

FORM 9

SEMESTER I

READING

WRITING

SPEAKING

SEMESTER I**READING****VARIANT 1****1. Choose the best word to fill in the gaps.**

According to the dictionary, to 1) is to receive a desired object or result. What are you trying to succeed 2) ? Are you trying to get organized? Enjoy your life more? Lose weight? Whatever your hopes and dreams are, success will not 3) fall from the sky. You will have to work hard in order to make your dreams come true.

The first thing that you must do is to 4) a decision. Decide what you want to achieve and make a plan to get it done. You 5) to know what you want in order to focus your efforts on a specific goal. Don't tell yourself that you'll be happy only when certain results are 6)

Try to be happy now. Keep 7) mind that you are on your way and enjoy the trip. Your joy will be the motivation that you need to get the results you want. Try to remember 8) every successful person failed before they became successful. If you feel that you have already failed, you are on your way to success. Analyse your past mistakes 9) not to make them again and move forward. Practising things that you are not good 10) is the only way to get better. Do what you can to come closer to your dream and celebrate each small victory. This is the way to become successful.

	A	B	C
1)	success	succeed	successful
2)	in	on	at
3)	easily	lightly	simply
4)	make	create	do
5)	must	should	have
6)	achieved	reached	made
7)	in	at	on
8)	what	which	that
9)	because	in order	so
10)	in	on	at

2. Use the text of the first task and decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F).

- [] 1) According to the dictionary, to get success means to achieve something you wanted so much.
- [] 2) To succeed you just need to be lucky.
- [] 3) Making the right decision is an important step on the way towards your success.
- [] 4) The results of your efforts should be a strong motivation for you.
- [] 5) Practising things and analysing your past mistakes is a necessary thing to avoid your future success.

3. Complete the dialogue with the phrases from the box. Two phrases are extra.

- A — Have you taken any rubbish bags, Sue?
- B — Let's look for another place for our picnic.
- C — OK, I saw a waste bin not far from here.
- D — Is it possible to leave so much rubbish? This place was clean a week ago.
- E — Have you seen any waste bins, Sue?
- F — Oh, my bag is full already. Now we can enjoy our picnic.
- G — I think we should clean this place first. Will you help me?

1. — It seems to me this is the place we had our picnic before. But now it looks awful!

2. — You are right. And now it looks as if hundreds of picnickers have just left it!

3. — Well, I always take some when I go for a picnic.

4. — Sure. People shouldn't leave their rubbish everywhere. They should take it home.

5. — Yes, but first let's find a waste bin and throw all the rubbish there.

READING

THE FIRST TERM

VARIANT 2

1, Choose the best word to fill in the gaps.

The way from a child to an adult has never been 1) It is especially difficult nowadays, when the youth has to 2) a number of problems the previous generations didn't have. This fact 3) misunderstanding between teenagers and their parents and may become a motivation to some unreasonable actions and even to suicide. But very often the problem is not in the difference in points of view 4) the generations. They are caused 5) the way of life and the rules of our society. One of 6) problems is higher education. Today, 7) education is fee-paying, parents have to save money if they want their children to get higher education. If parents can't pay for their children's education, teenagers 8) to look for work. To find a well-paid job is another problem because only skilled specialists are needed and many teenagers become unemployed. As young people have no way 9) , they begin to use alcohol and drugs that lead to many dangerous diseases. As a result we might have a generation without the future. There are ways to solve 10) problems, you should just make the right choice.

	A	B	C
1)	common	light	easy
2)	decide	make	solve
3)	impacts	influences	causes
4)	between	among	beside
5)	with	by	to
6)	so	such	which
7)	when	then	because of
8)	must	should	have
9)	out	towards	into
10)	lots	many	plenty

2. Use the text of the first task and decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F).

- [] 1) The previous generations had more problems than the young people have nowadays.
- [] 2) The different views of different generations lead to misunderstanding between them.
- [] 3) It is necessary to have enough money to pay for higher education today.
- [] 4) It is not difficult to find a well-paid job for a teenager because skilled specialists are not always wanted.
- [] 5) Young people use alcohol and drugs because they can't solve their problems.

3. Complete the dialogue with the phrases from the box. Two phrases are extra.

- A — I don't think so. It's quite possible to clean it out.
- B — Because they don't think about others.
- C — Well, I agree with you. Now this place looks much better.
- D — You're mistaken. It's impossible to enjoy a picnic in such a dirty place.
- E — To my mind, it's a lame excuse.
- F — Well, we were here just a week ago but it wasn't so polluted then.
- G — I've seen some bins not far from here.

1. — Do you think this is the perfect place for a picnic? There is so much litter here!

2. — Shall we look for another place, Mike?

3. — Let me help you. What shall we do with all this litter?

4. — Why do people leave litter on the ground?

5. — Is it too hard to throw rubbish into a bin? I think it's a question of a person's culture.

a) **Read a career officer's point of view as for career choices of the British.**

HELEN HUNT IS A CAREER OFFICER IN MANCHESTER

Career choices are certainly changing. Traditionally, girls used to choose jobs like working in shops, nursing or teaching. Nowadays, they are more interested in other jobs, like advertising, the computer industry and even some unusual jobs like car mechanics. Boys are also interested in all kinds of jobs. We try to make them aware of all job possibilities.

