnamese created the unique tradition of (10)___ puppetry, in which wooden puppets appear to walk in waist-high water; this was originally developed hundreds of years ago as a response to the flooding of rice fields. Indonesian shadow puppets are another example of a long-held (11)___ tradition. Ceremonial puppets were also used in several pre-Columbian Native American cultures.

In medieval Italy, marionettes were used in the production of morality plays by the Christian church. The grand comedic puppet tradition of commedia dell'arte evolved in the face of (12)___ by the church. Later, the plays of William Shakespeare were sometimes performed with puppets in place of actors. Britain's tradition of Punch and Judy (13)___, as well as the German (14)___ featuring Kasperle and Grete, grew out of the (15)___ dell'arte.

Task 9

Read the text about the puppet theatre and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

actors	marionettes	puppets
audiences	mask	shadow
cultural	onstage	spectacles
dress	productions	stick
illuminated	puppeteers	two-man

Types of Puppets

Beginning at the turn of the 20th century, a (1)___ mindset arose in Europe and the United States in which puppets began to be used in an experimental way, aimed solely at adult (2)__. In (3)___ spurred by this movement, a performance might combine (4)___ and (5)___ or use actors as if they were puppets. Some productions also combined puppetry with (6)___ theater, juxtaposing masked performers, puppets, and other objects inside a minimalist visual world (7)__. Today, an event described as puppet theater may not include rod puppets, (8)___, or hand puppets, depending on the intended message and the audience.

A human arm puppet or (9)___ puppet is the larger puppet controlled by two (10)___ (one for the head and mouth, another for the arms). A marotte is a simple puppet featuring only a head or body that is placed on a (11)___, with some examples featuring one moving arm or a mouth that can open. Body puppets, also known as carnival puppets, are very large puppets that are used for street (12)___ or large-scale theater, such as the live production of “The Lion King.”

Two unusual types of puppetry use bunraku puppets and shadow puppets. Based in Japan, bunraku puppetry is performed with a nearly life-sized wooden puppet that is (13)___ with focused light. The puppeteers (14)___ in dark colors but can be indistinctly seen by the audience, lending a shadowy presence to the production. In (15)___ puppetry, the puppeteer is not seen. Instead, a silhouetted figure is illuminated with a light source, producing shadows that are viewed by the audience.

Task 10

Read the text about theatrical production and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

acrobatic	conform	imagined
audience	entertainment	live
behavior	exhibitions	nondramatic
characterizes	fictional	numbers
combine	figures	theatrical

Theatrical Production

Theatrical production, the planning, rehearsal, and presentation of a work. Such a work is presented to an (1)___ at a particular time and place by live performers, who use either themselves or inanimate (2)___, such as puppets, as the medium of presentation. A (3)___ production can be either dramatic or nondramatic, depending upon the activity presented.

While dramatic productions frequently (4)___ to a written text, it is not the use of such a text but rather the fictional mimetic (from Greek *mimēsis*, “imitation,” “representation”) nature of the performer’s (5)___ that makes a work dramatic. For example, a person walking a tightrope is performing an (6)___ act, whereas a person who pretends to be an acrobat walking a tightrope is performing a dramatic act. Both performers are engaged in theatrical presentation, but only the latter is involved in the creation of dramatic illusion. Though a dramatic performance may include dancing, singing, juggling, acrobatics, or other nondramatic elements, it is concerned mainly with the representation of actual or (7)___ life.

In nondramatic theatrical productions there is no imitation of “another existence” but simply the (8)___ or excitation of the audience by the performer. Whether acrobatic or musical, gestural or vocal, such activity is theatrical because it is presented by a (9)___ performer to an audience, but it remains (10)___ so long as it has a purely presentational quality rather than a representational one.

In Europe and the United States several forms arose in the 20th century that (11)___ and nondramatic material. Vaudeville, or music hall, for instance, employs a succession of various acts, such as (12)___ sketches, musical and dance (13)___, and feats of dexterity, of which some are representational and others are not. In the musical theatre, song and dance serve both to further the narrative and to provide a break from purely dramatic presentation. This variety also (14)___ much Asian theatre, in which dramatic moments are elaborated in dance (15)___. In light of these examples, the definition of what constitutes theatrical production must remain elastic.

UNIT 3. SCHOOLING

Task 1

Read the text about the Fiveways School branded 'the worst in Europe' and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

standards	notorious	abusing
prior	suspension	inspectors
first	running	highlights
disruptive		

A report on the (1) _____ Fiveways School, visited recently by government (2) _____, was published yesterday. The report (3) _____ inadequate strategic planning, poor (4) _____ of teaching, and semi-derelict building conditions as being largely to blame for the problems at Fiveways, the school branded 'the worst in Europe'. Our reporters entered the school by (5) _____ arrangement, and witnessed at (6) _____ hand the chaos that has heaped infamy on the school. On the day of their visit, our reporters learned that one (7) _____ pupil had been given a 3-week (8) _____ for punching a teacher in the face. Our reporters saw pupils virtually (9) _____ riot, throwing stones at passers-by and verbally (10) _____ a teacher.

Task 2

Read the reports about pupils' behaviour and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

half-hearted	respect	contributes
mature	concentrate	effort
distracted	applies	participated
insolent		

Report 1

Tracey has made a big (1) _____ this term, showing herself to be very (2) _____ for her age. She (3) _____ herself well and (4) _____ fully to class discussions. She shows a lot of (5) _____ towards her teachers.

Report 2

On one occasion Derek was sent home for being (6) _____ to a teacher. In terms of effort, his work can sometimes be rather (7) _____. He is easily (8) _____ and finds it hard to (9) _____ in class. Also he has not (10) _____ in group work as well as he should.

Task 3

Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

trainee	teenage	academic
vocation	corporal	playing
support	core	continuous
placement		

1. In my country we have to do nine **(1)** _____ subjects and then we can choose several others.
2. At this school we put a strong emphasis on **(2)** _____ achievement.
3. In my country **(3)** _____ punishment was abolished 40 years ago.
4. In my class we had a **(4)** _____ teacher who assisted pupils with learning difficulties.
5. On Friday afternoons we had lessons with the **(5)** _____ teacher.
6. In my country we have some end of year tests but most of our marks come from **(6)** _____ assessment.
7. At 16 we have the choice of doing more **(7)** _____ oriented courses, such as business studies and accounting.
8. When I was 15, I had a 2-week **(8)** _____ with a local factory.
9. There were a number of **(9)** _____ mothers in my class.
10. I was expelled from school for **(10)** _____ truant too many times.

Task 4

Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

having	attract	break
make	see	do
over	make	about
no	in	answer
two	to learn	

- 1 If you need to _____ the teacher's attention, just put your hand up.
- 2 Make sure you _____ your homework before you go out.
- 3 Could I _____ a suggestion? Why not have piano lessons?
- 4 I really don't _____ the point of taking the exam when you're not ready for it.
- 5 I'll meet you at the school gales during the lunch .._____.
- 6 Do you think you could pass that book _____ to me, please?
- 7 Mrs Dawson said that we are _____ our lesson in the library next Monday.
- 8 In English yesterday, we had a discussion. _____ different cultures.
- 9 _____ my opinion, maths shouldn't be a compulsory subject.
- 10 When you _____ the exam tomorrow, try to stay calm and relaxed.
- 11 My dad wants me to go to university, but I'm in _____ minds about it.
- 12 I still have a lot _____ about the English language.
- 13 If the examiner can't _____ sense of your writing, you'll get a low mark,
- 14 I hadn't studied, so when the teacher asked me I had _____ idea.

Task 5

Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

truancy	discuss	term	take
prize	encouraged	breaks	imitation
canteen	infallible	talkative	fault
made	punctual	level	

1. When Mr Obsequious was at school, he won first _____ for good behavior.
2. This is an exciting book which _____ new ground in educational research.
3. Little Tom did not like his first _____ at school at all.
4. We all laughed at his _____ of the teacher.
5. They had lunch together in the school _____.
6. Sue's teacher _____ her to improve her drawing.
7. We all make mistakes; no-one is _____.
8. It's your _____ that we're late for school again.
9. I think you should _____ that matter with your teacher.
10. Since Oscar had no proper reason for missing school, his absence should be treated as _____.
11. If pupils are to understand the notice, the instructions must be _____ clearer.
12. You are late again – please try to be _____ in future.
13. An I.Q. test is supposed to measure the _____ of your intelligence.
14. You are not very _____ today, Hugh. What's the matter? I've never known you so quiet.
15. Those pupils never _____ any notice of what their teacher says.

Task 6

Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

inspect	academic	assures	advice
leave	evaluated	enrolled	according
enroll	strict	decide	find out
lack	consists	further	

1. New students must _____ for classes before term begins.
2. I'm going to _____ all I can about the subject because I need this information.
3. This course _____ no previous knowledge of the subject.
4. Sean asked his teacher's _____ about going to university.
5. What are you going to do when you _____ school?
6. Have you _____ for any evening classes next term?
7. In some countries, students are selected _____ to their current level of academic attainment.
8. Your progress will be _____ in three months' time.
9. Our group _____ of twelve students.
10. Some schools have very _____ rules of behavior which must be obeyed.
11. It was very difficult for the examiner to _____ what recommendations he should make.
12. The classes were closed because of _____ of interest.
13. This school has the highest _____ standards in our town.
14. We need _____ information before we can decide which courses to choose.
15. Someone from the Ministry of Education is coming to _____ our classes.

