

## Spotlight 8. Module 6. Test

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Vocabulary

**1. Fill in: drive, boat, touristy, monuments, catch, book, track. There two extra words.**

1. When in Moscow you will be able to see a lot of historical \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Be quick! We only have a few minutes to \_\_\_\_\_ the train!
3. We stayed at the hotel which was off the beaten \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Sochi is a beautiful city but in summer it is too \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Her children are so naughty, they \_\_\_\_\_ me up the wall.

**2. Match the words from the columns to make up word combinations on holiday activities.**

- |            |                         |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Meet    | a. the local cuisine    |
| 2. buy     | b. famous landmarks     |
| 3. visit   | c. the locals           |
| 4. lie     | d. nature               |
| 5. go      | e. time to yourself     |
| 6. see     | f. souvenirs            |
| 7. try     | g. on the beach all day |
| 8. explore | h. museums              |
| 9. have    | i. on guided tours      |

**3. Form nouns from the words in bold.**

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. I will never forget your _____.               | <b>KIND</b>    |
| 2. We like to spend a weekend at the _____ park. | <b>AMUSE</b>   |
| 3. At the job interview try to hide your _____.  | <b>NERVOUS</b> |
| 4. Her family is very proud of her _____.        | <b>ACHIEVE</b> |

5. She looked at him in \_\_\_\_\_.

AMAZE

**4. Complete the phrasal verbs with the correct preposition.**

1. You should set \_\_\_\_\_ some money to go abroad.
2. We set \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning to catch the train.
3. Weather has set \_\_\_\_\_ already, so let's go camping.
4. We should set \_\_\_\_\_ or we'll be late.
5. The opening of the new shopping center has been set \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days.

**5. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.**

1. Let's meet \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.
2. Does your hotel have any cars \_\_\_\_\_ hire?
3. Drivers must be very attentive \_\_\_\_\_ the road.
4. You should go to the hospital \_\_\_\_\_ delay.
5. It's cheaper to visit fashionable resorts \_\_\_\_\_ season.

**Everyday English**

**6. Match the exchanges:**

- |                                      |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. How was your holiday?             | A. Oh, thank goodness!            |
| 2. I got seasick on the ship.        | B. The plane is boarding at 4:30. |
| 3. Dave's found your wallet.         | C. It was fantastic!              |
| 4. What terminal does it leave from? | D. Oh, poor thing!                |
| 5. What's the boarding time?         | E. Terminal 7.                    |

**7. Reading**

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А– G, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1–8. Используйте каждую цифру **только**

**один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.**

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>1. The symbols of London</b> | <b>5. On the road</b>                    |
| <b>2. Means of travelling</b>   | <b>6. A healthy but difficult choice</b> |
| <b>3. World record holder</b>   | <b>7. An unusual hobby</b>               |
| <b>4. A sweet in the street</b> | <b>8. Conflict over roads</b>            |

- A** The British are enthusiastic about mobility. They think that the ability to travel far and frequently is their right. People can spend up to two or three hours commuting to London or another big city and arrive back at their homes in the countryside only late in the evening. They put up with the long journey because they want their families to avoid the unhealthy lifestyle of big cities.
- B** Most journeys to work are made by private road transport. It leads to the pollution so familiar to many big cities, and to traffic jams. Congestion is especially high in Britain because the British do not welcome the idea of building new roads. They don't like living close to them. Each proposal to build a new road is criticised, so it's not easy to improve the road situation.
- C** Perhaps because the trains were the first means of transport in Britain many people still have a romantic outlook on them. Thousands of train-lovers spend a lot of time looking for information about trains, especially old steam engines. Many enthusiasts spend their free time restoring and repairing old trains. They even earn some money by offering rides to tourists.
- D** It is possible to travel between any two towns or cities by either road or rail. In some parts of the country there is a very good rail network but most commercially successful trains run between London and the largest cities in the country. By modern European standards British trains are not fast. Coach services are

generally even slower than trains but are much cheaper. It explains why they are still in use.

- E** Britain is one of the few countries in Europe where double-decker buses are a common sight. Although single-deckers have been in use since 1960s, London still has many double-deckers in operation. They are world-famous, an image associated with the city. Another London icon is the black taxi. Normally, these traditional taxis cannot be hired by phone. You simply have to find one on the street.
- F** In 1953, most schoolchildren walked to school. For this reason, school crossing patrols were introduced. This ‘patrol’ consists of an adult wearing a bright waterproof coat and carrying a stick with a circle on top of it, which reads ‘STOP’. Armed with this ‘lollipop’, the adult walks out into the middle of the road, stops the traffic and allows the children to cross.
- G** On 9 January 2013, the London Underground (or the Tube) celebrated 150 years since the first underground journey. It is both the world's oldest underground railway and the oldest rapid transit system. It was also the first underground railway to operate electric trains. The Underground has 268 stations and 400 km of track, making it the longest metro system in the world by route length.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

### Grammar

#### 8. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

1. “I like travelling by plane,” she said.

She said \_\_\_\_\_.

2. “We visited Russia last winter,” they said.

They said \_\_\_\_\_.

3. "Do you like French food?" he asked Mary.

He asked Mary \_\_\_\_\_.

4. "I can speak German," he said.

He said \_\_\_\_\_.

5. "Have you ever lived abroad?" Judy asked Sam.

Judy asked Sam \_\_\_\_\_.

6. "I'll be in Brighton next week," Alice said.

Alice said \_\_\_\_\_.

7. "Where is the nearest bus stop?" he asked.

He asked \_\_\_\_\_.

8. "I'll call you tomorrow," she said to me.

She said to me \_\_\_\_\_.