Take housekeeping, for example. We have had some boys who have chosen it as their career and they are doing fine. The important thing, of course, is to judge somebody's work by how a person does it, not by what sex a person is. We have visited a lot of schools and talked to many pupils and parents. We have noticed that in families where boys and girls share the housework equally, children are more open to different careers and jobs. Everything begins at home, I would say.

b) **Complete the sentences.**

- 1 Helen works
- 2 Career choices are
- 3 Girls are more interested in
- 4 Some boys are interested in
- 5 We should judge somebody's work by
- 6 Everything begins at
- 7 In families where boys and girls share the housework, children are

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

teenagers advertisements channel regular operas football watch programmes **television**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

teenagers videos sites Internet work player searching information access

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

Most teenagers are heavily active on a combination of social networking Facebook is the most common, with nearly everyone with an connection registered and visiting no less than four times a week. Facebook is popular as one can interact with friends on a wide scale.

Outside of social networking, the Internet is used primarily as a source of for a variety of topics. For the web, Google is the dominant figure, simply because it is well-known and easy to use. Some teenagers buy things on the Internet (on sites like eBay) but this is only used by a small percentage, as a credit card is required and most do not have credit cards. Many teenagers use YouTube to watch (usually anime which cannot be watched anywhere else) and some use it as a music by having a video with the music they want to listen to playing in the background.

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

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

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

SEMESTER I**WRITING****VARIANT 1****1. Make one sentence from each pair of sentences using the relative pronoun in brackets.**

1) This is the building. It was constructed more than one hundred years ago. (*which*)

2) I'd like to introduce my friend. His father is a famous writer. (*whose*)

3) She promised to bring me the book. I want to read it. (*that*)

4) This is the house. I grew up here. (*where*)

5) That girl is my cousin. She is singing a nice song. (*who*)

6) This boy is Julia's brother. He plays football very well. (*who*)

2. Guess the names of the jobs using these explanations.

1 a person whose job is to work with electricity;

2 a person whose business is to buy, sell or look after houses/land for people;

3 a person who works to improve bad social conditions and help people in need;

4 a person who welcomes with people arriving at a hotel, an office or at the doctor's

5 a person trained to look after sick animals;

6 a person whose job is to help people with the law or talk for them in court;

3. Choose the adjectives from the box to complete the sentences and characterise the occupations.

exhausting, interesting, pleasant, tiring, skilful, creative

- 1 I have always thought that any job in the theatre is very
- 2 Jobs of plumbers and carpenters can be characterised as
- 3 — You are not going to tell me that the life of an engineer is not as as the life of an architect.
— Well, I spend a lot of time travelling. Sometimes 5 or 6 hours a day in my car. It's very
- 4 Can you agree that the jobs of photographers, writers and journalists are ?
- 5 Mary says that teaching is a very profession.

WRITING**THE FIRST TERM****VARIANT 2****1. Make one sentence from each pair of sentences using the relative pronoun in brackets.**

1) Your joke was very funny. You told me this joke yesterday. (*which*)

2) There is a film on tonight. I'd like to see it. (*that*)

3) This office is ten minutes from the city centre. My cousin works there. (*where*)

4) This boy is Anna's brother. He plays football very well. (*who*)

5) Dave is going to visit us. His sister has just returned from Great Britain. (*whose*)

6) This is the house. She grew up here. (*where*)

2. Guess the names of the jobs using these explanations. (ex.10 page 103)

- | | | |
|---|-------|---|
| 1 | | a person who owns a travel agency or works there and who arranges travels; |
| 2 | | a person whose job is to work with electricity; |
| 3 | | a person who prepares or organises a newspaper, periodical or book; |
| 4 | | a person who studies chemistry or a scientist who specializes in chemistry; |
| 5 | | a person who makes and sells medicines; |
| 6 | | a person trained to look after sick animals; |

3. Choose the adjectives from the box to complete the sentences and characterise the occupations.

tiring, dangerous, monotonous, creative, popular, rewarding

- 1 People who work as accountants love numbers but I think that working with numbers is very
- 2 People who work as firemen should be brave as their job is very
- 3 Jobs of plumbers and carpenters can be characterised as
- 4 Last year John gave up a really business career and came to some remote area to become a farmer.
- 5 I have always thought that any job in the theatre is very
- 6 Careers of fashion models are very nowadays.

SEMESTER I**SPEAKING****VARIANT 1**

1. **Talk about yourself (your appearance, character, interests).**
2. **Ask your friend about his/her life and interests.**
3. **Talk about the wonders of nature and national parks in Ukraine.**
4. **Talk about the environmental problems of your area.**
5. **Discuss ways to protect the nature of your area with your friend.**
6. **Ask and answer in pairs, then report back to the class.**

- 1 Are you crazy about travelling? What are you crazy about?
- 2 Have you ever won a competition?
- 3 Are you interested in foreign languages? How many can you speak?
- 4 Would you like to get a babysitting job in a foreign country?
- 5 Have you ever taken part in a campaign against or for something? What was it?
- 6 Have you taken up any new activities or sports recently? What are they?

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SPEAKING**THE FIRST TERM****VARIANT 2**

1. **Talk about your friend's character and describe his/her appearance.**
2. **Talk about your life and interests.**
3. **Ask your friend about the wonders of nature and national parks in Ukraine.**
4. **Talk about one of the national parks of Great Britain you would like to visit.**
5. **Discuss ways to protect the nature of your area with your friend.**
6. **Ask and answer in pairs, then report back to the class.**

- 1 Are you sick and tired of school and marks?
- 2 Do you need to improve your marks?
- 3 Have you ever won a competition?
- 4 Have you taken up any new activities or sports recently? What are they?
- 5 Are you going to take any courses this summer?
- 6 What do you often volunteer to do at home or at school?

MARK: / 12