Task 7

Read the text about selecting courses and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

week	curriculum	course	specified
classhours	prospectus	requirements	electives
calendar	technical	graduation	outlines
college	credits	major	amount
selecting	number	subjects	three
opportunity			

Selecting Courses

The courses given by a (1) _____ or university are called its curriculum. The (2) _____ of the institution (3) _____ the complete (4) _____. It gives the (5) _____ for entry to each course, as well as the credits given for the (6) _____.

Each course is designated as giving a (7) _____ number of credits. These are usually equal to the number of (8) _____ devoted each week to the course. For example, a course that meets three times a (9) _____ usually gives (10) _____ credits towards graduation. Schools using the semester (11) _____ require about 120 credits for (12) _____. Between 30 and 40 of the required (13) _____ must be in the student's (14) _____ subject.

Schools vary considerably in the (15) _____ of freedom given to students in (16) _____ their courses. Almost all schools have a certain (17) _____ of required (18) _____. Students can also usually choose nonrequired courses called (19) _____. Liberal-arts colleges usually give students more (20) _____ to choose than do (21) _____ schools.

Task 8

Read the text about spelling and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

enforce	system	bear	persist
pronunciation	each	campaigner	would
past	such	hardly	despite
represented	presents	left	familiar

Spelling

Spelling (1) _____ a major problem to many students – and, indeed, native speakers – of English. This is (2) _____ surprising when you consider how illogical the English spelling (3) _____ is. The spelling of such basic words as *right*, *through*, *once* and *who* seems to (4) _____ no relation to their (5) _____. And how can the words *go*, *sew* and *though* all rhyme with (6) _____ other?

There have been attempts in the (7) _____ to reform English spelling. The playwright George Bernard Shaw was an enthusiastic (8) _____ for a more phonetic approach. In a clever illustration of the absurdity of English spelling he suggested that the word *fish* be (9) _____ by the letter ‘ghoti’: the *gh* from *enough*, the *o* from *women*, and the *ti* from *nation*. When he died in 1950 he (10) _____ a large part of this estate to promote spelling reform.

So why do we (11) _____ in spelling words the way we do, (12) _____ the efforts of reformers like Shaw? One reason is that we are too (13) _____ with the words as they are currently spelled. It is certain that any change in the rules (14) _____ be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to (15) _____. Another is that there is (16) _____ a variety of regional accents within the English speaking world that it would be unfair to select just one as the standard model for spelling.

Task 9

Read the text about exams and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

think	tasks	end	aware
succeed	pupils	making	sail
write	take		

Exams or Continuous Assessment?

How do you feel when you (1) _____ an exam? Do you always (2) _____ in getting all your ideas down on paper, or do you sometimes feel that you're (3) _____ a mess of it? Apart from those lucky few who (4) _____ through exams, most secondary school (5) _____ find them very stressful. Many teachers are (6) _____ of the problems their students face and use a different method for measuring their progress: continuous assessment. With continuous assessment, students are given various (7) _____ to do throughout the year. All their marks are added together to produce a total mark at the (8) _____ of the year. Students have to (9) _____ more responsibility for their education because they can't rely on doing well just one day. Also, they have more time to (10) _____ over their work, measuring that they are able to do their best.

Task 10

Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

deadline	figure	began	backwards
by all herself	left-handed	apart from	key
tie	inclusive	halfway through	matter
into	toil	compare	

1. There is a(an) _____ at the back of the book giving the answers to the exercises.
2. No one helped Tracy to do her homework; she did it _____.
3. Clare was _____ her homework when her boyfriend called.
4. That work is needed by next Thursday, so make sure you keep to the _____.
5. What _____ did you get for your French composition?
6. Can you recite the English alphabet _____?
7. _____ the regular written work, you will be required to submit a long essay.
8. I can't find any logical _____ between these two sentences.
9. For tomorrow, I'd like you to read pages 25 to 38 _____.
10. My brother found it difficult to learn to write because he is _____.
11. Suddenly I understood perfectly and everything fell _____ place.
12. Judging by the _____ Sean has put into his essay, he should do well.
13. In writing the account of his summer adventures, Neville chose not to _____ his experiences in the order in which they happened.
14. I must know where these quotations _____. Please indicate their source.
15. If you want to learn you will, no _____ who teaches you.

UNIT 4. PAINTING

Task 1

Read the text about London's museums and galleries and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

antiquity	display	sculpture
applied arts	layout	treasures
arranged	periods	unsurpassed
arts	range	valuable
collections	Renaissance	visual

London's Artistic Attractions

In the sphere of (1)___ art London can supply any visitor a vast (2)___ of emotions. The British Museum is an almost incomparable introduction to Egyptian, Greek, and Roman (3)___ in all their branches, from pottery to (4)___; and it can hold its own with (5)___ department of the Louvre or the prewar Pergamon Museum in Berlin. The collection has been (6)___ with great care, and the (7)___ is clear and easy to grasp.

The National Gallery in Trafalgar Square has one of the best balanced picture (8)___ in the world. It can show the progress of Italian painting from the medieval to the mature mastery of (9)___; some outstanding pictures of the old Roman masters; an excellence choice of Spanish painters, with El Greco, Velasquez, and Ribera leading; a great variety of (10)___ Dutch and Flemish masters; a most valuable (11)___ of French paintings from the early days of the Impressionists; and, of course, the bulk of the finest English painting, with Gainsborough, Turner, Constable, and Reynolds.

The Tate Gallery in Milbank has a collection complementary to that of the National gallery, for it presents modern masters of England and France. Its collection of French Impressionists is outstanding, and there are some fine examples of modern sculpture. The Victoria and Albert Museum in Brompton Road has a splendid collection mainly of the (12)___, of all countries and (13)___, also a new Costume Court, and many exhibits of interest to any students of the visual arts.

There are great (14)___ dispersed in private collections throughout the country; the Queen's collection is the most (15)___ among them.

Task 2

Read the text about the painting description and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

ability	colors	purify
articles	composition	painted
attention	depicted	texture
cast	oil	typical
celebrated	perspective	prosaic

The Milkmaid by J. Vermeer (part I)

The Milkmaid, by the (1)___ Delft master Johannes Vermeer (1632–1675), is one of the most admired paintings in the world and an image especially beloved in The Netherlands. *The Milkmaid* is a (2)___ Vermeer style (3)___ painting. The painting (4)___ is simple. The artist Vermeer (5)___ a thrifty woman; she was pouring milk from a pot to a bowl in the kitchen corner of a peasant family. The gentle light from the left window (6)___ on the table.

The oil painting composition was showing a harmonious atmosphere. Everything in the kitchen was put there silently. They were (7)___, but released a sense of reality and esteem. The table cloth, towel, basket, copper pot, pottery pot, bread and (8)___ on the wall, especially the woman's serious expression showing a warm feeling and peaceful manner. The painting art could (9)___ our soul.

By oil painting skill, Vermeer paid close (10)___ to the beauty that contained in the ordinary things. Particularly he cared about the quality of figures and (11)___ them with great effort. Vermeer's oil painting showed his masterly painting skills and realistic painting (12)___. The woman wears a yellow cloth and a blue apron and the texture was crude. The important accent was the two (13)___ which were attractive and harmonious. Apparently she was preparing breakfast. A corner of the apron was tucked. And the fine space (14)___ and the vivid detail depiction added reality and sense of (15)___. We must examine our daily life by a new view sight. Vermeer's oil painting was created with ordinary but magic strength.

Task 3

Read the text about the painting description and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

adapted	centuries	figures
alive	changing	outlines
atmosphere	critics	painstaking
bright	daily	women
brushed	dots	Vermeer's

The Milkmaid by J. Vermeer (part II)

Some art (1)___ analyzed the painting color and found that the basic color of the blue pot was in (2)___ tone. That means when Vermeer depicted the pot, he used the light color to paint the original shape, by (3)___ of color Vermeer (4)___ dark color and light color to finish the high light. When painting basket and bread, Vermeer (5)___ some transparent red megilp on the dark part of the basket and bread, and then drew the (6)___ on the color as high light. The tiny (7)___ in the bread were amazing. Regarding the oil painting skill, it was the peak of Vermeer's art life. That was his art full of many years (8)___ labor.

Custom was the main art subject of Vermeer's oil painting. He painted people's (9)___ life. Normally there were not many (10)___ in one painting composition. Mostly were (11)___ that managing household affairs. Vermeer's paintings were always in gently, sweet and peaceful (12)___. Though lack of social matters in his arts, they are still touching hearts. Vermeer was not so famous as Rembrandt, but he is still one of the most great artists in Dutch in the 17th century. It was a pity that the artist was not approved when he was (13)___ He and his oil paintings were forgotten around two (14)___. In the 19th century, a French art critic studied (15)___ painting art and published books about his paintings. That rediscovered his art value.

Task 4

Read the text about painting styles and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

accurately	glimpse	pure
allusion	inner	reproduce
captures	Jewish	simplified
Expressionism	outdoor	vibrant
figurative	overlapping	19 th

From the History of Art Styles

(Part I)

Abstract paintings are of art that has no reference to any (1)___ reality, it is art that depicts real forms in a (2)___ or reduced way, keeping only an (3)___ of the original natural subject. Abstract art is not an invention of the twentieth century, in the (4)___ and Islamic religions the depiction of human beings was not allowed therefore, the Islamic and Jewish cultures developed a high standard of decorative arts.

Impressionist art is where the artist (5)___ the image of an object as someone would see it if they just caught a (6)___ of it. They paint the pictures with a lot of color and most of their pictures are (7)___ scenes. Their pictures are very bright and (8)___. The artists like to capture their images without detail but with bold colors. Characteristics of Impressionist painting include visible brushstrokes, open composition, emphasis on light Some of the greatest impressionist artists were Manet, Pissaro, Degas, Sisley, Monet, Morisot and Renoir. Impressionism was a (9)___ century art movement that began as a loose association of French artists, who began exhibiting their art in the 1860s.

(10)___ is a style of art in which the intention is not to (11)___ a subject (12)___, but instead to portray it in such a way as to express the (13)___ state of the artist. The movement is started in Germany, and was influenced by such emotionally-charged styles as Symbolism, Fauvism, and Cubism. Leading Expressionists included Wassily Kandinsky, Franz Marc, George Grosz and Amadeo Modigliani. There are several different and somewhat (14)___ groups of Expressionist artists, including Der Blaue Reiter, Die Bracke, Die Neue Sachlichkeit and the Bauhaus School. In the mid-20th century, Abstract Expressionism (in which there is no subject at all, but instead (15)___ abstract form) developed into an extremely influential style in the United States.

Task 5

Read the text about painting styles and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

anatomy	intellectual	paintings
artists	intricate	Renaissance
characteristics	maintained	restrictions
culmination	notable	true-to-life
exaggerated	objects	Truth

From the History of Art Styles

(Part II)

Realist artists render everyday characters, situations, dilemmas, and (1)___, all in a "(2)___" manner. Realism was against romanticism, a genre dominating French artwork in the late 18th and early 19th century. Undistorted by personal bias, Realism believed in the ideology of objective reality and revolted against (3)___ emotionalism. (4)___ and accuracy became the goals in many Realist (5)___.

The Early Renaissance, throughout the 15th century, was a period of great creative and (6)___ activity, during which (7)___ broke away from the (8)___ of Byzantine Art. (9)___ artists studied the natural world in order to perfect their understanding of such subjects as (10)___ and perspective. Some of the great artists of this period were Sandro Botticelli, Domenico Ghirlandaio, Paolo Uccello and Piero della Francesca. The High Renaissance, during the Early 16th Century, was the (11)___ of the artistic developments of the Early Renaissance, and one of the great explosions of creative genius in history. High Renaissance is (12)___ for three of the greatest artists in history, Michelangelo, Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci.

Rococo paintings (13)___ the Baroque taste for complex forms and (14)___ patterns and integrated a variety of diverse (15)___, including a taste for Oriental designs and asymmetric compositions.

Task 6

Read the text about English painters and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

coloristic	landscape	Renaissance
dignity	nobility	rivals
effectively	painting	school
engraver	popularity	styles
genre	portraiture	worthy

English Painters and Art

From the (1)___ onward numerous foreign artists were imported by the (2)___, largely for portraiture. From Holbein to Rubens and Van Dyck, these men found few (3)___ followers in England and no (4)___ Such artists as William Dobson and Robert Walker could hardly compete with the Dutch Lely or the German Kneller.

In (5)___ the 18th century England fine art produced a number of outstanding artists. Sir Joshua Reynolds, who helped found the Royal Academy of Arts in 1768 and was the first Englishman to assert successfully the (6)___ of his profession, shares with Thomas Gainsborough the place of honor in English portraiture. Other major English artists in this field include George Romney, Sir Henry Raeburn, and Sir Thomas Lawrence. Gainsborough is distinguished, too, for his (7)___ painting, a (8)___ in which England has made contributions of the first order. Notable 18th-century landscape painters were Richard Wilson, George Morland, John Robert Cozens, and Thomas Girtin. A type of painting that enjoyed great (9)___ in the 18th and 19th century was the sporting picture depicting hunting and racing scenes, a particularly English form of art. George Stubbs was the outstanding painter and (10)___ of this genre.

The two great English landscape artists John Constable and J. M. W. Turner; developed totally different (11)___, they both created rich (12)___ effects and worked with a spontaneity that had a strong influence on subsequent French (13)___. The English romantic period, of which they were the greatest exponents in painting, was followed by the rise of the Pre-Raphaelite (14)___ of D.G. Rossetti, William Holman Hunt, and Sir Edward Burne-Jones. Sculpture did not parallel the development of English painting, although John Flaxman, Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir Francis Chantrey, John Bacon, and Alfred Stevens worked (15)___ in a classicizing manner.

Task 7

Read the text about types of painting mediums and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

artwork	dries	paint	sensitive
avoid	heavier	painter	sunflower
color	layers	papyrus	transparency
contains	light	pigments	type
darken	oil	reflective	watercolor

Painting Mediums (part 1)

Oil (1)___ is one of the most commonly used types of paint and as the name already spoils it. This type of paint has its colour (2)___ embedded in (3)___. This can be any type of oil such as linseed, walnut or (4)___ oil. The most well known characteristic of oil paint is that it (5)___ (very) slow, especially when the (6)___ uses thick (7)___ of the substance. This can also be seen as a useful thing, as it's easy to correct the work until the paint has dried up.

When it comes to preserving (8)___, oil paintings are known to change (9)___ over time due to the influence of light. In the case of oil paintings, when they are not exposed to (10)___ for a longer period (i.e. weeks or months) the (linseed) oil may start to (11)___. Exposing the painting to light again should revert this.

Watercolour. Also named aquarelle (from French), watercolor paint is made from pigments where a water solution (with gum arabic) is used as a binder. But the name watercolor also refers to the color of the final artwork which is usually transparent. Because of this (12)___, the quality of the paper (that will be visible through the paint) used is of extra importance. Watercolor paint is assumed to first have been used by the Egyptians, on (13)___. After that, this technique was found in Chinese work and only later during the times of the Renaissance, the first watercolor works were found in Europe.

Gouache is a (14)___ of paint that's very similar to (15)___ paint but also has characteristics of acrylic paint. What makes Gouache different from watercolor paint is that it (16)___ chalk to make it more opaque and (17)___ and thus is a (18)___ paint. However, as it is waterbased it is also (19)___ to water (and paintings should be varnished to (20)___ any issues). This type of paint comes in a large variety of colors and is therefore extra useful for poster art and comics

Task 8

Read the text about painting mediums and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

acrylic	brushes	evaporates	strokes
apply	canvas	painting	style
artists	darker	pigments	technique
bases	effective	Pinterest	vulnerable
black	emulsion	rinse	watercolor

Painting Mediums (part 2)

Acrylic paint is one of the most common and most cost-(1)___paints used by (2)___. It attaches to most (3)___ (wood, (4)___, metal..) and as opposed to oil paint, (5)___ paint dries very fast. The substance that embeds the colour (6)___ is a water based acryl (7)___. So, where oil paint is based on oil, acrylic paint is based on water. When the paint dries (usually a bit (8)___ than it initially seems), the water (9)___ and the paint that is left is much less (10)___ and prone to influence from humidity, temperature and light than oil paintings. When the water has evaporated, the layer of paint is not solvable in water anymore, so you need to (11)___ your brushes very well or they will become stiff with paint. Depending on how much water is added to the solution, acrylic paint can either resemble (12)___ or oil paintings.

In the types of paint, ink is not them most used one. But, (13)___ with ink is definitely that you see more often these days. You will see this (14)___ a lot on visual social media such as (15)___ or Instagram. Ink painting is a (16)___ from East-Asia and was used for calligraphy. The calligraphy masters would train years and years to make the perfect (17)___. Artists use (18)___ ink not only to reproduce the topic of the ink artwork, but to capture its spirit. Artist can use (19)___ more or less pressure on their (20)___to make darker or lighter strokes. These days, we see a large variety in colored inks.

Task 9

Read the text about Mary Cassatt and Edgar Degas and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

accomplished	collected	Impressionist	painting
artistic	colleagues	lighter	speculation
avant-garde	collaboration	modeled	stand
bond	critics	painter	studio
challenged	friendship	painted	support

Mary Cassatt and Edgar Degas

The American (1)___ Mary Cassatt and the French artist Edgar Degas formed a long artistic relationship and (2)___ in the late 19th century that lasted for decades. The two admired each other's work during the early 1870s, years before they met. In 1877, Degas visited Cassatt in her (3)___—possibly their first official meeting—to personally invite her to exhibit with the Impressionists, bringing her into the fold of the Parisian avant-garde.

Over the course of their careers, they (4)___ and (5)___ each other artistically, even collaborating occasionally. Neither Degas nor Cassatt ever married, which led to (6)___ about the nature of their relationship. It is unlikely that they were involved romantically; rather, they were (7)___ united by a shared (8)___ sensibility, or as Degas succinctly put it, “There is someone who feels as I do.”

Despite Degas' support and encouragement, Cassatt was already an established and (9)___ painter in her own right, having exhibited in the official Paris Salon several times since 1868. However, her association with him following the fourth (10)___ exhibition in 1879—her first with the group—helped to elevate her status, when (11)___ reacted favorably to her work and compared it to the already well-known Degas. His influence can be seen in her work of the late 1870s, when she began to develop a looser (12)___ style and (13)___ colors. Cassatt also occasionally (14)___ for Degas' works and would sometimes (15)___ in when his models found a pose difficult.

If Degas offered Cassatt artistic support within the (16)___ art community, Cassatt in return provided financial support to Degas, often acting as a sort of agent in the sale of his works. Both artists also (17)___ each other's works, as seen in Cassatt's portrait of her sister-in-law Jennie, which illustrates a fan mount (18)___ by Degas that she owned. Through their collecting, (19)___, exchange—and even their verbal sparring and “spicy estrangements” —Cassatt and Degas formed a (20)___ that allowed them to encourage and challenge each other artistically for nearly 40 years until his death in 1917.

Task 10

Read the text about art and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

activities	development	muscles
art	draw	paintbrushes
colors	imagination	positive
crayons	invent	responsible
creative	materials	shape

Creative Art Helps Children Develop

Creative art (1)___ can help children in all areas of (2)__. Child care providers should plan creative activities with the child's overall development in mind. Here are some ways that art activities can support young children's development.

Physical Development. When child care providers offer (3)___ activities, they are supporting children's large and small (4)___ development, as well as their eye-hand coordination. Using (5)___, markers, and (6)___ helps children practice the fine motor control they will need for writing later on.

Social Development. When children work together in the art area, they learn to share, to interact with others, to be (7)___ for cleanup, and to put (8)___ away. These are (9)___ and important changes for social learning.

Cognitive Development. Young children can learn the names of (10)___ and shapes through (11)___ activities. They find out what happens when they mix two primary colors together and get a secondary color. Sending older children outside to carefully examine a tree, feel its bark, and study the (12)___ and color of its leaves, and then asking them to (13)___ or paint trees helps them develop observational skills needed for science.

Emotional Development. Through creative art, children may be able to represent experiences that they cannot verbalize. They may draw pictures out of proportion, exaggerating things that are important to them. When we value children's creativity, we help them feel valued as people, raising their self-esteem.

Imagination and Experimentation. Children's active (14)___ can take form through art. For example, Gene wonders what will happen if he uses three paintbrushes at one time. He asks his teacher to help him tie a rubber band around three paintbrushes. Through active experimentation, he invents a new way to paint. Although tying three paintbrushes together may not be earthshaking, Gene is learning skills that could help him (15)___ something new, like a car that runs on solar power or a cure for cancer, when he grows up.

UNIT 5. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Task 1

Read the text about the scientific predictions of ecological problems and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

imminent	far	prophets
centuries	cycle	scale
natural	interactions	global
unaffected		

Whenever we read about the (1) _____ natural world nowadays, it is generally to be given dire predictions about its (2) _____ destruction. Some scientists go so (3) _____ as to assert that from now on, the world can no longer be called 'natural', insofar as future processes of weather, climate and all the (4) _____ of plant and animal life will no longer carry on in their time-honoured way, (5) _____ by humans. There will never be such a thing as 'natural weather' again, say such writers, only weather affected by (6) _____ warming. It is hard to know whether to believe such (7) _____ of doom, possibly because what they are saying seems too terrible to be true. There are other equally influential scientists who argue that climate, for example, has changed many times over the (8) _____, and that what we are experiencing now may simply be part of an endless (9) _____ of change, rather than a disaster on a global (10) _____.

Task 2

Read the texts about the solutions of ecological problems and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

reuse	lightning	forecast	waste
climate	extinct	surrounding	fields
flooding	cleaner	global	reservoir
drizzling	environmental	air	rural
smoke			

Thresham Valley under water?

Plans to turn much of the Thresham Valley into a large (1) _____ to provide drinking water for the local area have received mixed reactions. Local councillors have praised the scheme, arguing that the environmental and economic benefits of (2) _____ the valley will far outweigh the disadvantages. Several small (3) _____ communities – two villages, three hamlets and two farms – in the valley will disappear, however.

Lucky escape for farmer

A farmer was struck by (4) _____ on Thursday evening, while mending a fence in one of his (5) _____. The farmer, Jack Dobson, received treatment for slight burns at Meldew Hospital. Talking about the incident later, he said: 'It was (6) _____ slightly when I went out, but I'd checked the weather (7) _____ and it hadn't said there was going to be a thunderstorm. It was lucky I was wearing my wellington boots!'

Save bags and save money

Shoppers at a local supermarket are being urged not to throw away the supermarket's plastic shopping bags. A spokesperson for Asdo said: 'For every new bag we make, the factory has to pump out industrial (8) _____ and that's increasing pollution in the (9) _____ area. We want to reduce the number of bags we make each year. We're offering a financial incentive to our customers to (10) _____ their bags by bringing them with them every time they shop with us rather than getting new ones each time.'

Local academic causes a stir

An academic from Davington University has caused controversy by claiming that (11) _____ warming is not caused by human disregard for the (12) _____. In her new book entitled *Are We to Blame?*, Professor Angela Lucini argues that large-scale changes in the Mediterranean (13) _____, for example, have taken place ever since the world was formed. 'People weren't responsible for the Ice Ages, or their coming to an end, and we certainly weren't responsible for the fact the dinosaurs became (14) _____ so it's a bit presumptuous of us to think we're responsible for all the problems we're facing now, isn't it?' she said.

Councillor calls for an end to the fireplace

Local councillor Davina Forrest is calling for a ban on the use of coal fires at home. 'There's no doubt that if domestic chimneys stopped pumping out (15) _____ into the atmosphere, the (16) _____ we'd all be breathing would be much (17) _____,' she said.

Task 3

Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

call for	call off	clear up	cut off
die down	do up	face up to	put out

1. The weather should have _____ by this evening, shouldn't it?
2. Do you think the wind has _____ enough for us to go sailing without any danger?
3. Environmentalists are _____ stricter controls on the use of leaded petrol.
4. Why can't they _____ the fact that their products are bad for the environment?
5. Firefighters managed to _____ the forest fire before it destroyed any houses.
6. We'll have to _____ the demonstration if the weather's really bad, won't we?
7. The town was totally _____ for three days because of the floods.
8. It didn't take us long to _____ the old barn, did it?

Task 4

Read the text about trees for life and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

disturbed	however	known	dating
put up with	scale	bring	contact
as well as	turn	more	threat
nearby	without	play	out

TREES FOR LIFE

Trees are amongst the biggest and longest-living things on Earth, some (1) _____ back longer than the oldest buildings. But (2) _____ being nice to look at, trees also (3) _____ an important role in improving the quality of our lives.

On a world-wide (4) _____ forests help to slow down the effects of global warming by using up the gas (5) _____ as carbon dioxide and giving (6) _____ the oxygen we need to breathe. At local neighbourhood level, trees also (7) _____ important environmental benefits. They offer shade and shelter, which in (8) _____ reduces the amount of energy needed to heat and cool (9) _____ buildings at the same time, they also remove other impurities from the air we breathe.

Urban trees are especially important because for many people they provide the only daily (10) _____ with the natural world. What's (11) _____, urban trees also provide a home for birds, small animals and butterflies. (12) _____ the trees would lose the pleasure of seeing these creatures in our cities. Regrettably, (13) _____, trees in cities are now coming under (14) _____. There is a limit to the level of pollution they can (15) _____ and, down at street level, their roots are being seriously (16) _____ by the digging needed to make way for modern telephone, television and other cables.

Task 5

Read the text about the advances made by humans and their impact on nature and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

acid	biodiversity	contaminated	deforestation
ecosystems	emissions	environmental	pollution
erosion	exhaust	drought	fertilizers
greenhouse	waste	unprecedented	

The advances made by humans have made us the dominant species on our planet. However, several eminent scientists are concerned that we have become too successful, that our way of life is putting an (1) _____ strain on the Earth's (2) _____ and threatening our future as a species. We are confronting (3) _____ problems that are more taxing than ever before, some of them seemingly insoluble. Many of the Earth's crises are chronic and inexorably linked. (4) _____ is an obvious example of this affecting our air, water and soil.

The air is polluted by (5) _____ produced by cars and industry. Through (6) _____ rain and (7) _____ gases these same (8) _____ fumes can have a devastating impact on our climate. Climate change is arguably the greatest environmental challenge facing our planet with increased storms, floods, (9) _____ and species losses predicted. This will inevitably have a negative impact on (10) _____ and thus our ecosystem.

The soil is (11) _____ by factories and power stations which can leave heavy metals in the soil. Other human activities such as the overdevelopment of the land and the clearing of trees also take their toll on the quality of our soil; (12) _____ has been shown to cause soil (13) _____. Certain farming practices can also pollute the land through the use of chemical pesticides and (14) _____. This contamination in turn affects our rivers and waterways and damages life there. The chemicals enter our food chain, moving from fish to mammals to us. Our crops are also grown on land that is far from pristine. Affected species include the polar bear, so not even the Arctic is immune.

Reducing (15) _____ and clearing up pollution costs money. Yet it is our quest for wealth that generates so much for refuse. There is an urgent need to find a way of life that is less damaging to the Earth. This is not easy, but it is vital, because pollution is pervasive and often life-threatening.

Task 6

Read the text about some easy ways to become more environmentally friendly and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

rainwater	manufacturing	replace	conservation
turning off	green	wildlife	fuel
erosion	organic	awareness	reduce
pump	sustainable	filter	environmentally
recycle	impact	survive	locally

Some Easy Ways to Become More Environmentally Friendly

Learning to be more (1) _____ friendly is easier than you think. You don't have to jump in by changing everything, start small to make the changes more (2) _____ and a part of your normal life. Here are 5 ways you can begin to become more environmentally friendly.

1. Become More Aware of Resources: Start by living with a greater (3) _____ of the resources that you use in your daily life. Pay attention to how you choose to heat, to travel, to use water and use products that were made by (4) _____ practices. Awareness is what will allow you to then begin to make environmentally friendly choices.

2. Practice (5) _____: With your new awareness of how natural resources are used in your life start to practice conservation. This can be as simple as (6) _____ the lights as you leave a room and as complex as making different choices when it comes to building your home. Learn here more about 15 (7) _____ home building techniques.

3. Plant Trees: Trees are necessary for us to (8) _____. They give oxygen, fruits, clean the air, provide shelter to (9) _____, prevent soil (10) _____. A shady landscape around your home can help you to (11) _____ consumption of energy and keep your home cool even during summers. Plant small trees around your home, don't cut them unless it's necessary, work with local environmental groups to plant more trees and educate others about the positive aspects of it.

4. Conserve Water: Water needs to be conserved as lot of energy is required to (12) _____ water from rivers or lakes into your home. Conserving water reduces the amount of energy that is needed to (13) _____ it. Few ways to conserve water are – take short showers, fix leaking pipes, keep the running tap close while you brush your teeth, (14) _____ water in your home, use water saving appliances, collect (15) _____ in a rain barrel to water your lawn.

5. Change Your Travel Habits: Driving and flying are two areas where you can make a real (16) _____ with environmentally friendly practices. Choose fuel efficient travel options, travel less and try to pick more direct routes to save on (17) _____. If your office is near your home, try to ride a bicycle instead of a car.

6. Use Less Fossil Fuel Based Products: Find out what products and consumables you use that are made using fossil fuel based products and processes and use them less or **(18)** _____ them in your life.

7. Buy (19) _____ Grown Products: An easy way to reduce your carbon footprint is to buy locally grown products. When you shop locally instead of buying products that were shipped from far away, you are actually supporting local dairies and farms. Apart from this, you can follow **(20)** _____ farming practices and can grow food on your own backyard and can sell surplus to your friends.

Task 7

Read the text about some easy ways to become more environmentally friendly and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

chemicals	conserve	solutions	waste
habitats	landfills	harmful	transformed
helping	endangered	recycled	protect
consequences	littering	cause	

1. Reduce Use of (1) _____ Chemicals: Hazardous (2) _____ like paint, oil, ammonia and other chemical (3) _____ when disposed openly, can (4) _____ pollution in the air and water as these chemicals can seep into the groundwater. The polluted air and water can have serious (5) _____ on human health. They should be disposed off to a toxic waste site for safe disposal.

2. Composting: Composting is an easy process that takes remains of plants and kitchen (6) _____ and converts it into rich nutrient food for your plants that helps them grow. It reduces the amount of garbage that goes to the (7) _____ which pollutes the air. This way it proves safe for the environment.

3. 3 R's of Waste Hierarchy: The 3 R's (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) waste hierarchy is the order of priority of actions to be taken to reduce the amount of waste generated and to improve overall waste management processes and programs. Reduce simply means reducing what is produced and what is consumed. Reuse items for a different purpose instead of sending them to landfills. To recycle something means that it will be (8) _____ again into a raw material that can be shaped into a new item.

4. Buy Recycled Products: When you go out for shopping, try to buy products from market that are made up of (9) _____ materials with minimal packaging i.e. the product should be environment friendly. Look into manufacturing processes to check if it was made from recycled materials or the use of plastics or chemicals was involved in its production.

5. Join Environment Groups: You may find different environmental groups in your city with whom you can join hands to (10) _____ mother earth and make the environment clean. A quick Google search can help you in finding such groups. You can also pull your friends and relatives and ask them for a (11) _____ hand.

6. Stop Littering: One of the common sight that we see everyday on streets is seeing people littering on roads. One of the ways to keep the environment and surrounding clean around you is to stop people from (12) _____ on roads. Instead, educate them to put trash and garbage in dustbins. The pile of garbage on road hampers the beauty of city and also pollutes the air.

7. Protect Wildlife: Human activity is leading to extinction of (13) _____ and habitats. Protect places like beaches and forests that are (14) _____ for animals. Join hands with local forest department to protect animal habitat.

8. Educate Others: Educate others about the importance of living an environmentally friendly life. The more people share an awareness of the importance of the environment, the more we can do together to (15) _____ it.

Task 8

Read the text about LED Lighting and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

potential	impact	walkway	save
electricity	replace	emit	ideal
industrial	energy-efficient	durable	growing
technology	efficiency	decrease	

LED Lighting

The light-emitting diode (LED) is one of today's most (1) _____ and rapidly-developing lighting technologies. Quality LED light bulbs last longer, are more (2) _____, and offer comparable or better light quality than other types of lighting. Check out the [top 8 things you didn't know about LEDs](#) to learn more.

Energy Savings

LED is a highly energy efficient lighting technology, and has the (3) _____ to fundamentally change the future of lighting in the United States. Residential LEDs -- especially ENERGY STAR rated products -- use at least 75% less energy, and last 25 times longer, than incandescent lighting.

Widespread use of LED lighting has the greatest potential (4) _____ on energy savings in the United States. By 2027, widespread use of LEDs could (5) _____ about 348 TWh (compared to no LED use) of (6) _____: This is the equivalent annual electrical output of 44 large electric power plants (1000 megawatts each), and a total savings of more than \$30 billion at today's electricity prices.

How LEDs are Different

LED lighting is very different from other lighting sources such as incandescent bulbs and CFLs. Key differences include the following:

- Light Source: LEDs are the size of a fleck of pepper, and a mix of red, green, and blue LEDs is typically used to make white light.
- Direction: LEDs (7) _____ light in a specific direction, reducing the need for reflectors and diffusers that can trap light. This feature makes LEDs more efficient for many uses such as recessed downlights and task lighting.
- Heat: LEDs emit very little heat. In comparison, incandescent bulbs release 90% of their energy as heat and CFLs release about 80% of their energy as heat.

LED Products

LED lighting is currently available in a wide variety of home and (8) _____ products, and the list is (9) _____ every year. The rapid development of LED (10) _____ leads to more products and improved manufacturing (11) _____, which also results in lower prices. Below are some of the most common types of LED products.

Industrial and Commercial Lighting

The high efficiency and directional nature of LEDs makes them (12) _____ for many industrial uses. LEDs are increasingly common in street lights, parking

garage lighting, (13) _____ and other outdoor area lighting, refrigerated case lighting, modular lighting, and task lighting.

Recessed Downlights

Recessed downlights are commonly used in residential kitchens, hallways, and bathrooms, and in a number of office and commercial settings. DOE estimates there are at least 500 million recessed downlights installed in U.S. homes, and more than 20 million are sold each year. Both CFL and LED technology can (14) _____ downlight wattage by 75% or more.

LED Replacement Bulbs

With performance improvements and dropping prices, LED lamps can (15) _____ 40, 60, and even 75 Watt incandescent bulbs. It's important to read the Lighting Facts Label to make sure the product is the right brightness and color for the intended location. When chosen carefully, LED replacement products can be an excellent option.

Task 9

Read the text about the future of energy and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

atmosphere	hybrid	electricity	solar
petrol	emissions	yield	turbines
invented	manufactured	fossil fuels	alternative
renewable	critical	supplies	

The Future of Energy

CO₂ plays a (1) _____ role in maintaining the balance in the Earth's (2) _____ and the air that we breathe. It is also a waste product of the (3) _____ that almost every person on the planet uses for transport and other energy requirements. Because we create CO₂ every time we drive a car, cook a meal or turn on a light, and because the gas lasts around a century in the atmosphere, the proportion of CO₂ in the atmosphere is rapidly increasing.

The best evidence indicates that we need to reduce carbon dioxide (4) _____ by 70 per cent by 2050. If you own a four-wheel-drive car and replace it with a (5) _____ car – a car that is powered by a combination of (6) _____ and (7) _____ – or a smaller standard-fuel car, you can achieve a reduction of that magnitude in a day rather than half a century. Unfortunately, our past history of change is considerably slower than this. Samuel Bowser first (8) _____ the petrol pump in 1885 but it wasn't until 1988 that all new cars (9) _____ in the UK were required to use unleaded petrol only.

Not only do fossil fuels pose an environmental hazard but there is also a pressing need to find an (10) _____ energy source that is (11) _____. Opinions as to how much oil remains vary considerably. Some say that the Earth has produced only 18 per cent of its potential (12) _____ of oil, others say (13) _____ may run out as early as 2025. Many countries are exploring alternative energy sources such as (14) _____ energy or wind power, which uses large (15) _____ to capture the energy of the wind.

Task 10

Read the text about living for future in Sweden and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

organic cotton	secondhand	renewable	protection
technology	climate-friendly	Pick-Up	littering
organic foods	eco-labelled	aluminium	recycling
conscientious	internationally	favourable	

Living for the future

Sweden ranks first in the EU in consumption of (1) _____, leads the way in (2) _____ drinks cans and bottles, and gets the highest share of its energy from (3) _____ sources. What's more, Swedish fashion retailer H&M is a world leader in using (4) _____ and the Government has allocated SEK 400 million for research and development of environment technology.

Green Swedes

In Europe, where the organic food market is growing by 5-7 per cent a year, Sweden ranks at the top of the green shoppers list. A study by the European Commission found that 40 per cent of Swedes had purchased an (5) _____ item in the past month, which is more often than the European average.

Vintage fashion

The (6) _____ clothing market, both in stores and online, is also growing. Vintage fashion is so popular that even established chains are selling second-hand items.

Recycling leader

Swedes were more (7) _____ about recycling beverage containers in 2010 than ever before. The target of including 90 per cent of all (8) _____ cans and PET bottles in the recycling system is close to being reached, today hitting about 88 per cent.

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

As the national agency for environmental (9) _____ and nature conservation, as well as for outdoor recreation and hunting issues, the agency's key tasks are to present proposals for environmental policy and legislation to the Swedish government and ensure that environmental policy decisions are implemented.

Swedish Society for Nature Conservation

A non-profit organisation that raises awareness, tracks environmental threats, designs solutions and lobbies politicians and government authorities, both in Sweden and (10) _____.

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

WWF Sweden's goal is to establish the country as a leading exporter of (11) _____ energy solutions.

Keep Sweden Tidy

Keep Sweden Tidy (Håll Sverige Rent) is a foundation that works to reduce (12) _____, promote recycling and increase environmental awareness to contribute to sustainable development. Each year, National Litter (13) _____ Days are arranged for everyone who wants to take action against littering and clean up. Advanced technology can increase use of renewable energy in the transportation sector.

Investing in green technology

In 2011, the Government presented a new environmental technology strategy to establish (14) _____ conditions for the growth and development of environmental (15) _____ companies.

UNIT 6. CHARACTER

Task 1

Read the text about features of character and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

bickering	overhear	gossiping	chatting
chat	making eye contact	butting	come into contact
have a row	wittering on	chatting me up	grumble

- **Martin.** I'm a talkative person. I know that. I love (1) _____ and the first thing I do when I get to work is have a (2) _____ with people who sit around me. I suppose people could accuse me of just (3) _____ about stuff – last night TV, the price of food and so on. For me, it just makes the day go more quickly.
- **Ros.** People think I'm arrogant at times. I tend to (4) _____ when I'm in meetings and that can annoy people. But sometimes I do it with the best of intentions. As a lawyer, I (5) _____ with people who are in stressful situations. If two people are about to (6) _____ it's better to stop the situation before it goes too far.
- **Maggie.** I'm uncharacteristically quiet at work because I'm in an open-plan office – there are no walls. So, I tend to (7) _____ a lot of people's conversations. The guy who sits next to me is constantly (8) _____ with his girlfriend on the phone. It can be terribly embarrassing. And five minutes later, he starts a friendly conversation with me – almost (9) _____. It's awful!
- **Nigel.** Most people think I'm quite shy but I just don't talk that much. (10) _____ about the love lives of famous people, or who is or isn't getting on with who, isn't my thing. One thing I hate is people who (11) _____. One of my colleagues spends all day moaning about how much work she's got to do. I spend most of my time trying to avoid (12) _____. With her in case she thinks I'm interested.

Task 2

Read the text about features of character and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

trial	follow	domineering	sheltered
pressure	struck out	commitment	live up to
rebelled	plucked up	spoilt	pushy
patch	hit it off	interests	

I guess I was what one might call a (1) _____ child, for I was the only child of Mary and David Bettelman and I got whatever I wanted. I had a rather weak-minded mother and by contrast a very (2) _____ father who had exceedingly high expectations of me, expectations that I could not (3) _____. You see, my father was quite an eminent lawyer and wanted nothing more than for me to (4) _____ in his footsteps. He encouraged me to win at everything and to be ultra-competitive. He just couldn't see that he was being far too (5) _____ and putting too much (6) _____ on me. He simply thought that he was acting in my best (7) _____. Not surprisingly, perhaps, I (8) _____ against my upbringing by becoming thoroughly apathetic at school. As soon as I turned 18, I (9) _____ on my own and went off on a trip to India. It was there that I met Ingrid, a fellow traveler. It became clear that we came from very similar backgrounds. She too was running away from something: in her case a very (10) _____ upbringing, caused by having two very over-protective parents. We (11) _____ immediately, and I (12) _____ courage and asked her to be my girlfriend. But I was young and I needed space, and I guess I was too immature to handle the give and take of a relationship. Or perhaps I was just afraid of (13) _____. Anyway, we went through a very bad (14) _____ and had a (15) _____ separation for a couple of months.

Task 3

Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

insensitive	apathetic	devoted
aggressive	conscientious	attentive
extrovert	solitary	prejudiced
mature		

- 1) Sharon works very hard and is extremely _____.
- 2) David does everything alone. He is a rather _____ person.
- 3) What a lovely couple! They seem totally _____ to one another.
- 4) Jim has extreme views and is _____ against all immigrants.
- 5) Very few students wanted to join in the activities. They seemed rather _____.
- 6) Simon is always getting into fights, he's so _____.
- 7) Jane may look rather young, but she has a very _____ attitude.
- 8) Pauline is a good teacher, and very _____ to the needs of the students.
- 9) Bill is shy but his brother Mike is more _____.
- 10) Mary doesn't realize how she hurts people. She is really _____.

Task 4

Read the text about the positive way of thinking and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

expected	fears	fun	like
about	according	result	offer
likely	attitude	depend	goes
other	regard	get on	

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE

Do you (0) ever wish you were more optimistic, someone who always (1) _____ to be successful? Having someone around who always (2) _____ the worst isn't really a lot of (3) _____ – we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, "It looks (4) _____ rain". But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something (5) _____ it.

You can change your view of life, (6) _____ to psychologists. It only takes a little effort, and you will find life more rewarding as a (7) _____. Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all has to (8) _____. Optimists are more (9) _____ to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks.

Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your (10) _____ to the world. Some people are brought up to (11) _____ much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything (12) _____ wrong. Most optimists, on the (13) _____ hand, have been brought up not to (14) _____ failure as the end of the world – they just (15) _____ with the lives.

Task 5

Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

thrifty	cautious	determined
courageous	meticulous	trusting
confident	generous	spontaneous

1. It's late and you're in bed and you hear a noise downstairs. Would you go down and investigate? _____
2. You've failed your driving test three times and the lessons are costing you a fortune. Would you try a fourth time? _____
3. Your decorations can only come when you are at work. Would you give them a key? _____
4. It's very late and you have just finished a report at work which you need to give to your boss tomorrow morning. You know you need to read it through one last time. Would you do it? _____
5. You arrive at a restaurant and everyone is dressed more smartly than you. Would you stay or go home and change? _____
6. You've been searching unsuccessfully for your wallet for a few hours but you're sure it's in the house. Would you cancel your credit cards? _____
7. You suddenly receive a large bonus at work and know your best friend needs some money. Would you give him/her anything? _____
8. It's Friday. Your best friend has just won two tickets abroad for the weekend and wants you to go. Would you go? _____
9. You're having a good time at a party and the last bus home leaves soon. After that, you would have to get a taxi. Would you leave now? _____

Task 6

Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with words from the box:

tight-fisted	extravagant	reckless
impetuous	obstinate	finicky
arrogant	gullible	timid

1. You might think what you did was brave but I see it as _____. You could have been seriously injured.
2. I've never seen him compromise about anything. He's the most _____ person I've ever worked with.
3. I don't understand how some people believe a random email telling them they've won a lottery they never even bought a ticket for! How _____ is that?
4. I wish you wouldn't be so _____ with presents. I can't afford to give you expensive things and I feel so embarrassed.
5. Our cat's so _____ she rarely goes outdoors!
6. We made too much fuss over our kind and food. Now they're teenagers they're terribly _____ about what they eat.
7. I used to be _____ but I've learned to think carefully about decisions and their consequences.
8. Isabel failed the exam but I find it hard to feel sorry for her. She's so _____, she hardly did any revision.
9. I'd like to say my father is careful with his money but in fact, he's just _____.

Task 7

Write the adjectives in the box in the correct part of the table. Start from the positive qualities of character in alphabetic order.

anxious	apprehensive	assertive	charming	cheerful
clumsy	cynical	egotistical	gullible	self-confident
self-conscious	sensible	tactful	well-liked	

Positive qualities	Negative qualities
(1)	
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	
(6)	
(7)	

Task 8

*Are we the kind of people we are because of the time of the year we were born?
Fill in the gaps with words from the box:*

demanding	energetic	self-confident	outgoing
carefree	easy-going	self-assured	light-hearted
truthful	ambitious	open	competitive
candid	frank	extrovert	strong-willed
determined	dominant		

ARIES (Mar 21 – Apr 20)

You won't find him in the corner at the party. (1) _____

That's her doing the can-can on the table. (2) _____

She has no problems. (3) _____

He never frowns. (4) _____

She tells no lies. (5) _____

He has few secrets. (6) _____

He'll tell you if he doesn't like your make-up. (7) _____

She'll tell you if she doesn't like your after-shave. (8) _____

He's the person to ask for that five pounds you are owed. (9) _____

TAURUS (Apr 21 – May 20)

He knows what he wants and he usually gets it. (10) _____

She never gives up without a fight. (11) _____

He knows he's good. (12) _____

She knows she's as good. (13) _____

She likes to be the boss, the one on top. (14) _____

He wants to be even bigger, even better – the best, (15) _____

and expects high standards of performance from others. (16) _____

He works 18 hours a day, jogs, and plays squash. (17) _____

She hates to lose, in business or at tiddlywinks. (18) _____

Task 9

*Are we the kind of people we are because of the time of the year we were born?
Fill in the gaps with words from the box:*

pompous	boastful	stubborn	vain
self-concerned	arrogant	possessive	ego-centric
selfish	snobbish	materialistic	proud
critical	petty	mercenary	narrow-minded
fussy	obstinate		

GEMINI (May 21 – Jun 20)

She thinks she's good. (1) _____

He thinks he's superior to everyone. (2) _____

'As the most experienced and sensible person present, I...' (3) _____

'Of course, I could have beaten him even more easily, but I wanted to give him a chance.' (4) _____

She won't share her presents with her sister. (5) _____

He spends half the day in front of the mirror. (6) _____

She thinks the whole world revolves around her. (7) _____

He thinks he's the centre of the universe. (8) _____

She looks down on anyone who hasn't got a heated indoor swimming pool at home. (9) _____

CANCER (Jun 21 – Jul 20)

She seems to enjoy finding fault with others. (10) _____

He'll take off marks if you don't dot your is. (11) _____

She can only ever see one side of things. (12) _____

He always likes the fat taken off his bacon. (13) _____

He's like a donkey. (14) _____

She's like a mule. (15) _____

He loves money, loves having "things". (16) _____

Oh yes, he'll help you – if you make it worth his while. (17) _____

She never lets her husband out of her sight. (18) _____

Task 10

*Are we the kind of people we are because of the time of the year we were born?
Fill out the blanks with following character adjectives:*

insincere	hypocritical	dishonest	indecisive
secretive	unreliable	changeable	impressionable
cowardly	obedient	unpredictable	gullible
temperamental	weak-willed	humble	modest
two-faced	passive		

LEO (Jul 21 – Aug 21)

You never know what he's going to do. (1) _____

He never knows what he's going to do. (2) _____

There are two things I don't like about her...her face! (3) _____

Be careful what he's saying about you behind your back. (4) _____

Be careful what she's doing while your back is turned. (5) _____

He behaves like the weather in April. (6) _____

She behaves like the proverbial primadonna. (7) _____

He says what I want to hear, not what he thinks. (8) _____

He never does all the things he says he'll do. (9) _____

VIRGO (Aug 22 – Sep 22)

Other people's points of view always impress him. (10) _____

She'd believed you if you told her pizzas grew on trees. (11) _____

She lacks will-power. (12) _____

He lacks courage. (13) _____

He doesn't do much – he just sits back and watches. (14) _____

She'll do what she's told. (15) _____

You never know what he's thinking. (16) _____

'It was an honour just to be on the same court as McEnroe. (17) _____

How I beat him 6-0, 6-0, 6-0? It was just luck'. (18) _____

KEYS

UNIT 1. TRAVELLING

Task 1

1. major, 2. light, 3. fit, 4. nylon, 5. fasten, 6. hips, 7. experienced, 8. advantages, 9. cheaper, 10. growing, 11. soled, 12. high, 13. wet, 14. leather, 15. waterproofed, 16. slippery, 17. comfortably, 18. socks, 19. protect, 20. withstand.

Task 2

1. tent, 2. appeal, 3. shelter, 4. uncomfortable, 5. sleeping, 6. waterproof, 7. campsite, 8. drinking, 9. warmth, 10. dry, 11. direction, 12. fire, 13. flammable, 14. campers, 15. dead.

Task 3

1. taking, 2. scenery, 3. routes, 4. designed, 5. transportation, 6. scenic, 7. private, 8. circular, 9. starting, 10. train, 11. wrap-around, 12. connects, 13. peaks, 14. steam, 15. cars.

Task 4

1. engine, 2. freight, 3. wheels, 4. rail, 5. wagonway, 6. underground, 7. station, 8. passenger, 9. tunnels, 10. railway, 11. platforms, 12. track, 13. journeys, 14. Finish, 15. length.

Task 5

1. accepted, 2. airline, 3. service, 4. check-in, 5. agent, 6. passengers, 7. hand, 8. carry, 9. cabin, 10. boarding, 11. regulations, 12. flight, 13. accommodation, 14. destination, 15. upgrades, 16. websites, 17. functions, 18. cargo, 19. designated, 20. reduces.

Task 6

1. rail, 2. journeys, 3. terminals, 4. First-class, 5. fares, 6. return, 7. singles, 8. reduced, 9. cancel, 10. Ticket offices, 11. conductor, 12. pass, 13. routes, 14. reserve, 15. dining cars, 16. air-conditioning, 17. disabled, 18. book, 19. compartment, 20. buses.

Task 7

1. travelers, 2. airlines, 3. routes, 4. departures, 5. Economy, 6. Comfort, 7. Premier, 8. directly, 9. Eurostar, 10. speeds, 11. journeys, 12. day-trips, 13. train, 14. seasonal, 15. connects, 15. rail, 17. destinations, 18. discount, 19. entry, 20. arrival.

Task 8

1. flight, 2. arrived, 3. time, 4. Gatwick, 5. luggage, 6. destination, 7. miss-placed, 8. ground, 9. tracked, 10. unprofessional, 11. security, 12. technology, 13.

belongings, 14. insurance, 15. items, 16. bag, 17. compensation, 18. reached, 19. appreciate, 15. Regards.

Task 9

1. referred, 2. terminal, 3. landmark, 4. commuters, 5. platforms, 6. subway, 7. features, 8. labels, 9. track, 10. passenger, 11. lower, 12. renovation, 13. completed, 14. ceiling, 15. astronomical, 16. color, 17. façade, 18. gold, 19. walk, 20. restaurants.

Task 10

1. home, 2. horse-drawn, 3. diesel, 4. carriages, 5. tourists, 6. destroyed, 7. ways, 8. rails, 9. gauge, 10. speeds, 11. competitive, 12. Satisfy, 13. transporting, 14. bound, 15. departing, 16. charge, 17. route, 18. vehicles, 19. draisines, 20. unique.

UNIT 2. CINEMA. THEATRE

Task 1

1. production, 2. effortless, 3. rehearsal, 4. intensive, 5. insight, 6. chilly, 7. playwright, 8. helplessly, 9. portrayal, 10. memorable, 11. cast, 12. authenticity, 13. teamwork, 14. director, 15. indicating.

Task 2

1. cting, 2. young, 3. Borough, 4. funding, 5. auditions, 6. scenes, 7. directors, 8. applicants, 9. company, 10. performed, 11. plays, 12. public, 13. script, 14. staged, 15. production, 16. Festival, 17. round, 18. expanded, 19. playwright, 20. members.

Task 3

1. movies, 2. entertainment, 3. produce, 4. screenplay, 5. producers, 6. actors, 7. roles, 8. film, 9. casts, 10. stars, 11. blockbuster, 12. hit, 13. director, 14. style, 15. special effects, 16. extras, 17. music, 18. motion pictures, 19. soundtrack, 20. audience, 21. action, 22. subtitles, 23. dubbed, 24. sequel, 25. awards.

Task 4

1. theatre, 2. function, 3. plays, 4. background, 5. accounts, 6. musical comedy, 7. intellectual, 8. imagination, 9. persons, 10. guide, 11. playwright, 12. entertain, 13. dramatists, 14. interact, 15. enriched.

Task 5

1. awards, 2. excellence, 3. debut, 4. hotel, 5. successor, 6. presided, 7. entertainment, 8. performers, 9. presented, 10. special, 11. winners, 12. sponsored, 13. model, 14. designed, 15. masks, 16. profile, 17. annual, 18. medallion, 19. numbered, 20. engraved.

Task 6

1. moved, 2. photographers, 3. emphasized, 4. sound, 5. plot, 6. scenarios, 7. lasted, 8. delighted, 9. standards, 10. primitive, 11. accustomed, 12. effects, 13. viewers, 14. theater, 15. train.

Task 7

1. actors, 2. salaries, 3. rely, 4. movie, 5. make, 6. star, 7. income, 8. studios, 9. created, 10. benefited, 11. popularity, 12. released, 13. estate, 14. continues, 15. stardom.

Task 8

1. art, 2. ancient, 3. puppets, 4. advent, 5. originated, 6. clay, 7. tombs, 8. reference, 9. evolved, 10. water, 11. folk, 12. censorship, 13. shows, 14. version, 15. comedia.

Task 9

1. cultural, 2. puppets, 3. audiences, 4. production, 5. actors, 6. puppets, 7. mask, 8. marionettes, 9. two-man, 10. puppeteers, 11. stick, 12. spectacles, 13. illuminated, 14. dress, 15. shadow.

Task 10

1. audiences, 2. figures, 3. theatrical, 4. conform, 5. behavior, 6. acrobatic, 7. imagined, 8. entertainment, 9. live, 10. nondramatic, 11. combine, 12. fictional, 13. numbers, 14. characterizes, 15. exhibitions.

UNIT 3. SCHOOLING

Task 1

1. notorious, 2. inspectors, 3. highlights, 4. standards, 5. prior, 6. first, 7. disruptive, 8. suspension, 9. running, 10. abusing.

Task 2

1. effort, 2. mature, 3. applies, 4. contributes, 5. respect, 6. insolent, 7. half-hearted, 8. distracted, 9. concentrate, 10. participated.

Task 3

1. core, 2. academic, 3. corporal, 4. support, 5. trainee, 6. continuous, 7. vocation, 8. placement, 9. teenage, 10. playing.

Task 4

1. attract, 2. do, 3. make, 4. see, 5. break, 6. over, 7. having, 8. about, 9. in, 10. take, 11. two, 12. to learn, 13. make, 14. no.

Task 5

1. prize, 2. breaks, 3. term, 4. imitation, 5. canteen, 6. encouraged, 7. infallible, 8. fault, 9. discuss, 10. truancy, 11. made, 12. punctual, 13. level, 14. talkative, 15.

take.

Task 6

1. enroll, 2. find out, 3. assures, 4. advice, 5. leave, 6. enrolled, 7. according, 8. evaluated, 9. consists, 10. strict, 11. decide, 12. lack, 13. academic, 14. further, 15. inspect.

Task 7

1. college, 2. prospectus, 3. outlines, 4. curriculum, 5. requirements, 6. course, 7. specified, 8. classhours, 9. week, 10. three, 11. calendar, 12. graduation, 13. credits, 14. major, 15. amount, 16. selecting, 17. number, 18. subjects, 19. electives, 20. opportunity, 21. technical.

Task 8

1. presents, 2. hardly, 3. system, 4. bear, 5. pronunciation, 6. each, 7. past, 8. campaigner, 9. represented, 10. left, 11. persist, 12. despite, 13. familiar, 14. would, 15. enforce, 16. such.

Task 9

1. write, 2. succeed, 3. making, 4. sail, 5. pupils, 6. aware, 7. tasks, 8. end, 9. take, 10. think.

Task 10

1. key, 2. by all herself, 3. halfway through, 4. deadline, 5. figure, 6. backwards, 7. apart from, 8. tie, 9. inclusive, 10. left-handed, 11. into, 12. toil, 13. compare, 14. began, 15. matter.

UNIT 4. PAINTING

Task 1

1. visual, 2. range, 3. arts, 4. sculpture, 5. antiquity, 6. arranged, 7. layout, 8. collections, 9. Renaissance, 10. unsurpassed, 11. display, 12. applied arts, 13. periods, 14. treasures, 15. valuable.

Task 2

1. celebrated, 2. typical, 3. oil, 4. composition, 5. depicted, 6. cast, 7. prosaic, 8. articles, 9. purify, 10. attention, 11. painted, 12. ability, 13. colors, 14. perspective, 15. texture.

Task 3

1. critics, 2. bright, 3. changing, 4. adapted, 5. brushed, 6. outlines, 7. dots, 8. painstaking, 9. daily, 10. figures, 11. women, 12. atmosphere, 13. alive, 14. centuries, 15. Vermeer's.

Task 4

1. figurative, 2. simplified, 3. allusion, 4. Jewish, 5. captures, 6. glimpse, 7. outdoor, 8. vibrant, 9. 19th, 10. Expressionism, 11. reproduce, 12. accurately, 13. inner, 14. overlapping, 15. pure.

Task 5

1. objects, 2. true-to-life, 3. exaggerated, 4. Truth, 5. paintings, 6. intellectual, 7. articles, 8. restrictions, 9. Renaissance, 10. anatomy, 11. culmination, 12. notable, 13. maintained, 14. intricate, 15. characteristics.

Task 6

1. Renaissance, 2. nobility, 3. worthy, 4. rivals, 5. portraiture, 6. dignity, 7. landscape, 8. genre, 9. popularity, 10. engraver, 11. styles, 12. coloristic, 13. painting, 14. school, 15. effectively.

Task 7

1. paint, 2. pigments, 3. oil, 4. sunflower, 5. dries, 6. painter, 7. layers, 8. artwork, 9. color, 10. light, 11. darken, 12. transparency, 13. papyrus, 14. type, 15. watercolor, 16. contains, 17. reflective, 18. heavier, 19. sensitive, 20. avoid.

Task 8

1. effective, 2. artists, 3. bases, 4. canvas, 5. acrylic, 6. pigments, 7. emulsion, 8. darker, 9. evaporates, 10. vulnerable, 11. rinse, 12. watercolor, 13. painting, 14. style, 15. Pinterest, 16. technique, 17. strokes, 18. apply, 20. brushes.

Task 9

1. painter, 2. friendship, 3. studio, 4. support, 5. challenged, 6. speculation, 7. colleagues, 8. artistic, 9. accomplished, 10. Impressionist, 11. critics, 12. painting, 13. lighter, 14. modeled, 15. stand, 16. avant-garde, 18. painted, 19. collaboration, 20. bond.

Task 10

1. activities, 2. development, 3. art, 4. muscle, 5. crayons, 6. paintbrushes, 7. responsibility, 8. materials, 9. positive, 10. colors, 11. creative, 12. shape, 13. draw, 14. imaginations, 15. invent.

UNIT 5. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Task 1

1. natural, 2. imminent, 3. far, 4. interactions, 5. unaffected, 6. global, 7. prophets, 8. centuries, 9. cycle, 10. scale.

Task 2

1. reservoir, 2. flooding, 3. rural, 4. lightning, 5. fields, 6. drizzling, 7. forecast, 8. waste, 9. surrounding, 10. reuse, 11. global, 12. environmental, 13. climate, 14. extinct, 15. smoke, 16. air, 17. cleaner.

Task 3

1. cleared up, 2. died down, 3. calling for, 4. face up to, 5. put out, 6. call off, 7. cut off, 8. do up.

Task 4

1. dating, 2. as well as, 3. play, 4. scale, 5. known, 6. out, 7. bring, 8. turn, 9. nearby, 10. contact, 11. more, 12. without, 13. however, 14. threat, 15. put up with, 16. disturbed.

Task 5

1. unprecedented, 2. ecosystems, 3. environmental, 4. pollution, 5. emissions, 6. acid, 7. greenhouse, 8. exhaust, 9. drought, 10. biodiversity, 11. contaminated, 12. deforestation, 13. erosion, 14. fertilizers, 15. waste.

Task 6

1. environmentally, 2. sustainable, 3. awareness, 4. manufacturing, 5. conservation, 6. turning off, 7. green, 8. survive, 9. wildlife, 10. erosion, 11. reduce, 12. pump, 13. filter, 14. recycle, 15. rainwater, 16. impact, 17. fuel, 18. replace, 19. locally, 20. organic.

Task 7

1. harmful, 2. chemicals, 3. solutions, 4. cause, 5. consequences, 6. waste, 7. landfills, 8. transformed, 9. recycled, 10. protect, 11. helping, 12. littering, 13. endangered, 14. habitats, 15. conserve.

Task 8

1. energy-efficient, 2. durable, 3. potential, 4. impact, 5. save, 6. electricity, 7. emit, 8. industrial, 9. growing, 10. technology, 11. efficiency, 12. ideal, 13. walkway, 14. decrease, 15. replace.

Task 9

1. critical, 2. atmosphere, 3. fossil fuels, 4. emissions, 5. hybrid, 6. electricity, 7. petrol, 8. invented, 9. manufactured, 10. alternative, 11. renewable, 12. yield, 13. supplies, 14. solar, 15. turbines.

Task 10

1. organic foods, 2. recycling, 3. renewable, 4. organic cotton, 5. eco-labelled, 6. secondhand, 7. conscientious, 8. aluminium, 9. protection, 10. internationally, 11. climate-friendly, 12. littering, 13. Pick-Up, 14. favourable, 15. technology.

UNIT 6. CHARACTER

Task 1

1. chatting, 2. chat, 3. wittering on, 4. butting, 5. come into contact, 6. have a row, 7. overhear, 8. bickering, 9. chatting me up, 10. gossiping, 11. grumble, 12. making eye contact.

Task 2

1. spoilt, 2. domineering, 3. live up to, 4. follow, 5. pushy, 6. pressure, 7. interests, 8. rebelled, 9. struck out, 10. sheltered, 11. hit it off, 12. plucked up, 13. commitment, 14. patch, 15. trial.

Task 3

1. conscientious, 2. solitary, 3. devoted, 4. prejudiced, 5. apathetic, 6. aggressive, 7. mature, 8. attentive, 9. extrovert, 10. insensitive.

Task 4

1. expected, 2. fears, 3. fun, 4. like, 5. about, 6. according, 7. result, 8. offer, 9. likely, 10. attitude, 11. depend, 12. goes, 13. other, 14. regard, 15. get on.

Task 5

1. courageous, 2. determined, 3. trusting, 4. meticulous, 5. confident, 6. cautious, 7. generous, 8. spontaneous, 9. thrifty.

Task 6

1. reckless, 2. obstinate, 3. gullible, 4. extravagant, 5. timid, 6. finicky, 7. impetuous, 8. arrogant, 9. tight-fisted.

Task 7

Positive qualities	Negative qualities
(1) assertive	anxious
(2) charming	apprehensive
(3) cheerful	clumsy
(4) self-confident	cynical
(5) sensible	egotistical
(6) tactful	gullible
(7) well-liked	self-conscious

Task 8

ARIES: 1. outgoing, 2. extrovert, 3. carefree, 4. light-hearted, 5. truthful, 6. open, 7. candid, 8. frank, 9. easy-going.

TAURUS: 10. strong-willed, 11. determined, 12. self-assured, 13. self-confident, 14. dominant, 15. ambitious, 16. demanding, 17. energetic, 18. competitive.

Task 9

GEMINI: 1. proud, 2. arrogant, 3. pompous, 4. boastful, 5. selfish, 6. vain, 7. self-concerned, 8. ego-centric, 9. snobbish.

CANCER: 10. critical, 11. petty, 12. narrow-minded, 13. fussy, 14. stubborn, 15. obstinate, 16. materialistic, 17. mercenary, 18. possessive.

Task 10

LEO: 1. unpredictable, 2. indecisive, 3. two-faced, 4. hypocritical, 5. dishonest, 6. changeable, 7. temperamental, 8. insincere, 9. unreliable.

VIRGO: 10. impressionable, 11. gullible, 12. weak-willed, 13. cowardly, 14. passive, 15. obedient, 16. secretive, 17. humble, 18. modest.

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